

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*¹ or *phonemes*² 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-ḥurúfi'l-'arabíyah*, indicating the pronunciation, and transliterated as *mnazrġ alḥrwf al'rbyġi*. This example shows that Shoghi Effendi's system aligns more closely with transcription than with transliteration. His system includes vowel markings and other phonetic indicators that are not usually present in the original Arabic script, which is a key feature of transcription. It prioritizes representing the pronunciation of Arabic words over strictly representing the written characters.

Transliteration shows only the characters as they appear in the Arabic text, giving no indication of pronunciation. Also since Arabic and Persian normally do not show short vowels, then knowledge of the pronunciation is required for vowels to be 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 vowelised 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–

¹ The smallest meaningful contrastive unit in a writing system.

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

xvi for more details. The Persian language used by Bahá'ís can reflect various dialects. However, the Persian used by Shoghi Effendi reflected the Isfahání dialect (described in the list as Isfahání 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 a word ending in a tá' marbúṭa) are replaced by “ah”, “ih”, “yah” and “yih”. Shoghi Effendi also uses hybrid “words” where the singular AND plural forms of a word are “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 Tíhrání dialect. Obviously, there will be some differences between the official Iranian Persian and that based on the Isfahání 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.¹

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.²

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*.³

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.⁴

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:

- Consistency with transcription rules as used by Shoghi Effendi, and similar words.
- An internet search of transcribed forms of the words.
- An internet search for the original Arabic of the words that are then manually transcribed.
- 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.
- 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 or https://bahai-library.com/glossary_arabic_persian_transcription.

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

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

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

³ The Universal House of Justice, 21 July 1998, *Messages from the Universal House of Justice 1963–1986*, p. 187.

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

Corrections, additions and suggested improvements to the list are welcomed. Contact jonahwinters@gmail.com or 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' marbúṭa* (refer to the *tá' marbúṭa* 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 ṣ.

Translit.	Transcr.	Plain text	Translit.	Transcr.	Plain text
ṣ	th	th	ḏ	ḏ	d
ṭ	ṭ	t	z	z	z
z	z	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

Links, prefixes and suffixes

Links

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

-i-, y-i-

Persian (idáfa) -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"), an 'Ayn or -ih, the link y-i- ("y-e-") is used, e.g. *Ágháy-i-Karand* (formal) and *Ághá Karand* (informal). See idáfa entry.

Prefixes

Ma-

Ma-

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

Mi-

Mi

prefix used to create instrument nouns. e.g. *fataḥ*, "to open" → *miftáḥ*, "key (instrument for opening)"; *wazan*, "to weigh" → *mízán*, "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.

4	Glossary and transcription for Arabic & Persian terms	
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.
ih	-ih	Iṣfahání Persian ending used where an Arabic word ends in a tá’ marbúṭa. See Tá’ Marbúṭa entry.
istan	-istán	home or place
iyy (-iy), -iyya (-iya)	-iyy or -íy, fem. -iyya or -iya	<i>nisba</i> , a suffix used to form adjectives in Arabic grammar. Can denote 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. (ي) and fem. (ِيَّة) <i>nisbah</i> being used as adjectival forms of the concept-noun (e.g. “ist”), depending on agreement. Thus <i>ishtirákiyyah</i> “socialism”, and <i>ishtirákiyy</i> (m.) and <i>ishtirákiyyah</i> (fem.) socialist. See <i>Nisba</i> .
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>i’ráb</i> .
A		
A’ila, ‘A’ilat, ‘Awa’il A’ish, A’isha	‘Á’ila, pl. ‘A’ilát, ‘Awá’il ‘Á’ish, ‘Á’isha[h or t], Pers. also ‘Á’ishih	family, household 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’alin, A’lahu	A’lá, fem. ‘Ulyá, pl. ‘Ulan, A’álin	higher, highest; upper, uppermost, exalted; ‘Álin the highest portion of something; heights, peaks (figuratively). A’láhu further up, above.
A’lam, ‘Alma’ A’mash	A’lam, fem. ‘Almá’ A’mash	more or most learned affected with an eye disease, having blurred or reddened eyes; dim-sighted. Abú Muḥammad Sulaymán ibn Mihrán al-Asadí al-Káhilí (680–764/65) also known as Sulaymán al-A’mash (due to his poor eyesight) was a notable muḥaddith and qári’.
A’naq, ‘Anqa’	A’naq, fem. ‘Anqá’ (Pers. ‘Anqá)	long-necked (descriptive term that can refer to animals or birds known for their long necks);—fem. also a fabulous bird, <i>simurgh</i> in Persian, said to be known as to name but unknown as to body; hence anything scarce, rare, wonderful, difficult or impossible to obtain; often refers to the mythical Phoenix, symbolizing rebirth and immortality.
A’rabi, A’rab	A’rábí, pl. A’ráb	an Arab of the desert, a Bedouin. This is not the “a’rábs” (i’ráb) in DND and MIS 1923–1957.
A’raj, ‘Arja, ‘Urj, ‘Urjan A’sam, ‘Asma’, ‘Usm	A’raj, fem. ‘Arjá, pl. ‘Urj, ‘Urján A’sam, fem. ‘Ašmá’, pl. ‘Ušm	lame, limping;—jack (in a deck of cards) having a white foot (animal); excellent, valuable, precious
A’war, ‘Aura’. ‘Ur A’yan Thabita	A’war, fem. ‘Aurá, pl. ‘Úr A’yán Thábita	one-eyed 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). al-A’zam Wáhid “The Most Exalted One” is a title of the Báb.
A’zami	A’zamí	Ghulám Ḥusayn A’zamí

A'zamiya (Adhamiya)	A'zamíya[h]	greatest. al-A'zamíyah, an east Tigris River bank district of Baghdad, which was once connected by a pontoon bridge of boats of the same name. The bridge was crossed by Bahá'u'lláh on arrival in Baghdad.
Ab	Áb	Pers. father (in parts of Iran).
Ab, Aban	Áb, pl. Ábán	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. bádگیر).
Ab, Abu, Aba, Abi, Aba'	Ab, pl. Ábá'	a father (also ecclesiastical); ancestor, forefather. Abú'l- (father of; Abú, Abá and Abí (iḏáfa or partial names, nominative, accusative and genitive respectively) must be followed by another name); e.g. abú'l-baṣṣar, 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). loose outer garment, cloak, mantle. English aba or abba.
Aba-Basir	'Abá-Baṣír	Áqá Naqd-'Alí, blind martyr from Zanján, given the name Abú-Baṣír (father of insight) by Bahá'u'lláh
Abad, Abada	Abad, fem. Abada[h or t], pl. Ábád	Ar. endless, eternal, eternity without end; abadan 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! ábád suffix (implies a place of settlement or habitation) used in compound Persian names of towns and inhabited areas, e.g. Alláhábád ("Abode of God"). cf. Azal.
Abada, 'Tbada, 'Ubuda, 'Ubadiya	'Abada ('Tbada, '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)
Abadah (Abadih, Abadeh)	Ábádah	Pers. (from ábád) "prosperous" or "inhabited place", often used to denote towns or villages. Ábádah is a city (31.163094, 52.6483765) in Fars Province, Iran. The city is 170 km north of Shiraz and 200 km SSE Isfahán. See Ḥadíqatu'r-Raḥmán.
Abadan	Ábádán	Pers. nearly synonymous with but more emphatic than ábád, and never used in forming compounds. City (30.369238, 48.275891) in Iran to the north of Kuwait City, Kuwait.
Abadi	Ábádí, pl. Ábádiyán	Pers. pleasantness; a follower of Ábád or Mahábád, the first prophet sent to Persia, and alleged author of the <i>Dasátír</i> .
Abadih'i Abahab, 'Adhabat, A'dhiba	Ábádih'í 'Adháb, pl. 'Adhábát, A'dhiba	Layla Ábádih'í, Mírzá Ḥusayn Khán Ábádih'í 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	Abayḏ, fem. Bayḏá', pl. Bíḏ	(Abayze, Bayze) white; bright; clean, shiny, polished; blameless, noble, sincere (character); empty, blank (sheet of paper);—pl. al-bíḏán the white race; bayḏ al-bíḏ white of egg, albumen. ad-dár al-Bayḏá' "the white house", Casablanca. Ni'matu'lláh Dhuká'í Bayḏá'í ("The Blessing of God, Intelligent and Radiant") is a pseudonym used by Karím Khán-i-Máfi, a famous Bahá'í author from Qazvín. Author of <i>Taḏhkiríy-i-Shu'aray-i-Qarn-i-Awwal-i-Bahá'í</i> ("Memoirs of the Poets of the First Bahá'í Century"). Áqá Siyyid Abu'l-Qásim, a merchant of Yazd, and a gifted poet. His pen-

Abaziya (Abazi, Abazih)	Abázíya[h or t]	name was Baydá' ("Shining"). Baydá' (Beyza) (29.971643, 52.401103) is a city 45 km north of Shiraz. cf. Bayd and its spelling variations.
Abbas Abad, Abbas-Abad, Abbasabad Abbas	‘Abbás Ábád, ‘Abbás-Ábád, ‘Abbásábád ‘Abbás	the Republic of Abkhazia (capital Sukhumi), 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”. Abázih Páshá was a governor of ‘Akká during the time of Bahá’u’lláh, but Bahá’u’lláh would not meet him.
Abbas-‘Ali Abbasi, Abbasiyyun, Abbasiyan	‘Abbás-‘Alí ‘Abbásí, pl. ‘Abbásiyyún, Per. ‘Abbásiyán	villages in Iran: Caspian Sea coast and a part of Tihrán. the lion, also stern looking, formidable, stentorian. Derived from ‘abasa, originally meaning a furious lion, hence with a lion’s characteristics. al-‘Abbás ibn ‘Abd al-Muṭṭalib; c.568–c.653) was paternal uncle and companion of Muḥammad, just three years older than his nephew. A wealthy merchant who protected Muḥammad while He was in Mecca, but only became a convert after the Battle of Baḍr in 624. His descendants founded the Abbasid Caliphate (al- <u>Kh</u> iláfah al-‘Abbásiyah) in 750. His son, ‘Abd Alláh ibn ‘Abbás (c. 619–687), also known simply as Ibn ‘Abbás, was an early Qur’anic scholar and a nephew of Maymúnah bint al-Ḥáarith al-Hilálíyah (c. 594–673; the 11th and final wife Muhammad). Hájí Mullá ‘Abbás-‘Alí (“Abassian”) Abbaside, descendant of al-‘Abbás, uncle of Muḥammad. Pl. the princes of the house of ‘Abbás, the Abbases. ‘Alí Akbar ‘Abbásiyán, from <u>Ish</u> qábád, he had a horse carriage custom made and sent as a gift to ‘Abdu’l-Bahá. Now located within the compound of the house of ‘Abdu’láh Páshá.
Abbas-i-Nuri	‘Abbás-i-Núrí	Mírzá ‘Abbás-i-Núrí or Mírzá Buzurg, Vazír-i-Núrí, Bahá’u’lláh’s father
Abbasiya, ‘Abbasiyya	‘Abbásiya[h or t]	Pers. ‘Abbásiyya[h or t]. Fem. of ‘Abbásí. al- <u>Kh</u> iláfah al-‘Abbásiyah, Abbasid (Abbaside) Caliphs (750–861). al-‘Abbásiya[h or t], formerly al-Yahúdíya[h or t], former Palestinian village, now Israeli city of Yehud.
Abbas-Quli Khan-i-Larijani Abbúd	‘Abbás-Qulí <u>Kh</u> án-i-Laríjání ‘Abbúd	sniper who killed Mullá Ḥusayn, 1 February 1849.
Abd Allah, ‘Abdu’llah	‘Abd Alláh, ‘Abdu’lláh	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.
Abd an-Nabi	‘Abd an-Nabí	(Abdallah, Abdillah, Abdullah, Abdollah) “Servant of God”
Abd Manaf (Abdu Manaf), Abd-i-Manaf Abd, ‘Abid, ‘Ubdan, ‘Ibad	‘Abd Manáf, Pers. ‘Abd-i-Manáf ‘Abd, pl. ‘Abíd, ‘Ubdán, ‘Ibád	<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.
Abda, ‘Abdat Abda’	‘Abda[h or t], pl. ‘Abdát Abda’	name of an Arab tribe
Abdar	Ábdár	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”).
Abd-i-Hadir Abdu’dh-Dhikr	‘Abd-i-Ḥádir ‘Abdu’dh-Dhikr	(fem. of ‘Abd) woman slave, slave girl, bondwoman more amazing, more exceptional; of even greater originality. See Badí’.
		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 “Servant in attendance” “the Servant of Remembrance”—a designation of the Báb

Abdu'l-'Ali	'Abdu'l-'Alí	(1830–1876) Sulṭán of the Ottoman Empire this is not a name or word, it is an idáfa or partial name ['Abdu (slave or servant) + 'l (the) = slave or servant of the ...] followed by the second 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 second part of the name if it starts with one of the sun letters (e.g. 'Abdu's-Salám).
Abdu'l-'Aliy-i-Harati	'Abdu'l-'Alíy-i-Harátí	
Abdu'l-'Azim	'Abdu'l-'Azím	
Abdu'l-'Azim-i-Khu'i	'Abdu'l-'Azím-i- <u>Khu</u> 'í	
Abdu'l-'Aziz	'Abdu'l-'Azíz	
Abdu'l-... ("Abdil", "Abdul", etc.)	'Abdu'l-...	
Abdu'l-Ahad	'Abdu'l-Aḥad	"servant of the only one", a title of Mírzá Hádí Shírází, who served Bahá'u'lláh in 'Akká
Abdu'l-Baghi	'Abdu'l-Baghí	Mírzá 'Abdu'l-Baghí, father of Mírzá Aḥmad Suhráb (known as Mirza 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: Dīyá'íyyih (mother of Shoghi Effendi), Túbá, 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. "servant of the everlasting"
Abdu'l-Baqi	'Abdu'l-Báqí	"Servant of the Conqueror" (not Faṭṭáh) (MF)
Abdu'l-Baqir	'Abdu'l-Báqir	
Abdu'l-Fattah	'Abdu'l-Fattáh	
Abdu'l-Ghaffar	'Abdu'l- <u>G</u> haffár	
Abdu'l-Ghani Baydun	'Abdu'l- <u>G</u> haní Baydún	'Abdu'l-Ḥamíd <u>Kh</u> án (1842–1918), Sulṭán of the Ottoman Empire. Nephew and successor of 'Abdu'l-'Azíz (both responsible for 'Abdu'l-Bahá's 40 year imprisonment). Known as the "Great Assassin".
Abdu'l-Ghani	'Abdu'l- <u>G</u> haní	
Abdu'l-Hadi	'Abdu'l-Hádí	
Abdu'l-Hamid	'Abdu'l-Ḥamíd	
Abdu'l-Haq	'Abdu'l-Ḥaqq	
Abdu'l-Husayn	'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn	
Abdu'l-Husayn-i-Shushtari	'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn-i- <u>S</u> hushṭarí	
Abdu'l-Jalil	'Abdu'l-Jalíl	"Servant of the Creator"
Abdu'l-Javad	'Abdu'l-Javád	
Abdu'l-Karim	'Abdu'l-Karím	he cut his throat when Ṭáhirih put aside her veil at the conference of Badašṭ
Abdu'l-Karim-i-Iravani	'Abdu'l-Karím-i-Íravání	
Abdu'l-Karim-i-Qazvini	'Abdu'l-Karím-i-Qazvíní	father of the Prophet Muḥammad (b. 546) a powerful Medinite chief and a bitter opponent of Muḥammad, whose hopes of sovereignty were defeated when the Medinites asked Muḥammad to rule over them. He was the leader of the Hypocrites (munáfiqún) who secretly resisted Muḥammad at Medina.
Abdu'l-Karim-i-Tihirani	'Abdu'l-Karím-i-Ṭihrání	
Abdu'l-Khaliq	'Abdu'l- <u>Kh</u> áliq	a commander of forces attacking at <u>Shaykh</u> Ṭabarsí (he was killed during the conflict) his house in 'Akká is now a Bahá'í centre. Grid co-ordinates 32.923799, 35.068098
Abdu'l-Khaliq-i-Isfahani	'Abdu'l- <u>Kh</u> áliq-i-Íṣfahání	
Abdu'l-Khaliq-i-Yazdi	'Abdu'l- <u>Kh</u> áliq-i-Yazdí	(1872-1952) Indian barrister and translator of the Qur'án: <i>The Meaning of the Holy Qur'án</i> .
Abdu'llah ibn Abd al-Muttalib	'Abdu'lláh ibn Abd al-Muṭṭalib	
Abdu'llah ibn Ubayy	'Abdu'lláh ibn Ubayy ibn Salúl	Sulṭán 'Abdu'l-Majíd. Turkish: Abdülmecid I ('Abdü'l-Mecîd-i evvel), 31st Sulṭán of the Ottoman Empire (1823–1861).
Abdu'llah Khan-i-Turkaman	'Abdu'lláh <u>Kh</u> án-i-Turkamán	
Abdu'llah Pasha	'Abdu'lláh Páshá	
Abdu'llah Yusuf 'Ali	'Abdu'lláh Yúsuf 'Alí	
Abdu'llah-i-Ghawgha'	'Abdu'lláh-i- <u>G</u> hawghá'	
Abdu'llah-i-Qazvini	'Abdu'lláh-i-Qazvíní	
Abdu'l-Majid	'Abdu'l-Majíd	

Abdu'l-Majid-i-Nishaburi	'Abdu'l-Majíd-i-Níshábúrí	
Abdu'l-Majid-i-Shirazi	'Abdu'l-Majíd-i-Shírází	
Abdu'l-Malik	'Abdu'l-Malik	fifth Umayyad Caliph
Abdu'l-Muhammad	'Abdu'l-Muḥammad	
Abdu'l-Qadir	'Abdu'l-Qádir	BKG 124
Abdu'l-Vahhab-i-Qazvini	'Abdu'l-Vahháb-i-Qazvíní	
Abdu'l-Vahhab-i-Sha'rani	'Abdu'l-Vahháb-i-Sha'rání	
Abdu'l-Vahhab-i-Shirazi	'Abdu'l-Vahháb-i-Shírází	Pers. Mírzá 'Abdu'l-Vahhab-i-Shírází, martyred in Tíhrán
Abdu'l-Vahhab-i-Turshizi	'Abdu'l-Vahháb-i-Turshízí	
Abdu'l-Vasi'	'Abdu'l-Vási'	
Abdu'r-Rahim-i-Qannad	'Abdu'r-Raḥím-i-Qannád	
Abdu'r-Rahim-i-Yazdi	'Abdu'r-Raḥím-i-Yazdí	(MF)
Abdu'r-Rahman Afandi Alusi	'Abdu'r-Raḥmán Afandí Álúsí	
Abdu'r-Rahman-i-Karkuti	'Abdu'r-Raḥmán-i-Kárkútí	Bahá'u'lláh revealed the epistle "The Four Valleys" in Baghdad in response to questions from <u>Shaykh</u> 'Abdu'r-Raḥmán-i-Kárkútí
Abdu'r-Rasul-i-Qumi	'Abdu'r-Rasúl-i-Qumí	
Abdu'r-Razzaq	'Abdu'r-Razzáq	
Abdu'sh-Shams, 'Abd Shams	'Abdu'sh-Shams or 'Abd Shams	'Abd Shams ibn 'Abd Manáf was the oldest son of 'Abd Manáf al-Mughírah ibn Quṣayy (great-great-grandfather of Muḥammad through his son Hášim) and grandson of Quṣayy ibn Kiláb.
Abdu's-Sahib	'Abdu's-Šāḥib	
Abdu's-Salam	'Abdu's-Salám	
Abdu's-Salih	'Abdu's-Šáliḥ	
Abdu's-Samad	'Abdu's-Šamad	the Gardener of the Riḍván Garden, 'Akká (Sammad)
Abdu's-Samad-i-Hamadani	'Abdu's-Šamad-i-Hamadání	
Abduhu ('Abduh)	'Abduhu	(from aná 'abdu-hu) (I am) his servant or slave. Muḥammad 'Abduh (1849–1905) an Egyptian Islamic jurist, religious scholar and liberal reformer, a key founding figure of Islamic Modernism, sometimes called Neo-Mu'tazilism after the medieval Islamic school of theology based on rationalism, Mu'tazila. He broke the rigidity of the Muslim ritual, dogma and family ties. He was a Freemason and had a close relationship with 'Abdu'l-Bahá and the Bahá'í Faith. See Salafiya.
Abdus, 'Ubdus	'Abdús, 'Ubdús	'abdús = 'abd aws (gift) alláh (ú from w). This is a theophoric name (from Greek: "bearing or carrying a god") where the final sound(s) (the apocopate) are omitted. 'Abdús ibn Abí 'Uṭhmán
Abgusht, Ab-Gusht (Abi-Gusht)	Ábgúsht, Áb-Gúsht	Pers. ("abgoosht", "abi-Gosht") gravy, broth, stew
Abha	Abhá	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	Abhar	Ar. more brilliant, more magnificent
Abhar	Abhar	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-Taḳíy-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	Abíward, Abívard	Pers. now Dargaz, Raḍawí Khurásán Province, Írán
Abiy	Abíy	disdainful, scornful; proud, lofty, lofty-minded
Abjad	Abjad	"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.

Abraha al-Ashram	‘Abraha[h] al-‘ <u>Ash</u> ram	Letters with a “doubling” <u>sh</u> addah (also called a <u>ta</u> shdíd) are counted once. (“Abraha al-Ashram”) an Abyssinian prince, who built a Christian church in Ṣaná’ 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 Abtah, Abatih	Absaṭ Abṭaḥ, pl. Abaṭiḥ	simpler; wider, more extensive 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 <u>ash-Shi’i</u>	Abú ‘Abd Alláh al-Ḥusayn ibn Aḥmad ibn Zakariya <u>ash-Shi’i</u> (died 911) was a Da’i (missionary) for the Isma’ilis in Yemen and North Africa
Abu ‘Ali Abu ‘Amir al-Ashari Abu ‘Imran Musa ibn Maymun Abu ad-Dawahi Abu al-‘Ala’ (Abul A’la) Abu al-Fida’, Abu’l-Fida’	Abú ‘Alí Abú ‘Ámir al- <u>Asharí</u> Abú ‘Imrán Músá ibn Maymún Abú ad-Dawáhí Abú al-‘Alá’ (أبو العلاء) Abú al-Fidá’, Pers. Abu’l-Fidá’	father of Ḥanzala Maimonides (originally Moshe ben Maimon) “Father of Iniquities”, Abú Bakr. See Dáhiya. “father of glory” (“Abul A’lá”) Abú al-Fidá’ Ismá’il 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’, Sultán of Ḥamáḥ</i> . The moon crater, Abulfeda, is named after him.
Abu Dharr al-Ghifari al-Kinani	Abú <u>Dharr</u> al- <u>Ghifá</u> rí al-Kinání	(“Abouzar”, “Abudhar”, “Abu-Dhar Ghefan”) (also known as Jundab bin Junáḍah bin Sufyán al- <u>Ghifá</u> rí) (590–653) illiterate shepherd (of the Banú <u>Ghifá</u> r, 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 <u>Hishám</u> ibn al-Muḡhíra, a leader of the polytheistic Quraysh tribe’s Banú Maḡhẓúm clan. Abú-Jahl was the uncle of Muḥammad 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.
Abu Nuwas	Abú Nuwás (usually given as “Nuwás”)	nickname (“father of the forelocks”) of al-Ḥasan ibn Hání (Hání) al-Ḥakamí (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). In September 1914, ‘Abdu’l-Bahá accepted the invitation of the Druze Shaykhs in Abú Sínán to move the Bahá’ís (about 140) and their children to that peaceful village, out of reach of the potential bombardments and troubles in the Haifa-‘Akká area. By the beginning of May 1915 the situation had calmed, the region was no longer threatened by bombardment or other aggression, and the Bahá’ís were able to return home.
Abu-‘Umar-‘Uthman Abu’d-Dawahi Abu’l-Bashar	Abú-‘Umar-‘ <u>Uthmán</u> Abu’d-Dawáhí Abu’l-Baṣḥar	Father of Misfortunes “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	Abu'l-Fath-i- <u>Sh</u> ahristání	
Abu'l-Fida	Abu'l-Fidá'	
Abu'l-Futuh	Abu'l-Futúh	("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 Ḥuqúqu'lláh)
Abu'l-Hasan-i-Bazzaz	Abu'l-Ḥasan-i-Bazzáz	
Abu'l-Hikam	Abu'l-Ḥikam	"the Father of Wisdoms". See Ḥikma
Abu'l-Huda	Abu'l-Hudá, <u>Shaykh</u>	
Abu'l-Qasim-ibn-i-Haji-Zayna	Abu'l-Qásim-ibn-i-Ḥájí-Zayna	
Abu'l-Qasim-i-Hamadani	Abu'l-Qásim-i-Hamadání	
Abu'l-Qasim-i-Kashi	Abu'l-Qásim-i-Káshí	a learned Bábí from Káshán (Abu'l Kazim)
Abu'l-Qasim-i-Khurasani	Abu'l-Qásim-i- <u>Kh</u> urásání	
Abu'l-Qasim-i-Mazkani	Abu'l-Qásim-i-Mazkání	
Abu'l-Qasim-i-Qa'im-Maqam	Abu'l-Qásim-i-Qá'im-Maqám	
Abu'l-Qasim-i-Shirazi	Abu'l-Qásim-i- <u>Sh</u> irází	
Abu'sh-Shurur	Abu'sh- <u>Sh</u> urúr	
Abu-Bakr	Abú-Bakr	"the father of iniquities or wickedness" (EGB, Balyuzi) "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 aṣ-Ṣiddíq 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 Fihr. Abú-Bakr-i-Ṣiddíq-ibn-i-Abí-Quḥáfa, the first caliph, CE 632–634
Abu-Bakri's-Siddiq	Abú-Bakr-i-ṣ-Ṣiddíq	famous Persian theologian and jurist
Abu-Hanifa, Abu-Hanifih	Abú-Ḥanfá (or Ḥanfíh) an-Nu'mán	follower of Imám Ṣádiq who handed down his traditions
Abu-Ja'far-i-Tusi	Abú-Ja'far-i-Ṭúsí	(Abudjahl) ("father of ignorance") Abu'l-Ḥakam 'Amr Ibn Hishám
Abu-Jahl	Abú-Jahl	(Alpharabius in the West) Persian philosopher and writer (c. 872–between 14 December 950 and 12 January 951)
Abu-Nasr Muhammad al-Farabi	Abú-Naṣr Muḥammad al-Fárábí	is a town (31.311532, 30.060205) visited by 'Abdu'l-Bahá on the coast 18 NE of Alexandria, Egypt
Abuqir, Abu Qir	Abúqír, now spelt Abú Qír	
Abu-Rahim	Abú-Raḥím	
Abu-Sufyan	Abú-Sufyán	Ṣakhr 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	Abú-Ṭálib	Abú-Ṭálib, Mullá. Sons 'Alí Aṣhráf and Áqá Bálá
Abu-Talib-i-Sang-Sari	Abú-Ṭálib-i-Sang-Sarí	Siyyid Abú-Ṭálib-i-Sang-Sarí (<i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 426)
Abu-Talib-i-Shahmirzadi	Abú-Ṭálib-i- <u>Sh</u> ahmírzadí	
Abu-Turab	Abú-Turáb	
Abu-Turab-i-Qazvini	Abú-Turáb-i-Qazvíní	
Abwa	al-Abwá'	village 34 km NE of Rábiḡh (a town on the Red Sea coast)
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	Abyan	clearer, more distinct, more obvious. Root bána, bayán
Achor, 'Akir	Achor, 'Akir	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	Ad'iyah wa Munáját	"Prayers and Supplications" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Ad'iyah-i-Hadrat-i-Mahbub	Ad'iyah-i-Ḥaḍrat-i-Maḥbúb	Pers. "Prayers of the Beloved Presence", a collection of works by Bahá'u'lláh that was translated into English and given the title <i>Prayers and Tablets</i> .
Ada, 'Adat, 'Awa'id, 'Adatan	'Áda[t], pl. 'Ádát, 'Awá'id	habit, wont, custom, usage, practice; 'Ádatan usually, customarily, ordinarily, habitually;—pl. 'Awá'id taxes, duties; charges, fees, rates

Ada' Adab	'Adá' Adab, pl. Ádáb	enmity, hostility, antagonism, animosity; aggression culture, refinement; good breeding, good manners, social graces, decorum, decency, propriety, seemliness; humanity, humaneness; the humanities; belles-lettres number, numeral; figure, digit, cipher; quantity; number, issue (of a newspaper)
Adad, A'dad	'Adad, pl. A'dád	more or most astray; more or most tending to lead astray
Adall	Aḏall	"to leave in error or lead astray"
Adalla Adam	Aḏalla Ádam	human being. From Hebrew adamah meaning "earth" or "soil". Adam, father of mankind. Abjad value is 45. 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.
Adarisa	Adárisa[h]	(collective; <i>nomen unitatis</i>) lentil(s). Lentils are lens- shaped edible seeds, hence it is the root of 'Adasa. lens; magnifying glass; object lens, objective "lentil soup". A former village, 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. Isfahani Persian 'Adasiyyih. See as-Samrá and an- Nuqayb.
Adas	'Adas	(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.
Adasa, Adasat Adasiya	'Adasa[h or t], pl. 'Adasát 'Adasiya[h or t]	chastisement in the grave black, deep-black. Note Adham (ادهم, d-h-m) has the consonants d and h, not <u>dh</u> .
Addas	'Addás	announcing, giving notice; the signal for summoning to prayers, by the mu'adhdhin (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 Šádiq-i- Muqaddas added after the ádhán: "I bear witness that He whose name is 'Alíy-Qabl-i-Muḥammad ['Alí preceding Muḥammad, the Báb] is the servant of the Baqíyyatu'lláh [the "Remnant of God", Bahá'u'lláh]."
Adhab-i-Qabr Adham, Dahma', Duhm	'Adháb-i-Qabr Adham, fem. Dahmá', pl. Duhm	(collective; <i>nomen unitatis</i> Adháh) slaughter animal, blood sacrifice, immolation. 'Íd al-Adháh "Festival of Sacrifice".
Adhan	Ádhán (variation Adhán)	Pers. fire; and the 9th Persian solar month and the ninth day of every month
Adhan, Adha	Aḏhan, Aḏháh[h]	Pers. a fire-temple. Evolution of name: Ádhárbád <h>agn</h> , Ádhárbád <h>án</h> , Ázarbáy <h>dján</h> (New Persian) and present- day Ázarbayján (Azerbaijan). See Ádhárbayján.
Adhar (Azar), Adhur (Azur)	Ádhar, Ádhur	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: Ádhírbayján, Ázarbayján, Ázarbayhán.
Adhar-bad-gan	Ádhar-bád-gán	Pers. official language in Ádhárbayján Pers. native of Ádhárbayján (Ázarí, pl. Ázariyán)
Adharbayjan, Adhirbayjan	Ádhárbayján, (Ázarbayján)	virgin (female). See Batúl.
Adharbayjani, Adhirbayjani Adhari, Adhariyan Adhra', 'Adhara Adi	Ádhárbayjání, (Ázarbayjání) Ádharí, pl. Ádhariyán 'Adhrá', pl. 'Adhárá 'Ádí	customary, usual, common, ordinary, normal, regular; undistinguished, run-of-the-mill; ordinary, regular (e.g., meeting, as opposed to extraordinary, special, emergency); simple, plain, ordinary (man); old, ancient, antique. Persian Bahá'í authors drop the leading 'Ayn.
Adib Adib, Adiba, Udaba'	Ádib Adíb, fem. Adíba, pl. Udabá'	host cultured, refined, educated; well-bred, well-mannered, civil, urbane; a man of culture and refined tastes; man of letters, writer, author (superlative form of 'Aduba' [to learn])

Adibu'l-'Ulama'	Adíbu'l-'Ulamá'	littérateur or literary man of the 'Ulamá'. Title given to Mírzá Muḥammad Ḥasan, known as Adíb, Hand of the Cause of God.
Adil ('Adilih), 'Adila, 'Adawl	'Ádil, fem. 'Ádila, pl. 'Adawl	just, fair, equitable; upright, honest, straightforward, righteous. Persian fem. also 'Ádilih.
Adil Abad (Adel Abad, 'Adilabad)	'Ádil Ábád ('Ádilábád)	Zindán 'Ádil Ábád (or Shiraz Central Prison) in Shíráz (29.576725, 52.506803)
Adirna, Adirnih, Adarnah	Adirna[h or t], Pers. Adirnih, T. Adarnah	Hadrianopolis (Greek), Adrianople (English), now known as Edirne. Same numerical value (ادرنه, 1+4+200+50+5=260), as Sirr (60+200, "Mystery"). See Adrianople and Arḍ as-Sirr.
Adiya, 'Adiyat, 'Awadin	'Ádiya, pl. 'Ádiyát, 'Awádin	wrong, offense, misdeed, outrage; adversity, misfortune, reverse; obstacle, impediment, obstruction;—pl. vicissitudes. Root 'adá'
Adja'	Adjá'	father of Qarád SDC 49
Adl, 'Udul	'Adl, pl. 'Udúl	straightness, straightforwardness; justice, impartiality; fairness, equitableness, probity, honesty, uprightness; equitable composition, just compromise;—(pl.) just, equitable, fair, upright, honest; person of good reputation, person with an honorable record (Islamic Law); juristic adjunct assigned to a <u>cadi</u> (Maghrib)
Adliya	'Adlíya	justice, administration of justice, jurisprudence
Adna, Dunya, Adanin, Adnun	Adná, fem. Dunyá	(pl. m. Adánin, Adnún, fem. Dunan) nearer, closer; situated lower down, nether; lower, inferior; lowlier; smaller, of less significance; more appropriate, better suited, more suitable. Feminine: world; earth; this world (as opposed to al-úlá ("pre-existence") and al-ákhira ("afterlife")); life in this world, worldly existence; worldly. temporal things or possessions; earthly things or concerns. See Awwal and Ákhira entries.
Adrianople	Adrianople	city now called Edirne, in the northwestern part of the province of Edirne in Eastern Thrace. See Adirna.
Adu'dh-Dhikr	'Adu'dh-Dhikr	Servant of the Remembrance. A designation of the Báb.
Adud ('Azud), A'dad	'Aḍud, pl. A'ḍád	help, aid, assistance, support, backing; helper, aide, assistant, supporter, backer.—pl. upper arm; strength, power, vigour, force
Adudu'd-Dawlih	'Aḍudu'd-Dawlih	(CE 978–983)
Aduw, A'da', 'Idan, 'Udan, 'Udah, A'adin	'Aduw, pl. A'dá', 'Idan, 'Udan, 'Udáh	(pl. also A'ádin; fem. 'Adúwa, "Aduwa") enemy
Afaf, 'Iffa	'Afáf = 'Iffa[h or t]	abstinence, continence, virtuousness, virtue, chastity, decency; purity; modesty; integrity, probity, honesty, uprightness, righteousness. 'Iffat, a daughter of Badí'u'lláh. See 'Affa
Afandi (Efendi, Effendi)	Afandí, pl. Afandiyá	from Turkish efendi (pronounced effendi), title of nobility meaning a lord, master or gentleman (after the name, when referring to non-Europeans wearing Western clothes and the tarboosh). It designates a higher rank than Big.
Afdal, Fudla, Afdalun, Afadil, Fudlayat	Afḍal, fem. Fuḍlá	(pl. m. Afḍalún, Afáḍil, fem. Fuḍlayát) better, best; more excellent, preferable, etc.
Aff, 'Affa	'Aff, fem. 'Affa[h or t]	chaste, modest, virtuous, pure; decent; honest, upright, righteous
Affa ('Iffa, 'Afaf)	'Affa ('Iffa[h or t] = 'Afáfa)	to refrain, abstain (from something forbidden or indecent); to be abstinent, continent, virtuous, chaste, modest, decent, pure. Derivative: 'iffa[h or t]
Affan	'Affán	abstinence, continence, virtuousness, virtue, chastity, decency; purity; modesty; integrity, probity, honesty, uprightness, righteousness. See 'Afáf and 'Iffatiya.
Afghan	Afghán, pl. Afághina[h or t]	Pers. name of the father of the caliph 'Usmán (Othmán or 'Uthmán)
Afghani	Afghání	people living in the mountains between the mountains between Kandahár and the river Indus; lamentation, groaning, cries for help; alas!
Afghanistan	Afghánistán	of Afghán (adjective and noun)
Afif, Afifa, A'fa', A'iffa	'Afíf, fem. 'Afífa[h or t], pl. A'fá', A'iffa	Afghanistan
Afifi	'Afífi	chaste, modest, virtuous, pure; decent; honest, upright, righteous. 'Afif is a city 343 km east of Medina. Iṣḥání Pers. 'Affih.
		of or from 'Afif. Muḥammad al-'Afífi, Persian Consul in 'Akká in 1880s. He owned the gardens (Ḥumaymih or 'Afífi) near 'Ayn Fawwár and the village of an-Nahr. Abú 'Alá' 'Afífi (1919–2007) was a scholar and author

Afirin (Afarin), Afrin	Áfirín, Áfrín	known for his work on Sufism and mystical philosophy. He wrote " <i>at-taṣawwuf: al-ṭhawra al-rúḥíya fī'l-Islám</i> " ["Mysticism: The Spiritual Revolution in Islám"], 1963. 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 Tīhrán) in Lavasanat District (<u>Bakhsh Lavásánát</u>), Shemiranat County (<u>Sháristán Shímíránát</u>), 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 <u>Khán</u> , in his summer residence in the village, when the assassination attempt was made on the <u>Sháh</u> near his Niyávarán summer palace.
Aflatun Afnan-i-Kabir Afra	Aflátún Afnán-i-Kabír Afrá	Plato, from the Greek form of the name
Afranĵ	Afranĵ	Pers. bravo! well done! praise applause. Village SW of Qá'im <u>Shahr</u> and just to the east of the Shrine of <u>Shaykh</u> Ṭabarsí. The village masjid (36.436642, 52.815196) is 0.9 km to the east. The village was owned by Naẓar <u>Khán</u> . Pers. elegance, dignity, grace; magnificence, grandeur, power; magitude; a throne; a crown; provisions, necessities. The Franks, French; the crusaders; all Europeans. <u>Khán-i-Afranĵ</u> 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.)
Afrukhta (Afrokhta, Afrukhtih)	Afrúkhta[h]	Africa
Afruz (Afroz)	Afrúz	Pers. inflamed, lighted; shining, radiant; polished, furbished
Afsah, Fusha Afsana (Afsanih, Afsaneh)	Afṣaḥ, fem. Fuṣḥá Áfsána, Afsána	Pers. burning; illuminating, dazzling, animating. Feminine name.
Afshar	Afshár	of purer language; more eloquent
Afshariyan	Afsháriyán	Pers. fem. name. A charm, incantation; a fiction, tale, fable, romance, parable; a narrative, a story of past events; public, notorious, noted.
Afshin Aftab, Aftabam	Afshín Áftáb	Pers. speaking idly; fixing, inserting; pressing, squeezing out (water); an assistant, associate, companion, partner; a largely nomadic Turkic tribe found mostly in Iran.
Aftabah (Aftabih) Aftab-parast	Áftábah Áftáb-Parast	Pers. Afsharid dynasty (1736–1796) was an Iranian dynasty founded by Nádír <u>Sháh</u> (r. 1736–1747)
Aftah, Mufattah Afus Afuw	Aftaḥ and Mufaṭṭaḥ Afús 'Afúw	Pers. name of a person known for his liberality
Afw	'Afw, Pers. also 'Afú, 'Ufú	Pers. masc. name, sunlight or sunshine; the sun; a day; wine; the soul. Áftábam (Áftáb+am) I am the sun. See <u>Khurshíd</u>
Afyah, Fayha	Afyaḥ, fem. Fayḥá'	Pers. a ewer, water-pot, or kettle
Agah	Ágáh	Pers. a worshipper of the sun; sunflower; a chameleon (or iguana); a water-lily; in India, any blue flower
Agahu'llah Agar, Ar	Ágáhu'lláh Agar, Ar	(or iguana); a water-lily; in India, any blue flower broad-headed, broad-nosed village 156 km WNW of Isfahán one who forgives much. al-'Afúw, attribute of God, The Pardoner, The Effacer, The Forgiver
		effacement, obliteration, elimination; pardon, forgiveness; waiver of punishment (Islamic Law); amnesty (for); boon, kindness, favour; surplus
		fragrant, redolent, aromatic, sweet-smelling; wide, vast, spacious, extensive. al-Fayḥá' (another name for Tripoli), because of the smell of the orange pollen from vast orange orchards that were in the area. al-Fayḥá' is a nickname of Damascus.
		Pers. aware, wary; intelligent, knowing, acquainted with; prudent; vigilant, attentive; notice, news, indication, information
		Ágáhu'lláh Tízfahm, executed May 1982
		Pers. if; although

Agarih (Agareh, Agira, Agreh)	Agarih	Pers. a tiny village (36.1595203, 53.832541) 26 km SW of <u>Chashmah-i-'Alí</u> , in Semnan Province
Agha, Aghawat, Aghayan	Ághá, pl. Aghawát, Pers. Ágháyán	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.
Aghar, Gharra', Ghurr	Aghar, fem. Gharrá', pl. Ghurr	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 Arḍ Gharrá'.
AH	AH	<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.
Ahad, Ihda	Aḥad, fem. Iḥdá, pl. Áḥád	one; somebody, someone, anybody, anyone (especially in negative sentences and questions). al-Aḥad ("the only one"), an attribute of God.
Ahadiya (Ahadiyya)	Aḥadíya[h or t], Aḥadiyya[h or t]	unity (divine unity), oneness (also absolute unity), singularity; concord, alliance. A synonym is "unknown".
Ahamid (Ahamed)	Aḥamid	powerful, authoritative or influential. A variant used in the Indian region for Aḥmad.
Ahang	Áhang	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!
Ahangar Ahd, 'Uhud	Áhangar 'Ahd, pl. 'Uhúd	Pers. blacksmith, a dealer in iron 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)
Ahda	Ahdá	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.
Ahdiya, Ahdiyih (Ahdieh)	'Ahdiya[h or t], "Pers." 'Ahdiyih	the one who keeps his covenant or word, a faithful one. Hushang Ahdieh.
Ahi	Áhí	Pers. a fawn
Ahkam	Aḥkam	wiser, stronger, strongest; very firm; more, most, or very stable; most able to decide
Ahl al-Haqiqa Ahl al-Haqq, Ahl-i-Haqq Ahl al-Kisa'	Ahl al-Ḥaqq, Pers. Ahl-i-Ḥaqq Ahl al-Kisa'	"people of the truth" (more correct: ahl al-ḥaqqi) people of the cloak: Muḥammad; his daughter, Fátima; his cousin and son-in-law 'Alí; and his two grandsons Ḥassan and Ḥusayn.
Ahl al-Kitab, Ahlu'l-Kitab	Ahl al-Kitáb, Ahlu'l-Kitáb	"people of the Book". Used by members of some Christian denominations to refer to themselves; used in Judaism to refer to the Jewish people; and an Islamic term that refers to Jews, Christians, Sabians and Zoroastrians.

Ahl as-Sirati	Ahl aṣ-Ṣirāṭī (اهل الصراط)	“people of the Straight Path” or “People of the Right Path”. This term is often associated with those who follow the path of righteousness, truth, and guidance as prescribed by religious teachings. It emphasizes adherence to the moral and ethical guidelines laid down by a faith. cf. Ahl aṭ-Ṭarīqī.
Ahl at-Tariqi	Ahl aṭ-Ṭarīqī (اهل الطريق)	“people of the path” or “people of the way”. This term is more commonly associated with Sufism or mysticism, referring to those who follow a spiritual or mystical path in search of deeper understanding and closeness to the Divine. It emphasizes the journey of spiritual development and enlightenment. cf. Ahl aṣ-Ṣirāṭī.
Ahl, Ahlun, Ahalin, Ahali	Ahl, pl. Ahlún, Ahálin, Ahálí	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
Ahla	Ahlá	more or most sweet, sweeter
Ahli	Ahli	(the) people, or (of the) people
Ahli	Ahlí	domestic, family (adjective); native, resident; indigenous; home, national
Ahl-i-Baha	Ahl-i-Bahá	“people of Bahá”
Ahl-i-Bayan	Ahl-i-Bayán	“people of the Bayán”
Ahmad Big Tawfiq	Aḥmad Big Tawfíq	
Ahmad Shah Qajar	Aḥmad Sháh Qájár	(1897–1930; r. 1909–1925) he was the last ruling member of the Qajar dynasty
Ahmad, Ahamid (Ahamed)	Aḥmad, pl. Aḥamíd	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-Marághī’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, Ahmadiya, Ahmadiyun	Aḥmadiy, Aḥmadí, pl. Aḥmadiyún	(fem. aḥmadiya[h or t], pl. aḥmadiyát; for alternative forms, replace -íy- with -iyy-) belonging to Aḥmad; a Muslim; name of a gold coin. English members of the sect are called Ahmadi, pl. Ahmadis. The official name of the Aḥmadiyah sect is al-Jamá’ah al-Islámíyah al-Aḥmadiyah (the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community), founded in 1889 by Mírzá Ghulám Aḥmad in Qádiyán, Punjab, India. The Aḥmadíya Shaykh Maḥmúd al-Masjid (mosque) is 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-Ḥamrá’, lit. “the red one”). Baḥru’l-Aḥmar, the Red Sea. ¹
Ahrari	Aḥrání	Ḍiyá’u’lláh Aḥrání executed 1982. Aḥrár is pl. of Ḥurr.
Ahsa’i	Aḥsá’í	of or from al-Aḥsá’. See Ḥisá’ and Shaykh Aḥmad al-Aḥsá’í.

¹ 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.

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', Hawa)	Aḥwá, fem. Ḥawwá' (حَوَّاء)	black, dusky (in the lips). From Hebrew (Chavah/Havah—chavah, to breathe, and chayah, to live, or to give life). English feminine Eve, the mother of mankind. Abjad value of Eve is 16, 15 if the Hamza is ignored or dropped as in Persian.
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 ḥúríya and ḥurí.
Aja'ibu'l-Makhlúqat Ajab, A'jab Ajal	'Ajá'ibu'l-Makhlúqat 'Ajab, pl. A'jáb Ajal, pl. Ájál	"The marvels of creation" by Qazwíní astonishment, amazement;—(pl.) wonder, marvel 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 Ajda'	'Ajamí, pl. A'jám Ajda'	barbarian, non-Arab; Persian (adj. and n.) mutilated (by having the nose, or the like cut off). SDC p. 49.
Ajib, 'Ajiba, 'Aja'ib	'Ajíb, fem. 'Ajíba, pl. 'Ajá'ib	wondrous thing, unheard of thing, prodigy, marvel, miracle, wonder;—pl. remarkable things, curiosities, oddities
Ajja, Ajij	Ajja, Ajj	to+ burn, blaze, flame (fire). e.g. Má' ujáj bitter, salty water.
Ajudan Ajudan Ajudan-Bashi Ajuz, 'Ajz, A'jaz	Ájúdán or Ájudán Ájúdán Ájúdán-Báshí 'Ajuz, 'Ajz, pl. A'jáz	Pers. Aide-de-camp (modern from French adjutant) Pers. aide-de-camp, adjutant 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 (Ajvibatu'l-Masa'il). See Jawáb.
Akasha ('Akash, Akkash) Akbar, Akbarun, Akabir, Kubra, Kubrayat	'Akásha[h or t] Akbar, pl. Akbarún, Akábir	weakness, incapacity, disability, failure, impotence (for, to do something); deficit awkwardness, clumsiness
Akbar-ibn-i-'Abid Akh, Ikhwa, Ikhwan	Akbar-ibn-i-'Ábid Akḥ, pl. Iḥwa, Iḥwán	(fem. kubrá, pl. kubrayát) 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.
Akhar Akhbari. Akhbaryun	Ákḥar Akḥbárí, pl. Akḥbaríyún	brother; fellow man, neighbour; friend;—pl. iḥwán specifically, brethren or members of an order; al-iḥwán religious brotherhood of the Wahabi sect, militant in character, established by ibn Sa'úd in 1910
		another, different, second news. The Akhbaris are a group of Imámí jurists who only accept the traditions ascribed to the Prophet and 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

Akhdar (Akhzar), Khadra', Khudr	<u>Akh</u> ḍar (f.), <u>Kh</u> ḍarā', pl. <u>Kh</u> ḍar	the traditions, and to use <i>qiyās</i> or 'analogy' to make an authoritative statement. See <u>Kh</u> abar, pl. <u>Akh</u> bār. green. al- <u>Kh</u> ḍarā' "the Verdant" (epithet of Tunis); the sky. Persian forms are similar and the ḍ is replaced by a z. <u>Kh</u> ḍarā'—final Hamza is left out in some books. (fem. <u>Ákh</u> ira[h or t], pl. <u>Ákh</u> irát) last, ultimate, utmost, extreme; end, close, conclusion; foot, bottom (of a paper). fem. al- <u>ákh</u> ira[h or t] the invisible world, the afterlife, the hereafter. See <u>akh</u> úr, dunyá and awwal.
Akhir, Akhira, Akhirun, Akhirat, Awakhir	<u>Ákh</u> ir, pl. <u>Ákh</u> irún, Awá <u>kh</u> ir	last; latest; rearmost; the second of two. irregular fem. al- <u>ukhr</u> á, the invisible world, the afterlife, the hereafter.
Akhir, Uthra, Awakhir	<u>Akh</u> ír, irregular fem. <u>Uth</u> rá, pl. Awá <u>kh</u> ir	Turkish (also Ahlat; Armenian Khlat) is a historic town and district on the west side of Lake Van.
Akhlat	<u>Ákh</u> laṭ	Pers. a star; horoscope, predominant star at anyone's nativity; an omen, augury; an ensign, standard; name of an angel. Name of a newspaper.
Akhtar, Akhtaran	<u>Akh</u> tar, pl. <u>Akh</u> tarán	Pers. "brilliant stars". Book by Furú <u>gh</u> Arbáb.
Akhtaran Taban Akhtar-Khawari (Akhtar-Khavari) Akhu'th-Thamarah	<u>Akh</u> tarán-i-Tábán <u>Akh</u> tar- <u>Kh</u> áwarí <u>Akh</u> u'th- <u>Th</u> amarah	"the Brother of the Fruit". Báb: " <u>Akh</u> u'th- <u>Th</u> amarah, 238"—The fruit is Mírzá Yaḥyá and 238 equals Ḥusayn- <u>Ál</u> í (Bahá'u'lláh)
Akhur	<u>Akh</u> úr, Pers. also <u>Ákh</u> ur	a stall, a[n animal] stable or barn for horses; the collar-bone. 'Abdu'l-Bahá substituted <u>ákh</u> ur for <u>ákh</u> ir 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 <u>Ákh</u> ir.
Akhwand, Akhund, Akhwanda-ha	<u>Akh</u> wánd, <u>Akh</u> únd, pl. <u>Akh</u> wándá-há	Pers. (also " <u>Ákh</u> únd" and Akhond) tutor, master, preacher (low ranking Muslim priest or mullah). See 'Alí-Akbar-i- <u>Sh</u> ahmírzadí.
Akif, Akifan	'Ákif, pl. 'Ákifán	Pers. assiduous, diligent; constantly staying in the mosque and employed in devotion
Akka, 'Akk Akka, 'Akka'	'Akka ('Akk) 'Akka[h], 'Akká' and 'Akká	to be sultry, muggy (day), sweltering 'Ako (Phoenician, "curved triangle"), 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, <u>Kh</u> avvám and Rábí'ih, 'Údí <u>Kh</u> ammár and 'Abbúd. Bahá'u'lláh's family left in 1877 for Mazra'ih.
Akram, Akrama, Akarim	Akram, Akrama, pl. Akárim	nobler more distinguished; more precious, more valuable; most honourable; very high-minded, very noble-hearted, most generous
Akthar	<u>Akh</u> tar	more; oftener, more frequently; more numerous; longer; most; major portion, greater part, majority
Al	Ál	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 Mongol invasion of Khwarezmia, which resulted in the utter destruction of his empire.
Ala	'Alá	(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,

Ala	‘Alá’	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, Uluw	‘Alá, ‘Ulúw	high rank, high standing, nobility; loftiness
Ala’	Álá’	to be high, elevated, rise high, loom, tower up; to rise, ascend; to ring out (voice); etc.
Ala’i	‘Alá’i (علاني)	Pers. benefits, favours, kindnesses
Ala’u’d-Dawlih	‘Alá’u’d-Dawlih, Yúsuf	from the root ‘Alá, high, elevated. <u>Shu’á’u’lláh</u> ‘Alá’i, Hand of the Cause of God.
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, ‘Alamayn, ‘Alamun, ‘Awalim	‘Álam, dual ‘Alamayn	(pl. ‘álamún, ‘awálim) world; universe, cosmos;—pl. ‘Álamún—inhabitants of the world, specifically human beings. ‘ <i>Awálim al-’ulúm wa’l-ma’rif</i> of ‘Abdu’lláh al-Baḥrání. See Baḥrání for more details.
Alam, A’lam (I’lam)	‘Álam, 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
Alama, Alamat, 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 <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-Aḥsá’i, in the year 68 (hín) or AH 1268 (ended 15 October 1852)/CE 1952, and he alluded to “after a while” (ba’da hín) 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) mím: 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. (لى): 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 Tíhrán.
Alaniya	‘Aláníya	openness, overtness, publicness, publicity (as opposed to secrecy)
Alaq, ‘Alaqa, ‘Alaqat	‘Alaq, fem. ‘Alaqa[h or t], pl. ‘Alaqát	medicinal leech; leech; (coagulated) blood, blood clot
Alast (Alastu)	Alast (Alastu)	“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 alast”, Qur’án 7:172) and all the men

Alawi, 'Alawiya, 'Alawiyan	'Alawí, fem. 'Alawiya[h or t]
Alayhi ('Alaihi)	'Alayhi
Alayka ('Alaika), 'Alayki, 'Alaykum	'Alayka, fem. 'Alayki, pl. 'Alaykum
Alburz (Alborz) Alf, Uluf, Alaf Alfiya (Alfiyya)	Alburz Alf, pl. Ulúf, Álaf Alfíya[h or t], Pers. Alfiyyih
Ali an-Naqi, Ali-Naqi	'Alí an-Naqí, 'Alí-Naqí
Ali Baba	'Alí Bá bá
Ali Big Yuz-Bashi Ali ibn Abi Talib	'Alí Big Yúz-Báshí 'Alí ibn Abí Ṭálib
Ali ibn Muhammad Ali ibn Musa'r-Rida Ali Pasha	'Alí ibn Muḥammad 'Alí ibn Músá'r-Riḍá 'Álī Páshá
Ali, 'Aliya, 'Awali, 'Aliyat	'Alí, fem. 'Aliya[h or t]
Ali, 'Aliya	'Álī, fem. 'Áliya
Ali-'Askar-i-Tabrizi Ali-Abad (Aliabad, Aliyabad)	'Alí-'Askar-i-Tabrízī 'Alí-Ábád
Ali-Ahmad Ali-Akbar-i-Ardistani Ali-Akbar-i-Mazgani Ali-Akbar-i-Najjar Ali-Akbar-i-Quchani Ali-Akbar-i-Shahmirzadi	'Alí-Aḥmad 'Alí-Akbar-i-Ardistání 'Alí-Akbar-i-Mázgání 'Alí-Akbar-i-Najjár 'Alí-Akbar-i-Qúchání 'Alí-Akbar-i-Šahmírzadí
Ali-Asghar Alif	'Alí-Ašghar Alif

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 *alast* and the cycle of *alast* is a reference to this Covenant.

(pl. 'alawíyán) upper; heavenly, celestial; prince, lord (a descendant of 'Alí ibn Abí Ṭálib). An 'alawiya 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. Išfahání Pers. 'alawiyih. upon, against, with him (or it);—*'alayhi's-salám*, Peace be upon him! (formula of reverence added after the name of any prophet, abbreviated in English as pbuh. (fem. pl. 'Alaykunna) ('Alayka = 'Alá + káf) above, on, or to thee, on you. In some places 'Alayka is shortened to 'Alayk. See salám.

Pers. the principal mountain range in northern Írán thousand; millennium

(fem. of Alf) millennium. *al-Khuláṣa al-Alfiya* ("Millennium Summary"), famous 1,000 line poem on the principles of Arabic grammar by ibn Málík [Abú 'Abd Alláh Jamál ad-Dín Muḥammad ibn 'Abd Alláh ibn Málík al-Ṭá'í al-Jayyání] (c. 1204–1274), was an Arab grammarian born in Jaén, Spain, who worked in Damascus.

'Alí ibn Muḥammad ibn 'Alí, commonly known as 'Alí al-Hádí and 'Alí an-Naqí, the 10th Imám

Mullá 'Alí Bá bá wa al-Arbá'ún Luṣúṣ ("Alí Bá bá and the forty thieves"). Name in English has become Alibaba.

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 Shí'a Islam and is regarded as the rightful immediate successor to Muḥammad as an Imám by Shí'a Muslims.

Muḥammad Amín 'Álī Páshá or in Turkish, Mehmed Emin Âli Pasha (1815–1871), five times he was appointed the Grand Vizier (or Prime Minister) of the Ottoman Empire by two Sultans.

(broken pl. of 'alíya[h or t]) is 'awálí (m. & f.), fem. pl. 'áliyát) high, tall, elevated: exalted, sublime, lofty, august, excellent; —pl. upper class, people of distinction, prominent people. Name of the son-in-law and fourth successor of the Prophet Muḥammad. al-'Alí, the Most High, the Supreme (one of the attributes of God).

high, sublime, eminent, excellent, grand; the upper part; above

Merchant from Tabríz

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.

(MF)

(MF)

known as Ḥájí Ákhúnd, a Hand of the Cause of God (1842–1910)

(MF)

the vertically aligned or "upright" first consonant (ʾ, 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 is one of three letters: alif ʾ, wáw و, and yá' ي, which might be either a consonant or a vowel letter. The Bá b

Ali-Hamzih	‘Alf-Ḥamzih
Ali-Jan	‘Alf-Ján
Ali-Khan	‘Alf-Khán
Alil, A’illa’	‘Alil, pl. A’illá’
Alim, ‘Ulama	‘Alím, pl. ‘Ulamá’ (Pers. ‘Ulamá)
Alim, Alima, Ulama	‘Álim, fem. ‘Álima[h or t], pl. ‘Ulamá’
Alima (‘Ilm)	‘Alima (‘Ilm)
Ali-Mardan	‘Alf-Mardán
Ali-Mirzay-i-Shirazi	‘Alf-Mírzáy-i-Shírází
Ali-Muhammad	‘Alf-Muḥammad
Al-i-Muhammad	Ál-i-Muḥammad
Ali-Murad (‘Alimurad)	‘Alf-Murád
Alin	‘Álin
Alipur or Chah-i-Ahmad Vatn Dust	‘Alfpúr or Cháh-i-Aḥmad Vaṭn Dúst
Ali-Qabl-i-Muhammad	‘Alf-Qabl-i-Muḥammad
Ali-Quli Khan (Ali-Kuli Khan)	‘Alf-Qulí Khán
Ali-Rida	‘Alf-Riḍá
Ali-Shawkat	‘Alf-Shawkat
Aliy, ‘Aliyy, ‘Aliya, ‘Ilya, ‘Aliyun, ‘Aliyyun	‘Alíy, ‘Aliyy, fem. ‘Aliya[h or t]
Aliya	‘Alíya[h or t]
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-Kirmánsháhí

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 اِ í, 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 khanjariyah, 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 ا 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; wise; theoretic (in contradistinction to ‘ámil “practical”);—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 Jámí’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 ‘Alimurád) 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) (pl. ‘Ilya[h or t], ‘Alíyún, ‘Aliyyún) (“‘Aliyy”, “‘Alí”) high, tall, elevated, exalted, sublime, lofty, august, excellent. Iṣfahání Pers. fem. also ‘Alíyyih. descent from, or the descendants of ‘Alí; English Alids. 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.

Muhammad-‘Alíy-i-Bárfurúshí (1820–1849) was entitled Quddús by Bahá’u’lláh at Bada^{sh}t and this was later confirmed by the Báb. Mullá ‘Alíy-i-Bastámí, a Letter of the Living. He was a Persian and the first Bábí martyr (in Iraq). See Shaykh Šáliḥ entry.

Aliy-i-Las-Furush	‘Alíy-i-Lás-Furúsh	
Aliy-i-Miri	‘Alíy-i-Mírí	
Aliy-i-Mudhahhib	‘Alíy-i-Muḏḥahhib	
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	‘Alíyū’l-‘Alá, ‘Aliyyū’l-‘Alá	the exalted of the exalted
Aliyu’llah	‘Alíyū’lláh	‘Alí is chosen by, or from God
Aliyu’llahi	‘Alíyū’lláhi	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 ‘Alawíyán, 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	Allaḏhí, fem. Allatí	(relative pronoun) he who, that which; who, which, that. Plurals: m. allaḏhína, fem. allatí, allawátí (“allawati”), allá’í (“alla’i”)
Allaf	‘Alláf	seller of provender (dry food such as hay and oats for livestock)
Allah, al-Ilah	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 الله (iláh, a God). See iláh. Note fī Alláh (“in God”) and bi Alláh (“by God”) can be elided (contracted) to fī’lláh and bi’lláh. However, the full forms are considered more proper and respectful, especially in religious and formal contexts. The contracted forms, while understood, are generally avoided in formal writing to maintain clarity and reverence. See bi Alláh.
Allahu ‘Azam, Allah-u-‘Azam	Alláhu ‘Azám, Pers. Alláh-u-‘Azám	God is Great
Allahu A’zam, Allah-u-A’zam	Alláhu A’zám, Pers. Alláh-u-A’zám	(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 Miṣḥkín-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’zám 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	Hájj 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	‘Allámíy	very learned; possessed of the highest degree of knowledge, but never applied to God, because the letters ʾ and ى, although here expressive of intensity, not of femininity or relationship, might imply an imputation of the latter two qualities to the divine being.
Allamiy-i-Hillí	‘Allámíy-i-Ḥillí	“the very erudite doctor” from al-Ḥillah, a title of the famed <u>Shí’ih</u> theologian, Jamál ad-Dín al-Ḥasan bin Yúsuf bin ‘Alí ibn al-Muṭahhar al-Ḥillí (CE 1250–1325) (MF p. 169), commonly known as Alláma Ḥillí, was one of the well-known Twelver <u>Shí’í</u> Muslim scholars of his time and an expert in Twelver theology and a mujtahid. His kunya was Abu Manşūr, his first title was ‘Alláma “sage,” his second, Jamál ad-Dín, and third, Jamál al-Ḥillah wa’l-Ḥaqq wa’l-Dín. His given name was al-Ḥasan and his father’s given name was Yúsuf.
Allamiy-i-Nuri	‘Allámíy-i-Núrí	a sect
Alliyu’llahi	‘Allíyu’lláhí	Germany
Almaniya	Almáníyá	(e.g.) beating; bastinado; a thrashing, spanking. See falaqa.
Alqa	‘Alqa	Pers. amorous or angry side-glance
Alus	Álús	(Alossy) Ibn-i-Álúsí, Muftí of Baghdád. Abú ath- Tha ṭhaná’
Alusi	Álúsí	<u>Shiháb</u> ad-Dín Sayyid Maḥmúd ibn ‘Abd Alláh al-Ḥusayn al-Álúsí al-Baghdádí (1802–1854) was an Iraqi Islamic scholar best known for writing the 30 volume <i>Rúḥ al-Ma’ání</i> , an exegesis (tafsír) of the Qur’án. See Rúḥ al-Mu’ání.
Alvah-i-Laylatu’l-Quds	Alváḥ-i-Laylatu’l-Quds	Tablets of the Holy Night by Bahá’u’lláh
Alvah-i-Salatin	Alváḥ-i-Salátín	Tablets to the Sultans
Alvah-i-Tablighi-i-Amrika	Alváḥ-i-Tablíghí-i-Amríká	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	Alváḥ-i-Vašáyá	Tablets of Commandments by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá
Alwand (Alvand), Halwan	Alwand, Ar. Hálwán	Pers. Alwand is a subrange (maximum height of 3,580 m) of the Zagros Mountains in western Iran located 10 km south of Hamadán. The Alwand (Persian) or Hálwán (Arabic) river and flows from western Iran to eastern Iraq. It is a tributary of the Diyala River.
Am	Am	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. ¹ In Islamic theology, it is sometimes used to describe a state of divine obscurity or the primordial state before creation.
Ama, Ima, Amawat	Ama[h or t], pl. Imá’, Amawát	bondmaid, slave girl. Pers. “Amih”.
Amad, Amadam	Ámad	Pers. he came; arrival. Dar Ámadam (“I have arisen”)
Amada	‘Amada	to baptize, christen
Amadan az fawq	Ámadan az fawq	Pers. “come from on high” or “come down from on high”. Expression used by Bahá’ís meaning sent by Shoghi Effendi, etc.
Amadan	Ámadan	Pers. to come, to arrive; to exist, to be found; to become
Amadan	Ámadan	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;

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

		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. Husayn 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 Tíhrán, three Bahá'í Arc buildings in Haifa, the Samoan House of Worship and the Shrine of 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Amara, Amarat, Ama'ir Amara, Amr, Awamir, Umur	Amára[h or t], pl. Amárát, Amá'ir 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 Amatu'l-A'la	Amásiyá Amatu'l-A'lá	(Amasya) city in Türkiye, 84 km SW of Samsun "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 Rúhíyyih Khánum Rabbani (née Mary Sutherland Maxwell) (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'l-Haqq	Amatu'l-Haqq	"Maidervant of Truth (or God)". Title given by 'Abdu'l-Bahá to Núrfíyyih, the first wife of Varqá.
Amatu'llah Amid, 'Umada	Amatu'lláh 'Amíd, pl. 'Umadá'	Handmaiden of God 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-dhákát in PDC p. 92). Pers. 'Ámil-i-Zakáh, pl. 'Ummál-i-Zakáh.
Amil az-Zakah, 'Ummal az-Zakah	'Ámil az-Zakáh, pl. 'Ummál az-Zakáh	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.
Amil Amin, Amina	'Ámilí Ámin, fem. Ámina[h]	an agent 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 Amin-i-Ilahi Aminu'd-Dawlah	Amín-i-Ḥalabí, <u>Shaykh</u> Amín-i-Iláhí Amínu'd-Dawlah	[Amín Ḥalabí] Trusted of God. See Ardakání. 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'mínin	Commander of the Faithful, Caliph. Sunnis believe the first to hold the title was 'Umar ibn al-Kh _ḥ aṭṭáb, and Sh _h '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, fem. Amíra[h or t]	(pl. umará, fem. amírá) commander, governor, lord; prince, emir; title of princes of a ruling house; tribal chief.
Amira'l-Mu'minin	Amíra'l-Mu'mínin	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'sh-Shu'ará'	(The Emir of Poets) (sing. shá'ir)
Amir-Zada (Amir-Zadih)	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 (on something), pretend not to see (something); to be blind (to). That is, 'to become blind, to be obscure'
Amm	'Ámm	public; universal, prevalent; general; common
Amm, 'Ammu, 'Umum, A'mam	'Amm, fem. 'Ammā[h or t]	(pl. 'Umúm, A'mám; fem. 'Ammát) father's brother, paternal uncle (fem. paternal aunt); 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. Khássa.
Amman	'Ammán	Ancient Philadelphia, capital city of Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Ammar, Ammara	Ammár, fem. Ammára[h or t]	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 <u>K</u> halq	Revelation and creation, compilation by Fáqil 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 ء being employed solely to distinguish this word from 'umar (Omar). "prosperous long life". A proper name. See Ḥadīth-i-Jábir 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-Badi'	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	column, pillar pole. post. Modern meaning: steering column, steering mechanism (of an automobile)
Amul (Amol)	Ámul	companion. A town (36.466423, 52.354574) in Mázindarán province, on the Haráz 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 ... says, on the authority of; on the basis of, on the strength of; for, in defence of; as a substitute for
Anahita	Anáhítá	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 ṣaḥábí (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	Anbár	Pers. full to the brim, replete; a pond, a reservoir
Anbar, 'Anabir	'Anbar, pl. 'Anábír	ambergris;—pl. sperm whale
Anbar, Nibr, Anabir	Anbár, Nibr, pl. Anábír, Anábír	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 khamíṣa ("khamisa") distracting Him from His prayers and asked for a plain anbijániya (or a manbijániya garment).
Anbiq, Inbiq, Anabiq	Anbíq, Inbíq, pl. Anábíq	alembic, distilling flask; figuratively "something that refines or transmutes as if by a process of distillation"
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 Andar Andarman (Enderman, Endermane)	‘Andalīb, pl. ‘Anádíl Andar Ándarmán	Pers. a nightingale. See Láhhjáni. Pers. in, into, within; added to the words small village 10 km south of the centre of Tīhrán and 3 km NW of the <u>Sháh</u> ‘Abdu’l-‘Azīm Shrine (in <u>Shahr-i</u> - Ray)
Andarun	Andarún	Pers. within; the inside; the heart, bowels; intrinsic, interior, internal. Village 190 km ESE of Ahvaz, Iran
Andaruni Andarz	Andarúní Andarz	interior; inner women’s apartments. See biruni 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 Anfusihim Angiz (Angez)	al-Andalus Anfusihim Ángíz	Spain themselves Pers. raised, elevated; (in compounds) exciting, raising. 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-‘Alíy-i-Zunúzí, the companion of the Báb in martyrdom, and Hájí 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, <u>shajarah anísá</u>] 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.
Anjuman (Anjoman)	Anjuman	Pers. a company, assembly, society, banquet, congregation, synagogue, congress, any place where people meet and converse; a multitude
Ankabut, Anakib Anqura	‘Ankabút, pl. ‘Anákib Ánqura[h or t]	spider 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	Anşarí, pl. Anşaríyyah	related to Anşár, the Helpers. Those who rallied around Muḥammad after His flight from Mecca to Medina. Anşaríyyah is believed to be a mistranscription of Nuşayríyyah. Abú al-Qásim <u>K</u> halaf ibn al-‘Abbás az-Zahráwí al-Anşarí (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 Násir (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>D</u> hú’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) Anud	Antún ‘Anúd	Latin Anthony (“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

Anwari (Avari)	Anwárí (Anvárí)
Anyabuli	Anyábulí
Anzali	Anzalí
Aq, Ak Aqa Baba (Aqa-Baba, Aga Baba)	Áq Áqá Bááb (Áqá-Bábá)
Aqa Buzurg-i-Nishapuri	Áqá Buzurg-i-Níshápúrí
Aqa Fatu'llah Aqa Jan Kashani	Áqá Fatu'lláh Áqá Ján Kashání
Aqa Jan-i-Kaj-Kulah	Áqá Ján-i-Kaj-Kuláh
Aqa Mirza 'Abdu'-r-Rahim-i-Burujirdi Aqa Najaf-'Aliy-i-Zanjani Aqa Siyyid Aqa, Aqayan	Áqá Mírzá 'Abdu'-r-Rahím-i-Burújirdí Áqá Najaf-'Alíy-i-Zanjání Áqá Siyyid Áqá, pl. Áqáyán
Aqaba	'Aqaba
Aqaba, 'Iqab	'Aqaba[h or t], pl. 'Iqáb

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). name of a famous Persian poet, who died AH 586/CE 1190. See núr.

now Inebolu. A Black Sea port 225 km WNW of Samsun, Türkiye.

Pers. Bandar-i-Anzalí (37.466949, 49.469869), Port of Enzeli, SW end of Caspian Sea, Iran. See nuzl.

Turkish white

small villages in Qazvin Province: "Aka-Baba" 21 km south Qazvin and "Aga-Baba" (Ágha Báábá) 22 km SNW Qazvin

born in Khurásán, but was the son of Hájí 'Abdu'l-Majíd-i-Níshápúrí. Bahá'u'lláh sent Áqá Buzurg to Iran with a messenger for Násiru'd-Dín Sháh. Áqá Buzurg was then martyred. He was given the titles Badí' (Wonderful) and Fakhrú'sh-Shuhadá' (Pride of Martyrs). (Fatollah)

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 Khádím ("Servant") and later Khádimu'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 Yahyá and even went on a secret mission to assassinate Násiru'd-Dín Sháh. He became a Covenant-Breaker about 1897.

Áqá Ján was a native of Salmás in Ádharbáyján. 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 Iṣfahání and was known as kaj-kuláh ("Skew-cap"). Seven Bahá'ís murdered Siyyid Muḥammad Iṣfahání, Áqá Ján and Mírzá Ridá-Qulíy-i-Tafrishí in 'Akká on 22 January 1872.

(Boroodjerdy)

[Asseyid is an abbreviation]

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.

to follow (someone, something or after someone, after something), succeed (someone, something); to come after, ensue; to continue

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 Muḥammad and Muslims from Mecca to Medina.

a title or honorific in Persian and Turkish (of Turkic origin) that is roughly equivalent to "master" or "lord" "related to" or "pertaining to" Áqás. Hájí Mírzá Áqásí (Hájí Mírzá 'Abbás Íravání; (Mákú c. 1784–1848; Grand

Aqas Áqás

Aqasi Áqásí

		Vizier of Persia, r. 1834–1848), the evil, cunning, avaricious and corrupt intriguer who ruined the life of Mírzá ‘Abbás Buzurg (he described him as a “satyr”), father of Bahá’u’lláh. Described by Shoghi Effendi as 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	(MF)
Aqdas	Aqdas	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, ‘Aqliya, ‘Aqliyun	‘Aqlí, fem. ‘Aqlíya[h or t], pl. ‘Aqlíyún	reasonable, rational; ratiocinative; mental; intellectual; fem. mentality, mental attitude;—pl. rationalist; an intellectual
Aqliya	‘Aqlíya[t]	mentality, mental attitude
Aqsa al-Madina	Aqşá al-Madína[h or t]	most distant part of a city or the most distant city (in a country or world). e.g. <u>Sh</u> íráz and Bú <u>sh</u> ihr. See Qur’án 36:20.
Aqsa, Quswa, Aqasin	Aqşá, fem. Quşwá, pl. Aqáşin	more distant, remoter, farther (away); al-Masjid al-Aqşá, “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 aş- <u>Ş</u> akhrāh and Ḥarām
Ara	Árá	Pers. (in compound, from árāstan), embellishing, adorning; ornament (e.g. majlis-árá, gracing the banquet, etc.)
Arab Khayl (Arab Kheyli)	‘Arab <u>K</u> hayl	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: <u>Sh</u> ibhu’l-Jazíratil-‘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 ‘Abd Alláh Muḥammad ibn ‘Alí ibn Muḥammad ibn ‘Arabí al-Ḥatímí 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”). Nuşúş ‘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)).
Arabistan	‘Arabistán	the land of Arabia
Arabiyyah al-Fuṣḥa	al-‘Arabíyyah al-Fuṣḥá	“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.
Arad, A’rad	‘Araq, pl. A’rád	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>Dh</u> ú’l-Ḥijjah, and is the second day of the

		Hajj—it celebrates the revelation of Qur’án 5:3 to Muḥammad just before sunset while on Jabal ‘Arafát for His farewell sermon (<i>Khuṭbatu’l-Wadá’</i>). He gathered the Muslims and recited the revelation after sunset, the day then considered to be 10 <i>Dhú’l-Hijjah</i> 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 Arak Aram (Eram)	‘Araja, ‘Urúj Árák Árám	to ascend, mount, rise capital of Markazi Province, Iran (formerly Sulṭánábád) Pers. calm, rest, tranquillity, peace, quiet, repose, cessation, inaction; power, obedience, subjection. Can be translated as paradise.
Aramram Aran va Bidgul	‘Aramram Árán va Bíd gul	strong, violent, vehement a city that grew from an amalgamation of two villages (Árán and Bíd gul, 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 Arastu Araysh Arba’, Arba’a, Arba’un (Arba’in)	Árástan Arastú al-‘Aráysh Arba’, fem. Arba’a[h or t], pl. Arbá’ún	Pers. to adorn, decorate, embellish; to set in order Pers. a swallow; swallow-wort Larache, harbour town, Morocco four;—pl. forty. <i>Iṣfahání</i> Pers. Arba’ih. “Arba’in” error of the genitive form (arba’in) in <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , p. 242 (see <i>Shaykh Bahá’í</i> , author of <i>al-Arba’ún Ḥadīth</i>). <i>Kitáb al-Arba’in an-Nawawíyyah</i> (“The book of the Forty [aḥádīth] of an-Nawawí”) compiled by an-Nawawí (d. 676/1277), , mostly sourced from the authentic collections of <i>Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī</i> and <i>Ṣaḥīḥ al-Muslim</i> [collections of aḥádīth].
Arba’ata ‘Ashara, Arba’a ‘Asharata Arbil Archiya, ‘Arshiyya (Arshiyiyih)	Arba’ata[h] ‘Ashara, f. Arba’a ‘Asharata[h] Arbíl ‘Arshíya[h or t], Pers. ‘Arshíyya[h or t]	fourteen (Erbil, Irbil) city 80 km ESE of Mosul, Iraq follower of Mullá Ṣadrá, DB, p. 207. See ‘Arsh and Sadrá’iya.
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 as-Sirr, Ard-i-Sirr	Arḍ as-Sirr, Pers. Arḍ-i-Sirr	“Land of Mystery”, name given to Adrianople by Bahá’u’lláh. See Adirna.
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 Ardibíl	Pers. arz, pl. arází 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. Ṣafí ad-dín Isháq Ardabílí (1252/1253–1334) was a poet, mystic, teacher and Ṣúfí master. He reformed the Záhidíya (Zahediyeh) and

Ardakan	Ardakán or Ardikán	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.
Ardakani (Ardikani)	Ardakání	2. Son, and successor, Šadr ad-Dín Músá ibn Šafí ad-Dín Ishāq Ardabílí (1305–1391), also known as Šadr ad-Dín aš-Šafaví or Šadr ad-Dín al-Khánagáh. He was the first to use the title Šadr al-Ardibílí.
Ardashir, Ardishir (Ardeshir)	Ardashír, Ardishír	3. Mírzá Muḥammad Šáliḥ ibn Músá ibn Šafí ad-Dín Ishāq Ardabílí (d. 1704), grandson, second Šadr al-Ardibílí.
Ard-i-A'la	Arđ-i-A'lá	4. Mírzá Muḥammad Ibráhím (etc.; d. 1738), the third Šadr al-Ardibílí. ...
Ard-i-Jannat	Arđ-i-Jannat	8. Mírzá Muḥammad Ḥasan (1789–1848), the seventh Šadr al-Ardibílí. He served as a spiritual guide and a political advisor for Muḥammad Sháh Qájár.
Ardikan (Ardakan)	Ardikán	city 55 km NW of Yazd
Ardistan	Ardistán	of or from Ardakán. Hájí Abu'l-Ḥasan-i-Ardikání (1831–1928), also known as Amín-i-Iláhí.
Ardiya, Ardiyat	Arđíya[h or t], pl. Arđíyát	Pers. "great lion". Name of Persian rulers (Ardishír and Ardashír are derived from Middle Persian Artakhishatr, 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).
Ardshir	Ardshír	"the Exalted Spot", name given to the Shrine of the Báḅ and to the fort of Khájiḥ (Khwája), Zanján, by the Báḅ (Zanján upheaval 13 May 1859–c. 2 January 1851).
Arf	'Arf	the Land of Paradise, Milán
Arg (Ark)	Arg	city 55 km NW of Yazd
Arghun	Arghún	Province in Iran
Ari	Árí	floor; ground (also, e.g., of a printed fabric, of a painting); ground floor; storage, warehouse charges
Arid, Irad	'Aríd, pl. 'Iráḍ	Pers. intrepid, courageous
Arida, 'Ara'id	'Arída, pl. 'Ará'id	fragrance, perfume, scent, aroma
Arif, 'Arifin	'Árif, pl. 'Árifín	Pers. the inner fortress or citadel of a walled city. Ark is a modern colloquialism for a small citadel.
Arif, 'Arifun, 'Arifin	'Árif, pl. 'Árifún, 'Árifín	an organ; a wild horse
Arif, 'Urafa'	'Aríf, pl. 'Urafá'	Pers. yes, very well, indeed, truly; no
Arish, 'Urush, 'Ara'ish	'Arísh, pl. 'Urush, 'Ará'ish	broad, wide; extensive, vast
Aristu, Arasta (Arast), Arastu	Aristú, Pers. Arastá, Arastú	petition, application, memorial
Arjmand (Arjumand)	Arjmand	acquainted, conversant, familiar (with); connoisseur, expert; wise man, mystic, saint, gnostic;—pl. mystics, saints, gnostics
Arjumand, Arjmand, Arzaman	Arjumand, Arjmand, Arzamán	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
Arjumandi	Arjumandí	knowing (something), cognizant, aware (of something); expert, authority, specialist; teaching assistant, monitor (an older pupil assisting the teacher of a Qur'anic school); the subordinate to a chief or general, a deputy, lieutenant;—pl. acquaintances; the wise, the holy; judges; mystics.
Arman	Ármán	arbor, bower; hut made of twigs; booth, shack, shanty; trellis (for grapevines); shaft, carriage pole. al-'Arísh, city on the northern coast of the modern named Sinai Peninsula.
Arqam	Arqam	Aristotle ("the best purpose"). Greek arast arastá. Dr Aristú Khán, brother of Dr Luṭfu'lláh Ḥakím,
Arrab, 'Arraba	'Arráb, fem. 'Arrába[h or t]	Pers. rare, excellent, worthy of great price, valuable, exquisite, beloved, dear, brave, generous, noble, distinguished; wise
Arsh, 'Arshiya, Urush, A'rash	'Arsh, fem. 'Arsha[h or t]	Pers. town, formerly Arzamán, in and the capital of Arjumand District, in Firuzkuh County, Tíhrán Province, Iran. Also written "Arjomand".
		of, from Arjumand
		Pers. desire; a sigh; grief, sorrow; remorse
		(a serpent) speckled with black and white (of a very dangerous species); name of an Arabian tribe
		godfather/godmother, sponsor
		(pl. 'Urúsh, A'rásh) a throne, chair of state; the throne of God ('Arsh Alláh, the Shrine of the Báḅ or more

Arshi, 'Arshiyān	'Arshī, pl. 'Arshiyān	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
Arshin	Árshín	from the throne (of God) or divine "presence", heavenly; pl. angels who carry the throne of God, bearers of the celestial throne
Arslan	Árslán, Arslán	Russian cubit (аршин) 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 Shujá' Muḥammad Alp Árslán ibn Dáwud (1029–1072), real name Muḥammad bin Dáwud Chaghri (Turkic Çağrı), was the second Sultān 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	'Áṣ	'Amr ibn al-'Áṣ 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 Ṣaḥába.
As'ad	As'ad	happier, luckier
As'ilah wa Ajwiba	As'ilah wa Ajwiba	Questions and Answers
Asa, 'Isiyy, 'Asah, 'Asaya, 'Asayat	'Aṣá (fem.), pl. 'Iṣiyy	stick, staff, or cane. Also 'Aṣáh, pl. 'Iṣiyy (less common variant); and 'aṣáya[h or t], pl. 'aṣáyát (colloquial or diminutive form). See 'aṣan.
Asab, A'sab	'Aṣab, pl. A'ṣáb	nerve; sinew
Asabi	'Aṣabí	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 Fadil Mazandarani	Asadu'lláh Fáḍil Máẓandarání	Mírzá Asadu'lláh Fáḍil Máẓandarání (c. 1880–1957), also known as Jináb-i-Fáḍil or Fazel, was a prominent Iranian Bahá'í scholar, noted for his travel teaching in North America. He was later appointed a Hand of the Cause of God by Shoghi Effendi.
Asadu'llah	Asadu'lláh	Lion of God. Compound proper name
Asadu'llah-i-Isfahani	Asadu'lláh-i-Iṣfahání	Mírzá Asadu'lláh-i-Iṣfahání (c. 1826–1930) was the emissary who took the remains of the Báb from Iran to the Holy Land. He married a sister of Munírih Khánúm (Diyá' Khánúm). Daughter Farahángíz Khánúm (see Farahángíz entry) and son Dr Amínu'lláh (sometimes Amín, or Ameen Ullah Fareed) Faríd (1882–1953), was known in Persian as Mírzá Amínu'lláh Asadu'lláh. Mírzá Asadu'lláh-i-Iṣfahání was sent (1900–1902) to consolidate the American community and to address the effects of Kheiralla's disaffection. Later (1914?) Mírzá Asadu'lláh and his son were expelled from the Faith.
Asadu'llah-i-Sabbagh	Asadu'lláh-i-Ṣabbágh	(GPB 297)
Asadu'llah-i-zadah	Asadu'lláh-i-Zádiḥ, Husayn	Husayn Asadu'lláh-i-záḍah
Asadyari	Asadyári, 'Abdu'l-'Alí	
Asaf ad-Dawla, Asafu'd-Dawla	Áṣaf ad-Dawla, Áṣafu'd-Dawla	(1748–1797) was the Nawab wazir of Oudh (Awudh, r. 1775–1797)
Asala, Asalatan	Aṣála[t]	firmness, steadfastness, strength of character; nobility of descent, purity of origin (originality); aṣálatan immediately, directly, personally
Asalat-i-Naw'	Aṣálat-i-Naw'	originality of species
Asan, 'Usiy, 'Isiy, A'sin	'Aṣan (fem.), pl. 'Uṣý, 'Iṣý, A'ṣin	staff, rod; wand; stick; walking stick, cane; scepter, mace; (field marshal's) baton. See 'aṣá.
Asara, 'Asr	'Aṣara ('Aṣr)	to press (out), squeeze (out) (something, e.g., grapes, olives, etc.); to wring (something, especially wet

Asaran	Ásárán	clothes); to compress (something). See 'Aşr listing for other Forms.
Asas, Usus, Asasiyyun	Asás, pl. Usus, Asásiyyún	Pers. small village (35.854657, 53.293100) in Semnan Province
Asasi, Asasiyat, Asasiyyin	Asási, fem. Asásiya[h or t]	foundation (hence also principle), fundament, groundwork, ground, basis, pedestal; keynote;—pl. Asásiyyún people of principle. The term "assassin" likely has roots in ḥashsháshín (ḥashhish (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).
Asaturiyan Marcard	Ásátúriyán Márcárd	(pl. Asásiyát, Asásiyyín) fundamental, basic; elementary; essential; principal, chief, main
Asbah, Asbahi	Aşbah	(Dr Marcard Assadorian)
Asbahi	Aşbahí	Pers. of a handsome face; a tearing lion; red-coloured; name of a king of Yemen
Asbaq	Asbaq	(Pers. of Ar. influence) referring to King Aşbah of Yemen
Asdaq	Aşdaq	earlier, antecedent; preceding, previous, prior; former, ex-; foremost, more or most excellent; surpassing; previous; past times
Asdaqí	Aşdaqí	truer, sincerer. ibn-i-Aşdaq (Mírzá 'Alí-Muḥammad, 1850–1928). Designated by Bahá'u'lláh as <u>Shahíd</u> ibn-i- <u>Shahíh</u> (Martyr, son of the Martyr). He is the son of Mullá Şádiq-i- <u>Khurásání</u> (formerly known as Muqaddas)—both were named a Hand of the Cause of God.
Asdiqa' al-Iman	Aşdiqá' al-Ímán	friends of the faith
Asfal, Sufla (Sofla), Asafil	Asfal, fem. Suflá, pl. Asáfil	lower; lowest; lower or lowest part, bottom
Asghar, Sughra, Asaghir	Aşghar, fem. Şughra, pl. m. Aşághir	smaller, younger [comparative form of şaghíra (to belittle)]. Şughra is the name of a half-sister of Bahá'u'lláh and mother of 'Alí Akbar Furútan.
Asgharzada (Asgharzadeh, Asghar zadih)	Aşgharzáda, Aşghar Záda, Aşgharzádiḥ	Pers. surname, e.g. Dīyá'u'lláh Aşgharzádiḥ
Ash	-ašh	Pers. (added to a noun ending in soft ʾ he, i.e. not sounded), his, her
Ash	Ásh	Pers. meat, victuals, viands, soup, broth, gruel, pottage; drinking, a drinker
Ash'ar	Ash'ar	hairy, hirsute, long-haired, shaggy
Ash'ari	Ash'arí	Abú al-Ḥasan 'Alí ibn Ismá'íl ibn Isháq al-Ash'arí (c. 874—936)
Ash'ariyya, 'Asha'ira	al-'Ash'ariyya[h] or al-'Ashá'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-Ash'arí (873–4 to 935–6). Followers: Ash'arites. See <u>Shahr</u> and Kayfa.
Ash'ath	Ash'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 şáḥib.
Ashab, Sahba', Suhb	Aşhab, fem. Şahbá', pl. Şuhb	reddish; wine
Ashar	Ashar	liveliness, high spirits, exuberance; wildness; insolence, impertinence
Ashchi	Áshchí	cook, maker of broth. Áqá Ḥusayn-i-Áshchí. See Ásh.
Ashhadu	Ashhadu	I bear witness, I testify, I declare. See <u>Sháhid</u> .
Ashhal, Shahla	Ashhal, fem. <u>Shahlá</u>	having bluish-black eyes. (Pers. with Ar. influence) <u>Shahlá</u> , a black eye inclined to red, and having a sly, deceitful, sinister look; a dark-grey-eyed woman

Ash-i-kashk Ashiq, 'Ashiqa	Ásh-i-kashk 'Ashiq, fem. 'Ashiqa[h or t]	(MF p. 68) barley soup with whey to love passionately (someone, something), be passionately in love (with someone, with something) 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)	'Ashiq, pl. 'Ushsháq, 'Awáshiq	'Azízu'lláh Ashjárí 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").
Ashjari Ashmunin, Ushmunin, Ushmunayn	Ashjárí Ashmúnín (Ushmúnayn)	(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 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 Riḍván Garden (SE east of 'Akká), with the Firdaws (Paradise) Garden to its north. Original owner Mullá Abú-Ṭálib. 'Alí-Ashraf, his son, later donated it to the Faith. Áqá Siyyid Ashraf-i-Zanjání (mother: Umm-i- Ashraf).
Ashr, Ashra, Ashar, 'Ashara, 'Asharat	'Ashr, 'Ashra[h or t]	Pers. a gold coin. Sháh Ashraf Hútak (c. 1700–c. 1730; r. 1725–1729) issued gold coins that were named after him.
Ashraf, Sharfa'	Ashraf, fem. Sharfá'	Pers. capital city of Áshtiyán County, Markazí Province, Iran. 81 km WSW of Qum.
Ashrafi	Ashrafi	Pers. heavenly Ashu Zarathushtra 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 Husayn at Karbilá
Ashtiyan (Ashtian)	Áshtiyán	Ar. white, grey (hair); white-haired, grey-haired (person); old, aged; old man.
Ashu (Asho) Ashura	Ashu 'Áshúrá', 'Ashúrá', Pers. also 'Áshúrá	melancholy, solicitous, sorrowful; a physician, surgeon. Ásíyih Khánum (1820–1886, née Ásíyih Yalrúdf) was the first wife of Bahá'u'lláh and the mother of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. She is also known by her titles of Navváb (the Most Exalted Leaf), Búyúk Khánum or Ḥaḍrat-i- Khánum.
Ashyab, Shayba' (Shaiba'), Shib	Ashyab, fem. Shaybá', pl. Shib	from Hebrew Asaf, to gather or harvest. Ášif bin Barkhiyá is the name of a sage that the Arabs claim was Sulayman's grand wazír, hence proverbially used for any wise counsellor. The name is considered to be a symbol of strength and prosperity.
Asi, Asiya (Asiyih)	Ásí, fem. Ásíya[h or t]	violent wind, gale, tempest, storm, hurricane "Storm of the State" or "Storm of the Dynasty" difficult, hard, harsh, rough; 'Asír is a mountainous province in SW Arabia, between the Hejaz and Yemen, capital city is Abhá.
Asif (Asaf, Assaf), Asifa	Ášif, fem. Ášifa[h or t]	Asia, from the Greek Ασία for the region east of their homeland, which eventually came to denote the entire continent. Pers. a mill-stone; a mill.
Asif, 'Asifa, 'Awasif Asifu'd-Dawla, Asifu'd-Dawlih Asir, Aseer	'Ášif, fem. 'Ášifa[h or t], pl. 'Awásif 'Ášifu'd-Dawla (Pers. 'Ášifu'd-Dawlih) 'Asír	possible meanings: healer, comforter, or one who consoles. Ásiya bint Muzáḥim, Pharaoh's wife who rescued and educated Moses.
Asiya	Ásiyá	army, host, troops
Asiya	Ásiya[h or t] (أَسِيَا)	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).
Askar, Asakir Askari	'Askar, pl. 'Asákir 'Askarí, pl. 'Askariyún, 'Asákir	root; trunk (of a tree); origin, source; cause, reason; descent, lineage, stock (especially one of a noble character); foundation, fundament, basis; the
Asl, Usul, Asliyan	Aşl, pl. Uşúl, Pers. Aşliyán	

Aslam	Aslam	origins!;—pl. principles, fundamentals, rudiments, elements (e.g., of a science):—Pers. nobles, gentlemen. (adj. of salīm) safer; freer; sounder; healthier (“most peaceful”)
Aslan	Aşlân	Pers. form of the Turkish aslan, Ottoman Turkish arslan; all meaning “lion”; reflecting the qualities of bravery and strength associated with lions. The Governor of Zanzibar during the Bábí uprising in 1850, was Amír Aşlân <u>Khán</u> who was a brother of the <u>Sháh’s</u> (Náşir ad-Dín <u>Sháh</u>) mother (Malik Jahán <u>Khán</u> um).
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- <u>Khayr</u>	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 Beauteous 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’ẓam) is Bahá’.
Asman	Ásmán	Pers. heaven, the celestial orb; the ceiling of a house; name of the angel of death
Asmar, Samra’, Sumr, Samrawat	Asmar, fem. Samrá’, pl. Sumr	brown; tawny;—pl. Samráwát brown-skinned women
Asqalan, Ashkelon, Ashqelon, Ascalon	‘Asqalán, Heb. Ashkelon	a coastal city of Israel, 50 km south of Tel Aviv and 147 km SSW of ‘Akká. See ESW, p. 178.
Asr, ‘Asar, ‘Usur	‘Aşr, ‘Aşar, pl. ‘Uşúr	(fem.) afternoon; afternoon prayer (Islamic Law)
Asr, A’sur, ‘Usur, A’sar	‘Aşr, pl. A’şur, ‘Uşúr, A’şár	(act of) pressing (out), squeezing (out); (act of) wringing (out);—pl. age, era, time; period; epoch; afternoon
Asrar-i-Shihadat-i-Imam	Asrár-i- <u>Shihádat</u> -i-Imám	mysteries of the martyrdom of the Imám. Dar Asrár-i- <u>Shihádat</u> -i-Imám Ḥusayn by Sayyid Kázim ar-Rashí. The mysteries of the Writings by Fáḍil Mázanarání.
Asraru’l-Athar	Asráru’l- <u>Áthár</u>	Pers. is (from búdan, to be); he willeth, he seeketh
Ast	Ast	Pers. praise, commendation
Ast	Ást	(“I ask pardon of God”), God forgive me! God forbid! (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.
Astaghfiru’llah	Astaghfiru’lláh	Pers. a place of rest, a sleeping place; word used for “province”
Astan	Astán	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 <u>Chashma</u> ‘Alí and NW of Dámghán, in Semnan Province.
Astan, Astana (Astane)	Ástán, Ástána	Yadu’lláh Ástání
Astani	Ástání	Pers. a mule; a bone; a seed, a kernel
Astar	Astar	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.
Astarabad (Gurgan, Gurgin or Gorgan)	Astarábád (Istarábád)	Mullá Muḥammad Amín bin Muḥammad <u>Sharíf</u> al- <u>Akhbárf</u> Astarábádí was an Iranian theologian and founder or proponent of the conservative (<u>Akhbárf</u>) strand in Twelver <u>Shí’a</u> Islamic belief, those who favour aḥádíth over fatáwá. He opposed the uşúlí tendency within the Twelver <u>Shí’a</u> tradition.
Astarabadi	Astarábádí	

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	Atá az-Zakáta	to give alms
Ata, Ityan, Aty, Ma'ta	Atá (Ityán, Aty, Ma'tá[h])	to come, arrive
Ata', 'Atiya ('Ata'iyih), A'tiya, 'Ata'yat,	'Atá', fem. 'Atíya[h or t]	pl. a'tiya, 'atá'yát, fem. 'atáyá. Gift, present;—pl. 'Atá'yát offer, tender. Pers. fem. 'ata'íyih, "'ata'íyyih", "ataieh". 'Alí Akbar Furútan married 'Atá'íyyih 'Azíz-Khurásání in 1931.
Ata'u'llah	'Atá'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-'Állyát.
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. The Russian Embassy (35.698669, 51.414135) in Tihiran was relocated in 1915 to the Atábak Garden.
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-'Állyát	(Pers. 'Atabát-i-'Állyát) (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 Muşţafá Kemál Páshá
Athar	Athar	more or most pure
Athar	Athar, pl. Áthár	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	Athar-i-Qalam-i-A'la	"Traces of the Most High Pen". Collected Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh in Arabic and Persian
Athari	Atharí, Átharí	archaeologic(al); archaeologist; old, ancient, antique
Athim, Athama, Uthama'	Áthim, pl. Athama, Athím, Uthamá'	sinful, criminal, wicked, evil; sinner
Athir	Athír	marking; marked, chosen, selected;—(from Greek αἰθήρ) sky, ether; fire as an element. Pers. the sphere of fire; the sun; tears
Athiri	Athírí	ethereal
Atifi	'Átifí	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
Atir, 'Atira	'Aṭir, fem. 'Aṭira[t]	sweet-smelling, fragrant, aromatic; perfumed, scented
Atish	Átish	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 átish and namak. <i>Arches of the years</i> , p. 87.
Atish-Parast (Atishparast, Atishparastan)	Átish-Parast, pl. Átish-Parastán	fire-worshippers
Atiya, 'Ataya	'Atíya[h or t], pl. 'Atáyá	(Pers. also 'Atíyya[h]) gift, present
Atlit (Athlit)	'Atlít	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.
Atqan	Atqan	more perfect, more thorough
Attar, 'Attara	'Aṭṭár, fem. 'Aṭṭára[h or t]	1. perfumer, perfume vendor; druggist; 2. sweet-smelling, fragrant, aromatic. From the form II root عطر. 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 Nishápur who had an immense and lasting influence on Persian poetry and Sufism. Mantıq-uṭ-Ṭayr (“The Conference of the Birds”) and Iláhí-Náma (“The Book of Divine”) are among his most famous works.
Attari	‘Aṭṭarí	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)	Aw	or (with following subjunctive) unless, except that
Awara (Awarah, Avarih, Avareh)	Áwára	Pers. (اوراره) (Iṣfahání Pers. Áwárih, Ávárih) 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.
Awasta (Avesta)	Awastá	Pers. the sacred books of Zoroaster.
Awf (Auf)	‘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	Áwín	Áwín Zindán (Evin Prison, Tihrán)
Awj (“Auḡ”), Awji	Awj	noun. highest point, acme, pinnacle; culmination, climax; apogee (astron.); peak (fig.; of power. of fame).
Awn (‘Aun), A’wan	‘Awn, pl. A’wán	Adj. Awjí being middle-aged (a woman); helping, assisting; aid, assistance, succour, help; an aider, helper, defender, protector; an ally; a servant;—‘awni iláhí, 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 Báb was in Mecca on Friday 20 December 1844 (Islamic Friday 10 Dhú’l-Hijjah 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 to the northwest of the village of Tákur, the summer residence of Bahá’u’lláh in Núr Province.
Awraq-i-Nariyyih	Awráq-i-Nárfiyyih	Pers. form “the Infernal Letters” See waraq (paper) and nárfí
Aws (Aus)	Aws	giving in exchange or return, requiting, repaying; a gift; name of an Arab tribe (Banú Aws)
Awsa’ (Ausa’)	Awsa’	wider, larger, roomier, more spacious
Awsat (“Ausat”), Awsat, Wusta, Wusat	Awsaṭ, pl. Awásīṭ	middle, central; the middle finger
Awtad	Awtád	pegs or tent stakes. See Watad/Autád
Awwal (Auwal), Ula, Awwalun, Awa’il	Awwal, f. Úlá, pl. m. Awwalún, Awá’il	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	Awwaliya[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 <u>Khuwaylid</u> (594–656), was one of the companions of Muhammad and <u>Khadíjah</u> ’s nephew.
Ay Aya (Ayih), Ay, Ayat	Ay Áya[h or t], collective Áy, pl. Áyát	that is (to say), i.e.; namely, to wit 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 included). Muslims regard each áya of the Qur’án as a sign from Alláh. (<i>The Bahá’í Proofs</i>).
Aya Sufiya (Sofiya)	Ayá Şúfiyá (Ayá Şófiyá)	Greek αἰά σοφία, agia sofiya, “Holy wisdom”. English Hagia Sophia. Turkish based on the Greek sound: Ayasofya or Aya Sofya). Ar. from Greek Ayá Şúfiyá, but translated as al-Ḥikmat 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-Ḥusayn 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-Durriya fi Ma’áthir al-Bahá’iya</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-Ḥiyal</i> (Uncovering of Trickery). He later changed his surname to Áyatí.
Ayatu’l-Kursi Ayatu’llah al-‘Uzma	Áyatu’l-Kursí Áyatu’lláh al-‘Uẓmá	“Verse of the throne”, Qur’án 2:255 the greatest sign of God, “Grand Ayatu’llah”, designates a Marji’ at-taqlíd (“source to follow”) or Marji’ ad-Díní (“religious reference”). In post 1979 revolution Iran, the next levels down are Áyatu’lláh, used for any established mujtahid; and Ḥujjatu’l-Islám for aspiring mujtahids. See a’ẓam or ‘uzm.
Ayatu’llah	Áyatu’lláh	“sign of God” A senior <u>Shí’ih</u> religious leader in Írán (title origin 19th century) and a title given to Shoghi Effendi by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá in <i>His Will and Testament</i> . (MF)
Ayatu’llah-i-Khurasani Ayaz	Áyatu’lláh-i- <u>Khurásání</u> Áyáz and Ayáz	Pers. name of a favourite of Sulţán Maḥmúd of <u>Ghaznah</u> ; name of one of the Emirs of Sulţán Ibrahím bin Mas’úd bin Maḥmúd <u>Ghaznawí</u> .
Aydil-Khani Ayina, A’ina	Aydil- <u>Khání</u> Áyina, Áyína, Á’ína (all with ◦ ending)	Pers. a mirror, a looking-glass, sometimes made of polished steel; plate-glass (modern colloquial). Áyína, Á’ína are less common variations.
Ayk (Aik), Aykatun	Ayk, Ayka[h or t], pl. Aykatún	(collective; nomen unitatis ة) thicket, jungle, a forest, copse, grove, thicket, wood (أبكة).—pl. the dwellers of woods (an epithet for the people of Midian (Midianites) to whom the prophet <u>Shu’ayb</u> was sent).
Ayman (Aiman) Ayn (‘Ain), ‘Aynan, ‘Uyun, A’yun	Ayman, fem. Yumná ‘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 ع (18th in Arabic and 21st in Persian alphabets—see hijá’í). A’yán can also be used to mean archetypes or ideal forms in the Platonic sense. The Bahá’í Faith transcripts an ‘Ayn as a left single quotation mark ⟨⟩ [U+2108]. Two

Ayn-‘Ayn (E. E.) Ayni, ‘Aini	‘Ayn-‘Ayn ‘Ayní	internationally accepted forms are a Greek rough breathing mark ⟨ʾ⟩ [U+02BB] and a modifier letter left half ring ⟨ʿ⟩ [U+02BF]—see the Special characters section.
Aynu’l-Baqar (Aynu’l-Baghar)	‘Aynu’l-Baqar	short form for ‘Abdu’l-Bahá ‘Abbás
Aynu’llah (‘Ainullah)	‘Aynu’lláh	Pers. (Ar. influence) of or relating to the eye; genuine, essential, real
Aynu’s-Sitt	‘Aynu’s-Sitt	an ancient spring (“The spring of the cow”) about half-way between the moat around ‘Akká and Tel ‘Akká
Ayyam-i-Ha Ayyam-i-Shidad	Ayyám-i-Há Ayyám-i-Shidád	Eye of God. Brothers Sulaymán and Rahmán ‘Aynu’lláhí, guards in the Disciplinary Forces (NAFA). “Spring of the woman”—about 200 metres south of ‘Aynu’l-Baqar
Ayyam-i-Tis’a (Ayyam-i-Tis’ih)	Ayyám-i-Tis’a[h]	“Days of Há”, Intercalary days “Days of stress”—the supreme crisis in Adrianople, engineered by the diabolical Siyyid Muḥammad (GPB 163)
Ayyub (Aiyub) Ayyubiyun Az	Ayyúb al-Ayyúbíyún Áz	“Nine days”. A collection of writings and other texts related to each of the nine Bahá’í Holy Days. Iṣfahání Persian Ayyám-i-Tis’ih. Job (the prophet) Ayyubid dynasty, the Ayubites
Az	Az	Pers. desire, love, passion, lust; avidity, avarice, covetousness; (at the end of compounds) greedy; name of a city.
Azad Bun (Azad Bon)	Ázád Bun	Pers. from; of; for; by; out of; with; belonging to; by means of; in
Azad	Ázád	Pers. a village (36.662395, 52.963961) 29 km NE Babol and 14 km NW of Sárí. Burial place of Ḥaydar, brother of Quddús.
Azadi	Ázádí	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
Azal Azali	Azal Azalí, pl. Azálál	Pers. liberty; freedom from worldly cares; praise, thanksgiving
Azaliya Azamatu’llah Azamut Azan	Azalíya[t] ‘Azamatu’lláh ‘Azamút Ázán or Azán (also Adhán)	Pers. eternity (without beginning). cf. Ábád. Pers. existing from all eternity, eternal; God; a follower of Mírzá Yaḥyá based on his assumed title of “Šubḥ-i-Azal”. life everlasting, eternity Magnificence of God Ar. greatness, magnitude, grandeur, dominion
Azar	Ázar	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
Azariqa	Azáriqa[h]	Muslim name for Abraham’s father, or, according to others, his uncle’s, that of his father being Tárikh. See Tárah and Tárah.
Azazil Az-Bagh-i-Ilahi Azghand	‘Azázíl Az-Bágh-i-Iláhí Azghand	al-Azáriqah were an extremist branch of al-Kháríjīyat, 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.
Azhar Azhar, Zahra, Zahra’i	Ažhar Azhar, fem. Zahrá	name of a fallen angel; a devil, an evil spirit “From the Garden of Holiness” by Bahá’u’lláh village (35.259502, 58.800555; 130 km SW Mashhad) and rural district more distinct, more manifest, clearer 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 Anṣár was a companion of Muḥammad and narrator of ḥadīth. He fought beside Muḥammad in 15. In 645, during the caliphate of ‘Uthmān, 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 <u>Shaykh</u> ‘Alí of <u>Khurásán</u> was given the name ‘Azím by the Báb. The Great One (Superlative form of ‘azuma).
Azima, ‘Aza’im	‘Azíma[h or t], pl. ‘Azá’im	determination, firm will, firm intention;—pl. resolution (to do something), decision; incantation; spell
Azim-i-Khu’i	‘Azím-i- <u>Khu’í</u>	(MF)
Azim-i-Tafrishi	‘Azím-i- <u>Tafríshí</u>	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 “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	(pl. A’zum, ‘Izám, fem. ‘Azamát) bone (literal sense). Metaphorically majesty; pride, arrogance, haughtiness; exaltedness, sublimity, augustness.
Azm	‘Azm	blue; blue eyed; heaven, the sky. al-Azraq ash- <u>Shámí</u> , a Damascene blue dye, also name of a Syrian notorious for causing grave suffering to the captive family of Imám Ḥusayn after the tragedy of Karbila.
Azm, ‘Azama, A’zum, ‘Izam, ‘Azamat	‘Azm, fem. ‘Azama[h or t]	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
Azuma, Izam, Azama	‘Azuma, ‘Izam, ‘Azáma	
Azurdigan (Azordegan, Azordigan)	Ázúrdigán	
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’ <u>ith</u> , pl. Bawá’ <u>ith</u>	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’ <u>th</u> , pl. Bu’ú <u>th</u>	sending out, emission, dispatching, delegation, etc.; resurrection;—pl. delegations, deputations. Yawm al-Ba’ <u>th</u> Day of Resurrection (from the dead)
Ba’tha (Bi’tha), Ba’atat	Ba’ <u>tha</u> [h or t], pl. Ba’ath <u>át</u>	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’ <u>tha</u> (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,

Baba, Babawat Baba-Iski Babak	Bábá, pl. Bábawát, Pers. Bábáyán Bábá-Iskí Bábak	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> á‘bán 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>Dh</u> ú’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. Writings: Qayyúmu’l-Asmá’, the Persian and Arabic Bayán, Dalá’il-i-Sab’ih (“Seven Proofs”) and the Kitáb-i-Asmá’. Second wife, Fátimih (sister of Mullá Rajab ‘Alí Qahír and Mullá ‘Alí Muḥammad Siráj), married 6 months in Iṣfahán in 1847; Mírzá Yahyá 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- <u>Dh</u> ikr, Ṭal’at-i-A’lá, Siyyid-i-Báb, ‘Abdu’ <u>dh</u> - <u>Dh</u> ikr, Ḥaḍrat-i-A’lá, Bábu’lláh, Rabb-i-A’lá, Nuṭṭiy-i-Úlá and Nuṭṭiy-i-Bayán. (DB 72). pope; papa, father, daddy Babaeski, 50 km SE Adrianople, Türkiye Pers. (diminutive of báb), a little father; one who educates; faithful, constant, firm, strong; a turquoise stone; name of a king. 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 <u>ash</u> -Shaykh aṣ-Ṣadúq (“the truthful scholar”), was a Persian <u>Sh</u> í‘a Islamic scholar. papal, relating to the Pope papacy, office of the Pope
Babawayh	Bábawayh	a follower of the Báb. Generally, the hybrid plural Bábís is used. Shrine of the Báb door—centre NW side Shrine of the Báb door—centre NE side (Tomb ‘Abdu’l-Bahá) Shrine of the Báb door—centre SE side Shrine of the Báb door—northern end NW side Shrine of the Báb door—southern end NW side Shrine of the Báb octagon door—SW side Shrine of the Báb door—northern end SE side Special or specific gate Shrine of the Báb door—centre SW side Shrine of the Báb door—southern end, SE side the Bábí place (Pers. Bábígarí). Name given to the house Quddús asked Mullá Ḥusayn to build in <u>Mash</u> had. al-Bábíya[h or t] or al-Bábiyya, Babism, or more commonly, the Bábí Faith. Also possible is al-Ímán al-Bábí. (babur, babor, babar and baber) tiger of Babr. Babrí Masjid—formerly a famous mosque in Ayodhya, India. See Záhír. “The Gate of Religion” “gate of the Gate”, name given to Mullá Muḥammad-Ḥusayn-i-Buṣhrú’í (also Janáb-i-Bábu’l-Báb) “The Gate of God” (a designation of the Báb) the Most Great Báb Babel, Babylon, renowned for wine and magic; the planet Jupiter; the East. City (36.538588, 52.676906) in Mazandaran Province, formerly known as Bárfurúsh. Pers. also known as <u>Mash</u> hadsar, <u>Mash</u> had-i-Sar and Meshed-i-Sar; is a city and capital of Babolsar County,
Babawi Babawiya Baba-zadih (Babazadih) Babi, Babiyyun	Bábawí Bábawíya[h or t] Bábá-Zádih Bábí, pl. Bábíyún (Bábiyyún)	
Bab-i-Amin Bab-i-Ashraf	Báb-i-Amín Báb-i- <u>Ash</u> raf	
Bab-i-Bala Bab-i-Fadl Bab-i-Giachery Bab-i-Ioas Bab-i-Karim Bab-i-Makhsus Bab-i-Maxwell Bab-i-Qassabchi Babiya, Babiyya, Babigari	Báb-i-Bálá Báb-i-Faḍl Báb-i-Giachery Báb-i-Ioas Báb-i-Karím Báb-i-Maḵṣús Báb-i-Maxwell Báb-i-Qaṣṣábchí Bábíya[h or t], Bábiyya[h or t]	
Babr, Bubur Babri	Babr, pl. Bubúr Babrí	
Babu’d-Din Babu’l-Bab, Bab-i-Bab	Bábu’d-Dín Bábu’l-Báb, Pers. Báb-i-Báb	
Babu’llah Babu’llahu’l-A’zam Babul (Babol), Babil	Bábu’lláh Bábu’lláhu’l-A’zam Bábul, Babíl	
Babulsar, Babul Sar, Mashhad-i-Sar	Bábulsar, Bábul Sar	

Bad	Bád	Mazandaran Province, Iran. It is located alongside the Caspian Sea north of Bábul. A busy seaport during the 18th and 19th centuries.
Bad', Bad'yan	Bad', dual Bad'yan	Pers. wind, air, breath
Bad'a, Badi'a, Bidaya	Bad'a[h or t], Badí'a[h or t]	beginning, start, origination
		Bidáya[h or t] (Badáya[h or t]) (fem. of Bad') beginning, start
Bada	Badá	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
		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 <i>Shí'a</i> 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 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', fem. Badá'a[h or t]	beginning, start; first step, first instance, new
Badakhshan	Badakhshán	"Badakh Mountains". NE Afghanistan province
Badasht (Bedasht)	Badasht	a village (36.421145, 55.052742) 7 km east of Sháh-Rúd and 8.5 km SE of Bastám in Semnan Province, venue of the first Bábí conference.
		Bedouin, nomadic; rural (as distinguished from urban); a Bedouin;—pl. desert, nomads, Bedouins
Badawi, Badw	Badawí, pl. Badw	Bedouin woman, Bedouin girl
Badawiya, Badawiyat	Badawíya, pl. Badawíyát	"initial impressions or memories". Diary of Mírzá Maḥmúd-i-Zarqání. Translations: <i>Travels of 'Abdu'l-Bahá to the West</i> (vol. 1) and <i>'Abdu'l-Bahá in Europe, 1912–1913</i> (vol. 2).
Badayi'u'l-Athar	Badáyí'u'l-Áthár	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.
Bad-Gir (Badgir), Bad-Gir-Ha	Bád-Gír (Bádgrír), pl. Bád-Gír-Há	(collective; nomen unitatis ة) (pl. -át) eggplant, aubergine
Badhinjan, Baydhinjan (Baidinjan)	Bádhinján and Baydhinján	of astonishing beauty
Badí' al-Jamal, Badi'u'l-Jamal	Badí' al-Jamál, Pers. Badí'u'l-Jamál	the wonder of the age
Badí' az-Zaman, Badi'u'z-Zaman	Badí' az-Zamán, Pers. Badí'u'z-Zamán	(pl. badáyí) (adjectives of badí'a) unique, exquisite, 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. The Universal House of Justice announced on 10 July 2014 that from 2015 the Bahá'ís of the East and West would celebrate the Twin Holy Birthdays at the same time using a lunisolar calendar, i.e. they would "be observed on the first and the second day following the occurrence of the eighth new moon after Naw-Rúz, as determined in advance by astronomical tables using Tíhrán as the point of reference." See <i>abda'</i> and Áqá Buzurg-i-Níshápúrí.
Badí', Badi'ya, Badayi'	Badí', fem. Badí'ya[h or t] (بدیعة)	Mírzá Badí' Khurásání delivered Bahá'u'lláh's Epistle to Násir ad-Dín Sháh Qájár (Lawh-i-Sultán).
		(fem. of Badí') an astonishing, amazing thing, a marvel, a wonder; original creation. Isfahání Pers. Badí'ih. rhetorical
Badí'a (Badi'ih), Bada'i	Badí'a[h or t], pl. Badá'i'	"Wondrous Life" A name give by Bahá'u'lláh to Mírzá Ja'far.
Badí'i	Badí'í	
Badí'u'l-Hayat	Badí'u'l-Hayát	

Badí'u'lláh	Badí'u'lláh	"wonder of God". Mírzá Badí'u'lláh (1867–1950), a son of Bahá'u'lláh and His second wife, Mahd-i-'Ulyá. He wrote a "confession", <i>at-Ta'límu'l-Bahá'íyat</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- <u>Khuzá'</u> í was a Meccan Companion of the Prophet and one of the <u>shaykhs</u> of the <u>Khuzá'</u> ah tribe.
Badkubah (Badkubih), Bad-Kubah Badkubi'i (Badkoubei) Badr, Budur	Bádkúbah, BáD-Kúbah Bádkúbí'í Badr, pl. Budúr	"Wind-pounded city". See Báku Pers. (bád + kúb) 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	Bádsháh, Pádsháh	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 <u>bagh</u> -dád—"god-given")
Baghban, Bagh-Pira Baghban-Bashi Baghcha Baghdad	Bághbán, Bágh-pírá Bághbán-Báshí Bághcha Baghdád	Pers. a gardener; a vine-dresser
Baghdadi, Baghdadyun, Baghdida Bagh-i-Firdaws	Baghdádí, pl. Baghdádyún, Baghdávida Bágh-i-Firdaws	Pers. a little garden, a garden the original circular city of Baghdád (about 3 km NW of the present city centre) was built on the site of an earlier village by the Abbasid Caliph al-Manṣúr 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). Baghdád may have derived from ancient Persian Bagh ("God") and Dád ("gift"), i.e. "Gift of God" or "God-given". Alternatively, also from Persian, Bagh and Dád(h) ("founded"), hence city "Founded by God". In Islamic times, the west bank was known as az-Zawrá and the east bank as ar-Rawhá'.
Bagh-i-Jannat Bagh-i-Takht	Bágh-i-Jannat Bágh-i-Takht	native of Baghdád "Garden of Paradise", agricultural land west of the Rīḍván Garden, and east of old Akko ('Akká) "Garden of Paradise"
Bagh-Misha (Bagh-Mishih, Baghmisheh)	Bágh-Mísha	"Garden of the Throne" or "Garden of the Level", in north western Shíráz (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-Panba (Bagh-Panbih)	Bágh-Panba	"cotton garden". Bagh-Panbeh is an old district of Qum (≈ 2 km NE of city centre; 34.647643, 50.891723)
Bagum (Begum, Bigum)	Bagum	(Turk) dame. Feminine form of 'Big'. A title placed after the name.
Baha Baha Baha' ad-Din, Baha'u'd-Din	Baha Bahá Bahá' ad-Dín, Bahá'u'd-Dín	Pers. far be it! Pers. price, value 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>Áli</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

Baha'i Holy Year	Bahá'í Holy Year	of the number 9 in the Bahá'í Faith. Refer to the Bearers of the throne of God (8) section.
Baha'i Khun	Bahá'í <u>Khún</u>	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, Ridván 1992 to Ridván 1993.
Baha'i, Baha'iyun (Baha'iun)	Bahá'í, pl. Bahá'íyún (بهائیین)	Pers. the price of blood (which is paid to the relations of a person killed, as an atonement)
Baha'ia, Baha'iyya, Baha'igari	Bahá'íya[h or t], Bahá'iyya[h or t]	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'u'l-Abha	Bahá'u'l-Abhá	(Pers. Bahá'ígari) (Ar. pl. Bahá'íyyát ("Baha'iyyat")). Fem. of Bahá'í "Radiant" or "Full of Glory". Bahá'íyyih <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'íya 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'llah	Bahá'u'lláh (بهاء الله or بهاء الله)	("Baha-el-Abhá") "The Glory of the All-Glorious", "The Glory of the Most Glorious".
		("The Glory of God") Title (adopted at Badasht conference in 1848, where He was known as Jináb-i-Bahá') of Mírzá Ḥusayn-'Alí of Núr, founder of the Bahá'í Faith (AH 1233–1309/CE 1817–1892). Born (2 Muḥarram 1233/12 November 1817) in Tíhrán. His parents were Mírzá 'Abbás-i-Núrí (or Mírzá Buzurg Núrí) and his second wife <u>Khadíjih Khánum</u> . He was a descendent of sons of Abraham (other than Isaac and Ishmael) who migrated to Persia. (UHJ July 1985) 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. Bahá'u'lláh's role during the Ministry of the Báb was characterized as a "supporter" and "champion" by Shoghi Effendi, reflecting His unique position as someone who actively promoted and defended the Báb's Cause without being a mere follower. Bahá'u'lláh recognized the divine station of the Báb and played a pivotal role in advancing His mission, particularly through His leadership among early believers and His profound Writings that upheld the teachings of the Báb. This role was distinct from that of ordinary followers, as Bahá'u'lláh's actions and insights demonstrated extraordinary spiritual authority and foresight, preparing the way for His own eventual declaration as "Him Whom God Shall Make Manifest" (Man Yuzhiruhu Alláh). 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	Baharí	Pers. belonging to the spring, vernal
Baharistan	Baháristán	Pers. spring; vernal blossoms; title of a celebrated work of Šúfí, Persian poet, native of Jám, Bushihr Province, Iran

Bahariya, Bahariyya	Baháríya[h or t], Baháriyya	Pers. (Bahariyyih, Bahareh), fem., “someone or something that arises in the spring”. Baháriyyih Rúhání Ma’ání.
Bahhaj Bahij, Bahja (Bihja, Behjat, Bahajah)	Bahháj Bahij or Bahíj, fem. Bahja[h or t]	delightful, blissful. Form of the word bahija magnificent, splendid, beautiful; happy, joyous; delightful;—fem. 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, near ‘Akká, was known as al-Bahja, “Place of Delight”. “Bihjat” (see Bahja entry; Karím <u>Khán-i-Máfí</u> , a famous Bahá’í from Qazvín) was an intermediary between Ṭáhirih and her followers in Qazvín.
Bahija	Bahija	to be glad, be happy (about), be delighted (at). Root of Bahij and Bahja.
Bahima, Baha’im	Bahíma[h or t], pl. Bahá’im	a quadruped, an animal wild or tame; beast;—pl. livestock, cattle, (large) domestic animals; beasts, brutes, wild beasts
Bahir Bahira	Báhir Baḥírá	dazzling, brilliant, splendid, sparkling 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”. Mihdí Báhirí (martyr)
Bahiri Bahiy al-Abhá, Bahiyu’l-Abhá	Báhirí 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, Bahiya, Bahiyya	Bahíy, fem. Bahíya[h or t], Bahiyya[h or t]	(Iṣfahání Persian Bahíyyih) beautiful, glorious, magnificent, splendid; brilliant, radiant, shining, gorgeous. Bahíyyih <u>Khánum</u> (born Fátimih Sultán; 1846–1932), known as the “Greatest Holy Leaf”.
Bahja (Bihja, 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, near ‘Akká, was known as al-Bahja, “Place of Delight”. “Bihjat” (Karím <u>Khán-i-Máfí</u> , a famous Bahá’í from Qazvín) was an intermediary between Ṭáhirih and her followers in Qazvín.
Bahjatu’s-Sudur (Bihjatu’s-Sudur)	Bahjatu’ş-Şudúr, “Bihjatu’ş-Şudúr”	“Delight of hearts” by Hájí Mírzá Ḥaydar-‘Alí. See bahja and şadr.
Bahji, Bahij	Bahij, Bahíj, Bahjí	derivatives of bahija. Bahij: happy, joyous; delightful. Bahíj: magnificent, splendid, beautiful. Bahjí: less common form and can be considered a derivative or a colloquial variation, with a similar meaning to bahij. Bahjí (it has been translated as “place of delight”) is a part of the plain of ‘Akká where the Shrine and the Mansion of Bahá’u’lláh are located. See Núr ‘Alá Núr; 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”) (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-Qaṭif

Bahram Shahi, Bahramshahi Bahram	Bahrám <u>Sháhí</u> , Bahrám <u>sháhí</u> Bahrám	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. Rúḥu'lláh Bahrám <u>sháhí</u> 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". Pers. bravery, valour; slaughter Bahrain Islands 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-Akhbar 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 Ḥadíth al- <u>Ghadír</u> . See 'Awálim and Biḥáru'l-Anwár. "sea of all knowledge" 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. search (for), quest (of); examination, study; research; investigation, exploration; discussion; treatise;—pl. study, scientific report (on) a city (34.517094, 58.184451; 232 km SW of Maṣḥhad) and capital of Bajestan County, Iran. Mullá Ḥasan-i-Bajistání, a Letter of the Living. Pers. sister; miss, lady (modern colloquialism) Abú Bakr Muḥammad ibn Yaḥyá ibn aṣ-Ṣá'igh at-Tujfíbí 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. 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 lucky, fortunate Pers. fate, destiny, portion, share, fortune, lot, part (a land division equal to a district) Pers. liberality; pardon Pers. fortune, prosperity, felicity, happiness; luck (good or bad); a horoscope, nativity, planet, constellation; the nightmare Pers. commonly "the west", if the subject is the rising sun, then "the east". Otherwise, use <u>sharq</u> for "the east". Bakhtar is an ancient name for a region that roughly corresponds to northern Afghanistan and parts of Central Asia. Historically, it was known as Bactria. related to Bakhtar, "western" (Iran) lucky, fortunate Pers. literally, "befriended by good fortune"; prosperity, riches. Tribe of western Írán (Bachtiari). 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 surrounding it (due to the crowding and congestion of
Bahrami Bahran (Bahrain, Bahrein) Bahrani	Bahrámí Baḥrán Baḥrání	
Bahru'l-'Ulum Bahru'l-Iram	Baḥru'l-'Ulúm Baḥru'l-Iram	
Baḥth, Buhuth, Abḥath	Baḥth, pl. Buḥút, Abḥáth	
Bajastan (Bajestan, Bejestan, Bijestan)	Bajastán, Bajistán	
Bajastani (Bajestani, Bejestani, Bijestani) Baji Bajja	Bajastání, Bajistání Bájí Bájja[h]	
Baka, Buka, Bukan	Baká (Buká', Bukan)	
Bakhit Bakhsh	Bakhít Bakhsh	
Bakhshandagi (Bakhshandegi) Bakht	Bakhshandagí Bakht	
Bakhtar	Bakhtar	
Bakhtaran Bakhtawar (Bakhtavar) Bakhtiyari	Bakhtarán Bakhtáwar Bakhtíyári (بختیاری)	
Bakk Bakka (Bacca, Becca)	Bakk Bakka[h or t]	

Bakr, Bakra, Abkhur, Bukran Bakri, Bakriyun	Bakr, fem. Bakra[h or t] Bakrí, pl. Bakríyún	people in the area), while Mecca is the name of the city in which they are both located. (pl. Abkur, Bukrán) young camel. Caliph Abú-Bakr. follower of Abú-Bakr (i.e. traditionalist), used by Shi'as to refer to Sunnis.
Bakshish Baku (Bad-kubah, Badkubah)	Bakshísh Bákú	Pers. See Baqshísh 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) Bala	Bákús Bálá	suburb of Alexandria, Egypt. 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) Bala' Bala'	Balá (Pers. Balih) Bala' Balá'	yes, yes indeed, certainly, surely to test, to afflict 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[h or t]	(see Balad entry) town, city; place, community, village; rural community; township.
Baladah (Baladeh, Baladih)	Baladah	Pers. with same meaning as Balada. Baladeh is a city (36.200139, 51.807656) on the Núr River 18 km west of Tákur. The capital of Núr County was changed from Baladeh to the city of Núr on the Caspian Sea coast. 2.5 km further west on the Takúr River is a tributary to the south, the Yál River, leading 7.5 km to Yálrúd. Baladeh was the family home of the prime minister, Mírzá Áqá <u>Khán</u> . The city was also known as Baladah-i-Núr since the tomb-shrine of the scholar-saint <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad, a disciple of Imám Ḥasan 'Askarí from the early years of Shi'ite Islám, is near the mosque. The title 'Núr' was given to the county because the illumined Aḥmad was said to display light around him when he spoke. (Yaḥyá Núrí, <i>Bahá'í Studies Bulletin</i> , Vol. 3, No. 1, fn. 1, pp. 94–95)
Baladu'l-Amin Balagh, Balagha, Balaghat	Baladu'l-Amín Balágh, fem. Balágha[h], pl. Balághát	"protected land" or "safe city", i.e. Makkah 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) Bala-Khana (Bala-Khanih) Bala-Khiyaban Balal	Balah (Balí) Bálá- <u>Khána</u> Bálá- <u>Khíyábán</u> Balál	Pers. yes balcony, attic, loft a neighbourhood (36.293903, 59.612958) in Mashhad Pers. moisture, humidity, freshness (of youth or young plants); water
Bala-Rastaq Bala-Sari, Balasari, Balasariyun	Bálá-Rastáq Bálá-Sarí, Bálásarí, pl. Bálásaríyún	a village in Iran Pers. "above the head". A term used by Shaykhis (<u>Shaykhí</u> 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 <u>Kashfiya</u> ("those who reveal") or the <u>Pusht-sarí</u> ("behind the head" [of the Imám]). Persians may use bálásarí-há (balasari-ha).
Balat, Balata, Ablita	Balát, fem. Baláṭa, pl. Ablīṭa[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 Balkh	Bálinus Balkh	Apollonius was also known as Bálinus city (formerly Bámí; 36.758235, 66.898352) and province in Afghanistan. The city is in what was Ancient or Greater <u>Khurásán</u> , a historical eastern

Ballur, Billaaur, Bulur Baluch	Ballúr, Billaaur, Bulúr Balú <u>ch</u>	region in the Iranian Plateau between Western and Central Asia. Pers. crystal; beryl Iranian tribe who live mainly in the Balochistan region of the southeastern-most edge of the Iranian plateau in Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan. SW province of Pakistan
Baluchistan Baluz, Baluza, Baluzat Balyuz	Balú <u>ch</u> istán Balúz, Balúza, pl. Balúzát Bályúz	blouse said to derive through Turkish (from Balius, Bayluz (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) Hasan Muwaqqar Bályúzi (1908–1980)
Balyuzi Bamdad, Bamdadan Bana, Bayan	Bályúzi Bámdád, Bámdádán Bána (Bayán)	Pers. early morning to be or become plain, evident, come out, come to light; to be clear (to someone)
Banadak Sadat Banan Banani Band Amir (Band-e Amir)	Banádak Sádát Banán Banání Band Amír	village (31.574338, 54.206706) 40 km south Yazd finger tips Hand of the Cause Músá Banání, and wife Samíhih "The ruler's dam". National Park in Afghanistan (34.840170, 67.234339) consisting of six intensely blue lakes created by natural travertine dams high in the Hindu Kush. "Bendimir" in Thomas Moore's "Lalla Rookh", see Lála-Rukn.
Banda (Bandih), Bandagan Banda Astanash	Banda, pl. Bandagán Banda Ástánash	Pers. bondsman, servant, slave "the servant of His Threshold". Shoghi Effendi's well-known signature on his correspondence with the East was <i>Bandih ástánash</i> , <i>Shoghi</i> [the servant of His Threshold, Shoghi].
Bandar, Banadir Bandar-i-'Abbas, Bandar 'Abbas	Bandar, pl. Banádir Bandar-i-'Abbás, Bandar 'Abbás	seaport; commercial centre; district capital (Egyptian) Pers. a port city and capital of Hurmuzgán Province on 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 Province, on the Caspian Sea (SE corner). It is the "port 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 designation used by Míshkín-Qalam. See banda.
Bandiy-i-Khuda Bani-Hashim	Bandiy-i- <u>Kh</u> udá Baní-Há <u>sh</u> im	bondsman or slave of God. See banda. The sons or children of Háshim, great-grandfather of Muḥammad. That is, the people deriving from the quasi-mythical Shem (Sám), son of Noah.
Bank	Bánk	Pers. bank (money). Bánk Millí Írán (BMI; the "National Bank of Iran")
Banna Banu an-Nadir, Banu'n-Nadir	Banná' (Banná) Banú an-Naḍír or Banú'n-Naḍír	Pers. a builder, mason, architect (Pers. Banú Naḍír) were a Jewish Arab tribe who lived in northern Arabia until the 7th century at the oasis of Medina. The tribe challenged Muḥammad's leadership of Medina, planned along with allied nomads to attack Muḥammad and were expelled from Medina as a result. The Banú an-Naḍír then planned the battle of the Trench (<u>G</u> hazwat al- <u>Kh</u> andaq) together with the Quraysh. They later participated in the battle of <u>Kh</u> aybar.
Banu Tamim	Banú Tamím	Arabian tribe. Tamím ibn Murr, the ancestor of the tribe, is a direct descendant of Abraham. Hence this large tribe is considered to be an Ishmaelite tribe.
Banu Umayya	Banú Umayya	was a clan in the Quraysh tribe named after Abd Shams ibn Abd Manaf's adopted son Umayya ibn Abd Shams.
Banu	Bánú	Pers. a princess; a lady; a bride; a flagon of wine; a goblet of rose-water
Baqá'	Baqá'	remaining, staying, lingering, abiding; continuation, continuance, duration; survival, continuation of existence after life; immortality, eternal life; existence; permanence. See Faná'
Baqar Baqara, Baqarat Baqi	Baqar Baqara, pl. Baqarát Báqí	cattle cow remaining, left; alive; permanent, durable, fixed, firm; immortal, everlasting, eternal; one of the names of God; remainder, rest; balance, arrears; (adverb) for the rest; upon the whole

Baqi'	Baqí'	a place in which there are a number of trees; Jannat al-Baqí' or Baqí'u'l- <u>G</u> harqad (because it formerly abounded large boxthorn trees), the cemetery of Medina (demolished in the 19th and 20th centuries). It was the resting place of many of Muḥammad's relatives and companions. It is SE of the Prophet's Mosque containing the tomb of Muḥammad.
Baqila'	Báqilá'	a bean (<i>Faba sativa</i>)
Baqillani	Báqillání	(Ar. influence) a vendor of beans; nickname of a celebrated scholar. Abú Bakr Muḥammad ibn aṭ-Ṭayyib al-Báqillání (c. 940–1013), <i>I'jáz al-Qur'án</i> (The Inimitability of the Qur'án). See Báqilá'
Baqir	Báqir	("One who expands or breaks") Title of the fifth <u>Sh</u> 'a Imám and an Ethiopian slave who was one of the very early converts to Islám.
Baqir-Abad, Baqirabad (Baghirabad)	Báqirábád	now Báqir <u>sh</u> ahr (35.532500, 51.402500) a city in Rayy County, Teheran Province. 18 km south of Ṭihrán. 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-Baštámí	
Baqir-i-Kafsh-Duz	Báqir-i-Ka <u>sh</u> -Dúz	
Baqir-i-Kandi	Báqir-i-Kandí	
Baqir-i-Kashani	Báqir-i-Ká <u>sh</u> ání	
Baqir-i-Qa'ini	Báqir-i-Qá'iní	
Baqir-i-Rashti	Báqir-i-Ra <u>sh</u> tí	
Baqir-i-Sabbagh	Báqir-i- <u>Ṣ</u> abbá <u>gh</u>	
Baqir-i-Shiraz	Báqir-i- <u>Sh</u> iráz	
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>Sh</u> ay <u>kh</u> Ṭabarsí upheaval.
Baqiya, Baqaya	Baqíya[h or t], pl. Baqáyá	(noun) remainder, rest; remnant, residue
Baqiya, Baqiyat	Báqiya[h or t], pl. Báqiyát	(adjective) remaining; remainders;—pl. remainders, balances, arrears
Baqiyatu'llah, Baqiyyatu'llah	Baqíyatu'lláh or Baqiyyatu'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	Baq <u>sh</u> í <u>sh</u> , pl. Baqá <u>sh</u> í <u>sh</u>	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)	Barafrú <u>k</u> hta[h]	Pers. inflamed, fired, lit up. Dr Ali Mohammed Barafroukhteh, the only member of the 1960 French NSA to reject Mason Remey'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[h or 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>K</u> halid ibn Barmak (705–782). When Balk <u>h</u> , the native town of Barmakids fell to the Arabs, <u>K</u> halid 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 Sávajbulá <u>gh</u> county, 14 km north of Karaj and 52 km WNW of Ṭihrán

Baraqani (Baraghani)	Baraqání	from Baraqán (Baraghán). Fátima Zarrín Táji Baraqání (Táhirih).
Baratha (Buratha)	Baráthá	Baratha Mosque (Jámi' Baráthá or Majid <u>Shaykh</u> Junayd; 33.351195, 44.361215) is between central Baghdád and Kaẓímayn (now a suburb of Baghdád)
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 Sháhán-Sháh <u>Khusraw II</u>
Barbat, Barbut	Barbat, Barbut	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)
Barid	Baríd	the creator, God, the Deity. Hence, al-Bári'
		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. In 'Akká Bahá'u'lláh had a wonderful white donkey named Barq.
Barqi (Barki)	Barqí (Barkí)	pertaining or relating to lightning; electric; telegraphic, telegraph- (in compounds). Aḥmad bin Muḥammad bin <u>Khálid</u> bin 'Abd ar-Raḥmán al-Barqí (b. ~200/815–816—d. 274/887–888 or 280/893–894) was a renowned Twelver <u>Shí'a</u> muḥaddith (<u>ḥadīth</u> 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	Başar	man, human being; men, mankind; mortals, the human race
Bashariya	Başariya[h or t]	mankind, human race, humanity
Bashi	Báshí	(in compounds) chief, head or commander of
Bashir wa Nadhir	Baṣhír wa Naḍhír	Bahá'u'lláh appeared as the "Announcer and Warner", cf. Qur'án 35:22.
Bashir, Bushara'	Baṣhír, pl. Buṣhará'	bringer of glad tidings (announcer), messenger, herald, harbinger, forerunner, precursor; evangelist (Christian)
Bashiri	Baṣhírí	

Bashir-i-Ilahi Bashnih (Beshneh)	Ba <u>sh</u> ír-i-Iláhí Ba <u>sh</u> niḥ	Announcer of God 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.
Basir	Ba <u>ş</u> ír	(most insightful, discerning, endowed with insight, seeing). Adjective, superlative form of Ba <u>ş</u> ár (sight).
Basira	Ba <u>ş</u> íra, pl. Ba <u>ş</u> á'ir	(keen) insight, penetration, discernment, understanding, (power of) mental perception, mental vision
Basir-i-Hindi Basit	Ba <u>ş</u> ír-i-Hindí Básiṭ	Siyyid Ba <u>ş</u> ír-i-Hindí, the blind Indian Bábí 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. Busaṭá'	simple; plain, uncomplicated; slight, little, modest, inconsiderable, trivial, trifling;—pl. simple souls, ingenuous people
Basita Basmala	al-Ba <u>ş</u> íta[h or t] Basmala, pl. Basmalát	the earth, the world modern “word” coined from the first four consonants of the Bismi'lláh (“B-S-M-L”) with the meaning to utter the invocation bismi'lláh ar-raḥmání ar-raḥími (“In the name of God, the Benificent, the Merciful”). The more linguistically accurate term is Tasmiya. Often incorrectly used to refer to the Bismi'lláh invocation. See Bismi'lláh.
Basra	Ba <u>ş</u> ra[h or t]	Ottoman Turkish (Basra, Bosrah, Basorah, Balsora) “the overwatcher” or “overseer”. al-Ba <u>ş</u> rah (30.525630, 47.760834) is Iraq's main port, although it does not have deep water access, which is handled at the port of Umm Qa <u>ş</u> r (30.040107, 47.926195). The new al-Fáw Grand Harbour (Míná' al-Fáw al-Kabír, 29.905993, 48.441866) on the Persian Gulf, about 100 km SE of Basrah, is under construction. The harbour will link Asia with Iraq, Türkiye and Europe. I <u>ş</u> fahání Persian Ba <u>ş</u> riḥ.
Basri, Basriyun (Basran)	Ba <u>ş</u> rí, pl. Ba <u>ş</u> riyún (Ba <u>ş</u> ran)	native of al-Ba <u>ş</u> rah. Ba <u>ş</u> riyún (English Basran, school of) grammarians. The Ba <u>ş</u> ran school of Arabic grammar and linguistics was one of the main centers of Arabic linguistic studies during the Islamic Golden Age, competing with the Kufan school. See Kúfí.
Bast	Ba <u>ṣ</u> ṭ	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	Ba <u>ṣ</u> tám, Bi <u>ṣ</u> tám or Bu <u>ṣ</u> tám	city (36.483790, 55.000131) in and capital of the Bastam District of Shahrud County, Semnan Province, Iran. 8 km north of <u>Sh</u> áhrúd. Home of Mullá 'Alí, the fourth Letter of Living.
Bastami, Bistami	Ba <u>ṣ</u> támí, Bi <u>ṣ</u> támí	from or of Ba <u>ṣ</u> tám. Abú Yazíd <u>Ṭ</u> ayfúr bin 'Ísá bin Surú <u>sh</u> án al-Bi <u>ṣ</u> támí (804–874), commonly known in the Iranian world as Báyzíd Bi <u>ṣ</u> támí, was a Persian <u>Ş</u> úfí. 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 Ba <u>ṣ</u> tám.
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. Biṭāḥ, Baṭḥawát	basin-shaped valley; plain, level land, flatland, open country. Baṭhá' Quray <u>sh</u> 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	Bāṭin, pl. Bawāṭin	inner, interior, inward, inmost, intrinsic; hidden (concealed), secret. Derived from baṭn. See opposite <i>ẓāhir</i> . <i>bāṭin al-bāṭin</i> —inner inward meaning.
Batini	Bāṭinī	internal
Batn, Butun, Abutun	Baṭn, pl. Buṭún, Abṭun	belly, stomach, abdomen; womb; interior, inside, inner portion; depth
Batt (Butt)	Batt	settlement, decision
Battah	Baṭṭāh	village on coast of Libya, 115 km east of Benghazi
Battani	Baṭṭānī	Baṭṭān is thought to be a street or a part of Ḥarrán. Abū ‘Abdu’l-lāh Muḥammad ibn Jābir ibn Sinán ar-Raqqī al-Ḥarrānī aṣ-Ṣābī’ al-Baṭṭānī (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	Baṭṭūṭa[h]	Muḥammad ibn Baṭṭūṭa or Ibn Baṭūṭah; 1304–1368 or 1369), was a Moroccan scholar who widely travelled the medieval world.
Batul, Batula, Batulat	Batúl, Batúla[h or t]	(pl. Butul, fem. batúlát) virgin (more general). Used in religious contexts, particularly in reference to Mary, the mother of Jesus. See ‘ <i>Adhrá</i> ’.
Batuli	Batúlí	virginal
Batum	Báṭúm	now Batumi, Black Sea port city, Georgia
Batun	Baṭún	interior, inside; heart, mind; concealed.
Bawanat (Bavanat)	Bawánát	Bawánát-i-Fārs, 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).
Bawil, Bawil	Báwíl, Bávíl	village 23 km SW of Tabriz. It consists of Bávíl ‘Ulyá or Bávíl Bálá (Upper Bawil), and Bávíl Suflá or Bávíl Pá’in (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 <i>Shí’a</i> 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’ (Bai’), Bay’a (Bai’a), Buyu’, Buyu’at	Bay’, fem. Bay’a[h or t]	(pl. buyú’, fem. buyú’át) selling; 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 <i>ash-shajarah</i>) or the Pledge of Satisfaction or of Ridwán (bay’at ar-riḍwán) was a pledge that was sworn to Muḥammad by his Ṣaḥāba (companions) prior to the Treaty of Ḥudaybiyyah (AH 6/CE 628). The pledge, sworn under a tree, was to avenge the rumoured death of ‘Uṭhmán ibn ‘Affán.
Bayad, Bayadat	Bayád, Bayádát	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 (ن ا ي ب ل ا or ن ا ي ب ل ا) has an abjad value of 94 ("al" (value 31) consists of an unstressed Alif and Lám). Compare lilláh (pl. bayáníyún, fem. bayáníyát) explanatory, illustrative; rhetorical. A follower of the Báb, but not Bahá'u'lláh. Some also followed Mírzá Yahyá (Şubhī-i-Azal).
Bayani, Bayaniya (Bayanis)	Bayání, fem. Bayáníya	"Arabic Bayán" by the Báb, completed after the Bayán-i-Fársí
Bayan-i-'Arabi, Arabic Bayan	Bayán-i-'Arabí	"Persian Bayán" (Mother Book of the Bábí Revelation) by the Báb
Bayan-i-Farsi, Persian Bayan	Bayán-i-Fársí	Ar. passing the night; doing anything in the night; a nocturnal invasion; place name, name of a tribe. Pers. grief, anxiety, care.
Bayat	Bayát	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 İldirím. Doğubeyazıt (East Beyazıt, 39.547069, 44.069424), Türkiye, 47 km NW Mäh-Kú Qal'a. Hence, unlikely to be the "Báyazíd" in DB p. 244. See Bázargán.
Bayazid, Bayizid	Báyazíd, Báyizíd	(pl. Baydún, fem. Baydát) ("baid", "beyd", "bayz", "beyz", "baiz", "baida", "baiza") egg; helmet; main part, substance, essence. Pers. also Bayza. 'Abdu'l-Ġhaní Baydún 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>Dhikru</u> 'lláh SE of the Sea of Galilee, near the Jordan River.
Bayd, Bayda, Baydun, Baydat	Bayd, fem. Bayda[h or t]	egg-shaped, oviform, oval, ovate 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-Ġhaní Baydún, he was from a prominent Muslim family of 'Akká, who were always antagonistic to the Bahá'í Faith.
Baydi (Baidi, Baizi), Baydawi Baydun	Baydí, Baydawí and Baydáwí Baydún	Pers. town (35.374245, 59.038781) in Razavi Khorasan Province. Áqá Bálá Bayg from <u>Shíshaván</u> was the Naqqásh-Báshí, chief artist in the court of the crown prince. He made the only portrait of the Báb.
Bayg (Bag, Big), Bayk	Bayg, Bayk	See Sabzivár. Abú Bakr Aḥmad ibn Ḥusayn ibn 'Alí ibn Músá al- <u>Khusrawjirdí</u> al-Bayhaqí, also known as Imám al-Bayhaqí was born 994 in <u>Khusrawjird</u> , near Bayhaq. During his lifetime, he became a famous Sunnī ḥadīth expert, following the <u>Sháfi'í</u> school in fiqh and the <u>Ash'arí</u> school of Islamic Theology.
Bayhaq (Baihaq)	Bayhaq	Pers. Siyyid Muḥammad-i-Báyigání separation, division; interval; difference
Bayigani	Báyigání	Turkish festival. Due to past influence of Ottoman Turkish, many Muslims have adopted the use of the word Bayrá́m, using the term "Lesser Bayrá́m" to refer to their own Eid al-Fitr ('Íd al-Fitr) celebrations; "Greater Bayrá́m" refers to Eid al Adha ('Íd al-Aḍḥá) (see Aḍḥan).
Bayn (Bain)	Bayn	Beirut (capital of Lebanon). See Lawḥ-i-Arḍ-i-Bá.
Bayram (Bairam)	Bayrá́m	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)
Bayrut (Bairut)	Bayrút	
Bayt (Bait), Buyut, Buyutat, Abyat	Bayt, pl. Buyút, Buyútát	

Bayt al-‘Iffat, Buyút al-‘Iffat Bayt al-Maqdis Bayt-i-A‘zam	Bayt al-‘Iffat, pl. Buyút al-‘Iffat Bayt al-Maqdis Bayt-i-A‘zam	verses, couplets. Baytu‘l-Ḥarām (Baytu‘d-Du‘á, Baytu‘l-‘Atīq, Baytu‘llah) = The temple of Mecca. house of chastity the Holy Land “The Most Great House” (House of Bahá‘u‘lláh in the Kaḥ quarter of Baghdád, occupied by the family shortly before Bahá‘u‘lláh returned from Kurdistán). See Madad, house of. German zählen (“to count”)?, hence “Counting house” Pers. House of Justice Pers. Universal House of Justice. See Universal House of Justice listing. “hotel house”. A house in the German Templar colony, Haifa, where Bahá‘u‘lláh stayed, 1883. house of sadness the House of God—the Ka‘bah in Mecca Frequented Fane. In Islám, the Ka‘bah or its archetype in heaven. Masjid Ḥasan ‘Askarí has been built on the site of the Baytu‘l-Mahdí (House of the Báb in Shíráz; 29.612247, 52.540839). It is across the main street from the huge Masjid Naw (29.610966, 52.541609). al-Aqsa Mosque, Jerusalem “the House of Holiness”—name given to Jerusalem clear, plain, evident, obvious, lucid, manifest, patent;— pl. eloquent clear proof, indisputable evidence; evidence (Islamic Law); a document serving as evidence bazaar, permanent, enclosed oriental market (Pers. origin, and Middle Persian wázár) Pers. a merchant, a trader. An Iranian (since 1913) border city (39.391611, 44.387709) about a 20 km walk from Máh-Kú Qal‘a. An area marked as the village of “Bayazid” on old maps—the “Báyazíd” in DB p. 244? See Báyazíd. merchant or craftsman of the bazaar “Return and grant a chalice” by Bahá‘u‘lláh draper, cloth merchant; the mercer Armenian. “Auntie” Victoria Schnabel (1879–1955) married Díkrán (Տիգրան, tigran (pronounced díkrán) “fighting with arrows”) Mardiros (Մարտիրոս, “martyr”) Bedikian (Բեդիկյան, petikyan, pronounced bítkýán) (1866–1945), in 1901. 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.
Bayt-i-Zahlan Baytu‘l-‘Adl Baytu‘l-‘Adl-i-A‘zam	Bayt-i-Zahlan Baytu‘l-‘Adl Baytu‘l-‘Adl-i-A‘zam	
Baytu‘l-Funduq (Bayt-i-Fanduq)	Baytu‘l-Funduq (Bayt-i-Funduq)	
Baytu‘l-Hazan Baytu‘llah Baytu‘l-Ma‘mur	Baytu‘l-Ḥazan Baytu‘lláh Baytu‘l-Ma‘múr	
Baytu‘l-Mahdi (Beitol Mahdi)	Baytu‘l-Mahdí	
Baytu‘l-Maqdis Baytu‘l-Muqaddas Bayyin (Baiyin), Abyina’	Baytu‘l-Maqdis Baytu‘l-Muqaddas Bayyin, pl. Abyiná’	
Bayyina, Bayyinat	Bayyina[h or t], pl. Bayyinat	
Bazar, Bazarat	Bázár, pl. Bázárát	
Bazargan (Bayazid)	Bázargán	
Bazari Baz-Av-u-Bidih-Jami Bazzaz Bedikian	Bázarí Báz-Áv-u-Bidih-Jámí Bazzáz Bedikian	
Beg (Big, Bag), Bey, Begum, Beygum	Beg (Big), fem. Begum	
Ben Gurion	Ben Gurion	Hebrew son of Gurion. Ben Gurion Ave (Sderot Ben Gurion) 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 Templar 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). “by God!”, “with God” or “through God”. Informal contracted form (bi‘lláh) is considered less respectful to God. The preferred form of the Arabic expression is fí sabíl Alláh (“in the cause of God” or “for the sake of God” and is commonly used in the context of charitable giving or religious duty. See Alláh.
bi Allah (bi‘llah), fi Sabil Allah	bi Alláh (bi‘lláh), fí Sabíl Alláh	
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-Haqq	of a truth
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-Taṣrīḥ	Pers. in detail; expressly, distinctly, explicitly
Biba (Beba, "Babba")	Bibá	city (28.922043, 30.980567) in Bibá district, Muḥáfzat Baní Sawíf (Beni Suef Governorate), 130 km SSW of Cairo, Egypt. See Kawm aṣ-Ṣa'áydah.
Bibi	Bíbí	Pers. a lady, a matron; wife, mistress of the house
Bibi-Dukhtaran	Bíbí-Dukhtarán	Shrine of Bíbí Dukhtarán in Shíráz (29.613000, 52.538959) where the Báb's son, Aḥmad, is buried
Bibinid (Bebeeneed)	Bibínid ببینید	Pers. look and see; behold. A favourite word of Shoghi Effendi and Zikrullah Khadem.
bi-Chara, bi-Charawar	bí-Chára, bí-Chárawár	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). 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"). ahl al-bida' heretics.
Bidil	Bídil	Pers. heartless, dispirited, out of heart; pusillanimous; love-sick; ignorant; melancholy, dejected, sad, stupid.
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>Kalilah wa Dimnah</i> (after the names of two jackals), and the Persian version <i>Anwár-i-Suhaylí</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 ámir al-umará, and in Persian, mír-i mírán.
Bih	Bih	Pers. good, excellent; elegant; better; safe, sound
Biharu'l-Anwar (Bihar al-Anwar)	Biḥáru'l-Anwár (Biḥár al-Anwár)	"Seas of Lights". A 26 vol. compilation of Shí'í traditions (aḥádíth) compiled by Shí'a scholar Muḥammad-Báqir Majlisí. The full title: <i>Biḥár al-'Anwár al-Jámi'ah li-Durar 'Akhbár al-'A'imma al-Aṭṭhar</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 Máshahar.

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 <u>Shí'a</u> scholar in fiqh, uşúl. He was titled as Wahíd al-'Aşr (The exceptional of the time) by as-Sayyid Muḥammad aţ-Ṭabáţabá'í al-Işfahání. His son was Sayyid Muḥammad 'Alí b. Wahíd Bihbahání (b. 1144/1731–32, d. 1216/1801) known as Áqá Muḥammad 'Alí Kirmán <u>sháhí</u> . He was an influential <u>Shí'a</u> jurist, uşúlí 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-kush” (Sufi-killer). Pers. recovery, cure; thou art good; goodness with, for, from, in, or by him, or it Pers. bih + mard Pers. Faríd Bihmardí. Bih + Mardí Pers. bih + nám. Bihnám Pá <u>shá</u> 'í Pers. fem. name Pers. (Behrouz, Behrooz, Behruz Behrus, Bihuroz) Bih+rúz = “good day or lifetime”, success Pers. city (36.696676, 53.545713) in Mazindaran, 47 km NE Sárf. Formerly named A <u>sh</u> raf and A <u>sh</u> raf al-Bilád. Pers. “hero”. One of the main Iranian heroes in the <i>Sháhnámih</i> 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. Turkish. Dervish order, mainly in Antolia and the Balkans. Kurdistan (English) or the land (bilád) of the Kurds (al-Kurd). Greater Kurdistan, a roughly defined geo-cultural historical region wherein the Kurdish people form a prominent majority population and Kurdish culture, languages and national identity have historically been based. Bilál ibn Rabáḥ (580–640) also known as Bilál ibn Riyáḥ and Bilál al-Ḥabashí, 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”. “in God, the Exalted, the Mighty” (bi + Alláh) 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' Pers. sick, infirm, afflicted; the eye of a mistress hospital; lunatic asylum the son of daughter of Benjamin garment of Gatehood garment of Sanctity Pers. brother Pers. brother's son, nephew Pers. (“buro”, “buro”, “burro”) go!, get away!, get off! city in eastern Iran Jupiter (astronomy). Martyr, Dr Sulaymán Birjís, Ká <u>sh</u> án (1897–1950) now Lüleburgaz (“Lule Burgas”), Türkiye. It is 23 km ESE Babaeski and 75 SE Edirne. Capital city of the province of Luristán, Mírzá Bururg was governor Pers. without, out of doors; exterior, extrinsic, foreign; the outside; from, a great way from Pers. outer or men's quarters. See andarúní
Bihi	Bihí	
Bihi	Bihi	
Bihmard	Bihmard	
Bihmardi	Bihmardí	
Bihnam	Bihnám	
Bihnaz (Behnaz)	Bihnáz	
Bihruz	Bihruz	
Bihshahr (Behshahr)	Bih <u>sh</u> ahr	
Bijan, Bizhan	Bíjan or Bízhan	
Bika (not Baka)	Bika	
Biktash, Baktash, Bektashi	Biktá <u>shí</u> , Baktá <u>shí</u> , Bektá <u>shí</u>	
Bilad al-Kurd, Kurdistan	Bilád al-Kurd, Pers. Kurdistán	
Bilal	Bilál	
Billahi'l-'Aliyyi'l-'Azim	Billáhi'l-'Alíyyi'l-'Azím	
Bilqis	Bilqís	
Bimar	Bímár	
Bimaristan	Bímáristán	
Bin	Bin	
Bint	Bint	
Binyamin	Binyámín	
bi-Qamis al-Babiyya	bi-Qamís al-Bábiyya	
bi-Qamis al-Wilaya	bi-Qamís al-Wiláya	
Biradar	Birádar	
Biradar-zadar	Birádar-záda	
Biraw (Birau)	Biraw	
Birjand	Bírjand	
Birjis	al-Birjís	
Birkas	Birkás	
Birujird	Birújird	
Birun	Bírún	
Biruni	Bírúní	

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
Bisharat-i-'Uzma	Bishárát-i-'Uzmá	Supreme Glad-tidings
Bishr	Bishr	joy
Bisitun (Bisotun)	Bísútún	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. Tasmiya (not basmala) is the linguistically accurate term for 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”). The 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 (19 × 6) times in the Qur'án. The verse/expression consists of 19 letters. (also Bismi'lláhi'l-Bahíyyi'l-Abhá) “In the name of God, the Most Inaccessible, the Most Glorious” or “In the Name of God, the Most Effulgent, the All-Glorious”. This is a recreated form of the Qur'anic Bismi'lláh invocation given in the Persian Bayán (both have 19 consonants, the latter representing the Báḅ (Bá) + the 19 Letters of the Living). It is used in calligraphic bird designs 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 contained in the point which is beneath the B—and I am that Point.”
Bismi'llahi'l-Bahiyi'l-Abha	Bismi'lláhi'l-Bahíyyi'l-Abhá	“In the Name of God, the Most Unapproachable, the Most Holy”—Báb) (DB 66), the formula substituted by the Báḅ for the Muslim <i>Bismi'lláhi'r-Raḥmání'r-Raḥím</i> .
Bismi'llahi'r-Rahmani'r-Rahim	Bismi'lláhi'r-Raḥmání'r-Raḥím	native of Bastám
Bismi'llahu'l-Amna'u'l-Aqdas	Bismi'lláhu'l-Amna'u'l-Aqdas	Pers. the twentieth
Bistami	Bistámí	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)
Bistum	Bistum, Bístum	Pers. very well, all right, very or most good
Bisutun (Bisotun)	Bísutún	Pers. many, much; numerous; frequent; copious; very; exceedingly
Bisyar Khub	Bisyár Khúb	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.
Bisyar	Bisyár	Pers. come here
Bitra', Batra'	Bitrá', Batrá'	Pers. (imperative of ámadan), come, come hither, approach
Biyainja	Biyá ínjá	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.
Biya	Biyá	a small village (36.080803, 55.804240) in Semnan Province
Biyaban, Bayaban	Biyábán, Bayábán	
Biyarjumand (Beyarjomand)	Bíyárumand	

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 Mashhad.
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 (aḥádíth).
Bulbul, Bulbula, Balabil, Bulbulan	Bulbul, fem. Bulbula[h or t]	(pl. balábil, bulbulán) 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
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
Buraq (Borak)	Buráq	al-buráq, name of the creature on which Muḥammad made his ascension to the seven heavens (al-mi‘ráj)
Burhan (Borhan), Barahin	Burhán, pl. Baráhín	proof, demonstration
Burhani’d-Din	Burhání’d-Dín	Proof of religion
Burhan-i-Lami’	Burhán-i-Lámi’	(Burhane Lame) published as “The Brilliant Proof”
Burida Gush (Borideh Gosh)	Burída[h] <u>Gush</u>	Pers. crop-eared, i.e. ear cut off. Name applied to ‘Abdu’l-Karím (assisted with the internment of the remains of the Báb)
Burj, Buruj, Abraj	Burj, pl. Burúj, Abráj	tower, castle, sign of the zodiac
Burj-i-Azadi (Burj-i-Shahyad)	Burj-i-Ázádí	Pers. “Freedom Tower” since 1979, formerly known as the Burj-i- <u>Shahyád</u> (“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. baranís) burnoose, hooded cloak; casula, chasuble (of Coptic priests)
Burqa, Burqu', Baraqi' Burujird	Burqu', (Pers. also Burqa'), pl. Baráqi' Burújird	veil (worn by women; long, leaving the eyes exposed) 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)	Búshih̄r	also known as Bandar Búshih̄r, previously Beh Ardasher, Antiochia in Persis and Bukht Ardashir. Iranian city (once the primary port of Iran) and province on the Persian Gulf.
Bushr Bushru'i	Buṣhr̄ Buṣhr̄ú'í	glad-tidings (of or from Buṣhr̄úya, implying of or from Buṣhr̄úya[h or t]). Mullá Husayn Buṣhr̄ú'í. Áqá 'Abdu'r-Rahím Buṣhr̄ú'í travelled on foot to 'Akká and was able to enter the Most Great Prison to meet Bahá'u'lláh.
Bushruya, Bushruiyih (Boshruyeh)	Buṣhr̄úya[h], Pers. Buṣhr̄úyih	ending with a ۛ, not a ۛ̇ (see Buṣhr̄ú'í), whereas the Persian -eh/-ih endings often imply a ۛ̇ ending. (Boshrouyeh) a town (33.868518, 57.428321) in South <u>Kh</u> urásán Province, 55 km NE of Ṭabas (33.595769, 56.927814) and 70 km WSW of Firdaws (34.020364, 58.174475; formerly Tún). It is the birthplace of Mullá Husayn, the first disciple of the Báb.
Busra (Bosra, Bozra, Bozrah)	Buṣrá	officially named Buṣrá ash-Shám, 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 Butrus Buy	Bustání Buṭrus Búy	gardener; garden (adj.); horticultural Peter (Petros). See batrá 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 Buyukabad (Boyukabad)	Búyúk Buyukábád (Buyuk Ábád)	Turkic (Büyük), great, big, large, major, grand Pers. a village (35.059271, 48.840944) between Hamadán and Sáwa
Buyuk-Aqa Buyukcekmece (“Buyuk-Chakmachih”)	Búyúk-Áqá Büyü̇kçekmece	Turkish “Big drawbridge”, a district and municipality of Istanbul Province (about 30 km west of Istanbul). It is on the European shore of the Sea of Marmara coast. It is west of Küçükçekmece. <u>I</u> şfahání Persian phonetic form is Búyúk- <u>Ch</u> akmachih.
Buzurg-Banna Buzurg-Mihr	Buzurg-Banná Buzurg-Mihr	Ustád Áqá Buzurg-Banná Pers. “large sun”. Buzurg-Mihr-i-Búkh̄tagán was an Iranian sage and dignitary, who served as minister of 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.
Buzurj, Buzurg	Buzurj, Pers. Buzurg	great, grand. The title given by Fath-'Alí <u>Sh</u> áh to Mírzá 'Abbás-i-Núrí (better known as Mírzá Buzurg-i-Vazír of Núr, hence also Buzurg-i-Núrí). Bahá'u'lláh was his third child by second wife, <u>K</u> hadíjih <u>K</u> hánúm.
Buzurjzada, Buzurgzada	Buzurjzáda, Pers. Buzurgzáda	(Buzurgzadeh) Bozorgadeh Kahn

C

Caelum, Cælum, Coelo, Cœlo

ex cælo

Latin. *cælum* is sky, heaven. *Cælum* is a variation of *cælum*. Hence, *ex cælo* is “from the sky” or “from heaven”. Compare with *ex cathedra* “from the chair”, with the full authority of office. The Catholic pope is said to occupy the “chair of Peter”. Refer to *The heart of the Gospel*, p. 66.

Ch

Chadar, Chadur (Chador)	<u>Chádar</u> , <u>Chádur</u>	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>Cháh</u>	Pers. a well, pit; a prison, dungeon; a snare
Chahar (Char, Chihar), Chahar juy	<u>Chahár</u>	Pers. four, a crab. Contraction <u>chár</u> . <u>Chahár juy</u> , the rivers of Paradise; the elements; name of a province in <u>Khurásán</u> .
Chahar Bagh, Charbagh (Chihar Bagh)	<u>Chahár Bágh</u>	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>Chahár Shám’ Písh</u>	“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>Chahár Vádí</u>	“Four Valleys” by Bahá’u’lláh. Addressed to <u>Shaykh</u> ‘Abdu’r-Rahmán-i-Karkútí. See <u>chahár</u> and <u>wádí</u>
Chahardar	<u>Chahárdah</u>	Pers. fourteen
Chahishk	<u>Cháhishk</u>	Pers. village on the NW side of <u>Mashhad</u>
Chah-Qilan	<u>Cháh-Qílán</u>	locality, near <u>Kirmánsháh</u> . Mentioned in DB p. 13.
Chal	<u>Chál</u>	Pers. a hole wherein one may stand upright without being buried, pit, cavern, trench
Chaman, Chamman	<u>Chamán</u> (<u>Chammán</u>)	Pers. walking, giving oneself haughty, swinging, or graceful airs in walking; a goblet of wine; a party of friends
Changiz	<u>Changíz</u>	Genghis Khan (c. 1162–1227)
Chap, Chapa	<u>Cháp</u> , fem. <u>Chápa</u>	Pers. a seal, stamp, print
Chapan, Chupan (Chuppan)	<u>Chapán</u> , <u>Chupán</u>	Pers. tattered garments
Chapar	<u>Chápár</u>	Turkish a runner, mounted messenger, courier; post; mail. Persian government post, called in old times, <u>Baríd</u> , where post horses may be hired by private individuals.
Chapar-chi, Chaparchi	<u>Chápár-chí</u> , <u>Chápárchí</u>	Turkish courier
Chaq	<u>Cháq</u>	Pers. time; health; healthy, well; stout, obese
Chardivari	<u>Chárdívarí</u>	private home or four walls
Chashm, Chashmha	<u>Chashm</u> , pl. <u>Chashmhá</u>	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>Chashma</u> (چشمه)	Pers. (also “ <u>Chashmih</u> ”) a fountain, source, spring; the sun; spectacles; eye of a needle; a vaulted arch
Chashma ‘Ali (Chashmih-‘Ali)	<u>Chashma</u> ‘Alí or <u>Chashmah-i-‘Alí</u>	Pers. “spring of ‘Alí”, “ <u>Chashmih-‘Alí</u> ”, “Cheshmeh-‘Alí”, “ <u>Chishmih-‘Alí</u> ”. Name of many locations. A spring (35.607392, 51.444928) 10 km SSE city centre of <u>Tihrán</u> . A village (36.278167, 54.083907) near Ástána and NW of <u>Dámghán</u> , all are in Semnan Province.
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 <u>Mashhad</u> . He would hoist a special banner to announce the imminent pilgrimage. This may explain why <u>Mullá Husayn</u> ’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</u> (<u>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. (vulgate form of <u>chíz</u>) something; who? what? which? a Turkish affix to form words denoting the agent
Chigan, Jigan	<u>Chígán</u> , <u>Jígán</u>	village (32.897875, 50.334005) 128 km WNW of <u>Işfahán</u>
Chihal (Chihil)	<u>Chihal</u> , <u>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

Chihriq (Chehriq), Chahriq	<u>Chihríq</u>	conduit of ideas (unable to be published in Iran) between Egypt and Iran in the campaigns of political, social, and cultural reform. (Čahrīk, Turkic “challenge”) Qal’ah <u>Chihríq</u> (“Shimko Castle”, see Šikák) is a citadel in Kurdish Ādhirbayján, 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 Türkýe 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 on the west side of the church. See Iskí- <u>Shahr</u> . “national dish” of Iran; cooked rice with one of many varieties of kebab
Chilaw-kabab	<u>Chiláw-kabáb</u>	
Chinar	<u>Chinár</u>	Pers. chenar or Oriental plane tree
Chinar-Sukhtih	<u>Chinár-Súkh^{ti}h</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)
Chishti	<u>Chishtí</u>	<u>Chishtí</u> Súff 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</u> , <u>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. <u>Chúbín Dar Zindán</u> (Prison) is on the west side of the village. See Sijn-i-Matín
Chula (Chuleh, Chulih, Choleh)	<u>Chúla</u> (چوله)	Pers. porcupine
Chulaw (Chulav), Chilaw	<u>Chuláw</u> (<u>Chuláv</u>)	Pers. plain boiled rice
Chupan	<u>Chúpán</u>	Pers. (Chopan, Copan) a shepherd. Amír <u>Chúpán</u> and Dr <u>Chúpán</u> .
Cunningham	Cunningham	1919 model car arrived at Port Said early January 1920 (<i>Prelude to the Guardianship</i> , p. 126). It is stored in an air conditioned garage at the front of 7 Har-Parsim St, Haifa. It was restored about 2015.
D		
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

Da'if, Du'afa	Ḍa'if, pl. m. Ḍu'afa'	Muezzm who calls to prayers; Muhammad (as caller to the faith). Meaning also a missionary, see da'wa.
Da'im	Dá'im	weak, feeble; frail, weakly, delicate, debilitated, impotent, languid, flabby, slack
Da'iman	Dá'iman	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'ir	Dá'ir	continually, forever
Da'ira, Dawa'ir	Dá'ira[h], pl. Dawá'ir	turning, revolving, spinning; circulating; current (e.g., expression), common; ambulant, itinerant; in progress, under way; working, in operation; running (machine, engine); round
Da'ish (Daesh)	Dá'ish	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'iya (Da'i), Dawa'in	Dá'iya ("Dá'í"), pl. Dawá'in	The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, ad-Dawlah al-Islámiyah fī'l-'Irāq wa <u>sh</u> - <u>Sh</u> ám), 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'wa, Da'awa, Da'awin	Da'wá, pl. Da'áwá, Da'áwin	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'awat	Da'wa[h], pl. Da'awát	allegation, pretension; claim; lawsuit, case, action, legal proceedings (Islamic Law).
Dabb, Dabab, Adubb, Dubban	Ḍabb, pl. Ḍabáb, Aḍubb, Ḍubbán	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, prayer; good wish. The summons to Islam that precedes or replaces holy war; Islamic missionary endeavour, proselytization.
Dabba, Dawabb	Dábba[h or t], pl. Dawább	lizard
Dabir, Dibir	Dabír, Dibír	animal (including man), beast; riding animal (horse, mule, donkey). See Qur'án 11:59 and 27:19.
Dabiristan (Dabistan), Dibiristan	Dabíristán, Dibíristán	Pers. a writer, secretary, notary; a writing-master; dabíru'l-mulk, Secretary of State
Dabistan al-Madhhahib	Dabistán al-Mad <u>h</u> háhib	Pers. a high school; a record office. Dabistán ("Debistan") is either a contraction of dabíristán or an abbreviation of adabistán.
Dabit, Dubbat, Dawabit	Ḍábiṭ	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-Mad <u>h</u> háhib
Dabita, Dawabit	Dábiṭa, Dawábiṭ	controlling device, control, governor, regulator (techn.); prepositor entrusted with discipline (in e.g. schools); (pl. ḍubbát) officer; (pl. dawábiṭ) general rule, canon, (moral) precept or order
Dad	Dád	police; (pl.) curbing force, order
Dada	Dada (Dadih)	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	Dáda	Pers. a grandfather; a title given to dervishes, especially qalandars; a nurse who brings up children
		governess, dry nurse, nurse

Dada	Dádá	Pers. a female servant, particularly an old one who has attended upon anyone from her youth; a handmaid.
Dadash	Dádásh	Pers. brother
Dah	Dah	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 (Dahíj)	town (30.690764, 54.877358) between <u>Shíráz</u> and Kirmán
Dahaji	Dahají	from Dahaj. Siyyid-i-Mihdíy-i-Dahají (d. 1907) was named Ismu'lláhu'l-Jamál by Bahá'u'lláh. He rebelled against 'Abdu'l-Bahá after the death of Bahá'u'lláh and was expelled in 1897. The Bahá'ís often stigmatized him as pír-i-kaftár ("the old hyena"). Siyyid Mihdí Dahají (1836–1920) became a Babi in 1851. Bahá'u'lláh gave him the title Ismu'lláh al-Mahdí. After the passing of Bahá'u'lláh, he supported 'Abdu'l-Bahá and even wrote a treatise against Mírzá Muḥammad 'Alí. He joined the side of Mírzá Muḥammad 'Alí in mid-1910, writing a treatise attacking 'Abdu'l-Bahá. Towards the end of his life, a local man tricked him out of all his money and he was left destitute.
Dahan, Dihan	Dahán, Dihán	Pers. the mouth; an orifice
Dahiya, Dawahin	Dáhiya[t], pl. Dawáhin	calamity, disaster, catastrophe; misfortune
Dahmubidi	Dahmúbidí (Dah + múbidí)	Dáryúsh Dahmúbidí
Dahr, Duhur, Adhur	Dahr, pl. Duhúr, Adhur (ادھر)	time; long time, age, epoch; lifetime; eternity; fate, destiny; "world of duration". Note adhur plural has the letters d and h, not <u>dh</u> .
Daidanaw (Daidanow), Day Da Naw	Daidanaw, Day Da Naw	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 https://bahai-library.com/history_bahai_faith_myanmar
Dajjal, Dajjala, Dajjalun, Dajajila	Dajjál, fem. Dajjala[h or t]	(pl. dajjálún, dajjila[h or t]) ("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	Dakhan	smoke, fume, vapour. Town 98 km ENE Hamadan
Dakhil, Dukhala'	Dakhlíl, pl. Dukhalá'	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	Dakhlíl	Masrúr Dakhlíl executed 1981
Dakhma (Dakhmih, Dakhmeh)	Dakhma	a Pársí word for a circular stone building in the form of a cylinder (so-called "tower of silence", tower of <u>khámushí</u> "silence"). Zoroastrians lay the bodies of their dead on its flat top surface (the receptacle for the dead); a tomb; a coffin; a mausoleum (modern colloquialism)
Dal	Dál	letter 'D'
Dala'il al-'Irfan, Dala'ilu'l-'Irfan	Dalá'il al-'Irfán, Dalá'ilu'l-'Irfán	"Signs of knowledge" by Hájí Mírzá Ḥaydar 'Alí Iṣfahání
Dala'il-i-Sab'a (Dala'il-i-Sab'ih)	Dalá'il-i-Sab'a (Dalá'il-i-Sab'ih)	"The Seven Proofs" in Persian by the Báb
Dalaki	Dálakí	once a village, now a city (29.432077, 51.294279) 73 km NE of Búshíhr and 15 km SW of Kunár Takhta. The Báb was arrested here 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.
Dalilu'l-Mutahayyirin	Dalílu'l-Mutahayyirín	Guide of the astonished, bewildered, helpless or perplexed
Daliya ar-Rawha'	Dálíya[h or t] ar-Rawhá'	("the vine of serenity") a Palestinian village (32.589377, 35.074036) 24.5 km SE of Haifa. The Jewish colony of

Dall, Dawall, Dallin	Ḍáll, pl. Ḍawáll, Ḍállín	Daliya 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.
Dallal	Dallál	straying, roaming, wandering; astray, lost; erroneous, false. Ḍállín (gone astray)
Dalvand	Dálvand	auctioneer; broker, jobber, middleman, agent, commission merchant; hawker
Damawand, Damavand	Damáwand, Damávand	<u>Sháhín</u> Dálvand
Damdám	Ḍamḍám	city (58 km east Tehran), county and mountain (5,609 m, 27 km north of the city)
Damghan	Dámghán	one who comprehends, contains, grasps, or holds everything; anything that contains, surrounds, or comprises another
Damir	Ḍamir	city (36.162988, 54.333824) 125 km SE Sari and 60 km SW of <u>Sháhrúd</u>
Damma, Dammát	Ḍamma, pl. Ḍammát	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".
Dana (Danih)	Dána <i>ḍāmir</i>	the vowel point for the short vowel u (ُ);—pl. embrace, hug. See kasra and fatha.
Danaq, Daniq, Dawaniq	Dánaq, Dániq, pl. Dawáníq	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
Dani', Adniya', Adna'	Daní', pl. Adniyá', Adná'	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 Manṣúr on account of his avarice.
Danish	Dánish	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)
Danishniya	Dánishniyá[t]	Pers. science, knowledge, learning; excellence
Dannun (Danun, Dunnun, Thulnoon)	Dannún	Pers. (dánish + náyá[t]) knowledgeable or learned. Adíb Dánishniyá.
Daqíqa, Daqa'iq	Daqíqa, pl. Daqá'iq	shrines of <u>Shaykh</u> Dannún (32.991081, 35.147904) and <u>Shaykh</u> 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.
Dar al-Athar, Daru'l-Athar	Dár al- <u>Áthár</u> , Pers. Dáru'l- <u>Áthár</u>	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 <u>Dhú'n-Nún</u> .
Dar al-Funun, Daru'l-Funun	Dár al-Funún, Dáru'l-Funún	particle; nicety ("subtlety"); intricacy; detail, particular; minute (time unit)
Dar as-Salam, Daru's-Salam	Dár as-Salám, Pers. Dáru's-Salám	museum, archives
Dar Kula, Darkula, Darab Kola, Dara Kola	Dár Kulá (Dárkulá)	building or centre for arts and sciences) The first technical college of Írán in Teheran founded by Prime Minister Mírzá Taqí <u>Khán</u> . BKG 72
Dar	Dar	(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, Daran	Dár, pl. Dárán	a village (36.512137, 52.301776) in the Central District of Amol County, Mazandaran Province

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 diyár). dár al-baqá' the eternal abode, the hereafter; dár as-sa'áda and dár as-salṭana Constantinople (designation before World War I); dár as-salám paradise, heaven; dár al-hijra Medina. Example Dúru'l-Bahá'íyya. Pers. in compounds as an imperative of dáshtan: holding, possessing, keeping; a keeper, possessor, lord, master.
Dara	Dárá	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 Vahíd's ancestors
Darabi	Dárábí	Sayyid Yaḥyá Dárábí (1811–1850), Bábí leader usually known as Vahíd 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)
Darayn	Dárayn	a possible dual form word from dár (Arabic) ("two worlds", usually 'álamayn) referring to this world (dunyá) and the hereafter (ákhirah), i.e. ad-dunyá wa'l-ákhirah.
Darb, Durab, Adrab	Ḍarb, pl. Ḍurúb, Aḍráb	beating, striking, hitting, rapping; shooting, shelling, gunning, bombing, bombardment; multiplication; coining, formation; minting (of money);—(pl. ḍurúb) kind, sort, specimen, species, variety; (pl. aḍráb) 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 Tíhrán.
Dard, Darad	Dárd, Dárad	Pers. an attribute of God; dárad 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)	Dárcalá 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 Bahá'u'lláh's family stayed away from the winter cold of Tákur.
Darr	Ḍarr	harmful, injurious, detrimental, noxious, disadvantageous. Abú Dharr al-Ghifárí al-Kinání, also Jundab ibn Junádah, was the 4th or 5th convert to Islam, and a Muḥájirún
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-Akhláq, Pers. Dars-i-Akhláq	"Lessons in morals, good behaviour and character building" ("Dars Akhláq")
Daru'l-Tabigh or Daru'l-Tarwij	Dáru'l-Tabígh or Dáru'l-Tarwíj	(Teaching or Propagation Centre, for the Hands)
Daru'l-Tashri'	Dáru'l-Tashríf	(House of Legislation, Universal House of Justice)

Daru'sh-Shafa	Dáru' <u>sh</u> - <u>Shafá</u>	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 Daru's-Sitr, Daru'l Kushufat	Dáru' <u>sh</u> - <u>Shafáy</u> -i-Masjid-i- <u>Sháh</u> Duru's-Sitr	Pers. hospital at the Shah Mosque in Tehran the age of hiding, the time of the Hidden Imam, AH 260–1200. The appearance of the Báb inaugurated a new cycle of discoveries, the Daru'l <u>Kushúfát</u> . “the happy home”
Daru's-Surur Darugha (Darogha, Darughih)	Dáru's-Surúr Dárú <u>gha</u> (Pers. Bahá'í Dárú <u>ghih</u>)	Pers. from Chinese, a territorial subdivision (later a province) in the Mongol Empire that was ruled by a daru <u>ghachí</u> . In Safavid Persia, a dárú <u>gha</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, dárú <u>gha</u> was the title of the district police officer or police magistrate.
Darughagi (Darughachi)	Dárú <u>ghagí</u>	Pers. from Mongolian dárú <u>ghachí</u> . A superintendency. He was in charge of administration and taxes—sometimes referred to as a governor.
Darvish Muhammad-i-Irani Darvish Sidq-'Ali Darvish-Salah Darwaza Kazirun	Darv <u>ish</u> Muḥammad-i-Írání Darv <u>ish</u> Šidq-'Alí Darv <u>ish</u> -Šaláh Darwáza Kázirún	Name used by Bahá'u'lláh while in Sulaymáníyyih
Darwaza Qur'an (Qur'an Gate)	Darwáza Qur'án or Darwáza <u>Shíráz</u>	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 Ḥusayn here on 22 May 1844. Qur'án Gate or <u>Shíráz</u> Gate. Located at the northern entrance to <u>Shíráz</u> in the Alláhu Akbar Gorge, on the road to Iṣfahán. The gate once had two very large and heavy (initially 51 kg), hand-written “Qur'áns” (i.e. maṣḥafayn; named haftdah mann (17 × ≈ 3 kg)) stored in a room added on top of the arch. The maṣḥafayn were removed in 1937 and are now in the Pars Museum. The 10th century gate has been restored several times. During the 18th century restoration a room was added on the top. All the other city gates have been destroyed.
Darwaza, Darwaza-ha	Darwáza, pl. Darwáza-há	Pers. (Darvarza, Darvazeh, Darvazih) gate or portal (usually large) of a city, palace, a fortress (always open); a square, market-place, or exchange location where merchants meet, and mendicants beg; (hence) begging; a pass through mountains.
Darwish (Darvish), Darawish	Darw <u>ish</u> , pl. Daráw <u>ish</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 (Dáríún), Dáryán (Dárían)	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 Iṣfahán (5 km NE of city centre).
Daryush (Dariush, Darioush)	Dáryú <u>sh</u>	Pers. (“Dáriú <u>sh</u> ”, Darioush) a common Persian male given name. Old Persian Dárayavušh = Dáraya- [hold] + vušh (wash) [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 Darzi Dasht	Darz, pl. Durúz Darzí Da <u>sht</u>	seam, hem; suture Pers. a tailor
Dashtan	Dáshtan	Pers. a desert, plain without water; a burial-ground; a chess-board; dry musk
Dast, Dast ba Dast	Dast, Dast bá Dast	Pers. to have; to hold; to possess; to profess, maintain 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	(pl. Dáwúdún or Dáwída) 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 compiled the third of the six "canonical" ḥadīth collections recognized by Sunni Muslims.
Dawudi (Daoudi), Daiudi	Dáwudí, Dá'udí, pl. Dáwúdiyyún	of David. Followers (Daoudis) of David, a small sect of Islám. Dr 'Alí Murád Dáwudí (1922–1979).
Day (Dai)	Day	Pers the 10th month of the Persian solar year

Day'a (Dai'a), Diya'	Ḍay'a, pl. Ḍiyá'	landed estate, country estate, domain; small village, hamlet
Dayf (Daif), Duyuf, Adyaf, Difan Daylam (Dailam), Dayalima	Ḍayf, pl. Ḍuyúf, Aḍyáf, Ḍífán Daylam, pl. Dayálima	guest; visitor Pers. a misfortune; enemies. Old Province SW cnr Caspian Sea (now Gílán).—al-Dayálima, the Dailamites.
Dayr (Dair), Adyar, Adyira, Duyura Dayyan (Daiyan)	Dayr, pl. Aḍyár, Adyira, Duyúra 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.
Dh		
Dha Kifl, Dha'l-Kifl (Dha'u'l-Kifl)	<u>Dhá</u> Kifl, <u>Dhá'l</u> -Kifl (<u>Dhá'u'l</u> -Kifl)	or <u>Dhú</u> Kifl, <u>Dhú'l</u> -Kifl (<u>Dhú'u'l</u> -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'il (Ishmael).
Dhabih, Dhabiha, Dhaba'ih	<u>Dhabíh</u> , fem. <u>Dhabíha</u> [h or t]	(pl. <u>Dhabíhíyún</u> ("dhabihiyun"), fem. pl. <u>dhabá'ih</u>) sacrifice or slaughtered. fem. slaughter animal; sacrificial victim, blood sacrifice; sacrifice, immolation; offering, oblation. Pers. zabíh. Hájí Muḥammad Ismá'il was known as <u>Dhabíh</u> . The name Ismá'il in Bábí-Bahá'í history is associated with the soubriquet ' <u>Dhabíh</u> '. Ismá'il (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'il with <u>Dhabíh</u> . (Balyuzi, <i>E. G. Browne</i>) Azízu'lláh <u>Dhabíhíyán</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>dahabiyya</u> [h]. <u>adh-Dhahabiyya</u> , <u>Shí'í</u> <u>Shúff</u> order in Iran.
Dhaka', Dhuka'	<u>Dhaká'</u>	acumen, mental, acuteness, intelligence, brightness, cleverness;— <u>dhuká'</u> , may have the same meaning and "the sun"
Dhaka'i, Dhuka'i Dhakawa (Dhakava, Zakawa)	<u>Dhaká'í</u> <u>Dhakáwa</u> [h or t]	adjective form of <u>Dhaká'</u> ; intelligent or clever brightness of genius, wit, intelligence, sharp-mindedness
Dhaki Dhakir, Dhakirun Dhakira	<u>Dhakí</u> <u>Dhakí</u> r, pl. <u>Dhakírún</u> <u>Dhakíra</u> [h or t]	Pers. acute; strong, diffusive musk rememberer; a praiser of God 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 Dhaqa, Dhawq (Dhauq), Madhaq	<u>Dhanb</u> , pl. <u>Dhunúb</u> <u>Dháqa</u> , (<u>Dhawq</u> , <u>Dhawáq</u> , <u>Madháq</u>)	offence, sin, crime, misdeed 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)

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)
Dharyatun, 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> , Tadh <u>hkár</u>	to remember, bear in mind (something), think (of); to keep in mind (something); to recall, recollect (something)
Dharr (Zarr), Dharra (Zarra), Dharrat	<u>Dharr</u> , fem. <u>Dharra</u> [h or t]	(fem. pl. <u>Dharrát</u>) strewing, scattering, sprinkling; (collective) tiny particles, atoms, specks, motes. Fem. atom; tiny particle; speck, mote. 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>dhurriya</u> .
Dharrati (Zarrati), Dharratiyan	<u>Dharratí</u> , pl. <u>Dharrátíyán</u>	belonging to a particle
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>dhātu's-ṣadr</u> , <u>dhātu'l-'amúd</u> , (Pers.) <u>dhát-i-sharíf</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-Jawshan	<u>Dhi'l-Jawshan</u>	[Ar.] "clad in armour". Term applied to Mullá 'Abdu'lláh the arch-killer of Imám Ḥusayn. Note: Persians use <u>Dhi</u> .
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>Khádím</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 Sayyid Kázim ar-Ra <u>ṣhtí</u> to refer to the Báb.
Dhimmi, Dhimmiyun	<u>Dhimmi</u> , pl. <u>Dhimmiyún</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. <u>Dhá</u> , fem. <u>Dhát</u>	(pl. masc. <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 Muḥammad; also their followers in learning and authority. <u>ulú'l-'azm</u> ("ulu'l-'azm"), those resolved to obey the commands of God (Noah, Abraham, Moses, and Muḥammad); those with constancy and patience

Dhu'l-Awtad	<u>Dhú'l-Awtád</u>	(Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Job, Moses, David and Jesus). See <u>Dhát</u> for fem. examples: <u>dhú</u> ad'áf, <u>dhú'l</u> -jalál, <u>dhú'n</u> -najmat. Note: Persian Bahá'ís do not add the acutes. lit. "with his pegs". Various rendered by translators of the Qur'án (see 38:12 & 89:10) as The Impaler, The Contriver of the Stakes, The Lord of a Strong Dominion, The One Surrounded by Ministers, etc.
Dhu'l-Faqar (Zulfiqar, Dhulfiqar)	<u>Dhú'l-Faqár</u>	"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>Dhú'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>Dhú'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>Dhú'l-Qa'da</u>	eleventh month of Islamic calendar (the one of truce/sitting)
Dhu'l-Qarnayn, Dhu'l-Qarnain	<u>Dhú'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'n-Nún</u> (<u>Dhú Nún</u>)	fem. <u>Dhá Nún</u> (<u>Dhán-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 Thawbán bin Ibráhím al-Miṣrī (d. Giza 245/CE 859 or 248/CE 862), often referred to as <u>Dhú'n-Nún</u> al-Miṣrī or Zúl-Nún al-Miṣrī, was an early Egyptian Muslim mystic and ascetic.
Dhughal, Shugal, Zugál	<u>Dhughál</u> , <u>Shugál</u> , <u>Zugál</u>	Pers. charcoal
Dhurriya, Dhurriyat, Dharariy	<u>Dhurriya</u> , pl. <u>Dhurriyát</u> , <u>Dharáry</u>	progeny, descendants, children, offspring. See root <u>Dharra</u>
Didan, Didam	<u>Dídan</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".
Didha (Deza, Dezah, Dizah, Dizeh)	<u>Dídha</u> (d- <u>dh</u> -h)	Pers. a horse or mule of an ash-colour; a dark colour; a fortress
Dighth, Adghath	<u>Dighth</u> , pl. <u>Ádgháth</u>	a handful of herbs partly green and partly dry. Also translated as "a handful of worldly goods". Word used in Qur'án 38:44.
Dih (Deh), Dihak	<u>Dih</u> , pl. <u>Dihák</u>	village, country
Dih-Bala	<u>Dih-Bálá</u>	(Deh-i-Bala) common place name in Iran (GPB p. 298)
Dih-Bid (Dehbid)	<u>Dih-Bíd</u>	Pers. Dehbid is a village (29.918110, 52.800393) north of the city of Mahwasht, in Fars Province
Dih-Chah (Deh Chah)	<u>Dih-Cháh</u>	a village ((29.367806, 54.464782)) 23 km NNE Nayríz
Dih	<u>Díhí</u>	peasant, villager
Dih-Mulla (Deh-Mulla)	<u>Dih-Mullá</u>	Pers. a small village (36.272722, 54.755498) in Semnan Province
Dihqan, Dahaqina, Dahqin, Duhqan	<u>Dihqán</u> , pl. <u>Daháqina</u> , <u>Daháqín</u>	man of importance, one who plays an important role, leading personality; grandee (in ancient Persia). Pers.: also <u>duhqán</u> (from Per. <u>dih-khán</u> or <u>dihgán</u>), 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.
Dihqani, Dahqani	<u>Dihqání</u> , <u>Dahqání</u>	(Ar. element) tillage, husbandry; a husbandman
Dijla	<u>Dijla</u> [h or t]	"channel", the Tigris river
Dil	<u>Dil</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)
Dilaram (Dil-aram)	<u>Dilárám</u>	Pers. quieting the mind; heart-approving; a lovely woman, sweet-heart; anything admired or wished for
Dil-Dari	<u>Dil-Dárí</u>	Pers. demonstrations of love; comfort, consolation
Dil-Gusha (Dilgusha)	<u>Dil-Gushá</u>	Pers. exhilarating; "expansion" or "delight" of the heart
Dili-'Abbas	<u>Dilí-'Abbás</u>	(Delli Abbas) a small town 12 km NW of al-Miqdadiyah (or al-Muqdadiyah) and 90 km NE of Baghdad, in Iraq
Dilir	<u>Dilír</u>	Pers. brave, valiant, intrepid; audacious, fearless, insolent, bold
Dimagh (Damagh), Admigha	<u>Dimágh</u> (Pers. <u>Damágh</u>)	pl. <u>Admigha</u> [h or t] brain. Pers. also the palate; the nose; pride, haughtiness, consequential airs.

Dimashq (Damashq), Dimishq	Dimashq, Dimishq	Damascus, capital of Syria, colloquially known in Syria as <u>ash-Shám</u> and titled the “City of Jasmine” (Madīnat al-Yásamín)
Dimashqi (Damashqi), Dimishqi	Dimashqí, Dimishqí	of Damascus, e.g. <u>Dimashqí</u> Gate, the city gate facing Damascus near a mosque in ‘Akká, or the gate on the NW side of old Jerusalem
Din al-Qayyin Din, Adyan	ad-Dín al-Qayyim Dín, pl. Adyán	True Religion (Qur’án 30:30) religion, creed, faith, belief. Suffix in proper names, i.e. <u>Ṣalāḥ ad-Dín</u> , Pers. <u>Ṣalāḥ-ud-Dín</u>
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	Díní	religious; spiritual
Din-i-Ilahi	Dín-i-Iláhí	(The Divine Faith)
Din-Muhammad-Vazir	Dín-Muḥammad-Vazír	
Dinur, Dinwar (Dinyar)	Dínúr, Dínwar	(Pers. with Ar. influence) religious, faithful; who knows the law
Dirakh (Derakh)	Dirakh	Pers. (for <u>dirakht</u>), a tree; a beam
Dirakhshani (Derakhshani)	Dirakhshání	Pers. name
Dirbas, Darabis (Pers. Zarrabis)	Dirbás, Darábís	bolt, door bolt
Dirham, Darahim	Dirham, pl. Daráhim	dirhem, drachma; a weight; money, cash. Dirham = 6 dāniq = 12 qíráṭ.
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	Díwán- <u>Khánih</u>	Court
Diya (Deya), Dia, Ziya, Zia	Ḍiyá’ (ضياء)	light, brightness, glow. <u>Ṣ</u> may be used instead of <u>ḍ</u> . Bahá’í authors use <u>ḍiyá’</u> (ضياء) or <u>ḍiyá</u> . The same issue with the “íyá” letter combination also occurs with <u>díyár</u> .
Diya Baghdadi	Ḍiyá’ Baghdádí	Dr Zia (Ḍiyá’) Baghdádí (1882–1937). Named <u>Ḍiyá’</u> and Afandí by Bahá’u’lláh (He also called him Mabsút Afandí, “the happy one”)
Diya’ ad-Din, Diya’u’d-Din	Ḍiyá’ ad-Dín, Ḍiyá’u’d-Dín	light of faith or light of religion
Diya’i	Ḍiyá’í	of <u>Ḍiyá’</u> . Nuṣratu’lláh <u>Ḍiyá’í</u>
Diya’iya (Ziaiya, Zia’iya), Diya’iyyih	Ḍiyá’íya[h or t]	radiant, bright. (Iṣfahání Pers. <u>Ḍiyá’iyyih</u> (“Ziaiyyih” or “Zia’iyyih”)). <u>Ḍiyá’iyyih</u> <u>Khánum</u> , eldest daughter of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá and mother of Shoghi Effendi.
Diya’u’l-Hajiiyyih	Ḍiyá’u’l-Hájíyyih	title of ‘ <u>Udhra Khánum</u>
Diya’u’llah	Ḍiyá’u’lláh	light of God (<u>Zíá’u’lláh</u> or Ziaoullah). Mírzá <u>Ḍiyá’u’lláh</u> , a son of Bahá’u’lláh.
Diya’u’s-Saltana	Ḍiyá’u’s-Saltána	“Light of the Sultanate”, a title of <u>Sháh</u> Begum.
Diyafa	Ḍiyáfa[h or t]	hospitable reception, entertainment as guest, accommodation; hospitality; “feast”. <u>Ḍiyāfat-i-nūzdah rūza</u> (Nineteen-Day 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

Diyar-Bakr (Diar-Bakr)	Díyár-Bakr	the south side of the city. Given incorrectly as Dajli in <i>Star of the West</i> . (Díyár 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 (Díyár Bakr). Renamed Diyabakir (Turkish, “land of copper”) by Atatürk in 1931. See Ma’dan-i-Mis.
Diyar-i-Khatt	Díyár-i-Khatt	“domain of writing” or “realm of calligraphy”. Verse inscribed by Nabíl when asked by Mishkín-Qalam: Dar díyár-i-khatt sháh-i-sháhib-‘alam Bandiy-i-báb-i-Bahá, Mishkín-Qalam.” “In the realm of calligraphy, the king who possesses the Banner, is the servant of the gate of Bahá [the Báb], Mishkín-Qalam.”
Diz-Abad, Dizabad	Díz-Ábád (Dízábád)	a village (34.490278, 49.181111) in Markazi Province. A village (36.423725, 52.806759; “Dízá” (“Dizva”); 1.3 km south of the Shrine of Shaykh Ṭabarsí) in the Central District of Qaem Shahr County, Mazandaran Province.
Dizful (Dezful)	Dízful	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) Du, Do Du’a’ al-Baha’	Droshky, Pers. Durushkih Dú, Du, Do Du’á’ al-Bahá’	a low four-wheeled open carriage once used in Russia Pers. two (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 Shaykh 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 Mashhad. Named Fúrúgh by Bahá’u’lláh.
Duhan, Duha, Zuha, Zuhwat Dukhan, Dukkan, Adkhina Dukht	Ḍuḥan, Ḍuhá, Pers. Ḍuḥwat Dukhán (Dukhkhán), pl. Adkhina Dukht	forenoon, luncheon-time smoke, fume, vapour; tobacco Pers. a daughter; a virgin; ability, strength; contempt and hatred
Dukhtar, Dukhtaran Duldul, Daladil	Dukhtar, pl. Dukhtarán Duldul and Duldúl, pl. Daládil	Pers. a daughter; a girl; a virgin; power, strength porcupine; the name of a mule gifted to Muhammad by al-Muqawqis, probably the governor of Egypt. See Ya’fúr.
Dumit (Domat, Domet, Doumit)	Ḍumit (ضومت)	Lebanese surname. ‘Azíz Sulaymán Ḍumit (a fanatical Protestant Christian) who spelt his name “Asis Domet” (Cairo 1890–Berlin 1943). He was an Arabic-German writer and poet who lived in Jerusalem and Haifa. His

		wife was Adelheid Domet Köbhe. He owned a house in Haifa on the eastern side of the Pilgrim House near the Shrine of the Báb. Shoghi Effendi added a bright light on the Shrine of the Báb in 1923. Some years later He erected a large illuminated cross on the roof of his house. Shoghi Effendi purchased and demolished the house in 1935.
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'íyya	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
Durra, Durar, Durrat	Durra[h or t], pl. Durar, Durrát	(fem. of durr) pearl, e.g. Durratu'l-Bahá'íyya
Durri, Darri, Dirri	Durrí, (Pers. Darrí, Dirrí)	glittering, twinkling, brilliant (star), a sparkling star glittering like a gem
Durriya	Durríyya[h or t]	brightly shine
Durud	Durúd	(Dorud) place 260 km NW of Isfahan
Durukhshan, Derakhshan	Durukhshán	Pers. (pronounced Derakhshan) shining, flashing
Durzi, Darzi, Duruz	Durzí, Darzí, pl. Durúz	Druze. The name is derived from the name of Muḥammad bin Ismá'íl Naṣhtakín ad-Darazí (from Persian darzí, "tailor") who was an early preacher. However, the people prefer the name al-Muwahhídún ("Unitarian" or "people of monotheism")
Dust (Dost), Dustan	Dúst, pl. Dústán	Pers. friend; lover; mistress, sweetheart. Dúst Muḥammad, friend of Muḥammad, town (31.145648, 61.791519) in eastern Iran, and 16th century Persian painter of miniatures, calligrapher, and art historian.
Dusti (Dosti)	Dústí	Pers. friendship; love, affection. Insán-dústí, "love of humankind in general" or philanthropy.
Dustur, Dasatir	Dustúr, pl. Dasátír	Pers. (Ar. influence) a note or common-place book; a senator, grandee; a pillar; a canon, copy, exemplar, model
Dustur, Dasatir	Dustúr, pl. Dasátír	statute; regulations; by-laws; (basic) constitutional law; constitution (politics);—(colloquial) dastúr permission
Dustur, Dasatir	Dustúr, pl. Dasátír	statute; regulations; by-laws; (basic) constitutional law; constitution (politics);—(colloquial) dastúr permission
Dusturi	Dustúrí	constitutional
Dusturiyya	Dustúríyya[h]	constitutionality
Duwaliya	Duwalíyya	internationality; internationalism; the International ...
Duz (Doz)	Dúz	Pers. (in compound word) sewing
Duzd, Duzdan	Duzd, pl. Duzdán	Pers. A thief, robber, assassin; theft
Duzdab	Duzdáb	Pers. "water thieves", renamed Záhidán (pl. "pious") late 1920s, capital of Sístán, Írán
Duzdgah (Duzd-gar)	Duzdgáh	Pers. home or hiding-place of thieves
E		
Eirene, Eirenion	Eiréné (Greek)	one, peace, quietness, rest. Greek goddess of peace (Roman counterpart is Pax). The Eirenion Hall was built in 1897 on the Green Acre property and was used as a lecture hall during the summer lecture series at Green Acre. 'Abdu'l-Baha gave a number of talks in the hall in 1912.
El	El	Hebrew אֵל (l-e), a god, supreme deity.
Elders	Elders	'Abdu'l-Bahá has named 20 of the 24 elders of Revelation 4:4 and 11:16: the Báb, the 18 Letters of the Living, and Ḥájí Mírzá Muḥammad Taqí, a cousin of the Báb.
Erzurum	Erzurum	city in eastern Turkey ("Erzeroum"). Known as Theodosiopolis in Roman times. Neighbouring city of Artsn (Arzan) was destroyed 1048–49 and citizens moved to Theodosiopolis and called it Artsn Rum (Arzan of the Romans). Muslim citizens changed it to Arzan ar-Rúm (or Arz ar-Rúm) and then to Erzurum.

F

Fa	Fa	(conjunction, often as a prefix, e.g. fatabayyanú) then, and then; and so, thus, hence, therefore; but then, then 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 (on money); useful lesson, moral; use (e.g. of a medicine). The Qur'án forbids usury, but not 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, actor, perpetrator; (with pl. fa'ala) worker, workman, labourer; active subject of a verbal clause (grammar). See ma'úl, maṣúb and marfú'
Fa'iq (Faeg)	Fá'iq	superior; surpassing, excellent, exquisite, first-rate; outstanding, remarkable, striking; pre-eminent; exceeding, extraordinary; going far beyond (a restriction, etc.); awake, waking, wakeful. Aḥmad Fá'iq Afandí (Armenian) rebelled against the leadership of Shoghi Effendi.
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 Gulsurkh Bagum by 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Fada, Fayd, Fayadan (Fayazan)	Fáḍa (Fayḍ, Fayḍán)	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-Ḥá'it, and 122 km ENE of Khaybar. See Taymár' and Wádí al-Qurá'.
Fad-dan Fadhlaka	Fad-dán Fadḥlaka	(feddan) about an acre in size 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 Fadil-i-Qa'ini	Faḍíl-i-Furúghí Fáḍil-i-Qá'iní	Pers. savant of Furúgh. See Furúghí the Learned One of the Qá'in. A district in the province of Khurásán
Fadil-i-Yazdi	Fáḍil-i-Yazdí	"scholar of Yazd". Fáḍil-i-Yazdí ('Alí Muntazí' 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[h or t], pl. Faḍalát	(fem. of faḍl) remnant, remainder, residue, leftover, rest, surplus; waste, scrap, discard, offal, waste product; pl. excretions (physiology), excrements. Persian: z may be used instead of ḍ.
Fadlu'llah (Fazlu'llah), Fadl Khuda Fahandizh Fahd, Fuhud, Afhud Fahima, Fahm, Faham	Faḍlu'lláh, Faḍl Alláh (Faḍlalláh) Fahandizh Fahd, pl. Fuhúd, Afhud Fahima, Fahm, Faham	Grace or bounty of God. Pers. Faḍl Khudá Pers. a family name lynx (also the term for cheetah and panther) 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)

Fahm, Afham	Fahm, pl. Afhám	understanding; comprehension, grasp; perceptive faculty, perceptivity; brains, intellect; discernment, acumen, penetration, insight, intelligence
Fahnih (Faneh), Panah, Dakhin	Fahnih	(also known as Panáh and <u>Ḍakhín</u>) is a small village 72 km SSW <u>Qúchán</u> 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	Fakhkhár	(fired) clay; earthenware, crockery, pottery. Tel 'Akká (inaccurately also called Tel al-Fakhkhár (Hill of Shards) or "Napoleon's Hill". See Tall al-Fakhkhár
Fakhm	Fakhm	stately, imposing, splendid, superb, magnificent, grand, grandiose
Fakhr	Fakhr	glory, pride; honor; vainglorious poetry (as a literary genre)
Fakhru'd-Dawlih	Fakhru'd-Dawlih	(MF)
Fakhru'd-Din	Fakhru'd-Dín	(Fakr ed Din)
Fakhru'sh-Shuhada'	Fakhru'sh-Shuhadá'	Pride of Martyrs. Note final Hamza. See Áqá Buzurg-i Nishápúrí.
Fakhura (Fakhurih)	Fákhúra[h or t]	pottery, earthenware manufactory. al-Fákhúrah is a SW quarter of 'Akká—location of the <u>Khán</u> al-'Awámíd ("Inn of Pillars").
Falafi, Falafiya	Falafí, fem. Falafiya[h or t]	philosophic(al)
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-zuḥal (the sphere of Saturn); falak al-mushṭarí (the sphere of Jupiter); falak al-mirrikh (the sphere of Mars); falak ash-shams (the sphere of the Sun); falak az-zuhrah (the sphere of Venus); falak 'uṭárid (the sphere of Mercury); falak al-qamar (the sphere of the moon)
Falaki, Falakun, Falakiya, Aflakiya	Falakí, pl. Falakún, Falakíya, Aflakíya	astronomic(al); astrologic(al), ie. astronomical or related to the heavens;—pl. astronomer, astrologer; astronomical or heavenly things. Aflakíya extends the concept to refer to multiple celestial or heavenly entities, i.e. heavenly bodies or celestial objects.
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.
Falasifa ash-sharq	Falásifa ash-sharq	"philosophers of the East". See faylasúf.
Fallah, Fallahun, Fallaha	Falláh, pl. Falláhún, Falláḥa[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
Falsafat al-Ilahiyat	al-Falsafat al-Iláhiyat	Pers. Falsafay-i-Iláhiya, divine philosophy in the sense of al-Falsafat al-Rúhiyat, spiritual philosophy
Falsafi	Falsafí	Pers. philosophical; a philosopher. Shaykh Áqá Muḥammad Taqí (1908–1998), known as Falsafi,

Fam Ghadir	Fam <u>G</u> hadír	strongly campaigned against the Bahá'í Faith in the mid 1950s. ("Fama Ghadir") Fam <u>G</u> hadír (<u>K</u> humm), i.e. the mouth or orifice of the pool (<u>g</u> hadír). 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 <u>K</u> hánúm (daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá) who married Mírzá Muhsin. Children: Rúhí, Suhayl, Fu'ád and <u>T</u> hurayyá.
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
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 Faqa, (Fawq, Fawaq)	Fannán, fem. Fannána, pl. Fannánún Fáqa (Fawq, Fawáq)	artist. Khazeh Fananapazir (<u>K</u> hadih Fannánpazír) to surpass, excel, overtop (someone, something), tower (above); to be superior (to someone); to outweigh, outbalance; to transcend, exceed (something)
Faqara, Faqar Faqih, Fuqiha, Fuqaha Faqir, Fuqara'	Faqára[h or t], pl. Faqár Faqíh, fem. Fuqíha[h or t], pl. Fuqahá' Faqír, pl. Fuqará'	back joint or vertebra legist, jurisprudent and theologian, expert of fiqh, jurist poor, poverty-stricken; poor man, pauper; mendicant dervish, Sufi mendicant
Faqnas Faqr Far, Farr	Faqnas Faqr Far, Farr	phoenix poverty; need, lack, want 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 Ardabíl, Iran; Fáráb (Farap) a town in Turkmenistan adjacent to Alat (Olat), Uzbekistan; Farob a town in western Tajikistan.

Farabi	Fárábí	Abú Naṣr 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, Faríburz	Pers. glorious and mighty. Name of a mighty champion and minister of Iran.
Faraghih (Farugh) Farah, Afrah	Farághih Farah, pl. Afráh	(Faraghe, Faragheh) village 160 km SW Yazd joy, gladness, glee, gaiety, hilarity, mirth, exhilaration, merriment, happiness; wedding;—pl. feast of rejoicing, celebration, festival, festivity; wedding (feast).
Farah-Abad	Farah-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)	Farahángíz (Farah+ángíz)	Farahángíz (Farah) <u>Khán</u> um (1894–1967) was a niece of Fátimah Naḥrí (Munírih <u>Khán</u> um), sister of Dr Amínu’lláh (Amín) Faríd (their father was Mírzá Asadu’lláh-i-Iṣfahání), 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 Faraj, Faraja	Farahmand, Farhmand, Farhamand Faraj, fem. Faraja[h or t]	Pers. intelligent, wise; near freedom from grief or sorrow, release from suffering; joy; relaxation; relief, ease, repose, pleasure, comfort; happy ending
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’llah Faramarz	Faraju’lláh Tafrishí Faraju’lláh Farámarz	Hájí Faraju’lláh Tafrishí (from Tafrish) God’s relief or rescue Pers. keeper of a citadel or fortress; name of the son of Rustam
Faramush Faramush-Khanih	Fáramúsh Farámúsh- <u>Khán</u> ih	Pers. forgotten, forgetfulness Pers. house of oblivion, Freemasonry headquarters, a corruption of <i>franc-maçonnerie</i> (Freemasonry)
Faran	Fárán	(from Hebrew) desert, mountain, wilderness, etc. A small village in Ardistan (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 ifranj
Farangis	Farangís	Pers. character in <i>Sháhnáma</i> , daughter of Afrásyáb, married to Siyáwush and mother of Kay <u>Kh</u> usraw.
Faraqlit	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	Farásh, fem. Farásha[h or t]	(Pers. “Farásháh”) moth; butterfly; flighty, fickle person. Farásháh (now Islámiyih, Eslamiyeh) is a town SW of Yazd, Iran. pl. faráshún, fem. faráshát.
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>Khán</u>
Fard, Afrad, Furada, Firad, Furud	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);—pl. firád one, one of a couple, one of a pair;—pl. furúd, furúda[h or t] pistol
Fard, Furud	Farḍ, pl. Furúd	notch, incision; duty, precept, injunction, order, decree, ordinance, command; religious duty (Islamic Law); statutory portion, lawful shore (Islamic Law);

Farda	Fardá	assumption, supposition, presupposition, premise, postulate, hypothesis 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 Níshápúr (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 Shírín 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	Fárid	old, advanced in years. 'Umar ibn 'Alí ibn al-Fárid (1181–1234) was a Muslim Sufi Arab poet. His most famous works are <i>Khāmriya</i> ("The Wine Ode"), which is on the "wine" of Divine love and spiritual bliss, and <i>Nazmu's-Sulúk</i> ("The Poem of the Mystics Progress").
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 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 Faql. <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-Hamawí al-Juwaynī (1246–1322), mostly hadiths that are also found in Shi'ite sources.
Farida, Fara'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	Farídu'd-Dín 'Attár	Great Persian mystic poet "the druggist"
Faridun, Firidun, Afridun	Farídún, Firídún, Afrídún	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-Iláhi", the similar "Fárisán-i-Miḍmár-i-Iláhi" ("The knights of the divine arena"); "Fárisán-i-Jaysh-i-Iláhi" ("The knights of the divine army"), "Fárisán-i-Dilír-i-Ḥadrat-i-Bahá'u'lláh" ("The valiant knights of Bahá'u'lláh"), etc.
Farisi	Fárisí	Persian; a Persian
Farkhunda (Farkhundih)	Farkhunda	Pers. fem. happy; fortunate, prosperous

Farma	Farmá	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	Farma	Pers. violet
Farmahin, Farahan	Farmahín, Farahán	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 “Issuer of Edicts”; the commander or governor. Title of Prince Ḥusayn ‘Alí Mírzá, grandson of Fath-‘Alí-Sháh. (“Farmanieh”) once a garden named after Prince Ḥusayn ‘Alí Mírzá, now a district in NE of Teheran
Farmaniyyih	Farmáníyyih	Old Pers. fem. name = far+náz: “the most beautiful”, “the most elegant”, “the most charming”
Farnaz	Farnaz	Pers. fem. name
Farnush	Farnúsh	one who spreads the carpets; servant, attendant; house servant, valet; office boy, errand boy
Farrash, Farrashun	Farrásh, pl. Farráshún	chief or head of the servant
Farrash-Bashi	Farrásh-Báshí	Pers. beautiful-faced; happy, fortunate
Farrukh	Farrukh	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.
Fars	Fárs	Ar. a farasang, a league; an hour; a long time; an interval; a chink, cleft; quiet, repose; perpetual; much. See farsang.
Farsakh, Farasikh	Farsakh, pl. Farásikh	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).
Farsang, Farsang-ha	Farsang, pl. Farsang-há	furnishing; furniture, household effects; mat, rug, carpet; anything spread on the ground as bedding; foundation (architecture)
Farsh, Furush	Farsh, pl. Furúsh	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.
Farsi, Farsiyan	Fársí, pl. Fársiyan	“The Book of Fárs”. A Persian-language history and geography of the Fars province, written between 1105 and 1116 during the Seljuk period.
Fars-Namah (Farsnamah), Fars an-Nama	Fárs-Námih (Ar. Fárs an-Náma)	Pers. possibly a form of Furúhar (same consonants) very timorous. al-Fárúq “he who distinguishes truth from falsehood” (epithet Caliph ‘Umar ibn al-Khaṭṭáb (2nd)). A village (29.965218, 53.046784) in Fars Province.
Faruhar	Farúhar	Pers. first month of the Persian solar year; the 19th day of every month
Faruq (Faroogh)	Fárúq	Pers. ground watered by irrigation. Fáyáb (also Fíryáb), a village 140 km NE of Bandar Abbas, Iran; and another 195 km SW of Balkh, Afghanistan.
Farwardin (Farvardin)	Farwardín	Pers. Far+zád (“greatness” or “majesty” + “born”), a male name “born into a great family”
Faryab, Faryaw, Firyab	Fáyáb, Fáyáw	Pers. worthy, suiting, befitting. Dr Arbáb Farzám
Farzad	Farzád	Pers. science, learning; strength, constancy; wise, learned
Farzam	Farzám	Manúchíhr Farzáníh-Mu’ayyad, martyred 1982
Farzan	Farzán	a city in northern inland Morocco. It is the second largest city in Morocco after Casablanca. For the fez (hat), see ṭarbúsh.
Farzanih-Mu’ayyad	Farzáníh-Mu’ayyad	village (28.948488, 53.637617) SW Nayriz.
Fas, Fez or Fes	Fás	purity of the language; fluency, eloquence
Fasa	Fasá	Pers. a scattering; diffusion; compression, constriction, squeezing; the piercing of one thing with another
Fasaha	Faṣáha[h]	pure, good Arabic (language), literary; skilful in using the correct literary language; clear, plain, distinct, intelligible (language, speech); fluent, eloquent
Fashar, Fishar	Faṣhar, Fiṣhár	
Fasih, Fusaha’, Fisah, Fusuh	Faṣíh, pl. Fuṣaḥá’, Fiṣáḥ, Fuṣuḥ	

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>Khiṭāb</u> , Pers. Faṣlu'l- <u>Khiṭāb</u>	"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	Fatá'	youth, boy, adolescence; a young man; a man-servant
Fata'	Fata'	forgetting; desisting
Fata'l-Malih	Fatá'l-Malīh	handsome young man
Fata'l-Qazvini	Fatá'l-Qazvíní	youth of Qazvín
Fatah, Fatayat	Fatáh, pl. Fatayát	(young) girl, young woman
Fataha	Fataḥa	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	Faṭama, Faṭm	to wean (an infant or a young animal)
Fath, Futuh, Futuhāt	Faṭḥ, pl. Futúḥ, Futúḥāt	opening; introduction, commencement, beginning;—(pl. futúḥ, futúḥāt) conquest; victory, triumph;—pl. futúḥāt alms; donations, contributions
Fath-'Alī Shah Qajar	Faṭḥ-'Alī <u>Sháh</u> Qájár	Faṭḥ-'Alī <u>Sháh</u> Qájár (1772–1834; r. 1797–1834), father of Muḥammad <u>Sháh</u> . He lost two wars and much territory to Russia, and opened Iran to Anglo-Russian rivalry.
Fatha, Fatahat	Faṭḥa[h or t], Fataḥāt	the vowel point, the short vowel a (grammar, ٓ). See ḍamma and kasra.
Fath-al-Futuh	Faṭḥ-al-Futúḥ	Victory of Victories
Fath-i-A'zam	Faṭḥ-i-A'ẓam	("Fatheazam") "supreme victory". Hushmand Fatheazam [Húshmand Faṭḥ-i-A'ẓam] (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	Faṭḥu'lláh (Faṭḥ+Alláh)	
Fathu'llah-i-Hakkak	Faṭḥu'lláh-i-Ḥakkák	
Fathu'llah-i-Hakkak-i-Qumi	Faṭḥu'lláh-i-Ḥakkák-i-Qumí	
Fathu'llah-i-Qumi	Faṭḥu'lláh-i-Qumí	
Fatih, Fatiha (Fatihih), Fawatih	Fátih, fem. Fátīḥa[h or t], pl. Fawátih	opener; beginner; conqueror, victor; light (colour). Feminine: start, opening, beginning, commencement, inception, incipience; introduction, preface, preamble, proem. al-Fátīḥa (or as-Sab'a al Mathání (the seven oft-repeated) since the verses of al-Fátīḥa must be read in every prayer) is the first surah (with 7 verses) of the Qur'án. See Qur'án 15:87 ("oft-repeated" verses). 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. Iṣfahání Pers. Fátīḥih. See Hurúf Muqaṭṭa'át.
Fatim, Fatima (Fatimih), Futum	Faṭím, fem. Fátīma[h or t], pl. Fuṭum	weaned. Fem. a woman who weans her child; a female proper name. Fátīma bint Muḥammad (CE 605 or 15–632), commonly known as Fátīma az-Zahrá', was the daughter of Muḥammad and wife of the Imám 'Alí. Fátīmih-Bagum was the mother of the Báb. Fátīmih <u>Khán</u> um (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, Dīyá'u'lláh and Badí'u'lláh. See umm al-Kitáb.
Fatima-i-Ma'sumih (Fatima Masumeh)	Fátīma-i-Ma'súma	sister of the eighth Imam. Pers. Fátīmih-i-Ma'súmiḥ. DB p. 224 is incorrect.
Fatimi, Fatimiya	Fátīmí, pl. Fátīmíya[h or t]	Fatimite, a dynasty that reigned in Egypt from 908 to 1171

Fatimi, Fatimiyun Fatiq	Fāṭimí, pl. Fāṭimíyún Fatíq	Fatimid (adj. and n.); al-Fāṭimíyún, the Fatimids unstitched, ripped, ripped open, slit, rent, torn; sharp, shining (dawn), eloquent
Fatir Fatra (Fitra), Fatarat	Fāṭir Fatra[h or t], Fatarát	originator or creator. al-Fāṭir, the Creator (God) 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) 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.
Fattah	Fattáh	little conqueror; diminutive of Fattáh
Fattuh (Fattouh, Fatou, Fatoo) Fatwa (Fatva), Fatwin, Fatawa	Fattúh Fatwá, pl. Fatáwin, Fatáwá	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.
Fawa'id al-Hikmiyyah	al-Fawá'id al-Ḥikmiyyah	(written by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'í) observations in wisdom
Fawj (Fauj, Fouj, Fuj), Afwaj, Afwajan	Fawj, pl. Afwáj	group, crowd, troop, band; detachment; party; shift (in a mine); battalion; regiment. Afwájan in droves, in crowds.
Fawj-Dar (Fuzdar)	Fawj-Dár (“Fúzdár”)	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.
Fawq	Fawq	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.)
Fawwar	Fawwár	boiling up, ebullient; effervescent, fizzing; bubbling (spring, etc.); foaming, frothy; hot-headed, irascible
Fawz (Fauz, Faouz)	Fawz	success, triumph, victory; obtainment, attainment, achievement, accomplishment; escape
Fawzi (Fauzi, Faouzi) Fayd (Faid, Faiz), Fayz, Fuyud, Fiyud	Fawzí Fayḍ, Pers. Fayz, pl. Fuyúd, Fiyúd	triumphal, triumphant flood, inundation, deluge; emanation; superabundance, plenty, copiousness, abundance;—pl. stream.—pl. Fayúdát (Fayudat) emanations, bounties.
Faydi (Faidi, Faizi), Fayzi	Faydí, Pers. Fayzí	e.g. Afnán Faydí. Abu'l-Qásim Faizí (Faydí) (1906–1980) was a Hand of the Cause of God. He married Gloria 'Alá'í (1921–2004; daughter of Raḥmat and Najmíya 'Alá'í) in 1939. Children May, Moore and Naysan.
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) Faylasuf (Failasuf), Falasifa Fayruz (Fairuz), Fayruzaj (Fairuzaj)	Fayḍu'lláh Faylasúf, pl. Falásifa Fayrúz and Fayrúzaj	abundance from God philosopher 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
Fi Khalali and Fi Khilali	Fí <u>K</u> halali and Fí <u>K</u> hiláli	

Fi	Fí	(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'l	Fi'l, pl. Af'ál, Afá'íl	activity, doing, work, action, performance; function;— (pl. af'ál, fi'ál) deed, act, action; effect, impact;— (pl. af'ál) verb (grammar);— (pl. afá'íl) great deeds, exploits, feats; machinations
Fi's-Suluk	Fi's-Sulúk I and II	"On the Virtuous Journey" by the Báb [elided form of: fi as-Sulúk]
Fida'	Fidá'	Persians may omit the final Hamza. redemption, ransoming; ransom; price (one has to pay for something), sacrifice (one makes for something). See Qur'án 47:4 ("ransom"). Ismá'íl bin 'Alí bin Maḥmúd bin Muḥammad bin 'Umar bin <u>Sháhansháh</u> bin Ayyúb bin <u>Shádí</u> bin Marwán, better known as (Ismá'íl b. 'Alí) Abú al-Fidá' or Abulfeda (1273–1331), was a Mamluk-era Kurdish geographer, historian, Ayyubid prince and local governor of Hama, Syria.
Fida'i, Fida'iyān	Fidá'í, pl. Fidá'iyān	one who sacrifices himself (especially for his country); especially the plural. Fadá'iyān-i-Islām: "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'.
Fidal	Fiḏál	grace, favour. Name given to Tuesday in Badí' calendar. See Faḏíl
Fidda, Fiddih (Fizza)	Fiḏḏa[h or t] (Pers. fem. Fiḏḏih)	silver. Name of the maid of the wife of the Báb. Pers. may be written as Fizza.
Fidya, Fidayat, Fidan	Fidya[h or t], pl. Fidayát, Fidan	ransom; redemption (from the omission of certain religious duties, by a material donation or a ritual act— Islamic law)
Fihris, Fihrist, Faharis	Fihris and Fihrist, pl. Faháris	table of contents, index; catalogue; list. <i>al-Fihrist</i> or <i>Kitáb al-Fihrist</i> by Muḥammad ibn Isháq. See Isháq.
Fikr	Fikr	meditation or reflection
Fikum	Fíkum	Fí + kum, on you
Fil, Fiyala, Fuyul, Afyál	Fíl, pl. Fiyala, Fuyúl, Afyál	(ivory) elephant; bishop (chess)
Fin	Fín	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).
Findarisk, Galand, Garland	Findarisk, Galand or Garland	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 Ázáds ^h ahr) in Golestan Province, Iran.
Findik	Findík	Turkish "hazelnut"
Findiriski	Findiriskí	of or from Findarisk. Abu'l-Qásim Findiriskí, known as Mír Findiriskí (b.c. 1562–d. c. 1640), was a philosopher and a scholar of Iṣfahán in the Safavid period.
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 Iṣfahán Province. The capital of the county is Dárán (or Dárún).
Firaydani (Faridani, Feredani)	Firaydání	person from Firaydán
Firayjat	Firayját	was a place on the banks of the Tigris River in what is now the Baghdad neighbourhood of al-Šálihíyah. Bahá'u'lláh stayed seven days in this area after leaving the Baghdad Riḏván Garden. It is about 5 km ENW of the garden.
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, Ferdowsi)	Firdawsí	paradisiacal, heavenly. Abu'l-Qásim Firdawsí Ṭúsí (c. 940–1020), or Ferdowsi ("Firdusi, Firdosi") was a Persian poet and the author of <i>Sháhnámah</i> . Ferdowsi

Firdaws-i-A'la Firdawsiyah (Ferdowsieh)	Firdaws-i-A'lá Firdawsíyah	is celebrated as the most influential figure in Persian literature and one of the greatest in the history of literature. "Supreme Paradise" Pers. paradise. Iranian city (35.602251, 51.063356) in Tehran Province.
Firishta, Firishtagan	Firish <u>hta</u> , pl. Firish <u>hta</u> gán	Pers. an angel; a messenger, apostle. Pers. form Firish <u>ti</u> h (Fereshteh). See Ar. Mal'ak/Malak
Firman Firq	Firmán Firq	Pers. See Farmán 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), Firushan	Firú <u>sh</u> , pl. Furú <u>sh</u> án	Pers. selling, a seller. Often added or hyphenated after another word indicating what type of goods are sold, e.g. <u>dh</u> ughál-furú <u>sh</u> án ("charcoal sellers").
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), Piruz (Piroz)	Fírúz, Pírúz	Pers. 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) Firuz-Kuh, Firuzkuh Firydunkinar (Fereydunkenar)	Fírúzábád (Fayrúzábád) Fírúz-Kúh or Fírúzkúh Firaydúnkinár (Firaydún Kinár)	city (28.845032, 52.571049) 85 km south of Shiraz city (35.759529, 52.775432) 125 km east of Teheran 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 Fitna, Fitan	Fisq Fitna[h or t], pl. Fitan	sinfulness, viciousness, moral depravity, dissolute life 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[h or 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 villages to survive deep in the otherwise inhospitable Sahara Desert. The capital (near the centre) is Sabhá.
Friedberg	Friedberg	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.
fs 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 Khánum
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

Fujita	Fujita	Muḥammad were hiding, presumably so that the sheep would cover the tracks of Abū-Bakr's son, 'Abdu'llāh, who stayed near the cave overnight. When they left the cave to travel to Medina, 'Ámir accompanied them. 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) Fulad, Fuladi	Fúlád Maḥallih 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 (substituting for an unnamed or unspecified person or thing) so and so
Fulk Funduq, Funduqa (Findik)	Fulk (m. and f.) Funduq, Funduqa	ship, (also collective) ships; Ark (as in Noah's) 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
Furat	Furát	Pers. very fine, sweet water or waters; the river Euphrates; the sea
Furqan	Furqán	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 (furqán), 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 (ḥaqq) and falsehood (báṭil) (see 25:1). Name of sura 25.
Furs Fursi Furugh	Furs Fursí Furúgh	Persia; the Persians (Pers. Ar. influence) Persian
Furugh	Furúgh	Ar. emptiness, vacuity; vacancy; termination, expiration, exhaustion Pers. splendour, light, brightness, flame. Name given by Bahá'u'lláh to the remote village of Dúghábád. See Dúgh-Ábád
Furughi	Furúghí	(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 jaysh 'aramram.
Furughiyyih Furuhar, Farawahar (Faravahar)	Furúghíyyih Furúhar, Farawahár	name of a daughter of Bahá'u'lláh classical Pers. matter, essence (distinguished from accident). The new Persian reading of Furúhar (FRWHR فروهر) is Farawahár, Faravahár, Forouhar. The Farawahár, also known as Farr-i-Kiyání (فرکیانی) or Aṣhu 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 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	Fusṭát, pl. Fasátít	(large) tent made of haircloth; tent, pavilion, canopy; al-Fusṭát 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.
Fususul-Hikam	Fuṣṣu'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
Futuhāt al-Makkiyyah	Futúḥāt al-Makkiyyah	Kitáb al-Futúḥāt al-Makkiyyah, “The Book of Meccan Revelations” by <u>Shaykh</u> ibn ‘Arabí. See Fataḥa and Makkí.
G		
Gabr	Gabr	Pers. (Persian ethnic slur for non-Muslims; also historically equivalent to the Arabic Majús) a guebre (also geubre, gabrak, gawr, gaur, gyaure, 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 Zartuští (“Zoroastrian”). See gawr.
Gach	<u>Gach</u>	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, Ganza, Gandzha	Ganja	city (40.691348, 46.376470; 3rd largest) in Ádharbayján. It was named Yelizavetpól (Elisabethpol) in the Russian Empire period. Under the Soviet Union (1920), the city regained its original name, then changed to Kirovábád in 1935. In 1989 the city regained its original name. Known as Gyandzha, Gandzak, and Ganjeh in Russian, Armenian and Persian, respectively.
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. The Persian suffix -garí is used to form abstract nouns that denote a state, condition, occupation, practice, or art related to

Garm Rud, Garmrud (Garmroud)	Garm Rúd (or Garmrúd)	the root word. When attached to a noun or verb stem, it often expresses the act or practice of something, or a profession associated with it. This is similar in function to the English suffixes -ship, -ry, -ing, or -ism, depending on the context.
Garm-Siri	Garm-Sírí	village northern Iran (16 km SSE of Sárí). Pers.: warm or hot (garm) flowing water (rúd)
Gawhar Khanum	Gawhar <u>Kh</u> ánum	“warm place”
Gawhar, Gawharan	Gawhar, pl. Gawharán	third wife of Bahá’u’lláh (broke Covenant after the passing of Bahá’u’lláh)—her daughter is Furúghíyyih Pers. (“Gohar”, “Gauhar”, “Guhar”) a gem, jewel, pearl, precious stone; lustre of a gem or sword; root, origin; of a noble family; element, essence, substance, form; offspring; any hidden virtue; intellect, wisdom; a substitute. See jawhar.
Gawhardasht (Gawhar Dasht)	Gawhardasht (Gawhar + Dasht)	(“Gohardasht”) formerly Rajá’í Shahr, a neighbourhood (with prison, Gawhardasht Zindán) on north side of Karaj
Gawhar-Maliki	Gawhar-Malikí	Royal jewel
Gawhar-Shad	Gawhar- <u>Sh</u> ád	“joyful or shining jewel”. Name (“Gowharshad Begum”) of the wife of Sháhrukh, and a large congregational mosque in Mashhad (36.287504, 59.614551).
Gawr (Gaur), Gawran (Gauran)	Gawr, pl. Gawrán	Pers. a pagan, infidel, guebire, or worshipper of fire
Gawr (Gavr), Gawur	Gáwr, Gáwur	Pers. (for gabr?), an infidel
Gaziantep, ‘Ayntab, Antep	Gaziantep, ‘Ayntáb	Turkish previously and still informally called Aintab or Antep, is a city (37.068339, 37.386658) in the westernmost part of Türkiye’s southeastern Anatolia region.
Gh		
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	<u>Gh</u> ādanfar	lion
Ghadir Khumm	<u>Gh</u> adír <u>Kh</u> umm	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 Dhú’l-Hijjah AH 10 (CE 632) at Ghadír Khumm (22.739690, 39.137236), 4.5 km WNW of al-Juhfah. See Juhfa.
Ghadir, Ghudur, Ghudran	<u>Gh</u> adír, pl. <u>Gh</u> udur, <u>Gh</u> udrán	pond, pool, puddle; stream, brook, creek, river
Ghafara, Gafr, Maghfira, Ghufuran	<u>Gh</u> afara, <u>Gh</u> afr, Maghfira, <u>Gh</u> ufrán	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-Ghaffár is claimed to be the real name of Noah. See Núh.
Ghaffari	<u>Gh</u> affárí	Pers. Iranian family name.
Ghafir	<u>Gh</u> áfír	forgiving; merciful, compassionate
Ghafr, Ghufur	<u>Gh</u> afr, pl. <u>Gh</u> ufúr	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	<u>Gh</u> afrá	forgiving. Abí Ghafráy-i-Ṭá’í’. See SDC 48.
Ghafur	<u>Gh</u> afúr	readily inclined to pardon, much-forgiving (especially of God)
Ghali	<u>Gh</u> alí	Pers. dear, highly-priced
Ghalib	<u>Gh</u> álib	overcoming, overpowering; prevailing, predominant; triumphant, victorious; a conqueror; Port Ghálib, Red Sea, Egypt. Mírzá Asadu’lláh Baig Khán (1797–1869), was a prominent Urdu and Persian poet during the last years of the Mughal Empire. His pen names were Ghálib and Asad. Honourifics: Dabíru’l-Mulk, Najmu’d-Dawla.
Ghalin, Ghula	<u>Gh</u> álin, pl. <u>Gh</u> ulá[h or t]	expensive, high priced; valuable, costly; dear, beloved;—pl. adherent of an extreme sect; extremist; exaggerator, radical; fanatic adherent, fanatic. A Shí’a term for theological extremists who go beyond what is considered reasonable in what they claim about Muḥammad and the Imams. The Shaykhis and Babis fall into this category.

Ghalwa, Ghalwat	<u>Ghalwa</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Ghalwát</u>	the shooting of an arrow as far as possible; bow-shot distance (≈230 m); the utmost stretch of a horse. See Manzil.
Ghamam, Ghamamun, Ghama'im Ghamim	<u>Ghamám</u> , pl. <u>Ghamá'im</u> <u>Ghamím</u>	clouds (collective noun <u>Ghamámun</u>) milk thickened by boiling; sour, coagulated milk; Kurá'u'l- <u>Ghamím</u> (Kurá' al- <u>Ghamím</u>), a valley NW of Mecca on the main route to Madínah
Ghaní ad-Dahr Ghani	<u>Ghaní</u> ad-Dahr <u>Ghaní</u>	the appreciative rich, wealthy; independent, self-sufficient (able to do without, detached). <u>Khájih</u> <u>Ghaní</u> or 'Abdu'l- <u>Ghaní</u> Baydún
Ghani, Ghunat Ghanim	<u>Ghání</u> , pl. <u>Ghunát</u> <u>Ghánim</u>	rich; able to do without, detached successful
Ghanima, Ghana'im Ghannam	<u>Ghaníma</u> [h], pl. <u>Ghaná'im</u> <u>Ghannám</u>	spoils, booty, loot, prey shepherd. House of Sulaymán-i- <u>Ghannám</u> in Baghdád. See Bayt-i-A'zam.
Ghar, Aghwar, Ghiran Gharb	<u>Ghár</u> , pl. <u>Aghwár</u> , <u>Ghírán</u> <u>Gharb</u>	cave, cavern 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
Gharbi	<u>Gharbí</u>	west, western, westerly; exposed to the setting sun; e.g. Gaz-i- <u>Gharbí</u> , western Gaz, village located west of the village of Gaz, and south of Bandar-i-Gaz
Ghariq, Gharqa	<u>Gharíq</u> , pl. <u>Gharqá</u>	drowned; a drowned person; immersed, engrossed, absorbed (in). Abjad value of 1,310. Nabíl drowned in AH 1310—the year began 26 July 1892.
Ghars, Aghras, Ghiras	<u>Ghars</u> , pl. <u>Aghrás</u> , <u>Ghírás</u>	planted (abjad 1,260);—pl. plant, layer, cion, nursery plant, seedling
Gharsa (Gharasa, Gharasih) Gharsi	<u>Gharsa</u> [h or t] <u>Gharsí</u>	plant. Abjad value of 1,265. abjad value of 1,270
Ghashiya, Ghawashin	<u>Ghášhiya</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Ghawáshin</u>	pericardium; misfortune, calamity, disaster; faint, swoon; insensibility, stupor; servants, attendants, retinue; a covering. al <u>Ghášhiyah</u> , the overwhelming event, Súra 88.
Ghashiyatun, Ghawash	<u>Ghášhiyatun</u> fem., pl. <u>Ghawash</u>	something that covers or overwhelms; a covering, an overwhelming calamity. Qur'án 12:107.
Ghasil Ghassan, Ghasasinah	<u>Ghasíl</u> <u>Ghassán</u>	washed; (dirty or washed) clothes, washing prime; vigour (of youth); the impetuosity of youth. al- <u>Ghasásinah</u> (Ghassanids), also Banú <u>Ghassán</u> ("Sons of <u>Ghassán</u> "), 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.
Ghataf	<u>Ghaṭaf</u>	comforts (of life); bigness of the eye; length of the eye-lashes
Ghatafan Ghawgha' (Ghaugha') Ghawr (Ghaur), Aghwar	<u>Ghaṭafán</u> <u>Ghawghá'</u> (Pers. also <u>Ghawghá</u>) <u>Ghawr</u> , pl. <u>Aghwár</u>	name of an Arab tribe mob, rabble, ruffraff, din, noise, clamour bottom; declivity, depression; depth (also figurative); al- <u>Ghawr</u> designates part of the Syrian Graben that constitutes the Jordan Valley (<u>Ghawr</u> al-Urdunn), usually considered to be the valley south of Tiberias.
Ghawth Ghawthiya, Ghawthiyyih	<u>Ghawth</u> <u>Ghawthíya</u> [h or t], <u>Ghawthiyyih</u>	call for help; help, aid, succour The state or quality of a <u>ghauth</u> (<u>ghauth</u>), saintship, sanctity; devoteism. Garden of <u>Ghawthiyyih</u> — <u>riyáḍ al-ghawthiyya</u> —(loosely) "Garden of Intercessory Sainthood".
Ghayb (Ghaib), Ghayba (Ghaiba)	<u>Ghayb</u> , fem. <u>Ghayba</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Ghuyúb</u>	absence; hidden, concealed, invisible;—(pl.) that which is hidden, the invisible; that which is transcendental, the supernatural; divine secret; invisible realm. See Tablet of Ahmad for <u>ghayba</u> .
Ghaybat al-Kubra	al- <u>Ghaybat</u> al-Kubrá	Major Occultation (c. AH 329/941–AH 1260/1844). See appended Occultation note.
Ghaybat as-Sughra	al- <u>Ghaybat</u> as- <u>Ṣughrá</u>	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 Rūh and 'Alí ibn Muḥammad Símarí. See appended Occultation note.
Ghaybi (Ghaibi), Ghabiya (Ghaibiya) Ghaym (Ghaim), Ghuyum, Ghiyam Ghaym ar-Raqiq Ghayn	<u>Ghaybí</u> , fem. <u>Ghaybíya</u> <u>Ghaym</u> , pl. <u>Ghuyúm</u> , <u>Ghiyám</u> <u>Ghaym</u> ar-Raqíq <u>Ghayn</u>	secret, hidden, invisible (collective) clouds; mist, fog thin cloud Arabic letter transcribed as <u>gh</u>

Ghayr (Ghair)	<u>Ghayr</u>	other than (with dependent genitive), different from, unlike, no, not, non-, un-, in-, dis-; (preposition) <u>ghayra</u> except, save, but
Ghayr (Ghair), Ghayra (Ghair)	<u>Ghayr</u>	other than (with dependent genitive), different from, unlike, no, not, non-, un-, in-, dis-; (preposition) <u>ghayra</u> except, save, but
Ghayr Mutashabih Ghayra (Ghaira)	<u>Ghayr</u> Mutashábih <u>Ghayra</u> [h or t]	unambiguous jealously; zeal, fervor, earnest concern, vigilant care, solicitude (for); sense of honour, self-respect
Ghayra (Ghaira)	<u>Ghayra</u> [h or t]	jealously; zeal, fervor, earnest concern, vigilant care, solicitude (for); sense of honour, self-respect. <u>Ghayrah</u> ar-Rabb ("zeal of the Lord"), Isaiah 9:7.
Ghayriya (Ghairiya)	<u>Ghayríya</u> [h or t]	altruism. Also change, alteration; strangeness, unreality; jealousy.
Ghayur (Ghayoor), Ghuyur, Ghayuran	<u>Ghayúr</u> , pl. <u>Ghuyur</u> , Pers. <u>Ghayúrán</u>	(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 Ghazal	<u>Gház</u> , pl. <u>Gházát</u> <u>Ghazal</u>	gas; petroleum, oil (north African) 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>Ghazl</u> .
Ghazal, Ghazala, Ghizla, Ghizlan	<u>Ghazál</u> , fem. <u>Ghazála</u> [h]	gazelle; a village near or now in Tús (see <u>Ghazálí</u>); —pl. <u>Ghizla</u> , <u>Ghizlán</u>
Ghazali	<u>Ghazálí</u>	a native of <u>Ghazál</u> . Abú Hámid Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad at-Túsí al- <u>Ghazálí</u> (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>Ghází</u>	gaseous, gas-like. <u>ghází</u> a conqueror, hero, gallant soldier (especially combating infidels); a general, leader of an expedition; see <u>Gházín</u> .
Ghazin, Ghuzah, Ghazi	<u>Gházín</u> , pl. <u>Ghuzáh</u>	one who carries out a military expedition or a foray; raider, invader, aggressor, conqueror; al- <u>ghází</u> the war lord, warrior champion, ghazi
Ghazl, Ghuzul	<u>Ghazl</u> , pl. <u>Ghuzúl</u>	spinning; —pl. spun thread, yarn. Same Arabic letters as <u>Ghazal</u> .
Ghazna	<u>Ghazná</u> or <u>Ghazní</u>	"jewel", city (historically known as <u>Ghaznín</u> or <u>Ghazna</u> [h]) in Afghanistan 128 km SW of Kabul
Ghazwa, Ghazawat	<u>Ghazwa</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Ghazawát</u>	military expedition, foray; raid, incursion, inroad, invasion, attack, aggression; conquest; campaign of conquest. See Mu'tah
Ghazwat al-Khandaq	<u>Ghazwat</u> al- <u>Khandaq</u>	"Battle of the Trench", also known as the Battle of Khandaq (Ma'rakah al- <u>Khandaq</u>) and the Battle of the Confederates (<u>Ghazwat</u> al- <u>Aḥzáb</u>), was a 30-day-long siege of Yathrib (now Medina) by Arab and Jewish tribes, Jan-Feb 627 (AH 5)
Ghazwat Khaybar	<u>Ghazwat</u> <u>Khaybar</u>	the Battle of <u>Khaybar</u> , fought in 628 between Muslims and the Jews living in the oasis of <u>Khaybar</u> , 140 km NNW of Medina
Ghazza	<u>Ghazza</u>	Gaza (seaport in the Gaza strip)
Ghazzi	<u>Ghazzí</u>	gauze
Ghifar	<u>Ghifár</u>	a helmet; father of the Banú <u>Ghifár</u>
Ghill, Aghlal	<u>Ghill</u> , pl. <u>Aghlál</u> (used by Bahá'u'lláh)	rancour, hatred, spite, malice. See <u>ghull</u> and <u>mughill</u> .
Ghina'	<u>Ghiná'</u>	being rich, riches, wealth. "Guinea" may be derived from a contraction of Balad al- <u>Ghiná</u> ("land of riches")
Ghirsh, Ghursh, Ghurush	<u>Ghirsh</u> , <u>Ghursh</u> , pl. <u>Ghurúsh</u>	singing, vocal song without music
Ghita', Aghitiya	<u>Ghiṭá'</u> , pl. <u>Aghṭiya</u> [h]	silver coin, piaster
Ghiyath	<u>Ghiyáth</u>	cover, covering, integument, wrap, wrapper, wrapping, envelope; covering (= clothing); lid
Ghulam, Ghilman, Ghilma	<u>Ghulám</u> , pl. <u>Ghilmán</u> , <u>Ghilma</u> [h or t]	help, succour. Abjad 1,511. boy, youth, lad; slave; servant, waiter. 1. Slave-soldiers and/or mercenaries in armies by Islamic states from the early 9th century to the early 19th century. 2. The Qur'án 52:24 mentions <u>ghilmán</u> who are servant boys provided especially for believers in heaven. Some suggest that in heaven the <u>ghilmán</u> might be the male

Ghulam-Ahmad	<u>Ghulám-Aḥmad</u>	equivalent of the beautiful female húr that the faithful marry in heaven. Mírzá <u>Ghulám-Aḥmad</u> (1839–1908) of Qádiyán, India. Followers later split into Aḥmadíyyah and Qádiyáníyyah.
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>	servant of God. Son of Javád-i-Qazvíní.
Ghulam-Rida	<u>Ghulám-Riḍá</u>	burning thirst; (—pl. aḡhlál) iron collar; manacles, handcuffs;—pl. chains, shackles, fetters
Ghulam-Riday-i-Kuchik	<u>Ghulám-Riḍáy-i-Kúchik</u>	exceeding of proper bounds, excess, extravagance; exaggeration
Ghulam-Riday-i-Yazdi	<u>Ghulám-Riḍáy-i-Yazdí</u>	exaggeration, extremism
Ghulamu'llah	<u>Ghulámu'lláh</u>	washing, ablution; the major ritual ablution, i.e., a washing of the whole body (Islamic Law); wash water
Ghull, Aghlal, Ghullun	<u>Ghull</u> , pl. <u>Aḡhlál</u> , <u>Ghullún</u>	twig, bough, limb, branch. <u>Aḡhśán</u> (branches) denotes the descendants of Bahá'u'lláh. Two <u>Ghuṣn</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-'Alí). 'Abdu'l-Bahá referred to Shoghi Effendi as the <u>Ghuṣn-i-Mumtáz</u> (the "Chosen Branch").
Ghuluw	<u>Ghulúw</u>	Most Great or Greatest Branch, 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Ghuluww, Ghaliyya	<u>Ghuluww</u> , <u>Gháliyya</u>	Greater Branch, Mírzá Muḥammad-'Alí. Later described as the Greater Firewood since his deeds demonstrated that a dead branch is worthy of a fire.
Ghusl, Aghsal	<u>Ghusl</u> , pl. <u>Aḡhsál</u>	"the Most Luminous Branch", a title invented by Dr Khayr'lláh for Mírzá Badí'u'lláh.
Ghusn, Ghusan, Aghsan	<u>Ghuṣn</u> , dual <u>Ghuśán</u> , pl. <u>Aḡhśán</u>	"Purest Branch" or "Purer Branch". Title given to Mírzá Mihdí by Bahá'u'lláh.
Ghusn-i-A'zam	<u>Ghuṣn-i-A'zám</u>	Chosen Branch, a title given to Shoghi Effendi by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Ghusn-i-Akbar	<u>Ghuṣn-i-Akbar</u>	Pers. followers of Mírzá Muḥammad 'Alí, the " <u>Ghuṣn-i-Akbar</u> ", the half-brother of 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Ghusn-i-Anwar	<u>Ghuṣn-i-Anwar</u>	"The Greatest Branch of God" BKG 250, 311, 420, 485
Ghusn-i-Athar	<u>Ghuṣn-i-Aṭhar</u>	"The Purest Branch of God"
Ghusn-i-Mumtaz	<u>Ghuṣn-i-Mumtáz</u>	a northern province of Írán on the Caspian Sea.
Ghusniyyih	<u>Ghuṣniyyih</u>	Pers. a native of Gílán
Ghusnu'llahu'l-A'zam	<u>Ghuṣnu'lláhu'l-A'zám</u>	Pers. (Turkish kilim, Azerbaijani kílím) a garment made of goats' hair or wool; a carpet or rug to lie on; a blanket
Ghusnu'llahu'l-Athar	<u>Ghuṣnu'lláhu'l-Aṭhar</u>	Hájí Kázim Giltúḡhí
Gilan	Gílán	Pers. heavy, weighty, ponderous; slow; great, important, difficult; precious, dear, valuable; gain, profit; penury
Gilani	Gílání	Pers. round; a circle, orbit, circumference, circuit; environs, parts adjacent; a collection, assembly; a host; a city; a tent, pavilion; (adverb) around
Gilim (Kilim)	Gílím	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
Giltughi	<u>Giltúḡhí</u>	Pers. a ringlet of hair, a forelock, a sidelock, curl;—pl. hair, locks. Daughter of Dr Raḥmatu'lláh Muhájir.
Giran (Garan)	Girán	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.
Gird	Gird	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.
Girih	Girih	
Gisu (Gesu), Gisuwan (Gesuwan)	Gísú, pl. Gísúwán	
Giwah (Givah, Giveh, Giwa)	Giwah	
Goumoens	Goumoëns	

Guardian	Guardian	Title given to Shoghi Effendi by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá: “After the passing away of this wronged one, it is incumbent upon the <i>Aghsán</i> , the <i>Afnán</i> of the Sacred Lote-Tree, the Hands of the Cause of God and the loved ones of the <i>Abhá</i> Beauty to turn unto Shoghi Effendi—the youthful branch branched from the two hallowed and sacred Lote-Trees 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 [Walíy-i-Amru’lláh].... He is the Interpreter of the Word of God” (<i>The Will and Testament</i> , p. 11)
Guftar	Guftár	Pers. speech, conversation; a saying; a chapter
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).
Guldan, Guldana (Guldanih)	Guldán, fem. Guldána[h]	Pers. gul (flower) + dán (suffix, holder, pot, vase). Guldánih ‘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 Darvish Siđq-‘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 <i>Shíráz</i> (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. <i>Kákh-i-Gulistán</i> (Golestan Palace) is the former royal Qajar complex in <i>Ṭihrán</i> .
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. <i>Dhabíḥu’lláh</i> Gul-Muḥammadí or Pers. <i>Zabíḥu’lláh</i> Gulmuḥammadí
Gulnar (Golnar)	Gulnár	(for gul+anár) pomegranate flowers; sour cherry. <i>Gülnar</i> (Azerbaijani, Turkish), pseudonym of Olga Sergeyevna 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 kh , “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-Faḍl.
Gulpayigani	Gulpáyigání	from or of Gulpáyigán. Siyyid Muḥammad-i-Gulpáyigání, pen-name <i>Ṭá’ir</i> , styled <i>Fatá’l-Malíḥ</i> by <i>Ṭáhirih</i> . Mullá Ibráhím-i-Gulpáyigání was martyred. See Abu’l-Faḍl and <i>Kashf al-Ghiṭá’</i> .
Gul-Saba	Gul-Sabá	Pers. Sheba rose
Gulshan (Golshan)	Gulshán	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 <i>Ṭabas</i> —city in South Khorasan Province, Iran.
Gulshani	Gulshání	a Sufi order founded by Ibráhím al-Gulshání, 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) Gundishapur, Jund-i-Shapur	Gunábád Gundí <u>sh</u> ápúr (Ar. Jundaysábúr)	city 225 km SW of <u>Mash</u> had, Khurasan province (“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.
Gunjishk	Gunj <u>i</u> shk	Pers. a sparrow; a chick; any small bird. gáf or káf (kafara, “renounce”) + nún (nazih, “purify”) + jím (jánib, “draw back”) + <u>sh</u> ín (u <u>sh</u> ’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 Ká <u>sh</u> án.
Gurg, Gurgan (Gorgan), Jurjan	Gurg, pl. Gurgán	Pers. a wolf. Name of a county and capital city of Golestan Province. “Old Gorgan” was destroyed during the Mongol invasion and the centre was moved to what was Astrabád (or Astarábád) and now Gorgan. The city (36.842174, 54.433535) is less than 40 km from the SE corner of the Caspian Sea. Jurgán is an old name of Gorgan.
Gurgin Khan	Gurgín <u>Kh</u> án	nephew and successor of Governor Manú <u>ch</u> ihr <u>Kh</u> án in Isfahán.
Gusha	Gushá	Pers. opening, loosening, solving
Gusht, Gosht	Gúsht	Pers. flesh, meat; pulp of fruit
Gushtasb, Gushasb	Gushtásb, Gu <u>sh</u> ásb (also Gushtásp)	Pers. an ancient king of Persia (Darius Hystaspes)
Guzel (Guzal, Ghuzal)	Güzel (Guzal)	Turkish “beautiful” (Persian zíbá) Mírzá ‘Ádí-Guzal-i-Marághih’í, the messenger (Sayyáh) for the Báb, hence the title ‘Alf-y-i-Sayyáh (Mírzá ‘Alf-y-i-Sayyáh-i-Marághih’í).
Gyawur-Kyuy	Gyáwur-Kyuy	probably the Turkish village of Güneyli Köyü (“Southern Village”), 11 km north of Gallipoli
H		
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>hádihi</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’it	wall, enclosure, fence; a garden. al-Ḥá’it (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. Aḥbásh	Abyssinian, Ethiopian
Habb, Hubub	Ḥabb, pl. Ḥubúb	(collective; <i>nomen unitatis</i> ه) 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, Ḥájí Mírzá	
Habil	Hábíl	Able, son of Adam and Eve
Habr, Hibr, Ahbar	Ḥabr, Ḥibr, pl. Aḥbár	a non-Muslim religious authority, learned man, scribe; bishop; rabbi.— <i>ḥabr</i> beautifying, adorning; putting ink

Habs, Hubus	Ḥabs, pl. Ḥubús	into an inkstand; making glad; joy, gladness, cheerfulness;— <i>ḥibr</i> , ink; beauty; a sign; signs of joy. (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 this one, this
Hada, Hadihi, Hadi Hada, Hadihi, Hadi, <i>cont.</i> Hada, Hadihi, Hadi, Ha'ula'i, Hadani	Hádá, fem. Hádihí, Hádí, pl. Há'ulá'i Hádání dual m., f. Hátáni Hádá (demonstrative pronoun)	fem. hádihí, hádí, dual masc. hádání, dual fem. hátáni (hatani);—pl. há'ulá'i: this one, this
Hadatha, Huduth	Ḥadathā (Ḥudúth)	to happen, occur, take place, come to pass. Root of ḥadíth
Hadba, Ahdab	Ḥadbá', fem. Aḥdab, 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. hádhihi, hádhi, pl. há'ulá'i, dual m. hátáni, 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 Hadin, Hadinun, Huha Hadiqat, Hada'iq Hadiqatu'r-Rahman	Ḥadíd, pl. Ḥidád, Aḥiddá', Aḥidda Hádín, pl. Hádínún, Hudá[h] Ḥadíqa[h or t], pl. Ḥadá'iq Ḥadíqatu'r-Raḥmán	sharp (knife, eye, tongue, etc.), keen (mind) leading, guiding; leader, guide an enclosed garden; an orchard, a palm-plantation the "Orchard of the Merciful". Name given by 'Abdu'l-Bahá to the burial site (near Ábádah) of the heads (200?) of the martyrs of Nayríz. It is NW of the city and near the cemetery, behind an abandoned caravanserai? Wrecked by a fanatical mob in 1955.
Hadir, Huddar, Hudur, Hadara	Ḥādir, pl. Ḥuddār, Ḥudūr, Ḥadāra	present; attending;—(pl. ḥuddār, ḥadāra) settled, sedentary, resident, village or town dweller, not nomadic. (pl. ḥudūr) presence; visit, participation, attendance. ḥādirihim (their present, hadirihim). See ḥāzír
Hadith, Ahadith	Ḥadīth, pl. Aḥadīth, Ḥādīthán	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 ḥadīth is ḥadathā. Aḥadīth are the oral sayings of the Prophet Muḥammad and the Imáms. Two distinct types: al-Ḥadīth an-Nabawí and al-Ḥadīth al-Qudsí. The former (Prophetic or regular) being restricted to the sayings of Muḥammad (a ḥadīth 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

Hadith, Hawadith	Ḥādīth, pl. Ḥawādīth, also Ḥawādīthāt	the medium of Divine inspiration. Note: الأحاديث is written al-aḥādīth.
Haditha, Hawadith	Ḥādītha, pl. Ḥawādīth	occurring, happening, taking place; new, recent; fresh;—(pl.) occurrence, incident, event, happening; episode; case (jurisprudence) accident, mishap
Hadith-i-Jabir	Ḥadīth-i-Jābir	occurrence, event, happening; plot (of a play); incident, episode; accident, mishap
Hadiya	Ḥadiya	ḥadīth collection by Jābir ibn ‘Abdu’llāh ibn ‘Amr ibn Ḥarām al-Anṣārī, a companion of Muḥammad
Hadiya, Hadaya	Ḥadīya[h or t], pl. Ḥadāyá	to remain, stay (at a place), stick (to a place)
		gift, present, donation; offering, sacrifice. Shaykh Aḥmad al-Aḥsá’í, the leader of the Shaykhís, died near or in Ḥadīyah (25.533724, 38.749921, about 145 km NW of Medina) while travelling on pilgrimage to Medina.
Hadīy-i-Dawlat-Abadi	Ḥādīy-i-Dawlat-Ābādī	
Hadīy-i-Nahri	Ḥādīy-i-Nahrī	Mírzá Ḥādīy-i-Nahrī, uncle of Munírīh Khānum, married Shamsu’-d-Duḥá (Khurshīd Bagum)
Hadīy-i-Qazvini	Ḥādīy-i-Qazvīnī	
Hadj	Ḥadj	loading a camel (particularly with a ḥidj (litter); charging a man with fraud
Hadra (Hadrat), Hazrat, Hadarat	Ḥaḍra[h or t], pl. Ḥaḍarát	(Pers. also Ḥaẓrat) 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 Allāh]”. 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	Ḥaḍramí, pl. Ḥaḍárim	man from Hadhramaut; Hadhramautian (adjective)
Hadrat-i-A’la or Hadrat-i-‘Ala	Ḥaḍrat-i-A’lá	“His Holiness the Most Exalted One” (a designation of the Báb)
Hadrat-i-Ghusnu’llahu’l-Athar	Ḥaḍrat-i-Ḡhuṣnu’llāhu’l-Aṭhar	“His Holiness, the Most Pure Branch of God”. Title by A. H. Ishráq-Khávārī regarding Mírzá Mihdí (“Purest Branch”).
Hadrat-i-Mubashshir	Ḥaḍrat-i-Mubashshir	“His holiness the Herald”
Hadrat-i-Nuqtīy-i-Bayan	Ḥaḍrat-i-Nuqtīy-i-Bayán	Pers. His Holiness the Point of the Bayán, i.e. the Báb (Ḥaḍrat an-Nuqta 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 Khānum.
Hadratu’llah (Hazratu’llah)	Ḥaḍratu’llāh	The Lord God
Hafid, Ahfad, Hafada	Ḥafíd, pl. Aḥfád, Ḥafada[h]	grandson; descendant, offspring, scion. Qur’án 16:74 sons (banín) and grandsons (ḥafadah) [male only]
Hafiz, Huffaz	Ḥáfiz, 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 ḥadīth, known for the large quantity of ḥadīth expertly memorized; pen name of the greatest lyric, mystical poet of Persia, Khwāja Shams ad-Dín Muḥammad Ḥáfiz-i-Shírází (1320–1390), author of odes in the ghazal form. The Tomb of Ḥáfiz and its associated memorial hall, the Ḥáfizīh, are two memorial structures erected in the northern edge of Shiraz, in his memory.
Hafizu’llah	Ḥáfizu’llāh	“Remembrance of God”
Hafizu’s-Sihhih	Ḥáfizu’s-Şihḥih	Mírzá ‘Abdu’r-Rahím Khán Ḥáfizu’s-Şihḥih, Bahá’í World, 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-Khaṭṭáb by Muḥammad. Ḥafṣah bint ‘Umar, daughter of ‘Umar, married Muḥammad (625) after her husband was killed at Badr in 624.
Haft-Dast	Haft-Dast	Pers. seven hands
Haft-Sad (Haftsad)	Haft-Şad	Pers. (Ar. influence) 700

Haft-Vadi	Haft-Vádí	“Seven Valleys” by Bahá’u’lláh written in answer to questions from <u>Shaykh</u> Muḥyi’-d-Dín, the Qádí of <u>Khániqayn</u>
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. ¹ See Láhút, Jabarút, Malakút, and Násút.
Haja, Hajat, Hawa’ij	Ḥája[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, necessities; 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, a former Nubian slave, and later a wife of Abraham and the mother of Ismá’íl. Shoghi Effendi lived with his nurse Hájar <u>Khátún</u> until he was about 10 years old.
Hajar, Hijarat, Ahjar, Hijar	Ḥajar, pl. Ḥijára[t], Ahjár, Ḥijár	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 Bába 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 <u>Sháh</u> 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 <u>Ilchí</u> .
Haji Shah-Muhammad	Ḥájí <u>Sháh</u> -Muḥammad	Ḥájí <u>Sháh</u> -Muḥammad <u>Manṣhadí</u> , Amín’l-Bayán (Trustee of <u>Ḥuqúqu’lláh</u>)
Hajib, Hujjab	Ḥájib, pl. Ḥujjáb, Ḥajaba	concealing, screening, protecting; doorman, gatekeeper; court official, equivalent to a chamberlain. Classical Arabic grammarian ‘ <u>Uthmán</u> ibn ‘Umar ibn al-Ḥájib, author of grammars <u>ash-Sháfiya</u> and al-Káfiya.
Hajibu’d-Dawla (Hajibu’d-Dawlih)	Ḥájibu’d-Dawla	grand usher. Title given to the “bloodthirsty fiend” (GPB p. 83), Ḥájí ‘Alí <u>Khán</u> 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, necessities, necessities
Hajj, Haji (Hajji), Hajja, Hajjaj, Hajij, Hajjat	Ḥájj (Pers. Ḥájf), pl. Ḥujjáj, Ḥájfj	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 ḥájíya[h] (“ḥájíyyih”), pl. ḥájíyán.
Hajj, Hijja, Hijaj	Ḥájj, 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 <u>Dhú’l-Hijjah</u> . 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

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bah%C3%A1%27%C3%AD_cosmology

		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 <u>Dhú’l-Hijjah</u>) 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 <u>ath-Thaqaffi</u>
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, closing, debarment, preclusion; detention; blocking, confinement, containment, suppression (as a protective measure); interdiction, prohibition, ban. Pre-Islamic name of modern Riyadh (ar-Riyád), 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	Ḥákám	rabbi
Hakam, Hukkam	Ḥakam, pl. Ḥukkám	arbitrator, arbiter; umpire, referee
Ḥakamanish	Ḥakámanish (Ḥaká + manish)	Pers. Írándukht Ḥakámanish
Hakim Abu’l-Qasim Firdawsi Tusi	Ḥakím Abu’l-Qásim Firdawsí Ṭúsí	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. Contrast with Tabí’í.
Hakiman	Ḥakímán	Raḥmatu’lláh Ḥakímán
Hakim-Bashi	Ḥakím-Báshí	Chief physician
Hakimi, Hakimiyan	Ḥákímí, pl. Ḥákímíyán	governmental; rule, sway, government, dominion; authority, power; magistracy
Hakimi, Hakimiyan	Ḥakímí, pl. Ḥákímíyán	the practice of medicine; referring to wise men, doctors, physicians, etc.
Hakim-Ilahi	Ḥakím-Iláhí	the Divine Philosopher
Hakkak	Ḥakkák	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- <u>Shumá</u> , (pl.) Aḥwál-i- <u>Shumá</u> (How are you?)
Hala, Halat	Hála, pl. Hálát	halo (around moon or sun, also, e.g., of a saint); ring around the eye; nimbus, aureole, glory; fem. name
Hala, Halat	Ḥála[h or t] (fem. of Ḥál), pl. Hálát	condition, state; situation; (possible, actual) case; ḥálata (preposition) during.—pl. states, fleeting and ephemeral, of the Ṣúfí spiritual journey
Halab	Ḥalab	milk; milking; Aleppo in Syria
Halabi	Ḥalabí	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	Ḥalāwa	sweetness; candies, confectionery, sweetmeats; grace, gracefulness, charm, refinement, wittiness, wit; present of money; ransom
Halawi	Ḥalāwī	Ḥusayn-i-Ḥalāwī
Halih Halih Ya Bisharat	Halih Halih Yá Bishárát	“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. Manṣúr al-Ḥalláj (Abú’l-Mughíth al-Ḥusayn bin Manṣúr al-Ḥalláj) (c. 858–922) was a Persian mystic, poet and Šúfī teacher. His most famous ecstatic utterance, Aná al-Ḥaqq (“I am the Truth”), was taken to mean that he was claiming to be God, since al-Ḥaqq (“the Truth”) is one of the Islamic names of God. See Táwásín.
Halliluya	Hallilúyá	hallelujah. The Arabic is from the Hebrew הללויה, hal(e)lu-Yah. Hallel in Hebrew means a joyous praise in song, to boast in God, and Yah, is a shortened form of YHWH (a shortened form of His name “God, Jah, or Jehovah”). Hallelujah is usually not replaced (in Arabic or English) by a “praise God!” translation due to the perception that there is something intrinsic about the relationship between the sound of the word and its meaning.
Halqa, Halaqa, Halaq, Halaqat	Ḥalqa[h or t], Ḥalaqa[h or t]	(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	al-Ḥalqat adh-Dhahabiyya	the golden circle
Ham	Ḥám	Ham, son of Noah
Hama, Hamw	Hamá, Hamw	to flow; to pour forth
Hamad	Ḥamád	Pers. a village in Mahshahr County, Khúzistán Province, Iran (may no longer exist)
Hamadan (Hamedan)	Hamadán	“quelled or subsided”. Hamadán city (34.798780, 48.515685) in Írán, 144 km NE Kirmánsháh. 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	Ḥamám, pl. Ḥamámát, Ḥamá’im	Ar. dove, pigeon. nomen unitatis ḥamáma[h]
Haman	Hamán	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 Sháh Ni’matu’lláh Walí is buried
Hamaza, Hamz	Ḥamaza, Ḥamz	to bite, or burn, the tongue (taste)
Hamaza, Hamz	Ḥamaza, 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	Ḥamd	commendation, praise, laudation
Hamdan	Ḥamdán	praise, one who praises (God)
Hamdaniyun	Ḥamdáníyún	al-Ḥamdáníyún, the Hamdanid dynasty, was a Shí’a Muslim Arab dynasty of northern Mesopotamia and Syria (890–1004); was founded by Ḥamdán ibn Ḥamdún ibn al-Háritḥ at-Taghlibí (flourished 868–895).
Hamdi	al-Ḥamdí	“praise be” to God
Hamdu li’llah	al-Ḥamdu Li’lláh	thank God!, praise be to God! or praised be the Lord! “Alhamdulillah”. A longer variant is al-ḥamdu li’lláhi rabbi al-‘álamín, meaning “all praise is due to God, Lord of all the worlds” (Qur’án 1:2)
Hamdu’llah	Ḥamdu’lláh	Praise of God.
Hami	Ḥámí	a son or descendant of Ham, Hamitic
Hamid	Ḥámíd	one who praises, a praiser
Hamid, Hamida (Hamidih, Hamideh)	Ḥamíd, fem. Ḥamída[t] (Pers. Ḥamídiḥ)	praiseworthy, laudable, commendable; benign, harmless (disease)
Hamida	Ḥamida	to praise, commend, laud, extol (someone for something) Form II to praise highly (someone)
Hamidu’llah	Ḥamídu’lláh	praised by God
Hamil al-’Ilm	Ḥámil al-’Ilm	bearer of knowledge (a claim of the Báb)

Hamil, Hamala	Ḥāmil, pl. Ḥamala[h or t]	porter, carrier; bearer (of a note, of a check, etc.; of an order or decoration); holder (of an identification paper, of a diploma); holding device, holder, clamp, fastener, hold, support (technical)
Hamma, Hammayat	Ḥamma[h or t], pl. Ḥammayát	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) Hammal, Hammala	Ḥammád Ḥammál, fem. Ḥammála[h or t]	much praising (God) (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; a lion. Muḥammad’s uncle, Ḥamzah ibn ‘Abdu’l-Muṭṭalib. Iṣfahání Persian Ḥamzih.
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)
Hanafi, Hanafyun	Ḥanafí, pl. Hanafyún, Ḥunafá’	orthodox. One of the four (the Ḥanafí, the Ḥanbalí, the Málíkí and the <u>Sh</u> áfi’í) religious Sunnī Islamic schools of jurisprudence (fiqh). It is named after the scholar Abú Ḥanífa an-Nu’mán ibn <u>Th</u> ábit.
Hanafiya, Hanafiyya Hana-Sab (Hina-Saz)	Ḥanafíya[t], Ḥanafiyya[t] Ḥaná-Sáb	true religion, orthodoxy loosely, the “henna maker”, Ḥiná-Sáz. Muḥammad-i-Ḥaná-Sáb.
Hanbal Hanbali, Hanabilat	Ḥanbal Ḥanbalí, pl. Ḥanábila[t]	Aḥmad ibn Ḥanbal Hanbalitic, of or pertaining to the madḥab of Aḥmad ibn Ḥanbal; puritanical, strict in religious matters. A system of traditional Sunnī jurisprudence—smallest of the four (the Ḥanafí, the Ḥanbalí, the Málíkí and the <u>Sh</u> áfi’í)
Hani, Hani’a Hani’	Háni’, fem. Háni’a[h] Hani’	happy, delighted, glad; servant; fem. servant girl, maid 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-ḥanḥá as-samḥá’ the true and tolerant (religion, i.e., Islám). Ḥanífih (Pers. form)
Hanifiya Hanza	al-Ḥanífíya[h] Hanzá	the true (i.e., Islamic) religion village 110 km south of Kirmán, in Kirman Province, Irán (also known as Hamzá)
Hanzal (Handal), Hanzala	Ḥanzál, fem. Ḥanzála[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 Ḡhafráy-i-Ṭá’í’ (SDC pp. 48–51). Ḥanzala ibn Abí ‘Ámir (c. 601–625), son of Abú Amír al-

HaParsim	HaParsim	<u>Asharí</u>), a companion of Muḥammad, entitled <u>Ghasí</u> l 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.
Haq-guy (Haq-goy, Haqguy)	Ḥaq-gúy (Ḥaqgúy)	Hebrew. Rechov HaParsim "Street of the Persians". House of 'Abdu'l-Bahá is 7 Rechov HaParsim.
Haqiq, Ahiqqa'	Ḥaqíq, pl. Aḥiqqá'	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
Haqiqa, Haqa'iq, Haqiqatan	Ḥaqíqa[h or t], pl. Ḥaqá'iq	worthy, deserving (of something), fit, competent, qualified; entitled (to)
		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 (ṣúffí).
Haqiqatu'l-Haqa'iq	Ḥaqíqatu'l-Ḥaqá'iq	ḥaqíqatan really, in reality, in effect, actually, in fact, indeed, truly, in truth. Dīyá'u'lláh Ḥaqíqat (1928–1978), a Persian Bahá'í, born in the village of <u>Khána</u> Kahdán, and martyred in Jahrum.
Haqiqi	Ḥaqíqí	reality of realities or truth of truths
Haqq (Haq, Hagh), Huquq	Ḥaqq, Pers. also Ḥaq, pl. Ḥuqúq	real, true; actual; proper, intrinsic, essential; genuine; authentic; positive
		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- <u>shinás</u> (Ḥaq <u>shinás</u>)	Pers. knowing and performing one's duty; rendering to everyone his due; able to appreciate; grateful ("truth-knower")
Hara	Hará[h or t]	Herat (city in NW Afghanistan)
Harak, Haraka, Harakat	Ḥarak, fem. Ḥaraka[h or t], pl. Ḥarakát	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); ḥaraka (literally "motion"), a short vowel mark (grammar). See faṭḥa (◌َ), kasra (◌ِ) and ḍamma (◌ُ) entries. There is some ambiguity as to which <u>tashkíl</u> are also ḥarakát; the tanwín, for example, are markers for both vowels and consonants.
Haram ash-Sharif	al-Ḥaram <u>ash-Sharíf</u>	"the Noble Sanctuary" or Temple Mount in Jerusalem
Haram, Ahram	Ḥaram, dual Ḥaramayn, pl. Aḥrám	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 Ḥill.
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-Waqa'i' al-</i>

Haram, Hurum	Ḥarām, pl. Ḥurum	<i>Maṣriyyah</i> . It is majority owned by the Egyptian government. forbidden, interdicted, prohibited, unlawful; something forbidden, offense, sin; inviolable, taboo; sacred, sacrosanct; cursed, accursed. Ḥarām is a variation of Haram.
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>Shīrāz</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-Fāṭimih-i-Ma’šúmiḥ	Pers. form of Ḥaram (Shrine of) Fāṭima al-Ma’šúma (34.641822, 50.879045), sister of Imám ‘Alí ar-Riḍá (8th Imám), in Qum, Iran. See Ma’šúm.
Haram-zada Harat (Herat)	Ḥarām-záda 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 Harawi, Hirawi Harb, Hurub Harf, Hiraf, Huruf, Ahruf, Harfat	Harátí Harawí Ḥarb fem., pl. Ḥurúb Ḥarf, pl. Ḥiraf, Ḥurúf, Aḥruf, fem. Ḥarfát	from Harat (Herat), Iran from Herat, Afghanistan 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, aḥruf) letter; consonant; particle (grammar); type (typography). Ḥurúf al-‘Arabíya (Arabic letters).
Harfi Harf-i-Baqá Hargah (Har-gah) Harim, Hurum	Ḥarfí Ḥarf-i-Baqá Hargáh Ḥarím, pl. Ḥurum	literal “Letter of Eternity” Pers. whenever, wherever; constantly a sacred, inviolable place, sanctum, sanctuary, sacred, precinct; harem; female members of the family, women; wife
Harir, Hara’ir Hariri	Ḥarír, pl. Ḥará’ir Ḥarírí	silk;—pl. silken wares, silks 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	Ḥáriṭh, fem. Ḥáriṭha[h], pl. Ḥurráṭh	ploughman, cultivator, farmer. Banú al-Ḥáriṭh Jewish tribe of Arabia. Naḍr-ibn-i-Ḥáriṭh: religious leader during the time of Muḥammad. Ubaydah ibn al-Ḥáriṭh (c. 562–624) was a cousin and a companion of Muḥammad. Zayd ibn Ḥáriṭhah (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-Ḥarra”) 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, Hilar, Harara	Ḥarrán, fem. Ḥarrá, pl. Ḥirár, Ḥarará	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, Ahrwn); chief, leader; a messenger, courier; helplessness, indigence; astonishment; amazement. Fem. Arnína (ארנינה, Arnính), can be shortened to Arna.
Harun-Abad	Hárún-Ábád	now Islám-Ábád-i- <u>G</u> harb, Írán
Harunu'r-Rashid	Hárúnu'r-Rashíd	Aaron the Just. Fifth Abbasid Caliph. See Zubayda.
Harut	Hárút	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 (حسان), pl. Ḥisán	(masculine) beautiful, handsome, lovely; pretty, nice; good, agreeable; excellent, superior, exquisite. Ḥasan is the name of the second Imám. Compare Ḥassán.
Hasan-'Ali	Ḥasan-'Alí	Siyyid Mírzá Ḥasan-'Alí, youngest maternal uncle of the Báb
Hasan-'Amu Murtada	Ḥasan-'Amú Murtaḍá	(MF)
Hasana, Hasanat	Ḥasana[h or t] (حسنة), pl. Ḥasanát	(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 Tīhrán (35.769492, 51.432398). A town (also known as Ḥasanábád-i-Faḥáfuhi) in Rayy County, Tehran Province (3rd stop from Tīhrán for Bahá'u'lláh's exile to Baghdad)
Hasani	Ḥasaní	of Ḥasaní, descendant of Ḥasan
Hasan-i-'Ammu	Ḥasan-i-'Ammú	
Hasan-i-Hakim-Bashi	Ḥasan-i-Ḥakím-Báshí	
Hasan-i-Khurasani	Ḥasan-i- <u>K</u> hurasání	
Hasan-i-Mazindarani	Ḥasan-i-Mázindarání	
Hasan-i-Niku	Ḥasan-i-Níkú	
Hasan-i-Safa	Ḥasan-i-Ṣafá	
Hasan-i-Vazir	Ḥasan-i-Vazír	
Hasan-i-Zunuzi	Ḥasan-i-Zunúzí	
Hasanzadih-Shakiri	Ḥasanzádih- <u>S</u> hákirí	(Ḥasan-i-Zádih- <u>S</u> hákirí)
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 famine. The Banú-Háshim were Muḥammad's ancestors, a tribal group in southern Arabia. From 'hashama', "to destroy or smash to pieces".
Hashimi	Háshimí, pl. Háshimíyún	Hashemite, member of the Banú-Háshim
Hashish, Hasha'ish	Ḥashísh, pl. Ḥashá'ish	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 Ḥáfiẓ 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.
Hashisha	Ḥashísha[h or t]	(nomen unitatis) herb
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. Ḥashíshiyya or Ḥashíshiyyín (Pers. Ḥashashíyan) 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.

Hashiya, Hawashin	Ḥāshīya[h or t], pl. Ḥawāshīn	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
Hashshash, Hashshashun, Hashshashin	Ḥashshāsh, pl. Ḥashshāshūn	smoker or chewer of hashish, hashish addict. Plural also Ḥashshāshīn. See Asās.
Hasht Bihisht	Hasht Bihisht	The eight paradises by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad-i-Rūhī
Hasht	Hasht	eight
Hashtjird, Hashtgird (Savujbulagh)	Hashtjird, Hashtgird	city and capital of Savujbulagh County in Alborz Province, Iran. 27 km NW of Karaj
Hashtrud (Hashtrood)	Hashtṛúd	(also known as Ādharán, Saráskand, Sar Eskand, Sar Eskandar, and Sar Eskand Khan) is a city (93 km SE Tabriz) and capital of Hashtrud County, East Azerbaijan Province, Iran
Hasib, Husaba'	Ḥasīb, pl. Ḥusabá	respected, esteemed; noble, of noble birth, highborn. Also a revenger or resenter of an injury; a reckoner (al-Ḥasīb, an attribute of God).
Hassan	Ḥassán (حَسَّان)	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.
Hast	Hast	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)
Hasur	Ḥaşúr	close, confinement, avaricious; chaste
Hasuri	Ḥaşúrí	Rúhu'lláh Ḥaşúrí
Hatib	Hátib	wood cutter. Hátib 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-Qibṭíyah (see Qibṭí) and her sister Shírin. Muhammad married Máriaḥ. The Maqawqis also sent a white mule, named Duldul, and a donkey named Ya'fúr.
Hatif, Hawatif	Hátif, pl. Hawátif	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, The Seven Valleys and the Four Valleys in <i>Call of the Divine Beloved</i> , p. 8.
Hatim at-Ta'i, Hatim-i-Ta'i	Ḥátim aṭ-Ṭá'í, Pers. Ḥátim-i-Ṭá'í	Arab poet known for his generosity/liberality. Also transcribed as Hátim aṭ-Ṭáyy ("Hatim at-Tai" or "Hatim at-Taaey"), Hátim of the Ṭáyy or Ṭá'í tribe, but formally Hátim bin 'Abdu'lláh bin Sa'd aṭ-Ṭá'iyy. The nisba (patronymic) of Ṭáyy is aṭ-Ṭá'í.
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	Haṭṭín	Qurún Haṭṭín "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'rakah Haṭṭín 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 Ṣaláḥ 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")	Ḥawārí, pl. Ḥawāriyyūn	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. Aḥwād, Ḥiyād	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. (ḥiyād) 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 Hawran (Hauran, Houran)	Hawl, pl. Aḥwál, Hu'úl Ḥawrán	terror, fright, alarm, shook, 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) Hawzah 'Ilmiyah	Ḥawza[h or t] Ḥawzah 'Ilmiyah	possession, holding, tenure; property; area, territory is a seminary where <u>Shí'a</u> Muslim scholars are educated
Haya, Hayawat Hayat-i-Bagh	Ḥayá[h or t], pl. Ḥayawát Ḥayát-i-Bágh	life, life-time; life-blood land was purchased in 'Udláján district 12 of Tīhrán (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 'Alíyu'lláhí, 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) Haydar-'Alí	Ḥaydar 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.
Haydariya (Haydariyya)	Ḥaydariya	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) Hayfa' (Haifa')	Ḥayf Ḥayfá'	wrong, injustice; harm, damage, prejudice Haifa. Hefa or Hepha in Hebrew.
Hayiya, Hayya, Yahya	Ḥayiya, Ḥayya, Yahyá (Ḥayáh)	to live; ḥayya 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 Báb) 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

Haykalu't-tawhid	Haykalu't-tawḥíd	names and attributes of God is enshrined within the heart of each individual. See dá'ira. literally, "the temple of oneness". In <i>The Kitáb-i-Aqdas</i> it is interpreted as signifying a particular sitting posture, i.e. the "posture of unity", or freely translated as cross-legged. A reason is that in many Middle Eastern and South Asian cultures, sitting cross-legged is a common posture for gatherings, prayer, or meditation, symbolizing equality, unity, and humility among participants.
Hayra (Haira)	Ḥayra[h or t]	confusion, perplexity, bewilderment, embarrassment, helplessness, embarrassed, at a loss, helpless
Hayran (Hairan), Hayara, Huyara	Ḥayrán, f. Ḥayrá, pl. Ḥayárá, Ḥuyárá	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-Manāẓir</i> (The Book of Optics).
Hayula, Hayyula Hayy	Hayúlá, Hayyúlá Ḥayy, pl. Ahyá'	primordial matter; matter; substance 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 Hazar (Hizar), Hazaran	Ḥayyán Ḥazár, pl. Hazárán	lively, energetic. Abú Músá Jábir ibn Hayyán (Geber) 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	Ḥázira[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	Ḥáziratu'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 Hibatu'llah Hibb, Ahbab Hidayat (Hedayat)	Hiba[t], pl. Hibát Hibatu'lláh Ḥibb, pl. Aḥbáb, Ḥababa[h or t] Hidáya[h or t]	gift, present, donation, grant gift from God darling, dear, dearest (one), lover, friend guidance; showing the way and guiding in the right path to the goal of perfection. Riḍá Qulí <i>Khán</i> Hidáyat (1800–1871), Persian literary historian, administrator, and poet of the Qájár period.
Hidayatu'llah Hidayatu't-Taliban (Hidayatu't-Talibin)	Hidáyatu'lláh Hidáyatu't-Ṭálibán	Guidance of God Pers. "Guidance for students", by Ḥájí Mírzá Muḥammad Karím <i>Khán</i> 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	Hijá'í	alphabetical; satiric. Modern dictionaries and other reference books use the hijá'í order of the letters where the Arabic letters are partially grouped together by similarity of shape.
Hijab	Ḥijáb, pl. Ḥujub, Ahjiba	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 Ṣálih
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	Hijríya	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[h or t], pl. Ḥikáyát	story, tale, narrative, account; (grammar) literal quotation (of the words of others)
Hikma, Hikam	Ḥikma[h or t], pl. Ḥikam	prudence and wisdom, philosophy
Hikmat-i-Ishraqi	Ḥikmat-i-Ishráqí	(Hekmat-i-Eshrakieh)—a system of old philosophies
Hila, Hiya, Ahayil	Ḥíla, pl. Ḥiyal, Aháyíl	artifice, ruse, stratagem, manoeuvre, 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	Hilálí	lunar; crescent-shaped, lunate, sickle-shaped
Hill	Ḥill	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.
Hilla, Hillih	Ḥilla[h or t]	way station, stopping place, stop, stopover; encampment; absolution (Christian); dispensation (Christian). al-Ḥillah (or al-Ḥilla) city (32.474383, 44.423853) in central 'Iráq on the river Euphrates, 100 km south of Baghdád. Iṣfahání Persian Ḥillih.
Hilm, Hulum, Ahlam	Ḥilm, pl. Ḥulúm, Ahlám	gentleness, clemency, mildness; forbearance, indulgence; patience; insight, discernment, understanding, intelligence, reason
Hilmi	Ḥilmí	
Hiltit, Haltit, Hiltith, Angizha	Ḥiltít, Ḥaltít, Ḥiltít <u>h</u> , Pers. Anguz <u>h</u> a	asafoetida or asafetida (<i>Ferula assafoetida</i>) 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

Himar, Hamir, Humur, Ahmira Himma, Himam Himmat-Abad (Hemat Abad)	Ḥimár, pl. Ḥamír, Ḥumur, Aḥmira Himma[h or t], pl. Himam Himmat-Ābād	reminiscent of leeks or other onion relatives. The Báb banned its use. donkey, ass endeavour, ambition city in Raḍawí <u>Khurásán</u> Ústán Province, Iran. A village (29.757615, 52.174587) 44 km NW of Shíráz.
Himmis, Hammas, Hummus, Nukhud	Ḥimmiṣ, Ḥimmaṣ, Pers. Nuḵhúd	(ḥummuṣ (collective; nomen unitatis ٢)) 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 Himyari	Ḥimyar Ḥimyarí	place and tribe of Yemen (Himyartes) of Ḥimyar. Ḥarbí al-Ḥimyarí was an Arab scholar from Yemen
Hin, Ahyan, 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 Hindiya (Hindiyyih)	Hindí, pl. Hunúd al-Hindiya[h] (Pers. Hindíyyih)	Indian 1. city (on the Euphrates River, 20 km SE Karbilá) and district in the Karbilá Governorate. The city used to be known as Ṭuwafríj. 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 Hinna' (Hina)	Hindústán Ḥinná' (vulgate Ḥiná)	Pers. India 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. ṣifāt-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	Ḥírah[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.
Hirat	Hirát	Pers. good fortune; a man of good fortune. Herat, Afghanistan, was once in Greater <u>Khurásán</u> , a historical eastern region in the Iranian Plateau between Western and Central Asia.
Hirawi Hirbud (Hirbod, Herbod, Herbud)	Hirawí Hirbud	Pers. a native of Herat Zoroastrian religious teacher, lower in rank than a priest
Hirman	Ḥirmán	deprivation, bereavement, dispossession (of someone, of something) debarment, exclusion, preclusion (from); excommunication (Christian); privation
Hirz (Harz), Ahraz	Ḥirz (Ḥarz), pl. Aḥráz	a fortification; garrison town, castle; an amulet or charm against fascination or enchantment. Ḥirz Alláh, protection of God.

Hisa', Ahsa'	Ḥisá', pl. Aḥsá'	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. Wáḥat al-Aḥsá' (25.429444, 49.621944) is largest oasis (also known as Wáḥat al-Ḥasá' or Ḥadjár (locally Wáḥat al-Aḥasá)) in the world, largest date production, and birthplace of <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'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	Ḥisáb, pl. Ḥisábát	arithmetic, reckoning, calculus; computation; calculation, estimation, appraisal; accounting, settlement; consideration; caution;—pl. bill, invoice; statement of costs (bank) account
Hisan, Husan, Ahsina	Ḥisán, pl. Ḥuṣun, Aḥsina	horse; stallion; Ḥisán al-baḥr: hippopotamus (Ancient Greek, Hippos, Aramaic, Sussita, names of ancient city east side Sea of Galilee)
Hisar	Ḥiṣár	block, blockage, barrier; blockade; siege. A town in <u>Khurásán</u> province.
Hisham	Ḥiṣhám	Pers. beneficence, liberality. Ḥiṣhám ibn 'Abdu'l-Malik, 10th Umayyad Caliph.
Hishma	Ḥiṣhma[h or t] (fem.)	shame, bashfulness, timidity, diffidence; modesty; decency, decorum
Hishmatu'd-Dawlih Hishmatu'llah Hisn, Husun	Ḥiṣhmaṭu'd-Dawlih Ḥiṣhmaṭu'lláh Ḥiṣn, pl. Ḥuṣún	"chaste one of God"
Hitta	Ḥiṭṭa[t]	fortress, fort, castle, citadel, stronghold; fortification, entrenchment; protection
Hizam, Hizamat, Ahzima, Huzum	Ḥizám, pl. Ḥizámát, Aḥzima, Ḥuzum	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
Hizar (Hezar)	Ḥizár	belt, girth; girdle; cummerbund, waistband (worn over the caftan to fasten it); sword belt
Hizar Dastan Hizavih	Ḥizár Dastán Ḥizávih	joking, jesting, fun-making. Used in Persian with the same meaning as Hazár. A village (29.886533, 52.518113) in Fars Province.
Hizb ash-Shaytan Hizb, Ahzab	Ḥizb aṣh-Shayṭán Ḥizb, pl. Aḥzab	Pers. "thousand songs" (Hazaveh, Hazareh, Hizaveh, and Hizawah) village 17 km NW of Arák (Sultán Ábád), Markazi Province, Iran "Party of Satan" Qur'án 58:19
Hizbu'llah (Hezbollah, Hizbullah)	Ḥizbu'lláh	group, troop, band, cohort, gang; associates, auxiliaries, confederates; arms, armour; party (politics); a 60th part of the Qur'án
Hizbu'llahi, Hizbu'llahiyun	Ḥizbu'lláhí, pl. Ḥizbu'lláhiyún	"Party of Allah" or "Party of God". Name of a <u>Shí'a</u> Islamist political party and militant group based in Lebanon. In Iran, Ḥizbu'lláh, not a reference to the Ḥizbu'lláhiyún, but rather to the idea that the divisiveness of political parties has no place among Muslims who all belong to the "Party of God".
Hizqil Hubal (Hobal)	Ḥizqíl Hubal	followers of the party of God. Iranian movement formed at the time of the Iranian Revolution to assist ['Áyatu'lláh] Rúḥu'lláh <u>Kh</u> umayní and his forces in consolidating power. The "Ḥizbu'lláh" was/is not a tightly structured independent organisation, but more a movement of loosely bound groups, often the lúṭfiyún that were historically controlled by the local 'ulamá'. the Prophet Ezekiel
Hubb	Ḥubb	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.
Hubbu'llah Hubur	Ḥubbu'lláh Ḥubúr	love; affection, attachment. ḥubbu'l-waṭan, love of one's country, patriotism. ḥubbu'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). Love of God joy. Hubúr (Hobour) <u>Kh</u> ánúm

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 (Hudaibiyyah, Hodaybiyah)	Ḥudaybiyya[h]	Treaty of Ḥudaybiyyah (Ṣalāḥ 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 Ḥudaybíyya.
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 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. “Hujahs” in <i>The Promised Day is Come</i> , p. 97 should be Ḥújaj.
Hujja ala al-kull	Ḥujja alá al-kull	the proof of God. The last Imám is known as the Proof of God. Title given to an aspiring mujtahid.
Hujja, Hujaj	Ḥujja[h or t], pl. Ḥújaj	Hujjatíyya Society, Iran, was started by <u>Shaykh</u> Maḥmúd Ḥalabí to persecute and harass the Bahá’ís. Ānjuman <u>Khayríya</u> Ḥujjatíyah Mahdíyah (“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.
Hujjat’u’llah	Ḥujjat’u’lláh	Proof of Islám. Mullá Muḥammad-‘Alí of Zanján was called Ḥujjatu’l-Islám. The Báb called him Ḥujjatu’l-Zanjání.
Hujjatiya (Hojjatieh)	Ḥujjatíya[h]	to deny access (Ḥajr, Ḥijr, Ḥujr, Ḥijrán, Ḥujrán) Ar. room; cell; (railroad) compartment; chamber
Hujr, Hajara, Hijr, Hujr, Hijran, Hujran	Ḥujr, Ḥajara	Pers. a chamber, closet, cell; a box in a theatre, circus
Hujra, Hujarat, Hujar	Ḥujra, pl. Ḥujarát, Ḥujar	Abu’l-Ḥasan ‘Alí bin ‘Uthmán bin ‘Alí al-Ghaznawí 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.
Hujrat (Hujrih), Hujra, Hujarat	Ḥujrat, Ḥujra, pl. Ḥujarát	(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
Hujwiri	al-Hujwírí	government
Hukm, Ahkam	Ḥukm, pl. Aḥkám	a name of a medicinal seed. <u>Dhú’l-Hulayfah</u> (now a suburb), 5 km SW of the centre of Medina one of several Mawáqí (places where the iḥrám is put on) for Muslims on pilgrimage to Mecca for ‘Umrah or Ḥajj. Ritual
Hukuma, Hukumat	Ḥukúma[t], pl. Ḥukúmat	
Hulayfa	Ḥulayfa[h]	

Hulul	Ḥulúl	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 overshadows; 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
Humaza	Humaza[h or t]	one who defames or reproaches (especially a person present)
Humazatun	Humazatun	one given to backbiting, defamer, slander-monger
Humma, Hummayat	Ḥumma[h or t] fem., Ḥummayát	blackness, swarthinness, dark colouration; fever.
Hums	Ḥums	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.
Hunar	Hunar	Pers. skill, science, knowledge, ingenuity, art, industry, excellence, virtue; profession; a bill of exchange
Hunayn (Hunain)	Ḥunayn	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
Huquq	Ḥuqúq	rights
Hurayra (Huraira), Hurayrih	Hurayra[h], Pers. also Hurayrih	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 Saḥr 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 (Sunni) of ḥadīth", but this and his reliability are questioned. A village (33.669543, 36.120067) 24 km NW of central Damascus, Syria.
Hur-i-'Ujab	Ḥúr-i-'Ujáb	"The Wondrous Maiden" by Bahá'u'lláh
Huriy, Huri, Hur ("Huris"), Huran	Ḥúríy (Pers. Ḥúrf), pl. Ḥúr	Pers and Turkish short form for houri ("huri"). Plural ḥúr also used as sing. with plural ḥúrán. See fem. ḥúríya and ḡhulám.
Huriya, Huriyat, Hur	Ḥúríya[h or t] (fem.), pl. Ḥúríyát, Ḥúr	hourī (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.
Hurmuduk (Hurmuzak)	Húrmudúk	Hormodok, small village 55 km SW of Yazd. 5.5 km by road from the village of Saḥvíd (Sakhoid) (to the NW)
Hormuz (Hormuz)	Hormuz	Pers. Portuguese Ormuz. The Strait of Hormuz (Maḍíq Hormuz) is at the eastern end of the Persian Gulf (Baḥri Hormuz), and Hormuz Island is to the north of the strait.
Hormuz (Hormuz), Hurmuzd (Hormuzd)	Hurmúz, Hurmúzd	Pers. name of an angel; the first day of the solar month; the planet Jupiter; name of the grandson of Isfandiyár; Strait of Hurmúz (Tang-i-Hurmúz) between Iran and Oman
Hormuzan (Hormuzan, Hormazdan)	Hormuzán	was an Iranian aristocrat who served as the governor of Khuzestan, and was one of the Sasanian military

Hurqalya, Hawarqalya	Húrqalyá (هُورْقَلْيَا), Hawarqalyá (هَوْرَقَلْيَا)	officers at the Battle of al-Qádisiyyah. He was later taken prisoner by the Muslims after the fall of <u>Shúsh</u> tar in 642. a mystical realm or intermediate world in Islamic philosophy, particularly in <u>Shí'a</u> and Súfí thought. It is an intermediary world that bridges the gap between the material world and the purely spiritual realm. Everything in the physical world has its counterpart in the world of Húrqalyá. Each individual human being has two bodies, one of which exists in the physical world and one in Húrqalyá. 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 Húrqalyá. <i>Introduction to Shí'i Islam</i> , Moojan Momen, p. 227. From Hebrew קִיפָּה (firmament, sky, ductile, heaven, expanse, canopy). ¹
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-Nájiyah 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 Hurriya al-Fikr Hurriya al-Kalam Hurriya an-Naşr Hurriya, Huriyat	Ḥurriya al-'Ibada Ḥurriya al-Fikr Ḥurriya al-Kalam Ḥurriya an-Naşr Ḥurriya, Pers. Ḥurriyyah, pl. Ḥurriyát	freedom of worship freedom of thought freedom of speech liberty of the press
Huruf al-Hayy, Huruf-i-Hayy	Ḥurúf al-Ḥayy, Pers. Ḥurúf-i-Ḥayy	freedom, liberty; independence, unrestraint, licence (e.g., poetic) Letters of the Living. Supposedly 18 in Islam: Muḥammad, Fáṭimah, 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. https://bahai-library.com/afnan_number_letters_living . 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: 20 Tá' Há', 36 Yá-Sín, 38 Šád and 50 Qáf. See Muqatta' and Fátiḥa.
Huruf Qamariya	al-Ḥurúf al-Qamaríyya[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 ašh-Shamsíyya[h]	(Pers. Ḥurúfi <u>Sh</u> amsíyya[h]) the solar (sun) letters (grammar) which assimilate the l of the definite article "al"
Hurufat al-'Alin, Hurufat-i-'Alin	al-Ḥurúfát al-'Álín, Ḥurúfát-i-'Álín	"The Exalted Letters", an Arabic Tablet by Bahá'u'lláh in Baghdad. Also known as Mušibat-i-Ḥurúfát-i-'Álín, Suffering of the Exalted Letters. Revealed in memory of Mírzá Muḥammad-i-Vazír, Bahá'u'lláh's brother-in-law. His wife Havvá, was Bahá'u'lláh's niece through His half-sister Sakínih <u>Kh</u> ánun. Singular Ḥarf.
Hurufi	Ḥurúfí	(Pers. with Ar. influence) a relator of traditions, a traditionist. See singular Ḥarf.
Hurufiyya	Ḥurúfiyya	Hurufism, Sufi doctrine. Not ḥurúfís (MCI p. 403)
Husam	Ḥusám	(sharp) sword, sword edge. Ḥisám is incorrect.
Husamu'd-i-Din, Husam-i-Din	Ḥusámu'd-Dín, Ḥusám-i-Dín	sword of faith. Incorrect "Ḥisám-i-Dín" in SVFV, p. 47.

¹ See www.scribd.com/document/21263244/HURQALYA-HAVARQALYA and *The development of Shaykhí thought in Shí'i Islam*, pp. 106–7.

Husamu's-Sultana, Hisamu's-Saltanih	Ḥusámu's-Sulṭana (Ḥisámu's-Salṭanih)	"Sword of the sovereign". Title of Prince Sulṭán Murád Mírzá, son of 'Abbás Mírzá and grandson of Faṭḥ-'Alí Sháh.
Husayn	Ḥusayn	(diminutive form of Ḥaṣan "Good") Name of the third Imám, Ḥusayn. <u>Khawlí</u> bin Yazíd al-Aṣḥabí al-Iyádí ad-Dárimí and Ḥumayd bin Muslim az-Azdí took Ḥusayn's head to Ibn Ziyád
Husayn-'Alí	Ḥusayn-'Alí	
Husayn-'Aliy-i-Isfahani	Ḥusayn-'Alíy-i-Iṣfahání	
Husayn-'Aliy-i-Jahrumi	Ḥusayn-'Alíy-i-Jahrúmf	
Husayn-'Aliy-i-Nur	Ḥusayn-'Alíy-i-Núr	(GPB p. 338)
Husayn-'Aliy-i-Nuri	Ḥusayn-'Alíy-i-Núrí	Ḥusayn-'Alíy-i-Núrí, Mírzá Bahá'u'lláh
Husayn-Abad	Ḥusayn-Ábád	
Husayn-Aqa	Ḥusayn-Áqá	(MF)
Husayn-Aqay-i-Tabrizi	Ḥusayn-Áqáy-i-Tabríz	(MF)
Husayni	Ḥusayn	of Ḥusayn
Husayn-i-Ashchi	Ḥusayn-i-Áshchí	
Husayn-ibn-Ruh	Ḥusayn-ibn-Rúḥ	(one of "Four Gates")
Husayn-i-Bushru'i	Ḥusayn-i-Buṣhrú'í	Mullá Muḥammad-Ḥusayn-i-Buṣhrú'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-i-Khurtumi	Ḥusayn-i-Shírázíy-i-Khurṭúmí	
Husayn-i-Turshizi	Ḥusayn-i-Turshízí	
Husayniya, Husayniyyih	Ḥusayníya, Pers. Ḥusayniyyih	a congregation hall for Shí'a Muslims to hold commemoration ceremonies to mourn the death of Imám Ḥusayn
Husayn-i-Yazdi	Ḥusayn-i-Yazdí	
Husayn-Khan	Ḥusayn-Khán	(the Mushíru'd-Dawliḥ)
Husaynzada	Ḥusaynzáda	Pers. (Ḥusayn+záda), a surname
Husbán	Ḥusbán	calculation, reckoning, accounting; computation. bi-Ḥusbán "by final calculation"
Hush	Húsh	Pers. understanding, judgement, intellect; the mind, the soul; destruction, perdition, ruin, death
Hushang (Hoshang)	Húshang	Pers. name of the second king of Persia, of the Peshdadian dynasty; wisdom, prudence, intellect. "The first emanation, intelligence"
Hushidar (Hoshidar)	Hushídár	Pers. (or Úshídár) attend, be careful, warning. One who increases holiness or promotes righteousness; name of a future saviour (the Báb). Zoroastrian origin. See Úshídár-Máh.
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	Ḥusn-í-Farang	Pers. white, as the complexion of Europeans
Husniya, Husniyyih	Ḥusníya[h or t]	(fem. of ḥusn) possessing beauty, goodness. Isfahání Pers. Ḥusníyyih.
Huss	Ḥuṣṣ	saffron. See za'farán
Hut, Hitan	Ḥút, pl. Ḥítán	a large fish; the sign Pisces. 'Abdu'l-Bahá's allegorical explanations to the story Jonah and Dhú'n-Nún. In one text he states the "fish" (ḥút) represents the human propensity to materiality, the danger of being engulfed in the dark "ocean" of contingent existence.
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

Huwa'llah	Huwa'lláh	the "J" is pronounced as "Y", "V" as "U", and "W" as "UU".) See note under Bahá'.
		"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 'Abdu'l-Bahá to Inez Cook (later Greeven) (1889–1983). Also name of one of four daughters of ibn-i Aṣḍaq and Diyá'u'l-Hájiyyih.
Huzn, Hazan, Ahzan	Huzn, Pers. Ḥazan, pl. Aḥzán	grief, sadness, affliction, sorrow
I		
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-manṣúb); 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" (nunation, or tanwín) when the word is indefinite. Also applies to feminine nouns ending in ʾ (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-Saltána	honorary title, one given to 'Alí Qulí Mírzá Qájár (1822–1880), a son of Fath-'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);

I'timad, I'timadat	I'timád, pl. I'timádát	restraining one's passions from religious motives; constant devotions.
I'timadu'd-Dawlih	I'timádu'd-Dawlih	reliance, dependence (on), confidence, trust (in); confirmation; sanction, approbation, authorization; accreditation (of diplomats);—(pl.) credit, loan
I'timadu't-Tujjar I'tiqad, I'taqadat	I'timádu't-Tujjár I'tiqád, pl. I'tiqádát	"Trusted of the state". Mírzá Áqá <u>Khán-i-Núrí</u> , the I'timádu'd-Dawlih, chief minister of state at time of the attempt on the <u>Sháh's</u> life by a crazed Bábi, August 1852.
I'tiraf, I'tirafat	I'tiráf, pl. I'tiráfát	(firm) belief, faith, trust, confidence, conviction;—pl. (religious) creed, faith; article of faith; principle of faith, tenet; doctrine; dogma
I'tisam (E'tisam)	I'tiṣám	recognition, acceptance; acknowledgment, avowal, admission, confession; (Christian) confession
Ibada, 'Ibadat	'Ibáda[t], pl. 'Ibádát	clinging, adherence (to), maintenance, preservation, guarding, safeguarding
Ibadu'llah Ibaha, Ibahih	'Ibádu'lláh Ibáḥa[h], Pers. Ibáḥih	worship, adoration, veneration; devotional service, divine service (Christian);—pl. acts of devotion, religious observances (Islamic Law)
Ibda'	Ibdá'	worshippers of God
Ibda'i Ibda'iya Ibdal	Ibdá'í Ibdá'íya Ibdál	divulgence, disclosure (of a secret); permission, authorization; licentiousness. "Permission" or abrogation of Islamic law on return of the Hidden Imám.
Iblis (Eblis), Abalisa	Iblís, pl. Abálisa	creation, fashioning, shaping; a marvellous, unique achievement; uniqueness, singularity, originality; creative ability
Ibn 'Arabi	Ibn 'Arabí	romantic (literally) romanticism (literally)
Ibn, Abna', Banun, Bani, Banin, Banu	Ibn, (colloquial bin), pl. Abná', Banún	exchange, interchange, replacement (by), substitution (of); change; phonetic change.
Ibna, Bint, Banat	Ibna[t] (colloquial bint), pl. Banát	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.
Ibnu'l-, Ibn-i- Ibnu'l-Alusi	Ibnu'l-, Pers. Ibn-i- Ibnu'l-Álúsí	'Abd Alláh Muḥammad ibn al-'Arabí aṭ-Ṭá'í al-Hátimí (1165–1240), nicknamed al-Qushayrī and Sulṭán al-'Árifīn ('Sultan of the Knowers'), was an Arab Andalusian Muslim scholar, mystic, poet, and philosopher. He was extremely influential within Islamic thought.
Ibra, 'Ibar	'Ibra, pl. 'Ibar	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", "oghlou", is also used as a suffix). In Persian also púr ("pur"), e.g. púri Síná. See 'Amm.
Ibrahim	Ibráhīm	feminine of ibn. daughter; bint girl. Usually lowercase used in names. See 'Amm.
Ibrahim-i-Isfahani Ibrahim-i-Khalil Ibrahim-i-Khayru'llah	Ibráhīm-i-Iṣfahání Ibráhīm-i- <u>Kh</u> alíl Ibráhīm-i- <u>Kh</u> ayru'lláh	elided forms of ibn 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>Kh</u> ayru'd-Dín.
Ibtihaj	Ibtiháj	admonition, monition, warning; (warning or deterring) example, lesson, advice, rule, precept (to be followed); consideration befitting something; that which has to be considered, be taken into consideration or account, that which is of consequence, of importance, something decisive or consequential
		Abraham. Patriarch of the people of Israel. Variations: ibráhīm, ibráhum, ibráham, or ibráhúm.
		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.
		joy, rejoicing, delight (at)

Ibtihaju'l-Mulk Id (Eid), 'Ayad	Ibtiháju'l-Mulk 'Íd, pl. 'Ayád	Ibtiháju'l-Mulk of Gílán 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 Dhú'l-Hijjah
Id Alfí	'Íd Alfí	millennial celebration, millenary
Id al-Fiṭr	'Íd al-Fiṭr	Feast of Breaking the Ramaḏán Feast, or Lesser Bayrám, celebrated on the 1st of Shawwál
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	'Íd ar-Riḏván	Feast of Riḏván.
Idafa, (Persian Izafa, Izafe, Ezafe, Izofa)	Iḏáfa[h or t], Pers. Iḏáfah	Arabic (إِضَافَة): 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) ¹ between the words it connects and often approximately corresponds to the English preposition “of”. The iḏáfah is generally not indicated 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: Khíyábán-i-Tiḥrán “Tehran Avenue” or “Road to Tehran”. relativity or correlational (philosophical) justice. See 'adl flight, retreat; “turn around” number; several, numerous, many. 'iddat, legally prescribed period of waiting during which a woman may not remarry after being widowed or divorced (Islamic Law) 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) permission, authorization Idris, Greek Ezra. Islamic Prophet typically identified as Enoch (aḥnúk), but Bahá'u'lláh identifies him with Hermes (Hermes Trismegistus). Mentioned in Qur'án 19:56 (Rodwell 19:57) and 21:85. See Urmus. Imárah 'Asír Idrísiyah (the Idrisid Emirate of Asir) was a state located on the Arabian Peninsula. See 'Asír. place of chastity, used in the sense of 'Iffatíyah school for girls. See 'Affa. ("Aflát") escape the Franks, French; the crusaders; the Europeans European Garden of Innermost Paradise (<i>Gate of the Heart</i> 60) 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, 'afrít, a sly, dangerous, inhuman man (Qur'án 27:39). fast breaking; breakfast; first meal after sunset during Ramaḏán
Idafiya (Idafiyyah)	Iḏáfiya[h]	
Idal	'Idál	
Idbar	Idbár	
Idda ('Iddah, 'Iddat)	'Idda	
Idha	Iḏhá	
Idhn	Iḏhn	
Idris (Edris)	Idrís	
Idrisiyah	Idrísiyah	
Iffatiya, Iffatiyyah	'Iffatíya[h or t], Pers. 'Iffatiyyah	
Iflát	Iflát	
Ifranj, Afranj	al-Ifranj, Pers. Afranj	
Ifranji	Ifranjí	
Ifridaws	al-Ifrídaws	
Ifrit ('Afrít), 'Afarit	'Ifrit, pl. 'Afarit	
Iftar	Iḏṭár	

¹ “We feel that the effect on the average reader of spelling ‘Alíy-i-Kaní as ‘Alí-yi-Kaní might be to cause him to stress the ‘yi’ unconsciously.” Universal House of Justice, Memorandum, 13 October 1978.

Ihata	Iḥāṭa	encirclement, encompassment; comprehension, grasp, understanding, knowledge, cognizance (of something), acquaintance, familiarity (with); information, communication
Ihram	Iḥrām	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
Ihsan (Ehsan)	Iḥsán	beneficence, charity, almsgiving, performance of good deeds
Ihsanu'llah	Iḥsānu'llāh	beneficence of God
Ihtifal, Ihtifalat	Iḥtifāl, pl. Iḥtifálāt	celebration, ceremony, festival, festivities
Ihtijaj, Ihtijajat	Iḥtijāj, pl. Iḥtijájāt	argumentation; pretext, excuse, plea, pretence; protest, remonstrance (against), objection, exception (to); (religious) disputation
Ihtiraq	Iḥtirāq	burning, combustion; fire, conflagration
Ihtisham ad-Dawla, Ihtisham-i-Dawlih	Iḥtishām ad-Dawla	(Pers. Iḥtishām-i-Dawlih) "The modesty of the state"
Ihtisham	Iḥtishām	being ashamed; bashfulness, chastity, modesty, decency, decorum; having many dependants, followers, or domestics; pomp, retinue, magnificence, grandeur, state. See Taḥashshum
Ihtiyaj, Ihtiyajat	Iḥtiyāj, pl. Iḥtiyájāt	want, need, requirement, (pre)requisite, necessity;—pl. needs, necessities, necessities
Ihtiyat, Ihtiyatat	Iḥtiyāt, pl. Iḥtiyátāt	caution, cautiousness, prudence, circumspection, carefulness; provision, care, attention, precaution, prevention; (pl.) precautionary measures, precautions
Ihya'	Iḥyá'	animation, enlivening; revival, revitalization, revivification; arranging, staging, conducting, putting on, holding (of a celebration)
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)	Íjádiya[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 Ijázih, pl. Ijázāt	licence or diploma bestowed by higher-ranking members of the ulama on those deemed knowledgeable in particular aspects of Islamic sciences
Ijl, 'Ujul, 'Ijala	'Íjl, pl. 'Ujúl, 'Íjala	calf (e.g. the golden calf, al-'íjl aḍḥ-dḥahabí)
Ijma'	Ijmá'	agreement, unanimity; unanimous resolution; (Islamic Law) consensus (of the authorities in a legal question; one of the four uṣūl 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 uṣūl, as opposed to taqlíd; individual judgement. The power of a Shí'ih divine to issue <i>ex cathedra</i> decrees and judgements.
Ijtihadi	Ijtihádí	term sometimes used for the Uṣúlí school in Shi'ism.
Ijtima', Ijyima'at, ijtima'yya	Ijtimá', pl. Ijtimá'át	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. ijtimá'íya[h] socialism
Ikhlas	Iḵhlās	purifying, rendering sincere; purity, sincerity, candour; affection, pure friendship, sincere attachment; loyalty, fidelity; intimacy; show or pretence of friendship
Ikhtisas	Iḵhtisās	distinguishing; peculiarity, speciality; appropriation
Ikhtiyar, Ikhtiyarat	Iḵhtiyár, pl. Iḵhtiyárát	choice; election (pl. also politics); selection; preference (to); option; free will (philosophy)
Ikhwan as-Safa	Iḵhwán 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 Hishám (598–634 or 636) was a leading opponent-turned companion of Muḥammad. 'Ikrima's father was Amr ibn Hishám ibn al-Mughíra. See Abú Jahl.
Iksir	Iksír	elixir, the philosopher's stone; alchemy. See Kímiyá'
Il, Ilat	Íl, pl. Ílat	Turkish. tribe (especially nomadic)
Ilah, Ilaha (Elahe), Aliha, Ilahat	Iláh, fem. Iláha[t], pl. Áliha, fem. Ilahát	a god, deity, godhead. Dual iláhayn. Normally, if the dual form is used, the word for "two" (<i>ithnán</i>) 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: "iláhayn <i>ithnayn</i> ". This emphasizes the prohibition of worshipping "more than one deity"—i.e., anything but the One God (Alláh).
Ilahi (Alahi), Ilahiya, Ilahiyat	Iláhí, fem. Iláhíya[h or t], pl. Iláhíyát	divine, of God; my God; theological; (Ar. influence) referring or belonging to God. <i>Bashír-i-Iláhí</i> .
Ilahiya, Ilahiyat	Iláhíya[t], pl. Iláhíyát	divinity, deity, divine revelation; theophany (Christian). <i>al-iláhíyát</i> theological, spiritual concerns. 'ilm al-iláhíyát theology.
Ilan	Ílán	a village 60 km NE of Qazvín and another 70 km SW <i>Shíráz</i>
Ilchi	Ílchí	Turkish, an envoy. Mírzá Abu'l-Ḥasan <i>Khán-i-Ílchí</i> , Persian envoy to Britain, original for a character in <i>The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan</i> . See Hájí Bábá Afshár.
İldirim	İldirím	from Turkish yıldırım (lightning or thunderbolt). İldirím (Yıldırım) Báyzid Mírzá, younger brother of Muḥammad Mírzá (later Muḥammad <i>Sháh</i> Qájár) and <i>Khánlar</i> Mírzá, all were sons of 'Abbas Mírzá (1789–1833) and grandsons of Fath-'Alí <i>Sháh</i> Qájár. İldirim Mírzá died as a result of torture ordered by <i>Khánlar</i> Mírzá.
Ilhad	Ilḥád	apostasy; heterodoxy, heresy
Ilham, Ilhamat	Ilhám, pl. Ilhámát	inspiration; instinct; divine revelation
Iliya'	Íliyá', Ílíyá'	Elia
Il-Khan or Ilkhan	Íl-Khán or Ílkhán	Pers. a commander; a title of the Mogul emperors
Ilkhani	Ílkhání	Pers. belonging or referring to an Íl-khán; the leader of an army. <i>Bagh-i-Ílkhání</i> , garden described as being "next" to the modern (in the Atábak Garden, since 1915) Embassy of Russia (35.698626, 51.414187), which is nearly 2 km NW of the old city Shimran Gate, and 2.2 km NNW of the Golestan Palace. It was the garden where Ṭáhirih was martyred between August and October 1852.
Ilkhchi	Ílkhchí	is a town and capital of Ílkhchí District, East Azerbaijan Province, Iran.
Illa	Íllá	(= لآ in lá) unless if not; except, save; (after negation) only, but, not until
Illa, 'Illat, 'Ilal	'Ílla[t], pl. 'Íllát, 'Ílal	illness, sickness, disease, malady; deficiency, defect, weakness; weakness, defectiveness (of a letter or word; grammar); a cause, reason; metrical variation or irregularity (prosody);—(pl. 'Ílal) cause, reason, occasion; excuse, pretence, pretext, plea. Aristotle claimed that there are four causes (or explanations) needed to explain change in the world: ' <i>illat al-máddí</i> , material cause, matter of which a thing is made; ' <i>illat aṣ-ṣúrí</i> , formal cause, i.e. that form in which the essence of a thing consists; ' <i>illat al-fá'ílí</i> , notional or efficient cause (as the maker, if the work of man); and ' <i>illat agh ghá'í</i> , final cause for which it was made.
Illa'llah	Ílla'lláh	"but God" or "save God"
Illiyun or 'Illyyun	'Íllíyún or 'Íllyyún	(plural form of 'ulúw or 'ílliyy) 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 sajin.
Ilm adh-Dhawqi	al-'Ílm <i>adh-Dhawqi</i>	intuitive insight (<i>Remembrance of God</i> , p. 5, Scholl)
Ilm al-Ilahi	'Ílm al-Iláhí	theology
Ilm al-wujudi	'Ílm al-Wujudí	existential knowledge
Ilm Ilahiyat, 'Ilm Ilahiyun	'Ílm Iláhíyát, pl. 'Ílm Iláhíyún	knowledge or science of divine matters, essentially theology;—pl. theologians

Ilm, ‘Ulum	‘Ilm, pl. ‘Ulúm	knowledge, learning, lore; cognizance, acquaintance; information; cognition, intellection, perception, knowledge; (pl.) science; al-‘ulúm, the (natural) sciences
Ilm-al-Yaqín	‘Ilm-al-Yaqín	“certain knowledge” or knowledge that is impossible to deny or disprove
Ilmi	‘Ilmí	scientific; erudite (book); learned (society)
Ilmiya, ‘Ilmiyyih	‘Ilmíya[t], Pers. also ‘Ilmiyyih	learning, scholarship
Ilmu’t-Tajwid	‘Ilmu’t-Tajwíd	al-‘Ilmu’t-Tajwíd or ‘Ilmu’l-Qira’ah—the science of reading the Qur’an correctly.
Iltibas	Iltibás	confusion, tangle, intricacy, obscurity, ambiguity, dubiousness, doubt. Also veiled or disguised.
Ilya	Ílyá	Elia is a name which may be a variant of the names Elias, Elijah, Eli or Eliahu
Ilyas, Alyas (Alyaz)	Ilyás, Alyás	Hebrew לֵיזֶר, Eliahu or Eliyahu, “One whose God is the Lord”; English Elijah (alternative spelling: Elyas, Ilias, Eliasor, Elias, Eliahu, Elyahu, Eliyahu)
Ilzam	Ilzám	coercion, compulsion
Ilzami	Ilzámí	forced, compulsory, obligatory, required. As a philosophical term, “necessary” may give a clearer meaning of the word.
Imad, Amad	‘Imád, pl. ‘Amad	support, prop, stay (also figuratively); bracket, buttress, post, pole, pillar. Mír ‘Imád famous calligrapher.
Imadi’d-Dawlih	‘Imádi’d-Dawlih	“the Mainstay of the State”
Imadu’d-Din	Imádu’d-Dín	pillar of the Faith
Imam, A’imma	Imám, pl. A’imma[h or t]	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 (<i>Pen of Glory</i> , p. 27). Imáma[h or t] (English imamah), function or office of the prayer leader; imamate; leading position; precedence.
Imama	Imáma[h or t]	function or office of the prayer leader; imamate; leading position; precedence
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>Shi’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 Tíhrán. 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>Khurshid</u>	structure of the sun or sun room. Name of private house in Iṣfahán of the Mu’tamidu’d-Dawlih (Manúchíhr <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 Ḥudúth (<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>Khán</u> um 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 Tálib
Imru' al-Qays (Imru'u'l-Qays)	Imrú' al-Qays ibn Hujr 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 Inayatu'llah	'Inab (coll.; n. 'Inabun), pl. A'náb 'Ináyatu'lláh	grape(s). Not 'Anab as in PUP 248. (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 Hájí Mullá Ismá'íl (martyred at <u>Shaykh</u> Tabarsí)
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	Infisál	separation; disengagement, dissociation, withdrawal; secession; interruption
Infitar	Infiṭár	being split, cleft, riven
Inhitat	Inḥitát	decline, fall, decay, decadence; inferiority
Inja	Ínjá	Pers. this place; here
Injil, Anajil	Injíl, pl. Anájíl	(Gk. Evangel) gospel (of Jesus). The word injíl occurs twelve times in the Qur'án (Gospel (good + news) in English) and refers to the book given to Jesus by God. It is thought to be the authentic, lost original gospel that Jesus preached. Injíl in the Qur'án has no plural implications or be indicative of the New Testament Gospels. Anájíl can in some circumstances be understood as the four canonical gospels.
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 al-Kamil, Insan-i-Kamil	al-Insán al-Kámil, Pers. Insán-i-Kámil	perfect human being. Súfí terminology that Bahá'u'lláh used to describe <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'í and Sayyid Kázim ar-Raṣṭfí (as well as other harbingers of new religions)
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
Insaniya	Insáníya[h or t]	humanity, humaneness; politeness, civility; mankind, the human race
Insha'	Inshá'	(from 'in <u>shá'a</u>) 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 <u>shá'a</u> 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 <u>Shaqqa</u>) 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 Nafad), 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”.
Intiqal	Intiqál	change of locality; locomotion; change of residence, move, remove, removal; translocation, relocation; transfer; conveyance, transportation, transport; transition (from — to); transmission; communication, infection; transit, passage (of the sun through the zodiac); demise, death; transmigration
Intishar	Intishár	spreading, spreading abroad, spread, diffusion, diffusiveness, divulging, propagating; propagation, circulation; dispersion; publishing. e.g. Kitáb Furúshiy-i-Intishár (Furughi Publishing House)
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	Íqán	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 Ashtiyání (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. Aqálím	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.
Iqtidar, Iqtidarát	Iqtidár, fem. pl. Iqtidárát	might, power, strength, potency; ability, capability, faculty, capacity, efficiency, aptitude. <i>Iqtidárát wa chand lawḥ-i-digár ḥadrat-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 (Iradij, 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 dhát 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>Bághi</u> 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 Bárfurúsh. 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 Irani, Iranun Iranzad Iraq al-‘Ajam	Írándukht Írání, pl. Íránún Íránzád ‘Iráq al-‘Ajam, ‘Iráq-i-‘Ajam	Írán + dukht Iranian, Persian;—(pl.) a Persian, an Iranian Pers. son of Iran Persian ‘Iráq. ‘Iráq between the 11th to 19th centuries consisted of two neighbouring regions: Arabic Iraq (‘Iráq al-‘Arab) and Persian Iraq (‘Iráq 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 Iraq al-A‘zam	‘Iráq al-‘Arab, ‘Iráq-i-‘Arab ‘Iráq al-A‘zam, ‘Iráq-i-A‘zam	Arabic ‘Iráq. See ‘Iráq al-‘Ajam. historical region (Media or Máḍ) of western Iran, once incorrectly known as Persian ‘Iráq (‘Iráq-i-‘Ajamí). It consisted roughly of a triangle formed by the ancient cities of Ecbatana (believed near Hamadan), Rhagae (southern Ṭihrán) and Aspadana (Iṣfahán).
Iraq Iraqan (Iraqain, Iraqayn)	al-‘Iráq al-‘Iráqán, Pers. al-‘Iráqayn	Iraq cities of Baṣra and Kúfa. Shaykhu’l-‘Iráqayn (Mujtahid <u>Shaykh</u> ‘Abdu’l-Ḥusayn-i-Ṭihrání) opposed Bahá’u’lláh when He was in Iraq.
Iraqi, Iraqun Irbil Irfan	‘Iráqí, pl. ‘Iráqún Irbíl ‘Irfán	Iraqi, Iraqian;—pl. an Iraqi (Erbil) capital of ‘Iráqí Kurdistán 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	Irháṣ, pl. Irháṣát	“laying a foundation”; term used for any miracle performed by a prophet before his assumption of the prophetic office.
Iriwan, Iravan	Iriván, Iraván	(Azerbaijani) Yerevan, Erivan or Erevan (40.166688, 44.510875), capital of Armenia, west of Lake Sevan
Irsal (Arsal)	Irsál	sending, forwarding, shipping, dispatch. “We do indeed testify that through Him [Muḥammad] messengership and prophethood (ar-risála wa’n-nubuwwa) were sealed up. Whomsoever after Him [Muḥammad] makes claim to such an elevated station is indeed in manifest error The carpet of prophethood (bisát an-nubuwwa) has been rolled up and there has appeared the one [Bahá’u’lláh] who sent them out (irsál) in manifest sovereignty”, “Lawḥ <u>Khátam</u> an-nabbiyín”, Bahá’u’lláh (He is stating “We sent (Arsalná) Them”). See Rasúl (versus Nabí).
Irshad al-‘Awamm, Irshadu’l-‘Avam	Irshád al-‘Awámm, Pers. Irshádu’l-‘Avám	“Guidance unto the ignorant” by Hájí Muḥammad-Karím <u>Khán</u>
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
Irtida’ (Irtiza’) Irtidad	Irtidá’ Irtidád	approving, consenting, accepting, being contented 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.
Irtiqa'	Irtiqá'	climbing, mounting; ascension; ascent; progress, rise, progressive development; "evolution"
Isa	ʿÍsá	Jesus. See Yasú'
Isam, A'sima, 'Usum	ʿIṣám, fem. ʿIṣámí, pl. A'ṣima, 'Uṣum	("Essam") strap, thong. Also safeguard. Male given name and surname. Derived from 'Iṣma.
Isawi	ʿÍsawí	Christian
Isfahan	Iṣfahán	Pers. city 340 km south of Tíhrán (sometimes given as Iṣfáhán, Ispáhán and Šifáhán). Called the land of Šád by the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh. Described as Iṣfahán niṣf-i-jáhán ást, "Isfahan is half (of) the world".
Isfahani	Iṣfahání	of or from Iṣfahán. Hájí Mírzá Haydar 'Alíy-i-Iṣfahání (b. Iṣfahán, 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 Bihjatu's-Šudúr (<i>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, Sepandiyár, Sepandiyar, Esfandiyar, Isfandiar, Isfandiyar or Esfandiar. Legendary Iranian hero. ("Created holy and pure") Name of loyal servant of Bahá.
Isfiya	ʿIsfiya	is a Druze-majority town (Isfiya, also known as Usfiya; 32.720721, 35.058904) 8 km SE of Haifa. '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 Šúfí usage) by which Bahá'u'lláh was known: "When the followers of the Báb gathered under special circumstances at Badašht, 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'	ʿÍshá'	evening; (feminine) evening prayer (Islamic Law)
Ishan, Ishanan	Íshán, pl. Íshánán	Pers. they (rational beings)
Ishaq	Iṣhāq	Isaac; becoming threadbare; shrinking after milking (the teats); drying up. Muḥammad ibn Iṣhāq ibn Yasár ibn Kḥiyár; according to some sources, ibn Kḥabbár, or Kúmán, or Kútán, or simply ibn Iṣhāq ("the son of Isaac") (d. 767) was an Arab Muslim historian and hagiographer. Abú al-Faraj Muḥammad ibn Iṣhāq an-Nadím; ibn Abí Ya'qúb Iṣhāq ibn Muḥammad ibn Iṣhāq al-Warráq and erroneously known as ibn an-Nadím (ca. 932–995 or 998). Iṣhāq an-Nadím was a 10th-century Arab Muslim bibliographer of Baghdad who compiled the bibliographic encyclopaedia <i>Kitáb al-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".
Ishara, Isharat	Iṣhára[h or t], pl. Iṣhárát	sign, motion, nod, wink, wave; gesture; signal; indication; allusion, hint, intimation; symbolic

Ishq, 'Ishiq	' <u>Ishq</u> , fem. ' <u>Ishqa</u> [h or t]	expression; (silent) reminder; advice, counsel, suggestion; instruction, order, command
Ishqabad ('Ishq-Abad)	' <u>Ishqábád</u>	love, ardour of love, passion. e.g. ' <u>Ishqábád</u> is also known as ' <u>Ishq</u> . Pers. "City of Love". Now Ashgabat (Turkmen: Aşgabat; Ashkhabad "city of tears" before 1991), is the capital and largest city (37.954001, 58.374044) of Turkmenistan. The first Bahá'í Mashriqu'l-Adhkár was completed in 1908 (possibly 37.944962, 58.384192), it was totally expropriated by the Soviet authorities in 1938, damaged beyond repair by an earthquake that devastated the city in 1948, and demolished in 1963.
Ishqi	' <u>Ishqí</u>	belonging to love
Ishqiy-i-Qarn-i-Bistum	' <u>Ishqíy</u> -i-Qarn-i-Bístum	"'Ishqí 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>Ishráq</u> , fem. <u>Ishráqa</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Ishráqát</u>	radiance; radiation, irradiation, emanation; illumination; Pers. rising (the sun); sunrise, morning; splendour, lustre, beauty. Tablet of <u>Ishráqát</u> (Splendours) by Bahá'u'lláh published in <i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , pp. 99–134. <u>Ishráq</u> <u>Khávarí</u> 'Abdu'l-Ḥamíd.
Ishraqi Namaz	<u>Ishráqí</u> Namáz	Pers. morning prayer
Ishraqi, Ishraqiyun	<u>Ishráqí</u> , pl. <u>Ishráqiyún</u>	(Pers. with Ar. influence) of or pertaining to sunrise; eastern, oriental; having the splendour of the East
Ishraqiya (Ishraqiyyih), Ishraqiyun	<u>Ishráqíya</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Ishráqiyún</u>	(Iṣfahání Pers. <u>Ishráqiyih</u>) a Persian mystical order, the Iranian school of Illuminism, which is an important school in Islamic philosophy. Founded by <u>Shaháb</u> ad-Dín Yaḥyá ibn Ḥabash Suhrawardí (" <u>Shaykh</u> al-' <u>Ishráq</u> ") (c. 1155–1191), a Persian theologian and philosopher. The "light" in his <i>Philosophy of Illumination</i> is the source of knowledge. al-' <u>Ishráqiyún</u> the Illuminists, adherents of Illuminism.
Ishraqu'llah	<u>Ishraqu'lláh</u>	"light or radiance of God"
Ishrun, Bist	' <u>Ishrún</u> , Pers. Bíst	twenty
Ishti'al	<u>Ishṭi'ál</u>	ignition, inflammation, combustion, burning. Name/pen name <u>Ishṭi'ál</u> ("aflame" or "blazing fire")
Ishtihard (Eshtehard)	<u>Ishṭihárd</u>	ibn-i-Kalantár given to Ali-Kuli Khan by 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Iskaf (Uskaf), Iskafi	Iskáf and Iskáfí, pl. Asákifa	a village (35.721649, 50.368472) 69 km SE of Qazvín and 54 km SW of Karaj
Iskandar, Askandar	Iskandar, Askandar	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'.
Iskandariya	al-Iskandaríya	Greek (iskandarús, garlic) Alexander, said to be the son of Dárá (Darius, the last king of the Kayanian dynasty), who married Náhíd, daughter of Fílqús (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.
Iskandaruna	Iskandarúna[h or t]	Alexandria, Egypt (sixteen cities of this name are ascribed to Alexander)
Iski-Shahr, Kuhn-shahr	Iskí- <u>Shahr</u> , Kuhn- <u>Shahr</u>	Turkish city of İskenderun (36.584676, 36.174635) on the Turkish coast north of Syria. Original settlement in the area named Alexandretta ("Little Alexandria") by Alexandria the Great in 333 BCE.
Islah, Islahat	Isláh, pl. Isláhát	Turkish eski şehir or eski+ <u>shahr</u> , "old town". Iskí- <u>Shahr</u> is the name given for "old <u>Chihríq</u> ", one hour distant from Qal'ah <u>Chihríq</u> , where visitors had to stay. (<i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , pp. 302–3) There is a record of a village in the area called Kuhn- <u>Shahr</u> ("Old town"), formerly Zarehavan (also the name of an Amenian canton in ancient Amenia).
		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

Islam	Islám	making. “he who is the possessor of armaments (iṣláhát) arose to redress the wrongs [asliḥa]” play on words in a Tablet of Bahá’u’lláh. 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 essence of religion is none other than submission unto This Remembrance [the Báb].” Root is as-Silm rather than as-Salima or as-Salám. Pers. & Urdu “city of Islam”, capital city of Pakistan
Islamabad Islami	Islámábád (Islám Ábád) Islámí	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	Islámíya[h or t]	the idea of Islam, Islamism; status or capacity of a Muslim
Islamshahr (Eslamshahr, Islam-Shahr) Ism al-A’zam, Ism-i-A’zam	Islámshahr al-Ism al-A’zam, Pers. Ism-i-A’zam	city on SW side of Tíhrán 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 Ism Alláh al-A’zam Ism, Asma, Asamin Isma (Asmat, Esmat), ‘Isam	al-Ism al-Abhá, al-Ismu’l-Abhá Ism Alláh al-A’zam Ism, pl. Asmá’, Asámin ‘Išma[h or t], pl. ‘Išam	“the most beautiful name” or “the most splendid name” The Greatest Name of God name; appellation; reputation, standing, prestige hindering, hindrance, prevention, obviation; preservation, guarding, defending, safeguarding; keeping back (from sin or danger); a defence, guard; protection; chastity, purity, modesty, virtuousness; impeccant, sinlessness; a necklace, collar, belt;—pl. collars, necklaces; protections, safeguards. 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 Isma as-sifatiya	al-‘Išma adh-Dhátíyya al-‘Išma aš-Šifátíya	Essential infallibility conferred infallibility (bestowed rather than innate). Immunity from error and infallibility of judgement—not freedom from sin, sinlessness or immaculateness.
Isma’il	Ismá’íl	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’ili, Isma’iliyyun Isma’il-i-Kashani Isma’il-i-Kashi Isma’iliya, Isma’iliyya, Isma’iliyyun	al-Ismá’ílí, pl. al-Ismá’íliyyún Ismá’íl-i-Kašhání Ismá’íl-i-Káshí Ismá’íliya[h or t], pl. Ismá’íliyyún	disciple, follower, Ismaelite; descendant of Ismá’íl
Isma’il-i-Zavari’i Ismat Khanum	Ismá’íl-i-Zavari’í ‘Išmat Khánum	Pers. Ismá’íliyya[h or t] (“Ismá’íliyyih”) Isma’ilism—branch of Shí’a Islam that followed the Imam succession through the eldest son (he died before his father) of Ja’far aš-Šádiq. A Shí’a 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 Shí’a. 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.
Ismatu’l-Kubra, Ismat-i-Kubra	al-‘Išmatu’l-Kubrā, Pers. ‘Išmat-i-Kubrā	‘Išmat Khánum Tíhrání, Bahá’í, journalist, feminist, known as Tá’irih (“Bird”) “the Great or Most Great Infallibility” of the Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God, doctrine enunciated by Bahá’u’lláh
Ismu’l-Azal Ismu’llah Ismu’llahi’l-A’zam Ismu’llahi’l-Akhar	Ismu’l-Azal Ismu’lláh Ismu’lláhi’l-A’zam Ismu’lláhi’l-Ákhar	Name of Eternity (Mírzá Yaḥyá) “Name of God” Name of God, Greatest “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-Aşdaq	"The Name of God, the Most Truthful", name given to Mullá Şádiq-i-Khurásání (formerly known as Muqaddas).
Ismu'llahi'l-Fatíq	Ismu'lláhi'l-Fatíq	"In the Name of God, the Eloquent"
Ismu'llahi'l-Jamal	Ismu'lláhi'l-Jamál	"The Name of God, Jamál". Name given to Siyyid-i-Mihdí-i-Dahají by Bahá'u'lláh.
Ismu'llahi'l-Javad	Ismu'lláhi'l-Javád	"The Name of God, the All-Bountiful". Title given to Muhammad Javád-i-Qazvíní by Bahá'u'lláh.
Ismu'llahi'l-Jud	Ismu'lláhi'l-Júd	"The Name of God, the Bounteous" (name given to Muhammad 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	Ismu'lláhi'l-Munib	"The Name of God, the Patron"
Isnad, Asanid	Isnád, pl. Asáníd	ascription (of an Islamic tradition), the (uninterrupted) chain of authorities on which a tradition is based
Ispahan	Ispáhán	Middle Persian. Arabicized modern form is Işfahán
Isr, Asar	Işr, pl. Áşár	covenant, compact, contract; load, encumbrance, burden; sin;—pl. bonds, ties
Isra'	Isrá'	acceleration, speed-up; hurry
Isra'	Isrá'	nocturnal journey; al-Isrá' ("the night journey") of Muhammad to al-Aqsá [understood to be Jerusalem]
Isra'il	Isrá'íl	From the Hebrew word יִשְׂרָאֵל (Yisra'el), commonly rendered as "Israel" in English, has meanings beyond just the name of the modern country or the ancient kingdom. In the Bible, יִשְׂרָאֵל is the name given to the patriarch Jacob after he wrestles with an angel. The name is traditionally interpreted as "God contends", "one who struggles with God", "one who prevails with God", or "prince with God". The name thus carries the sense of striving, wrestling, or prevailing in relation to God, and can be understood as "he who struggles with God" or "God prevails". Banú Isrá'íl—the Israelites; Dawlat Isrá'íliya[h or t] the State of Israel.
Isra'ili, Isra'iliya, Isra'iliyya, Isra'iliyyat	Isrá'ílí, fem. Isrá'íliya[h or t]	(or Isrá'íliyya[h or t], fem. pl. Isrá'íliyát or Isrá'íliyyát) Israelitish (Jewishness); Israelite; Israeli (adjective, of or relating to the Israelites; Hebrew) and noun. Uncommon English usage since the 1910s: Israelite, Israelitic. Plural refers to narratives, stories, and traditions of Jewish origin that have been incorporated into Islamic literature, particularly in Qur'anic exegesis (tafsír) and hadíth. The definition and understanding of Isrá'íliyyát have evolved significantly over time.
Israfil	Isráfíl	"the burning one" (Israfel) seraph. The angel whose function is to sound the trumpet (ram's horn) on the Day of Judgement. See 'Isrá'íl.
Istahbanat (Estahbanat), Istahban	Iştabbánát, Pers. Istahbán	Istahbán (pre-1970 name was Iştabbánát, "Iştabbánát"), 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	Istanbúlí	of Istanbul
Isti'ara	Isti'ára[h]	borrowing; metaphor
Istidlal	Istidlál	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. Işfahání 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	Istijlál	majesty
Istikhlaf	Istikh ^h láf	appoint someone to be successor. In the Qur'anic context, appointing a trustee or vicegerent, or "Law of Succession of Prophets".
Istikhraj	Istikh ^h ráj	taking out, moving out, pulling out, removal; withdrawing; extraction, derivation, gaining (of

Istilah, Istilahat	Iṣṭilāḥ, pl. Iṣṭilāḥāt	industrial products, etc.), mining, recovery (of mineral resources); preparation of an extract; excerpting, copying; deduction, inference; solution (of a problem). <i>Istikhrāj</i> az <i>Mufāwāḍāt ‘Abdu’l-Bahá</i> (“Extracts from Talks by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá”).
Istilahī Istintaq (Istintak) Istiqama	Iṣṭilāḥī Istinṭāq Istiqāma[t]	being reconciled; phraseology, phrase, idiom; technical term, terminology; cant, slang.—pl. forms of speech; idioms; technicalities.
Istiqbal, Istiqbalat	Istiqbāl, pl. Istiqbālāt	technical, conventional
Istiqlal Itabaki-A’zam	Istiqlāl Īṭabakī-A’zam	examination, interrogation, hearing; questioning
Itabaki-Chupan	Īṭabakī- <u>Ch</u> úpán	straightness; sincerity, uprightness, rectitude, integrity, probity, honesty; rightness, soundness, correctness. Lawḥ Istiqāmat, “Tablet of Constancy”, by Bahá’u’lláh.
Ithbat	Iṭḥbāt	reception; opposition (astron.); full moon (as an astronomical aspect); the future
Ithna ‘Ashara, Ithnata ‘Ashrata Ithna-‘Ashariya, Ithna-‘Ashariyya	Iṭḥná ‘Ashara Iṭḥná-‘Ashariyya[h or t]	independence
Ithnan, Ithnatan Itmam	Iṭḥnán, fem. Iṭḥnatán, dual Iṭḥnayn Itmám	“the greatest tutor”. Probably should be Atábak-i-A’zam
Itmam-i-Ni’mat Itmi’nán (Itminan)	Itmám-i-Ni’mat Īṭmi’nán	probably should be Atábak-i- <u>Ch</u> úpán (<i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 421)
Itmi’nán-i-Qalb (Itminan-i-Qalb) Itqan	Īṭmi’nán-i-Qalb Itqán	establishment; assertion; confirmation; affirmation, attestation; demonstration; proof, evidence; registration, entering, listing, recording; documentation, authentication, verification
Itr, ‘Utur, ‘Uturat	‘Īṭr, pl. ‘Uṭúr, ‘Uṭúráṭ	(fem. Iṭḥnatá ‘Ashrata[h or t]) twelve
Itra, ‘Itrat	‘Ītra[t]	(or Iṭḥná-‘Ashariyya[h or t]) “twelver”. The followers of the twelve Imams, the Twelvers, or the Twelver <u>Sh</u> í’í Muslims (also known as Imámíyya[h or t] or Imámíyya[h or t]—the Imamites). It is the largest branch of <u>Sh</u> í’a Islām that believes 12 Imams (A’imma) succeeded Muḥammad.
Itri, ‘Atri Ittaqa, Ittaqu’lláh	‘Īṭrí (Pers. ‘Aṭrí) Ittaqá, Ittaqu’lláh	two
Ittiḥad	Ittiḥád	completion; perfection; termination, conclusion; consummation, execution, fulfilment, realization, effectuation, accomplishment
Ittiḥadi, Ittiḥadiyyih Ittila’, Ittila’a, Ittila’at	Ittiḥádí, Pers. also Ittiḥádiyyih Īṭṭilá’, fem. Ittila’a[h or t], pl. Īṭṭilá’át	completion of favour
Iwil, Ivil	Íwil, Ívil	calm, repose, serenity, peace, peacefulness, tranquillity; reassurance, peace of mind, composure, calmness, equanimity; trust, confidence

Iyala (Iyalih), Iyalat	Iyála[h or t], pl. Iyálát	province; regency; governing, administering; government, dominion
Izadi	Ízadí	Pers. God; an angel
Izar, Uzur	Izár m. and f., pl. Uzur	loincloth; wrap, shawl; wrapper, covering, cover
Izdiwaj (Izdivaj)	Izdiwáj	Pers. marrying; marriage, wedding
Izhaq (Azhaq)	Izháq	destroying, crushing
Izhar	Izhár	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	‘Izrá’íl	Azrael, the angel of death
Izz, ‘Izza	‘Izz, fem. ‘Izza[h or t]	might, power, standing, weight; strength, force; honour, glory, high rank, fame, celebrity, renown; pride (Ezzat Zahrai)
Izzatu'llah Zahra'i	‘Izzatu'lláh Zahrá'í	Might or Power of God
Izzatu'llah	‘Izzatu'lláh	mighty, strong. ‘Izziya <u>Kh</u> ánum. See Kul <u>th</u> úm.
Izziya	‘Izziya[h or t]	“glory of the state”
Izzu'd-Dawla (‘Izzu'd-Dawlih)	‘Izzu'd-Dawla (‘Izzu'd-Dawlih)	
J		
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	Ja'far aṣ-Ṣádiq, Pers. Ja'far-i-Ṣádiq	the sixth Imám
Ja'far	Ja'far	little river, creek (Djaffar). Abu'l-'Abbás Aḥmad ibn Ja'far (c. 842–892, r. 870–892), better known by his 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-Ḥúríb). See Jabal al-Maqlá, Túr as-Síná, and Túr.
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 <u>G</u> hár Ḥirá' (the Cave of Hira). See Ḥirá'.
Jabal ash-Shadid, Jabal-i-Shadid	Jabal aṣh-Ṣhadíd, Pers. Jabal-i-Ṣhadíd	“the Grievous Mountain”—fortress of <u>Ch</u> ihríq
Jabal Mar Ilyas	Jabal Már Ilyás	Mount Saint Elijah, Arabic name for Mt. Carmel
Jabal Qaf, Kuh-Qaf (Kaf-Qaf)	Jabal Qáf, Pers. Kúh-Qáf	Mount Qaf (Koh-Qaf, Kuh-i-Qaf, 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

Jabal Sahyun (Jabal Sahioun)	Jabal Šahyún	name of the Caucasus mountains is said to have ultimately come from Kapkof or Kafkaz, corrupted variants of Gapkuh. 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 Jabalaq wa Jabalas, Jabulqa wa Jabulsa	Jabal, pl. Jibál, Ajbál Jábalaq wa Jábalaş	mountain; mountains, mountain range (Pers. Jábulqá wa Jábulsá, the west and the east) twin mythical cities (in <i>Šhí'í ḥadīth</i>), 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; dominion; heaven; a degree in mystical life. <i>'álami jabarút</i> , "the highest heaven", "the All-highest Dominion" or "the Empyrean Heaven"—realm of being. See Háhút, Láhút and Násút.
Jabaruti, Jabarutiya Jabban Jabbani Jabbar, Jabbarun, Jababir, Jababira	Jabarútí, fem. Jabarútíya[h or t] Jabbán Jabbání Jabbár, pl. Jabbárún, Jabábir, Jabábira	mighty; heavenly, celestial cheese merchant Siyyid Jabbání 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 Jabri, Jabariyan Jabríya and Mujabbira	Jabra'íl (Jibra'íl), Jibríl Jabrí, pl. Jabariyán Jabríya[h] and Mujabbira[h or t]	Gabriel algebraic; compulsory, forced. See Jabarí. "believers in forceful fate", an early Islamic philosophical school that believes man has no free-will and are controlled by predestination. Mujabbira forced. See Qadaríya.
Jacobite (adj.; Chr.)Ya'qub-i-Muttaḥidih Jadal	Ya'qúb-i-Muttaḥidih Jadal	Ya'qúb-i-Muttaḥidih, Mírzá quarrel, argument; debate, dispute, discussion, controversy
Jadhb (Jazb)	Jadhb	attraction; gravitation; appeal, lure, enticement, captivity
Jadhba (Jazba), Jadhbat (Jazbat) Jadhbātu'llah (Jazbatu'llah) Jadhdhab Jadhib, Jadhíba, Jawadhib	Jadhbba (Jazba), pl. Jadhbát (Jazbat) Jadhbātu'lláh (Jazbātu'lláh) Jadhdháb Jádhib, fem. Jádhiba[h or t]	Pers. passion, rage, fury; strong desire, craving for Pers. rages of God attractive; magnetic; suction; winning; charming (fem. pl. jawádhib) attractive; magnetic (figuratively); winning, fetching, engaging; charming, enticing, captivating, gripping
Jadhibiya, Jadhbiyyih	Jádhibíya[h or t]	gravitation; attraction; attractiveness; charm; fascination; magnetism (figuratively); lure, enticement. Işfahání Persian Jadhbiyyih.
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 Jaffa, Jafaf, Jufuf Jafr	Jadídu'lláh Jaffa, Jafáf, Jufúf Jafr	"New one of God" Jadídu'lláh <i>Aşhraf</i> to dry, become dry; to dry out 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. The above is a narrow, technical definition focusing on the term's later association with occult sciences and the practice of divination. In Shi'ite tradition, especially in connection with the Mahdí-Qá'im, al-Jafr refers to: 1. A legendary corpus or book allegedly entrusted to the Imams, containing esoteric knowledge, secrets of the unseen, and future events. 2. It is often described as a physical object (sometimes a skin or container) holding the hidden knowledge of the Prophet and the Imams far beyond mere "divination" or "fortunetelling." 3. The Mahdí-Qá'im is expected to reveal or act according to the knowledge contained in al-Jafr, which is seen as a source of divine wisdom, legal rulings, and eschatological secrets.
Jafr	Jafr	Pers. doe-skin parchment for writing; the art of divining from certain characters written by 'Alí upon a camel's skin, which contains all events, past, present, and future; according to others, the art of making amulets or charms, said to originate with the Imám Ja'far Šádiq
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) Jahangir	Jahán (Jihán) Jahángír	Pers. the world; an age; worldly possessions Pers. "conqueror of the world" Núrí'd-Dín Muḥammad Salím (Mughul Emperor)
Jahansuz Jahil, Jahala, Juhhal, Juhala	Jahánsúz Jáhil, pl. Jahala, Juhhal, Juhhál, Juhalá'	Pers. Jahán + súz "the burning of the world" not knowing (something, how to do something); ignorant, uneducated, illiterate; foolish; fool
Jahiliya, Jahiliyyih	Jáhilíya[h or t], Pers. Jáhilíyyih	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	Jáḥiẓ	one who has prominent eyes. Abú 'Uthmán 'Amr ibn Baḥr al-Kinání al-Bašrí, commonly known as al-Jáḥiẓ (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.
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 (28.517094, 53.574092) and county 155 km SE of Shíráz.
Jahsha, Jihash, Jihshan, Ajhash, Juhush	Jahṣh, fem. Jahṣha	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'idíy-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 Jalal Khadih	Jalál ad-Dawla, Pers. Jalálu'd-Dawlih Jalál Kháḍih	a title, "the glory of the state" Jalál Kházeh (1897–1990) was a Hand of the Cause of God
Jalal Jalal Jalali	Jalal Jalál Jalálí	important, significant, momentous, weighty loftiness, sublimity, augustness; splendour, glory 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 Buḵhárí (called Mawláná (“our Master”), is the greatest of all Persian Súfí poets, and founder of the Mawlawí “whirling” dervish order)
Jalalu’d-Din Rumi	Jalálu’d-Dín Rúmí	(or Jaláli’d-Dín or Jalála’d-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-Sultán) in 1891. As a result, Baha’u’llah referred to him as the tyrant of the land of Yá (Yazd).
Jalalu’d-Din Jalálu’d-Dín-Dawla, Jalálu’d-Dín-Dawlih	Jalálu’d-Dín Jalálu’d-Dín-Dawla	clear, plain, evident, patent, manifest, obvious, conspicuous; shining, polished. Loudly and publicly, as in prayers, etc.
Jali, Jaliy	Jalí, Jálí, Jalíy	great, important, significant, weighty, momentous; lofty, exalted, sublime; revered, honourable, venerable; glorious, splendid
Jalil, Ajilla’, Ajilla, Jala’il	Jalíl, Ajillá’, Ajilla, Jalá’il	
Jalil-i-Khu’i Jalil-i-Tabrizi Jalinus, Ghalinua, Isqinus	Jalíl-i-Khu’í Jalíl-i-Tabrizí Jálínús	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, Ḡhálínús or Isqilínús.
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
Jalut Jalwa, Jilwa	Jálút Jalwa[t], Jilwa[t]	Goliah 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 Jam’, Jumu’	Jám, pl. Jámát Jam’, pl. Jumú’	cup; drinking vessel; bowl 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’iya, Jam’iyat	Jam’í Jam’iya[t], pl. Jam’iyát	a total, assembly, a many. club, association, society; corporation, organization; assembly, community
Jam’iyah al-’Ilmiyyah wa al-Adabiyyah	al-Jam’iyah al-’Ilmiyyah wa al-Adabiyyah	“The Scientific and Literary Society” established in Cairo after the death of Mírzá Abu’l-Faḍl Gulpaygání, by some of his pupils, with the approval of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá. After some years, this society, under the leadership of Fá’iq (see Fá’iq entry), came into conflict with the Egyptian Bahá’í administration and Fá’iq was expelled.
Jam’iyat Jama’a, Jama’at	Jam’íya[h or t] Jamá’a[h or t], pl. Jamá’át	a collection; a collected state; composure, tranquillity group (of people); band, gang, party, troop; 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) Jamal Jamal, Jimal	Jamál Afandí (Effendi) Jamál Jamal, pl. Jimál, Ajmál	name given to Sulaymán Khán-i-Tunukábání beauty camel. Qur’án 7:40 expresses an impossibility (“a camel passing through a needle’s eye”), and it is

Jamal-Abha	Jamál-Abhá	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.
Jamali	Jamálí	Abhá Beauty, a title of Bahá’u’lláh
Jamali’d-Din	Jamálí’d-Dín	(Ar. influence) amiable, lovable
Jamal-i-Burujirdi	Jamál-i-Burújirdí	Beauty of the Faith
Jamal-i-Mubarak	Jamál-i-Mubárak	“The Blessed Beauty”. Title used by some Bahá’ís for Bahá’u’lláh.
Jamal-i-Qidam	Jamál-i-Qidam	The Ancient Beauty. A title of Bahá’u’lláh.
Jamalu’d-Din-i-Afghani	Jamálu’d-Dín-i-Afghání	of or from Jám (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 <u>Dashtí</u> , 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 súfí 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. Masjíd jamí’ 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 jamí’) 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’iya	Jámí’íya[h or t]	universality, generality
Jamil, Jamila, Jamilih	Jamíl, fem. Jamíla[h], Pers. Jamílih	beautiful, graceful, lovely, comely, pretty, handsome; friendly act, favour, service, good turn; courtesy
Jammal, Jammalun	Jammál, pl. Jammálún	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-Wusṭá (middle) and Jamrat aṣ-Ṣughra (west, smallest). See ramy and Aṣghar.
Jamshid	Jamshíd	(“Djemshedd”) mythical King in Iranian traditions and culture. A compound of Jam and shíd formed by changes to the original Avestran names.
Jamshid-i-Gurji	Jamshíd-i-Gurjí	(MF)
Jan Aqa Big	Ján Áqá Big	known as a Kaj Kuláh
Jan	Ján	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. Janabe is from “Janáb-i-”.
Janami	Jánamí	you are my life and soul; you are close to me
Jandal, Janadil	Jandal, pl. Janádíl	stone. Dúmat al-Jandal (“Dúmáh of the Stone”, 29.8110412, 39.875476), also known as al-Jawf (“depression”, i.e. the Wádfí Sirḥán), is an ancient city of

Jandaq	Jandaq	ruins and town in north western Saudi Arabia. It is located 37 km SW of the city of Sakáká. Dúmāh (Aramaic “silence”) was the sixth son (of 12) of Ishmael. August 626 Muḥammad led an expedition to Dúmat al-Jandal.
Jang	Jang	city 230 km north of Yazd and 178 km NE of Ná’ín, Iran
Jang	Jang	Pers. war, battle, combat, engagement, fight, skirmish, rencounter; brawling, squabbling, litigating
Jangal	Jangal	Pers. war, battle, combat, engagement, fight, skirmish, rencounter; brawling, squabbling, litigating
Jangali	Jangalí	Pers. a wood, forest, thicket; a country overgrown with wood, reeds, or long grass; a jungle
Jani	Jání	Pers. wild, untilled, jungle-like. Insult referring to uncultured people (raised in jungles)
Jani, Junat	Jání, pl. Junát	Pers. soul; cordial, heartily loved, devoted. Title of a merchant of Kashán, Hájí Mírzá Jání, early historian of the Bábí Cause and a martyr.
Janib, Jawanib	Jánib, pl. Jawánib	one who gathers fruit; sinning, a sinner
		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	Ján-i-Khamsih	garden; paradise, heaven
Janna, Jannat (“Jinnat”), Jinan	Janna[h or t], pl. Jannát, Jinán	10,000 sq metres
Jarib	Jaríb	girl; slave girl; maid, servant; ship, vessel. Ḥadīth al-Járiyah
Jariya, Jariyat	Járiya[h], pl. Járiyát, Jawárin	a jar (earthenware or copper) water-vessel, ewer
Jarra (Jarrih), Jirar	Jarra [جرّار]	surgeon
Jarrah, Jarrahun	Jarráḥ, pl. Jarráḥún	body. Compare Jism
Jasad, Ajsad	Jasad, pl. Ajsád	rural district, Markazí Province, Iran
Jasb	Jásb	Pers. a feast, social entertainment; convivial meeting; a solemn feast
Jashn	Jashn	the Greatest Festival because ‘Abdu’l-Bahá was known as the Ghúsn-i-A’zám [the Greatest Branch]—Day of the Covenant
Jashn-i-A’zam	Jashn-i-A’zam	.ealthy, strong, powerful, good healthhBahá’u’lláh sent Hájí Jásim-i-Baghdádí to Sudan. Small city in southern Syria.
Jasim	Jásim	great, big, large; voluminous, bulky, huge; vast, immense; stout, corpulent; weighty, most significant, momentous, prodigious
Jasim, Jisam	Jasím, pl. Jisám	Pers. a spy; an emissary
Jasus	Jásús	fem., the kneeling or crouching one
Jathiya	Játhiya[h or t]	Muslim town nearly 50 km south of Haifa. Area is the source of strong atzmon or jatt stone used on the Bahá’í terraces.
Jatt (Jat)	Jatt	
Javad-i-Karbila’i	Javád-i-Karbilá’í	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-Bountiful). He later joined Mírzá Muḥammad ‘Alí in opposing ‘Abdu’l-Bahá.
Javad-i-Qazvini	Javád-i-Qazvíní	
Javad-i-Tabataba’i	Javád-i-Ṭabāṭabá’í	“Gems of Divine Mysteries” or “The Essence of Mysteries” by Bahá’u’lláh. See jawhar and sirr
Javahiru’l-Asrar	Javáhiru’l-Asrár	hungry, starved, famished
Jaw’an (Jau’an), Jaw’a’ (Jau’a), Jiya’	Jaw’án, fem. Jaw’á’, pl. Jiyá’	(pl. Ajwiba[h or t], fem. Jawabát) answer, reply;—pl. jawabát letter, message
Jawab (Javab), Ajwiba, Jawabat	Jawáb, fem. Jawába[h or t]	openhanded, liberal, generous, magnanimous;—pl. jiyád, ajyád, ajáwíd race horse, racer; charger
Jawad (Jaouad), Ajwad, Ajawid, Jud	Jawád, pl. Ajwád, Ajáwid, Ajawíd, Júd	“Gems of Divine Mysteries” (1268/1860–1861) in Arabic by Bahá’u’lláh. It addresses several theological and spiritual themes, particularly focusing on: rejection of Prophets, symbolic interpretation, and continuity of revelation. This text is often seen as a precursor to the Persian <i>Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , which elaborates on similar themes in greater depth.
Jawahir al-Asrar	Jawáhir al-Asrár	

Jawahiri	Jawáhirí	Pers. (Ar influence) a dealer in jewels, a jeweller
Jawan (Javan), Jawanan	Jawán, pl. Jawánán	Pers. young; young man, youth, lad
Jawanmardi	Jawánmardí	loosely translated as chivalry. See <i>lútfgarí</i> .
Jawhar (Jauhar), Jawahir, Jawwal	Jawhar, pl. Jawáhir, Jawwál	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	Jawhara[t], pl. Jawharát	jewel, gem
Jawhari (Jauhari)	Jawharí	substantial (opposite to accidental); intrinsic, essential, inherent; fundamental, main, chief, principal; material; jeweler
Jawhariya (Jauhariya, Jawhariyyah)	Jawharíya[h]	substantiality, essentiality
Jawid	Jáwid or Jáwíd	Pers. eternal; eternity
Jawidukht, Javidukht	Jáwidukht (Jáwid-ukht)	sister of Jáwid. Jáwidukht, wife of <i>Dhikru'lláh Khádím</i> (<i>Khádem</i>). See <i>ukht</i>
Jawsh (Jaush)	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 <i>Jayb</i>
Jawshan (Jaushan)	Jawshan	breast plate, steel plate or chain mail
Jawshan Kabir	Jawshan Kabír	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	Jaysh, pl. Juyush	army, troops, armed forces
Jaysh 'Aramram	Jaysh 'Aramram	a numerous, huge army. See <i>furúghí</i>
Jaz	Jaz	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 Mesopotamia 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-Khaḍrá'	(Pers. Jazíray-i-Khaḍrá') "The Verdant Isle" or "The Green Island", a reference by the Báb to the forests of Mázandarán Province (Quddús and Mullá Ḥusayn), and Bahá'u'lláh to the Riḍván Garden of Na'mayn near 'Akká.
Jazirat al-Bahr	Jazírat al-Baḥr	name given to Búshíhr by the Báb
Jazzar, Jazzarun	Jazzár, pl. Jazzárún	butcher
Ji'rana (Jarana)	Ji'rána[h]	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	sozery, 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 <i>Mujáhada</i>)
Jidda	Jidda[h]	newness, novelty; modernity; rebirth, renaissance.
Jiha, Jihat, Juhat	Jiha (Pers. Jihat, Juhat), pl. Jihát	Judda[h]—Jidda, seaport western Saudi Arabia.
Jihad	Jihád	side; direction; region, part, section, area; district, precinct, city quarter; agency, authority; administrative agency
		fight, battle, combat; jihad (English), holy war (against the infidels, as a religious duty); a crusade; endeavour, 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>kubrá</i> ; the greater warfare, and more important), war against one's own

Jihadi	Jihádí	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 Qitál.
Jihan	Jihán	fighting, military; one who fights against the infidels, a crusader
Jihat-i-Mahiyyati	Jihat-i-Máhíyyatí	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. Táhirih 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. A word Shoghi Effendi used to describe Aḥmad Sháh Qájár.
Jili	Jílí	“he is a light-weight”
Jillabiya (Jilabiya, Jellabiya, Gallabiya)	Jillábíya, pl. Jílábí	‘Abd al-Karím al-Jílí (1365–14224) was a Muslim Sufi saint and mystic who was born in what is now Iraq.
Jilwa	Jilwa	galabía 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-‘Azim	Jináb-i-‘Azím	Arabic letter (j)
Jinab-i-Amin	Jináb-i-Amín	
Jinab-i-Avarih	Jináb-i-Ávárih	(<i>Unfolding Destiny</i> , p. 13.)
Jinab-i-Fadil-i-Mazindarani	Jináb-i-Fáḍil-i-Mázindarán	(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-Aṣḍaq	
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-Táhirih	
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. Jinázát, Janá’iz	bier; funeral procession. Iṣfahání Pers. singular also jinázih.
Jinn (Djinn)	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, fem. Jinníya[h or t]	jinní, (demonic); jinni (demon); Jinníya (female demon)
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	Jism al-Kull	the universal substance
Jism, Jismayn, Ajsam, Jusum	Jism, dual Jismayn, pl. Ajsám, Jusúm	body (also [new meaning] of an automobile); substance, matter; mass; form, shape. Compare jasad

Jisr as-Sirat, Pul-i-Sirat	al-Jisr aş-Şirát, Pers. Pul-i-Şirát	The Bridge on the Path or the Bridge of Sirat. The hair-narrow bridge (symbolic) that every person must cross on the Yawm ad-Dín (“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 (<u>sh</u> awk) of as-Sa’dán (a thorny tree).
Jisr, Jisra, Ajsur, Jusur, Jusura	Jisr (Jasr), fem. Jisra[h or t]	(pl. Ajsur, Jusúr) bridge; dam, dike, embankment, levee;—pl. jusúra[h or t] beam, girder; axle, axletree.
Jiwar, Juwar	Jiwár, Juwár	Jisr ‘A’im floating or pontoon bridge. becoming a neighbour; neighbourhood; remaining constantly in the mosque (for prayer); receiving under protection, giving security from oppression. Jiwár (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	Jú’	hunger, starvation
Ju’an	Jú’án	be hungry
Jubayl (Jubail, J(e)beil)	Jubayl	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 Muḥammad, was originally from Kufá. He was a leading <u>Sh</u> í’a 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 Jubbih.
Jubbiy-i-Hizari’i	Jubbiy-i-Hizári’i	a type of overcoat
Jud	Júd	open-handedness, liberality, generosity, bounty
Judi	al-Júdí	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	Juhd	strain, exertion
Juhfa, Jihfa (Jehfa)	Juḥfa[h], Jiḥfa[h]	al-Juḥfah (22.700209, 39.145654) is a small settlement 4.5 km SSE of <u>G</u> hadír <u>K</u> hum and 13 km from the Red Sea. It is 16 km SE of Rábigh 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 (míqát, i.e. Míqát al-Juḥfah) for pilgrims before heading to Mecca. See <u>G</u> hadír <u>K</u> hum.
Juj (Jujih), Jawj (Jauj)	Júj, Jawj	Pers. a cock’s comb; a crest; a pennant, vane
Jujih Khanum	Jújih <u>K</u> hánum	The minuscule Leona Barnitz was called Jújih <u>K</u> hánum (Little Chick Lady) by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá
Juk	Júk	<i>Jug-Basisht</i> (Book of Juk), the Persian translation of the Sanskrit text <i>Yoga Vasistha</i> , also known as <i>Laghu-Yoga-Vāsiṣṭha</i> , is a Hindu philosophical text composed between the 10th and 14th centuries CE.
Julab	Juláb, Julláb	rose water
Julfa (Jolfa)	Julfá	“new” Julfá (since CE 1606) is an Armenian-populated area (one of the world’s largest) of Işfahán, located south of the Záyandí-Rúd. The people migrated from the Armenian city of Julfá in Azerbaijan.
Juljul, Jalajil	Juljul, pl. Jalájil	(little) bell, sleigh bell; cowbell; jingle
Jull, Gul	Jull, Pers. Gul	rose
Jullah, Julah	Julláh, Juláh	Pers. a weaver. Yulláh may be a variation.
Jum’a, Jum’ih, Juma’, Juma’at	Jum’a[h or t], pl. Juma’, Juma’át	(Pers. Jum’ih) week; Friday, gathering, “the gathering together of people”. See jam’
Jum’a-Bazar, Jum’ih-Bazar	Jum’a-Bázár	Pers. Friday Bazaar. The Friday market is a special market day in many towns and cities when the permanent traders are joined by many temporary traders. Işfahání Persian jum’ih-bázár. Arabic súq al-jum’a.
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

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-Ákhīr, “the last Jumádá”.
Jumada	Jumádá	dry. Name of the fifth and sixth months of the Muslim year.
Jumhur, Jamahir	Jumhúr, pl. Jamáhīr	multitude; crowd, throng; general public, public; a community; a republic; al-Jumhúr the masses, the people
Jumhuri (Jomhouri)	Jumhúrí	republican (adjective and noun). Jumhúrí <u>Khíyábán</u> (35.695643, 51.404859) or Islamic “Republic Avenue” in central Tíhrán. Prior to 1979 known as <u>Sháhí</u> Ave and earlier as <u>Sháh</u> St. The Russian Embassy is 0.25 km north of this avenue (since 1915).
Jumhuriya, Jumhuriyat	Jumhúriya, pl. Jumhúriyát	republic
Juml, Jumal, Jummal	Juml, Jumal	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)	Junayd	soldier or warrior
Junayn, Junayna, Junaynat	Junayn, fem. Junayna[h or t], pl. Junaynát	(“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 <u>Dhar</u> al-Ghifáirí was one of the greatest companions of Muḥammad and a companion of Imám ‘Alí
Jundub, Jundab, Janadib	Jundub, pl. Janádib	grasshopper
Junun	Junún	possession, obsession; mania, madness, insanity, dementia; foolishness, folly; frenzy, rage, fury; ecstasy, rapture. Pen name of Mírzá Faraju’lláh Faná’yán, see Faná’yán.
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, Jurja	Jurj, fem. Jurja[h or t]	Pers. wallets; saddlebags. Jurjí Zaydán
Jurjan	Jurján	Pers. See Gurgán.
Jurjani	Jurjání	of or from Jurján. ‘Alí ibn Muḥammad al-Jurjání (1339–1414) was a Persian encyclopedic writer, scientist, and traditionalist theologian.
Justan	Justan	Pers. to search, seek, inquire, ask for, examine, investigate; to heap up, accumulate; to find, acquire.
Juwayn, Juvayn	Juwayn, Pers. Juvayn	Joveyn, area about 50 km NNW of Sabzivár, Írán.
Juwayni	Juwayní	Imám al Ḥaramayn Diyá’ ad-Dín ‘Abd al-Malik ibn Yúsuf al-Juwayní ash-Sháfí’í (1028–1085), abbreviated as al-Juwayní, was a Persian Sunní Sháfí’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 hizb), 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.
K		
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 Ka'b, Ki'ab, Ku'ub	Ka'b, Ka'ba[h], Ka'ába[h], Ka'iba Ka'b, pl. Ki'áb, Ku'úb	to be dejected, dispirited, downcast, sad 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-Muḥarrafah, "the exalted cube") in the centre of the main Mosque in Mecca (Masjid al-Ḥaram) that contains the Black Stone (<i>al-Ḥajar al-Aswad</i>). The sanctuary is believed to have been originally built by Ibráhīm (Abraham) and Ismá'il (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-Ashraf	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 Mafshuh (33.008332, 35.138160—on Tel Kabri). ¹ 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	Kadhdháb	liar, swindler; lying, untruthful; false, deceitful
Kadhub	Kadhúb	liar
Kad-Khuda, Kad-Khudayan	Kad-Khudá, pl. Kad-Khudáyán	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.

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tel_Kabri#/media/File:TelKabriRegion.png

Kaffara, Kaffariḥ	Kaffára[h], Pers. also Kaffáriḥ	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 <i>Shí‘í</i> <i>ḥadīth</i> collection compiled by Muḥammad ibn Ya‘qúb al-Kulaynī.
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
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 <i>Shaykh</i> Ṭabarsí. 2) Kafshgar Kulá-i-Áraṭah (also known as Kafshgar Kulá) is a village 8 km NE of Qá‘im <i>Shahr</i> .
Kaftar	Kaftár	Pers. a hyena; (metaphorically) a despoiler of the dead
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	Kahf, pl. Kuhúf	cave, cavern; depression, hollow, cavity
Kahin, Kuhan, Kahana	Káhin, pl. Kúhhán, Kahana	diviner, soothsayer, prognosticator, fortuneteller; priest
Kahraba	Kahrabá’ and Kahrabá	amber; electricity
Kahraba’i, Kahrabi	Kahrabá’í and Kahrabí	electric(al); electrician. Áqá Muḥammad Ḥusayn ‘Alí Akbarúf (“Akbaroff”), known as Kahrubá’í because he worked on the electrical lighting of the holy shrines in Haifa and Bahjí.
Kahrabiya, Kahrabiya	Kahrabá’íya and Kahrabíya	electricity
Kahruba’i	Kahrubá’í	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 (Kajava, Kajave, Kijawa)	Kajawa, Kajáwa, Kazáwa	Pers. a type of pannier, a less elegant form of a howdah or litter for women, placed on camels and mules. Iṣfahání Pers. may replace the final “a” with “ih”. See hawdaj.
Kala	Kalá	Pers. a frog; potash
Kalabadh	Kalábádh	a district SE of Bukhara (main city is now Kogon), Uzbekistan. Abú Bakr ibn Abí <i>Isháq</i> Muḥammad ibn Ibráhīm ibn Ya‘qúb al-Bukhárí al-Kalábádhí was a Persian <i>Shí‘í</i> scholar and the author of the <i>Kitáb at-ta‘arruf li-madhhab ahl at-taṣawwuf</i> (The Doctrine of the <i>Shí‘iyún</i>).
Kalam	Kalám	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. Ilm al-kalám (“knowledge of speech”), often shortened to kalám, is the scholastic, speculative, or philosophical study of Islamic theology (<i>‘aqida</i> , “creed”).
Kalantar, Kalantar-ha	Kalántar (Kalán+tar), pl. Kalántar-há	Pers. bigger, greater, larger; the chief man (especially for life) in a town, in whose name everything is done; sherif—kalántarí <i>shahr</i> , mayor (of town). Ḥájí Ibráhīm Kalántar <i>Shírází</i> (1745–1801), also known as I‘timád ad-Dawla. Lord mayor (<i>kalántar</i>) of <i>Shíráz</i>

Kalardasht (Kelardasht, Kalar-Dasht)	Kalárdasht	during the late Zand era, the first grand vizier (Şadr-i A'zam), and a major political figure of the Qájár period. See 'umad. 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 Kalb, Kilab	Kalát-i-Nádirí Kalb, pl. Kiláb	Kalat Nader, city 80 km north of Mashhad dog. The Banú Kalb ("Kalbites") was an Arab tribe. Nisba Kalbí.
Kalbasi Kaldah (Kaldih) Kaldah, Kalda Kalim Allah	Kalbásí Kaldah Kaldah (Kaldih), Kalda Kalím Alláh	Hájí Muḥammad-Ibráhím-i-Kalbásí Pers. dry, barren ground; a name Pers. dry, barren ground; a name. Mas'súd-Kaldih literally "Speaker of God", or "the one who conversed with God", i.e. Moses, a title widely used in Islamic tradition and the Qur'án to honor Moses for his unique distinction of directly speaking with God without an intermediary.
Kalim, Kalma, Kulama	Kalím	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. (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. Extended plural meanings can be "sayings", "utterances", or "speeches"; sometimes used to mean "writings" or "works" of an author. In specific religious or literary contexts, kalimát might be used to refer to a collection of sayings or writings, which could be compiled into a book. For example, Kalimát-i-Maknúná (Hidden Words) by Bahá'u'lláh is a book. Note kitáb is the standard Arabic word for "book".
Kalimat al-Firdawsiyah	Kalimát al-Firdawsíyah	"The Words of Paradise" in Persian by Bahá'u'lláh. Pers. Kalimát-i-Firdawsiyah, Kalimát-i-Firdawsiyyah or Işfahání Pers. Kalimát-i-Firdawsiyyih (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-Maknúníyh-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 Kam	Kalísá Kam	Pers. a church, synagogue 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. 'Abdu'l-Bahá: <i>Kam kam; rúz bih rúz</i> —"little by little; day by day". See Sabr.
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
Kamana, Kamina, Kumun	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[<i>o</i>], pl. Kamala[h or t]	perfect, consummate; genuine, sterling; complete, full, plenary, full-strength; completed, concluded; whole, entire, total, integral.
Kamil-Muqaddam Kammun (Kumun, Kamoun) Kamran Kan	Kámil-Muqaddam Kammún Kámrán Kán	cumin-seed Pers. successful, blessed, fortunate Pers. a sheath; a mine or quarry; digging, excavating

Kana (Kawn, Kun, Kiyan, Kaynuna)	Kána	to be (past tense); to exist; to happen, occur, take place. Kun be!, fiat!. Kuntu (I was). See Kawn, Kiyán, Kaynúna.
Kanad	Kanád	Pers. a turtle-dove
Kand (Kond-e-olya, Kond Sofla)	Kand	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 Tīhrán.
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	Kání	Pers. mineral. Hájí Mullá 'Alí Kání.
Kanisa, Kana'is	Kanísa[h or t], pl. Kaná'is	church (Christian); synagogue, temple (Judaism)
Kaniz	Kaníz	Pers. a female slave, maid-servant; a maid, virgin, girl
Kanz, Kunuz	Kanz, pl. Kunúz	treasure
Kar, Karat	Kár, pl. Karát	work, job, occupation, business; calling, vocation, profession, trade. e.g. Ustád <u>h</u> kár
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. Muḥammad Mahdí ibn Karbalá'í <u>Sháh</u> -Karam
Karama (Kirama, Kiramat), Karamat	Karáma[t], Karámát	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 wonders wrought by saints for the good of the people as well as in proof of their own saintship.
Karand, Kirand (Kerand)	Karand, Kirand	a village about 100 km SE of Tīhrán (35.231533, 52.339868), home of the 'Alíyū'lláhí (an Islamic sect, followers of Imám 'Alí).
Karand-i-Gharb (Kerend-e Gharb)	Karand-i- <u>G</u> harb	a city (34.277024, 46.237937) 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 Zanzan 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 (Kerbela'iy Mehdi Milani). Hájí 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	Hájí Mírzá Muḥammad Karím <u>Kh</u> án Kirmání (1810–1873), a <u>Shi'</u> a scholar, a self-appointed leader of the <u>Shaykhí</u> community after the death of his mentor, Sayyid Kazím Raṣṭtí, 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

Karim, Kurama', Kiram	Karím, pl. Kuramá', Kirám	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. 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	Karkh	Pers. mansion, habitation, turreted building; al-Karkh is a quarter in Baghdad bounded by the west bank of the Tigris River. Bahá'u'lláh's family moved to al-Karkh 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 כרם (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 & Metaphors</i> , p. 45, may refer to Mt. Carmel. See Jabal Már Ilyás and Muḥraqa.
Karmali	Karmalí	Carmelite. Carmelite Monastery (Kamalí Dayr)
Karub, Karubi, Karubiyun, Karubim	Karúb and Karúbí	(pl. karrúbíyún, kárúbím) cherub, archangel;—pl. angelic ranks, cherubim
Karwan (Karvan)	Kárwán	Pers. a caravan (derived from the Persian, as is "van"), a large company of travellers or merchants
Karwan-saray (Karvan-saray)	Kárwán-saráy (Kárwánsaráy)	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)
Kas	Kas	Pers. a man, person; one, anyone
Kasa (Kasih, Kase, Kasse)	Kása	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.
Kasagiran (Kasihgaran, Kasagaran)	Kásagirán (Kása+gírán)	Pers. Madrasa Kásagirán is a school (built 1694) in the Grand Bazaar of Isfahan, Iran. Also "Kasegaran" and "Kassegaran".
Kashan, Kashana (Kashanih)	Káshán, fem. Káshána[h or t]	Pers. a winter-habitation. Fem. a bird's-nest; a small house; a hall, dining-room, or parlour; a gallery, balcony, portico, lodge; a stove; a winter-dwelling. Káshán is one of the oldest cities of Írán, located in north central Persia. Káshánah (or Káshánih) name given by Persians to the town (Keşan, Türkiye) that Bahá'u'lláh passed through on His way to Gallipoli (100 km south of Edirne). Arḍ-i-Káf, "Land of Káshán".
Kashani	Káshání	from Káshán. Mullá Muḥsin Fayḍ Káshání, <i>Kalimát al-Maknúnah</i> (Hidden Words). Kamál ad-Dín Abú'l-Faḍl 'Abdu'r-Razzáq ibn Jamál al-Dín Abú al-Gháním al-Káshání was a 13–14th-century Persian Shi'ite Šúfí mystic and scholar. He wrote <i>Risála fī al-qaḍá' wa'l-qadar</i> ("Treatise on predestination and destiny").
Kashf al-Ghita'	Kashf al-Ghiṭá' 'an Ḥiyal al-A'dá'	"Removal of the veil from the schemes of the enemies", refutation of <i>Nuqṭatu'l-Káf</i> started by Mírzá Abú'l-Faḍl-

Kashf al-Hiyal'	Kāshf al-Ḥiyāl	i-Gulpáygání and his notes used by nephew, Áqá Sayyid Mahdí Gulpáygání, to complete it.
Kashf, Kashfa, Kushuf, Kushufat	Kāshf, fem. Kāshfa[h or t]	"Uncovering the Deceptions" by 'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn-i-Áyatí (Ávárih) (pl. kushúf, kushúfát) 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
Kashfi	Kāshfī	of or pertaining to boy scouts. The "Discloser" or "one who discovers and explains the divine secrets".
Kashfiya	Kāshfiya	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 Shaykhī thought in Shī'ī Islam</i> , p. 48.
Kashghar	Kāshghar	(Kashgar) part of Sinkiang, China
Kashi	Kāshī	Pers. short form of Kāshání
Kashif al-Ghita	Kāshif al- <u>G</u> hitá' or Kāshifu'l- <u>G</u> hitá'	"Uncoverer of Error". Title of Shaykh Ja'far ibn Khidr an-Najafī (1743–1812), based on his book <i>Kashf al-Ghitā</i> on <i>fiqh</i> . Muḥammad Ḥusayn Kāshif al- <u>G</u> hitá' (b. 1294/1877–d. 1373/1953), a Shī'a intellectual and marja' of Najaf.
Kashif, Kashafa	Kāshif, pl. Kāshafa[h or t]	uncovering, revealing, etc.; serving exploratory purposes, instrumental in reconnaissance, conducive to discovery, detection or disclosure; examiner, investigator, discoverer; supervisor, inspector
Kashifi (Kashefi)	Kāshiffī	(Pers. with Ar influence) revelation, manifestation
Kashk	Kāshk	Pers. sour milk dried; a condiment made of butter-milk; a thick pottage made of wheaten flour or barley-meal with sheep's milk, to which is added flesh or wheat; barley; barleywater
Kashkul	Kāshkúl	beggar's bag; scrapbook; album. Described as a globe-shaped alms-basket (originally made from a sea-coconut) carried by dervishes.
Kashmar (Keshmar), Turshiz	Kāshmar	formerly Turshíz (Torshiz), Ṭuraythíth (Turaythith) or Sulṭānabād (Soltanabad); is a city (35.243022, 58.468591; 155 km SW Mashhad) and the capital of Kashmar County, in Razavi (Raḍawī) Khorasan Province, Iran.
Kashmir	Kāshmír	cashmir—a soft, twilled woolen fabric. Jammu and Kashmir is a state in northern India.
Kashmiri	Kāshmírī	a native of Kāshmír
Kasr, Kusur	Kasr, pl. Kusúr	breaking, fracturing; shattering, fragmentation; (pl.) break, breach, fracture; crack, rupture; fracture of a bone
Kasra, Kasarat	Kasra[h or t], pl. Kasarát	defeat, breakdown, collapse; the vowel point for the short vowel i (grammar, ِ); nook of the house; pl. breaches; losses. See ḍamma and faṭḥa.
Kasr-i-Hudud	Kasr-i-Ḥudúd	lift or break bounds imposed by God
Katama, Katm, kitman	Katama (Katm, Kitmán)	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	Kathíran	very, much, to a large extent; often, frequently
Kathiri	Kathírī	al-Kathírī, officially the Kathiri State of Seiyun in Hadhramaut (Arabic: as-Salṭanah al-Kathírīyah-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	Kathr	much; surplus

Kathra	Kathra[t]	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	Kátiba[h or t], pl. Katibát	(fem. of kátib) woman secretary; authoress, writer
Katibpur-Shahidi	Kátibpúr- <u>Shahídí</u>	Ni’matu’lláh Kátibpúr- <u>Shahídí</u>
Katibu’s-Sirr, Katib-i-Sirr	Kátibu’s-Sirr, Pers. Kátib-i-Sirr	private secretary
Katurah	Katúrah	Abraham’s third wife
Kawa (Kava, Kaveh)	Káwa (كاهه)	Pers. in Iranian mythology Káwa is a famous blacksmith (Áhangar) from Isfahan. May mean strength, vigour. May have derived from the Ar. Qahwa. Isfahání Persian Kávih.
Kawir (Kavir)	Kawír	Pers. desert. <u>Dasht</u> -i-Kavír, the Kavír Desert, or the Great Salt Desert, is a large desert lying in the middle of the Iranian Plateau.
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 aş-Şa’áyidah	(“Kom al-Sa’ida”, Per. “Kawmu’s-Şa’áyidih”). 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	Kawmú	gathering, assembly, group of people
Kawn (Kaun), Akwan	Kawn, pl. Akwán	being, esse; 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. See kána.
Kawr, Akwar	Kawr, pl. Akwár	sphere, cycle, dispensation, era or age. Reference the meanings: Form II to roll, roll up, coil, roll into a ball (something), to wind (the turban, takwír); to make round, ball-shaped (something); Form V to become round, be or become ball-shaped, globular, spherical, to curl up (in a lying position); to conglomerate, form or gather into a ball. “ <i>harvesting of the ages</i> (al-akwár) and the <i>gathering up of past cycles</i> (al-adwár)” (Lawḥ-i-Mawlúd). See dawr, pl. adwár; and Lawḥ-i-Mawlúd.
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’án 108:1) whence all the other rivers derive their source. See Tasnīm.
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.
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 Sunnī Muslims.
Kayfiya (Kayfiyya, Kaifiya)	Kayfíya[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)	Kay <u>kh</u> usraw	Pers. Also Kay <u>Kh</u> usraw, Kay- <u>Kh</u> usraw. Legendary Persian warrior.
Kayl (Kail), Kayla (Kaila), Kaylat	Kayl, fem. Kayla[h or t]	(pl. akyál, fem. kaylát) measure; dry measure (for grain); holding capacity
Kaynuna (Kainuna), Kaynunat Kaysaniya, Kaysaniyya	Kaynúna[h or t], pl. Kaynúnat Kaysániya, Kaysániyya	being, existing; happening, coming to pass 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 Šiffin 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 Ḥanafíyya (after Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥanafíyyah)
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 Pishdádiyán 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) Kazim (Kazem, Kadhim), Kazima	Kázim Kázim, fem. Kázima[h or t]	filled with anger 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-Kazimayn 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 Kazimiya (Kadhimiya)	Kázimí-Manshádí 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 Kazimzada (Kazen-zadeh) Kazirun, Kazrun	Kázim-i-Zanjání Kázimzáda (Kázim + záda) Kázirún	son of Kázim (Pers. Bahá’í Kázimzádi) (Kazerun, Kázirán, Kázárún) also known as Kasrun, is a city (90 km west of Shíráz) and capital of Kazeroun County, Fars Province, Iran. See Darwáza Kázirún.
<u>Kh</u> Kha’	<u>Khá</u> ’	name of an Arabic letter. Land of <u>Khá</u> : reference to Khurasan Province and neighbouring areas, including the city of ‘Ishqábád (Ashkhabad).
Khabar, Akhbar	<u>Kh</u> abar, pl. Ak <u>hb</u> ár	news; information, intelligence: report, communication, message; notification; rumour; story; matter, affair. Traditions, sayings attributed to Muḥammad and to the Imams.
Khabar-Dar	<u>Kh</u> abar-Dár	Pers. informed, appraised, certified; aware; careful, cautious; an informer, scout, spy; take care! beware! look out!

Khabir	<u>Khabír</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>kháđih</u> (“khadeh” or “khazeh”). Jalálu’lláh <u>Kháđih</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>Khaḍár</u>	green, greenness, green colour; greens, herbs, pot-herbs
Khadhala, Khadhl, Khidhlan	<u>Khadhala</u> (<u>Khadhl</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>Kháđi’</u> pl. <u>Khuḍa’</u> , <u>Khuḍ’án</u> , <u>Khiḍ’án</u>	submissive, humble; obedient, pliant, tractable; subject, liable, prone (to something). Pers. “ <u>Kháđih</u> ”. Jalál <u>Kháđih</u> , Hand of the Cause of God.
Khadi’, Khudda’, Khud’an, Khid’an	<u>Kháđi’</u> , pl. <u>Khuḍḍa’</u> , <u>Khuḍ’án</u> , <u>Khiḍ’án</u>	submissive, humble; obedient, pliant, tractable; subject, liable, prone (to something). Pers. may use <u>Kházih</u> (Khazih)
Khadi’i	<u>Kháđi’í</u>	[Doubtful <u>Kháđi’í</u> in <i>MUHJ</i> 1963–86, p. 502.]
Khadij	<u>Khádij</u>	premature child
Khadija, Khadijih	<u>Khádija</u> [h or t], Pers. <u>Khádijih</u>	<u>Khádijah</u> bint <u>Khuwaylid</u> (555–619), Muḥammad’s first wife and first female follower of Muḥammad. <u>Khádijah</u> was the daughter of <u>Khuwaylid</u> ibn Asad, a leader of Quraysh tribe in Mecca, and a successful businesswoman in her own right.
Khadijih Khanum	<u>Khádijih</u> <u>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>Khádijih</u> -Bagum	<u>Khádijih</u> -Bagum (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>Shíráz</u> í, and the great grandfather of Shoghi Effendi.
Khadijih-Sultan	<u>Khádijih</u> -Sultán	pl. <u>Khuddám</u> , <u>Khudama</u> . domestic servant, help; manservant; woman servant; employee; attendant; waiter; deacon (Christian) (<u>Dhikru</u> ’lláh <u>Khádem</u> (sic), appointed Hand of the Cause of God, 1957)
Khadim (Khadem), Khuddam, Khudama	<u>Khádim</u> , fem. <u>Khádima</u> [h or t]	“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.
Khadimu’llah, Khadimatu’llah	<u>Khádimu</u> ’lláh, fem. <u>Khádimatu</u> ’lláh	green, verdant; verdure, greenery; young green crop (of grain)
Khadir	<u>Khaḍir</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>Khiḍr</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</i> <u>Khánum</u> , p. 99 states the Cave of <u>Khiḍr</u> is the Cave of Elijah.
Khadir, Khidir, Khidr	al- <u>Khaḍir</u> , al- <u>Khiḍir</u> (al- <u>Khiḍr</u>)	a depressor; one of the attributes of God (as depressing the proud)
Khafid	<u>Kháfiḍ</u>	hidden, concealed; secret, unknown; unseen, invisible; mysterious
Khafiy (Khafi)	<u>Khafiy</u> (Pers. <u>Khaffi</u>)	(fem. of <u>khafiy</u>) a secret, a secret affair. Quietly and privately, as in prayers, etc. Isfahání Persian <u>Khafiyiyih</u> .
Khafiya (Khafiyiyih), Khafayat	<u>Kháfíya</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Kháfáyát</u>	(maternal) uncle;—(pl. <u>khílán</u>) mole, birthmark (on the face); patch, beauty spot
Khal, Akhwal, Khu’ul, Khu’la	<u>Khál</u> , pl. <u>Akhwál</u> , <u>Khu’úl</u> , <u>Khu’úla</u>	substitute; successor; descendant, offspring, scion
Khalaf, Akhlaf	<u>Khalaf</u> , pl. <u>Akhláf</u>	Pers. the aching of the bones from excessive labour.
Khalaj	<u>Khalaj</u>	The <u>Khalaj</u> people (also spelt Xalaj or Khaladzh; 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	<u>Khalajábád</u> í (<u>Khalaj</u> + <u>Ábád</u> í)	Pers. Kayván <u>Khalajábád</u> í

Khalal, Khilal	<u>Khalal</u> , pl. <u>Khilál</u>	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>khalaq</u> is the verbal noun of <u>khalaqa</u>) to create, make, originate (something); to shape, form, mould (something)
Khalidi, Khaldun	<u>Khaldí</u> , pl. <u>Khaldún</u>	adjective eternity (from root <u>khala</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-Ashghar</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 Ṣúfí 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, Khalijayn, Khulj, Khuljan	<u>Khálj</u> , dual <u>Kháljajn</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. See Ṭutunj.
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 Khalilu'llah Khaliq	<u>Khálíl-i-Khu'í</u> <u>Khálílu'lláh</u> <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>Khális</u> , fem. <u>Khálisa</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>Khálisízádih</u>	itinerant traveller, Ákhúnd Turábí, Shaykh Muḥammad <u>Khálisízádih</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>Khálákhíl</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 Ardabíl Province, Iran.
Khall Khalq, Khalqa	<u>Khall</u> <u>Khálq</u> , fem. <u>Khálqa</u> [h or t]	vinegar. See Pers. Sirka creation; making; origination; something which is created, a creation; creatures; people, man, mankind; physical constitution
Khalq-i-Jadid Khalwa, Khalawat	<u>Khálq-i-Jadíd</u> <u>Khálwa</u> [t], pl. <u>Khálawát</u>	Pers. (spiritual) rebirth privacy, solitude; seclusion, isolation, retirement; place of retirement or seclusion, retreat, recess; secluded room; hermitage; religious assembly hall of the Druses; booth, cabin
Khamanéh Khamaneh, Khameneh	<u>Khámáníh</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 Ḥusayn <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>Khamír</u>	leavened (dough); ripe, mature, mellow; leaven; leavened bread
Khamis, Khamisa	<u>Khamís</u> , fem. <u>Khamísa</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	<u>Khammár</u>	vintner, wine merchant, keeper of a wineshop
Khammar, 'Udi	<u>Khammár</u> , 'Údí	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). Grid co-ordinates 32.921563, 35.067297.
Khamr, Khumur	<u>Khamr</u> masc. and fem., pl. <u>Khumúr</u>	wine;—pl. alcoholic beverages, liquor
Khamriya, Khamriyat	<u>Khamríya</u> , pl. <u>Khamríyát</u>	wine poem, bacchanalian verse
Khams	<u>Khams</u>	to quintuple, make fivefold, multiply by five (something); to make pentagonal (something); to divide into five parts (something); taking (from the people) a fifth of their property by way of tax; five (feminine)
Khamsa (Khamseh, Khamsih)	<u>Khamsa</u> [h or t] (خمسة)	(fem. of <u>Khams</u>) five (masculine); the five fingers, the hand. The <u>Khamsih</u> (written in Persian as خمسه) was a tribal confederation of five partly nomadic tribes in the provinces of Fárs (the predominant area), Kirmán and Hurmuzgán.
Khamsun, Khamsin, Khamasin	<u>Khamsún</u>	("chasin", "hamsin") fifty. <u>Khamsín</u> is derived from <u>khamsún</u> . 'id al- <u>khamsín</u> Whitsuntide, Pentecost; aḥad al- <u>khamsín</u> Whitsunday; ayyám al- <u>khamásin</u> the period of about 50 days between Easter and Whitsuntide; and <u>khamsín</u> and <u>khamásin</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</u> al-'Umdán	"the Inn of the Pillars" (32.919986, 35.069020), large merchant's inn, 'Akká. Also known as <u>Khán</u> al-'Avámíd, <u>Khán</u> al-Jurayní.
Khan al-Ifranĵ (Khan al-Franĵ)	<u>Khán</u> al-Ifranĵ	"the Franks (or Europeans) Inn" (32.921118, 35.069777), 'Akká
Khan ash-Shawarda or Khan at-Tujjar	<u>Khán</u> ash- <u>Shawárda</u> or <u>Khán</u> at-Tujjár	"the Merchant's Inn" (32.921852, 35.071308), 'Akká
Khan ash-Shuna	<u>Khán</u> ash- <u>Shúna</u>	"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 (Kaneh, Khanih), Khana-ha	<u>Khána</u> (خانه), pl. <u>Khána</u> -há	(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
Khana Kahdan (Khanakahdan)	<u>Khána</u> Kahdán	a small village (28.932759, 53.310710) SW of the city of <u>Kháwarán</u>
Khanadan (Khandan)	<u>Khánadán</u> (<u>Khándán</u>)	Pers. to echo; to obtain celebrity
Khanadan	<u>Khánadán</u>	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
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 Khan-i-‘Avamid	<u>Khán-i-‘Arab</u> <u>Khán-i-‘Avámíd</u>	Inn of Pillars, ‘Akká. Also known as <u>Khán-i-Jurayní</u> or <u>Khán al-‘Umdán</u> . See ‘awámíd.
Khan-i-Ahi Khan-i-Kalantar Khan-i-Kashi Khan-i-Khudi (Khankowdi)	<u>Khán-i-Áhí</u> <u>Khán-i-Kalántar</u> <u>Khán-i-Káshí</u> <u>Khán-i-Khúdí</u>	Mírzá Majíd <u>Khán-i-Áhí</u> , a secretary of Russian Legation
Khan-i-Kirmani	<u>Khán-i-Kirmání</u>	small village (36.023428, 55.982993) in Semnan Province Haji 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-bābīya</i> (“The Crushing of Falsehood in Refutation of Bábism”)
Khan-i-Larijani Khan-i-Nuri Khaniq, Khawaniq	<u>Khán-i-Laríjání</u> <u>Khán-i-Nurí</u> <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 Khaniqin, Khaniqayn	<u>Khán-i-Qazvíní</u> <u>Kháníqín</u> (<u>Kháníqayn</u>)	Iraqi city (34.354566, 45.384861) in Diyala Governorate, Iraq, 5 km from the Iranian border on the Alwand tributary of the Diyala River. Pers. homemade (A caravanserai in ‘Akká) (GPB) <u>Khán-i-Tunukábúní</u> , Sulaymán (MF) dagger. <u>Shaykh Khánjar</u> was given the name Salmán by Bahá’u’lláh—thereafter known as <u>Shaykh Salmán Khánlar Mirza</u> (1812–1856) (royal title <u>Iḥtishám-i-Dawla</u>)
Khaniqiyi Khan-i-Shavirdi Khan-i-Tanakabuni Khanjar, Khanajir	<u>Khángiyí</u> <u>Khán-i-Shávirdí</u> <u>Khán-i-Tanakábúní</u> <u>Khanjar</u> , pl. <u>Khánájir</u>	name of a village in Iran and Azerbaijan 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” Pers. fem. lady, wife (placed after the proper name) overlord, ruler, sovereign, monarch, emperor Imperial. Afḍal al-Dín Badíl ibn ‘Alí ibn ‘Uṭhmán (commonly known as <u>Kháqání</u> ; c.1120–c.1199) was a major Persian poet and prose-writer.
Khanlar	<u>Khánlar</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
Khanlar Khannas	<u>Khánlár</u> <u>Khannás</u>	ruin, ruination; state of destruction or dilapidation; desolation;—pl. (site of) ruins (fem. of <u>Kháráb</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>Khárábát</u> , a tavern; a gaming-house.
Khanum (Khanam) Khaqan, Khawaqin Khaqani	<u>Khánum</u> (<u>Khánam</u>) <u>Kháqán</u> , pl. <u>Khawáqín</u> <u>Kháqání</u>	tax; land tax (Islamic Law) to go out, walk out; to come out. An act of rebellion against authorities.
Khar	<u>Khár</u>	
Kharab, Akhriba	<u>Kháráb</u> , pl. <u>Akhriba</u>	
Kharaba, Kharabat, Khara’ib	<u>Khárába</u> , pl. <u>Khárábát</u> , <u>Khárá’ib</u>	
Kharaj Kharaja, Khuruj	<u>Kharáj</u> <u>Kharaaja</u> , <u>Khurúj</u>	

Kharand	<u>Kharand</u>	Pers. agricultural settlement (35.935449, 53.441426) in Seman Province
Kharash	<u>Kharash</u>	a wild ass. <u>Shaykh</u> al-Kharashí.
Kharazm (Khwarazm)	<u>Khárazm</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
Kharazmi (Khwarazm)	<u>Khárazmí</u>	from <u>Khárazm</u> (a Khorasmian). Muḥammad ibn Músá al-Khárasmí (Persian and a native of Baghdád) extended the work in astronomy of Muḥammad ibn Ibráhím al-Fazárí and produced the famous Astronomical Tables (Zij). His work in the field of mathematics even more important. He who adopted Indian numerals and made use of zero. al-Khárasmí was also the originator of algebra whose name appeared in Europe as Algorism or Algorithm.
Kharazmshah (Khwarazmshah)	<u>Khárazmsháh</u>	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	<u>Kharíf</u>	autumn, fall
Kharij, Kharija	<u>Kháríj</u> , fem. <u>Khárij</u> a[h or t]	(fem. pl. <u>khará’ij</u>) outer, outside, outward, exterior; external, foreign; outside, exterior (noun); foreign country or countries; quotient (arithmetic). <i>al-Khará’ij wa’l-jará’ih</i> is one of the lengthiest and the most comprehensive books concerning the miracles of the Prophets and Imams, written by Sa’id b. Hibat Alláh ar-Ráwandí (d. 573/1178) known as Quṭb ad-Dín ar-Ráwandí.
Khariji, Kharijiya, Khawarij	<u>Khárijí</u> , fem. <u>Khárijíya</u> , pl. <u>Khawárij</u>	outer, out- (in compounds), outside, outward, exterior, external; foreign; non-resident; a member of the al-Kháríjīyat (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-kháríjīya foreign affairs.
Khariq-i-‘Adat	<u>Kháriq-i-‘Ádat</u>	(Khareki-Adat) Things that are contrary, rend or change the habits of men. Hence, sometimes ‘miracles’.
Kharput, Harput, Mezre, Elazig	<u>Khárpút</u>	Harput/ <u>Khárpút</u> , ancient fortress about 5 km NE of the city of Elâziğ, Türkiye. Mezre (former name of Elâziğ) had an alternative name of Mamuret-ul-Aziz (Ma’múrat al-‘Azíz) that was quickly shortened to al-‘Azíz (Turkish, Elaziz), which became Elâziğ in 1937.
Kharras (Kharraz), Kharrasun	<u>Kharráš</u> , pl. <u>Kharrášún</u>	liar, slanderer, calumniator
Kharrat, Kharratun	<u>Kharrát</u> pl. <u>Kharrátún</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.
Kharrub, Kharnub, Khurnub	<u>Kharrúb</u>	(collective; nomen unitatis ة) carob, locust; carob bean, locust pod, St. John’s-bread. Also <u>kharnúb</u> , <u>khurnúb</u> .
Khartum, Kharatim	<u>Khartúm</u> , pl. <u>Khárátím</u>	proboscis, trunk (of the elephant); hose. al-Khárátúm (Khartoum)—capital of Sudan.
Khasa’il-i-Sab’ih	<u>Khasá’il-i-Sab’ih</u>	“The Seven Proofs or Qualifications” by the Báb
Khash	<u>Khášh</u>	city in SE of Iran
Khasilat, Khasa’il	<u>Khasá’il</u> , pl. <u>Khášá’il</u>	Pers. manner, custom, usage, moral
Khasm, Khusum, Akhsam	<u>Khasm</u> , pl. <u>Khusúm</u> , <u>Akhsám</u>	adversary, antagonist, opponent; opposing party (in a lawsuit)
Khass (Khas), Khassan	<u>Khássh</u> , pl. Pers. <u>Khásshán</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
Khassa, Khawass	<u>Khássh</u> a[h or t], pl. <u>Khawássh</u>	exclusive property; private possession; specialty, particularity, peculiarity, characteristic, property, attribute; essence, intrinsic nature; leading personalities, people of distinction. al-khášsha the upper class, the educated. cf. ‘Ámma.
Khassiya, Khassiyat, Khasa’is	<u>Khásshíya</u> , pl. <u>Khásshíyát</u> , <u>Khášá’ish</u>	specialty, particularity, characteristic, peculiarity, property, special attribute, feature, trait, qualification; prerogative, privilege; jurisdiction, competence
Khata	<u>Khatá</u>	Pers. region in Tibet known for musk production

Khata'í	<u>Khata'í</u>	Pers. derived from Cathay, a name by which North China was known in medieval Europe. The word is derived from Khitay (or Khitan), the name of a semi-nomadic people who left south-eastern Mongolia in the 10th century CE to conquer part of Manchuria and northern China.
Khataba, Khatabat	<u>Khata'ába</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Khata'ábát</u>	preaching, sermonizing, oratory
Khatam al-Abwab	<u>Khátám</u> al-Abwáb	Seal of the Gates, an early title of the Báb
Khatam al-Anbiya', Khatam an-Nabiyyun	<u>Khátám</u> al-Anbiyá', <u>Khátám</u> an-Nabiyyún	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</u> 'n-Nabiyyína (accusative) or "the best of prophets" (<i>khayr an-nabiyyín</i>). ¹ 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 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>Khátám</u> al-Wasiyyún	(nom.) Seal of the Successors ('Alí, son-in-law of Muḥammad)
Khatam, Khatim, Khawatim	<u>Khátám</u> , <u>Khátim</u> , pl. <u>Khawátim</u>	seal or signet ring; ring, finger ring; seal, signet; stamp. <u>Khátám</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>khátám</u> is the best of the prophets in character and physical constitution". Do not confuse with <u>khítám</u> ("last").
Khatama	<u>Khatama</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>Khaṭb</u> , pl. <u>Khuṭb</u>	matter, affair, concern, business; situation, conditions, circumstances; misadventure, mishap
Khatib, Khatiba, Khutaba, Khuttab	<u>Kháṭīb</u> , fem. <u>Kháṭība</u> [h or t]	public speaker, an orator, a preacher; suitor; matchmaker;—pl. <u>Khuṭabá'</u> , <u>Khuṭṭáb</u>
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>khawátím</u>
Khatir, Khatirat	<u>Kháṭīr</u> , pl. <u>Kháṭīrát</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>Kháṭīrát-i-Málmírí</u>	Pers. <i>Memoirs of Málmírí</i>
Khatirat-i-Nuh-Saliy-i-'Akka	<u>Kháṭīrát-i-Nuh-Sáliy-i-'Akká</u>	Pers. Yúnis <u>Khán</u> , <i>Memories of Nine Years in 'Akká</i>
Khatm, Akhtam, Khutum	<u>Khatm</u> , pl. <u>Akhtám</u> , <u>Khutúm</u>	sealing;—pl. seal, signet, seal imprint; stamp, stamp imprint
Khatt, Khutut	<u>Khaṭṭ</u> (Pers. <u>Khaṭ</u>), pl. <u>Khuṭút</u>	line; stroke; stripe, streak; (railroad) line, line of communication; telephone line; frontline (military); furrow, ridge; handwriting; writing, script; calligraphy, penmanship

¹ 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.

Khattab	<u>Khattāb</u>	a name derived from the word “sermon” (<u>Khattāb</u>) (literally book-narration). ‘Umar ibn al- <u>Khattāb</u> , c. 584–3 November 644, was one of the most powerful and influential Muslim caliphs in history.
Khatt-i-Badi’	<u>Khatt-i-Badī’</u>	Pers. an unauthorized new script devised by Mīrzā Muhammad ‘Alī, 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 Khatun Jan Khatun, Khawatin	<u>Khatt-i-Murghī</u> <u>Khātún Ján</u> <u>Khātún</u> , pl. <u>Khawátín</u>	writing or calligraphy in the shape of a bird wife of Hádīy-i-Qazvínī (MF) Pers. lady, matron, socially prominent woman; proper fem. name
Khatunabad	<u>Khātúnábád</u> (<u>Khātún 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>Khātúnábádí</u> (<u>Khātún ábádí</u>)	Pers. of or from <u>Khātúnábád</u> . The <u>Khātúnábádí</u> family (i.e. <u>khándán Khātún 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>Khātúnábád</u> .
Khawaja, Khawajat	<u>Khawāja</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 name of the person so addressed), e.g. <u>Khwāja Naşíru’-d-Dín Túsí</u> .
Khawar (Khavar)	<u>Kháwar</u>	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> . City (28.937469, 53.314119) in Fars Province.
Khawari (Khavari)	<u>Kháwarí</u> or <u>Khávarí</u>	Pers. western; (poetical) eastern; the sun; surname of the poet Anwārī; from <u>Kháwar</u> . ‘Abdu’l-Ḥamíd <u>Ishraq-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) Khawwam, Khavvam Khayal, Akhyila	<u>Khawlí</u> <u>Khawwám</u> , Pers. <u>Khavvám</u> <u>Khayál</u> , pl. <u>Akhyila</u> [h or t]	supervisor, overseer (of a plantation); gardener a surname disembodied spirit, ghost, spectre; imagination; phantom, apparition; phantasm, fantasy, chimera, vision; shadow, trace, dim reflection
Khayala, Khayalat Khayali	<u>Khayála</u> , pl. <u>Khayálát</u> <u>Khayálí</u>	fem. of <u>khayál</u> imaginary, unreal; ideal, ideational, conceptual; utopian
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>Khuyúl</u>	(collective) imagining, thinking; horses; horsemen, cavalry; a tribe (especially of horsemen); horsepower (hp). When Zayda’l- <u>Khayl</u> of the tribe of Ḥatīm accepted Islām, Muḥammad called him Zayda’l- <u>Khayr</u> —Zayd of Goodness (or Zayd the Good).
Khayli (Khaili) Khayli Khub Khayli khush (khosh) amidad	<u>Khaylí</u> <u>Khaylí Khúb</u> <u>Khaylí khush</u> ámadíd	Pers. many, very much; very long Pers. (“Kheili Khoob”) very good, very well, all right 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 Khayr (Khair), Khiyar, Akhyar, Khuyur	<u>Khayma</u> , pl. <u>Khaymát</u> , <u>Khiyám</u> , <u>Khiyam</u> <u>Khayr</u> , pl. <u>Khiyár</u> , <u>Akhayár</u>	tent; tarpaulin; arbor, bower; pavilion good; excellent, outstanding, superior, admirable; better; best;—(pl. <u>Khuyúr</u>) good thing, blessing; wealth, property; good, benefit, interest, advantage; welfare; charity
Khayriya (Khairiya) Khayrkhah Khayru’llah (Khairu’llah)	<u>Khayríya</u> <u>Khayrkháh</u> <u>Khayru’lláh</u>	charity, charitableness, benevolence, beneficence Ibráhīm <u>Khayrkháh</u> from Bábulsar “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 (33.81111, 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</u> Bagum (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. Bah̄r 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 Muḥammad; renowned for their generosity and hospitality
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 ى after the letter d in the singular and plural forms)
Khidma, Khidam, Khidamat	<u>Khidma</u> [h or 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>Akhṭiba</u>	public address, speech; oration; letter, note, message (fem. of <u>khitáb</u>) the act of preaching a sermon; rhetoric, oratory; speech, lecture, discourse
Khitaba, Khitabat	<u>Khitába</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Khitábát</u>	Letters to Europe and America by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Khitabat dar Urupa va Imrika	<u>Khitábát</u> dar Urúpá va Imríká	the "last" of the Prophets
Khitam al-Anbiya', Khitam an-nabiyun	<u>Khitám</u> al-Anbiyá', <u>Khitám</u> an-Nabíyún	sealing wax; end, close, conclusion, termination. Qur'án 83:26. fí al- <u>khitám</u> , at the end, at last, finally, eventually.
Khitam	<u>Khitám</u>	
Khiwa, Khivah	<u>Khíwa</u> , Pers. <u>Khívah</u>	modern name for <u>Khárazm</u> . Xiva (Uzbek). Alternative or historical names include: Kheeva, Khorasam, Khoresmi, Chorezm, <u>Khárazm</u> (Persian); Khwarezm,

Khuyaban (Kheyaban, Khiaban)	<u>Khíyábán</u>	<u>Khwárizm</u> , <u>Khwárazm</u> , <u>Khawárzam</u> ("Arabic"). ¹ City in Uzbekistan (41.389706, 60.335722) located west of the Ámú (or Ámúya) Daryú (the ancient Oxus River). 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). Pers. mood
Khu'i (Kho'i) Khub	<u>Khu'í</u> <u>Khúb</u>	Pers. good; beautiful, elegant, pleasant, graceful, lovely, amiable, charming, excellent, gracious; beautifully, excellently; firm, strong
Khuda (Khoda), Khudayan Khuda Bakhsh (Khudabakhsh) Khudarahm Khudawand	<u>Khudá</u> , pl. <u>Khudáyán</u> <u>Khudá Bakhsh</u> (<u>Khudábakhsh</u>) <u>Khudaráhm</u> <u>Khudáwand</u>	Pers. master, prince, Lord, God, owner Pers. "Gift of God" Pers. compassion of God
Khudayar	<u>Khudáyár</u>	Pers. a king, prince; a lord, master; a possessor, man of great authority Pers. <u>khudá</u> + <u>yár</u> . <u>Khudáyár Akhtar</u> <u>khawárí</u> (<u>Akhtar</u> + <u>khawárí</u>)
Khujand, Khuqand, Khukand Khujasta, Khujastah (Khujasteh)	<u>Khujand</u> , <u>Khúkand</u> <u>Khujasta</u> (<u>Khujastah</u>)	city in Chinese Turestan about 110 km SSE Tashkent 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.
Khulafa' u'r Rashidun	al- <u>Khulafá'</u> u'r- <u>Ráshidún</u>	Possible word for 'ashes' in <i>Arches of the years</i> , p. 304. The Rightly-Guided Caliphate—consisting of the first four caliphs in Islám's history—was founded after Muḥammad's death in 632. (sometimes al- <u>Khulafá'</u> a'r- <u>Ráshidín</u> , <u>Khulafá'</u> <u>Ráshidún</u> or al- <u>Khiláfah</u> ar- <u>Ráshidún</u>). See Caliphs section below this alphabetical list.
Khulasa, Khulasat	<u>Khulása</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Khulását</u>	excerpt; extract, essence; quintessence, substance, gist (of something); abstract, resume, summary, epitome; synopsis
Khuld Khulq, Khuluq, Akhlaq	<u>Khuld</u> <u>Khulq</u> , <u>Khuluq</u> , pl. <u>Akhláq</u>	infinite duration, endless time, perpetuity, eternity 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 Khulusiya Khumar	<u>Khulúş</u> <u>Khulúşíya</u> [t] <u>Khumár</u>	clearness, purity; sincerity, candor; frankness purity, candour, honesty.
Khumasi	<u>Khumasí</u>	aftereffect of intoxication, hang-over; languishing appearance, of drowsiness, of drinking.
Khumayn	<u>Khumayn</u>	fivefold, quintuple; consisting of five consonants (grammar)
Khumayni (Khomeini)	<u>Khumayní</u>	Pers. (Khomein, Khomeyn, Khowmeyn, and Khumain) a city (28 km NW Gulpáygán) in and the capital of Khumayn County, Markazí Province, Iran 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. See <u>Kháminíy</u> .
Khummm	<u>Khumm</u>	name of a wadí with a spring that ran into a pond (<u>ghadí</u> r). 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>Akhmás</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>

¹ 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.

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 Raḡawí (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. Arḡ-i- <u>Khá'</u> . Mírzá Abu'l-Qásim-i- <u>Khurásání</u> caretaker of the Shrine of Bahá'u'lláh and the gardens
Khurasani	<u>Khurásání</u>	Pers. third month of the Persian solar calendar
Khurdad (Khordad)	<u>Khurdád</u>	parson, curate, priest
Khuri, Khawarina	<u>Khúrí</u> , pl. <u>Khawárina</u> [h]	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.
Khuriyih (Khureyeh)	<u>Khúríyih</u>	Pers. date (fruit)
Khurma	<u>Khurmá</u>	Mrs Írán Raḡimpúr (née <u>Khurmá'í</u>)
Khurma'i	<u>Khurmá'í</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.
Khurramabad (Khorramabad)	<u>Khurramábád</u> , <u>Khurram-Ábád</u>	Pers. (<u>Khursanda</u> ends with an “h”) content, satisfied, pleased. Town 190 km west of Kirman
Khursand, Khursanda	<u>Khursand</u> , <u>Khursanda</u>	Pers. a name; the sun; sunshine; radiant sunshine. See Áftáb.
Khurshid (Khorshid, Khurshed)	<u>Khurshíd</u>	Sun of the east, or sunrise. Name of Bahá'í magazine published in the early 20th century in <u>Ishqábád</u> . Contrast with Najm-i-Bákh ^{tar} .
Khurshid-i-Khawar	<u>Khurshíd-i-Kháwar</u>	exit; egression, emergence; departure; exodus; emigration; raid, foray, sortie (against), attack, assault (on)
Khuruj	<u>Khurúj</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 (31.594244, 56.096502). It is possible that <u>Khúsif</u> in <i>Bahíyyih Khánun</i> should be <u>Khúsf</u> .
Khusf (Khosf)	<u>Khúsf</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
Khush (khwush, khwash)	<u>Khúsh</u> (خوش)	Pers. a cluster or bunch of grapes or dates; an ear of corn; the constellation Virgo; gleaning; the rainbow. <u>Khúshih-i-Há'í</u> Az <u>Kharman-i-Adab</u> va Hunar “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).
Khusha (Khosha)	<u>Khúsha</u>	Pers. dry, withered; useless, barren; pure, mere, genuine; avaricious, tenacious
Khushk	<u>Khushk</u>	Pers. good-natured, of an excellent disposition
Khushkhu	<u>Khushkhú</u> (<u>Khwush-Khú</u>)	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 Muḡammad at Qubá' on His migration to Medina, recognized His station and became a Muslim (the first Persian). He became a Companion of Muḡammad and is credited with suggesting a trench be dug around Medina before it was attacked by non-Muslims in the Battle of the Trench.
Khushnud (Khosnud), Khushnudan	<u>Khushnúd</u>	Pers. a celebrated Persian king (Khosrow, Khosroe, Khosru or Cyrus). Kay <u>Khushraw Khudádád</u> , believed to
Khusraw (Khusrav, Khusrau)	<u>Khushraw</u>	

Khusraw Parviz (Parvez) Khusrawi (Khosravi)	<u>K</u> husraw Parvíz <u>K</u> husrawí	be the first to embrace the Faith of Bahá'u'lláh from the Zoroastrian community. (Chosroes II), the Sasanian monarch an Iranian village (34.390737, 45.473674) in Kermanshah Province just east of an Iraqi border crossing village 7 km west of Sabzivár specialness Pers. ancient Buddhist city/region west of modern Hotan, Tibet, known for musk production from the Siberian musk deer (<i>Moschus moschiferus</i>). fem. public address; speech; lecture, discourse; oration; sermon, specifically, Muslim Friday midday sermon (al- <u>K</u> huṭbatu' <u>sh</u> - <u>S</u> haqshaqiya, also al- <u>K</u> huṭbat <u>ash</u> - <u>S</u> hiqshiqiya) "the roaring camel sermon" or the Shaqshaqiya sermon, a sermon preached by Imám 'Alí (a favourite among <u>Sh</u> í'í 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> a has roared and subsided", meaning the inspiration of the moment has gone.
Khusrawjird Khusus Khutan (Khotan, Khoten)	Khusrawjird <u>K</u> huşús <u>K</u> hutan	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. In it He declares: "I am the one presiding [standing upright] over the two gulfs (aṭ-ṭutunjayn)." Name derived from the occurrence (5×—in singular and dual forms) of the Arabic quadrilateral طتج (Ṭ-T-N-J= ṭutunj) or تطنج (Ṭ-T-N-J = taṭanj). Also <u>K</u> huṭbatu'l-Ṭutunjiyah or Pers. <u>K</u> huṭbih-i-Ṭutunjiyya. See <u>S</u> harḥ al- <u>K</u> huṭba aṭ-Ṭutunjiya.
Khutba, Khutbih, Khutab	<u>K</u> huṭba[h or t], Pers. <u>K</u> huṭbih, pl. <u>K</u> huṭab	"Sermon of Remembrance" by the Báb. Also called Tafsír-i-Há' (Interpretation of the Letter Há') and Şaḥifiy-i-Ja'faríyyih (Epistle of Ja'far)
Khutbat ash-Shaqshaqiya	al- <u>K</u> huṭbat <u>ash</u> - <u>S</u> haqshaqiya	"Sermon of Jiddah" by the Báb "Sermon of Wrath" by the Báb, or the Literary Oration of the Bab expressive of the Divine Wrathfulness, was written for or addressed to Hájí Mírzá 'Abbás (otherwise known as Hájí Mírzá Áqásí). "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'." Pers. "the sermon on the Eternal Witness" by Quddús
Khutbat at-Tutunjiya	<u>K</u> huṭbat aṭ-Ṭutunjiya[h or t]	table
Khutbiy-i-Dhikriyyih	<u>K</u> huṭbiy-i- <u>D</u> hikríyyih	the lowing or mooing of oxen, bleating of sheep, goats, or fallow deer; the whiz of an arrow. Mullá Javád Qazviní Baraqańí (or <u>G</u> hazviní Baraġhání) (cousin of Ṭáhirih), Mullá 'Abdu'l-'Alíy-i-Harátí and Mírzá Ibráhím-i- <u>S</u> hírází were expelled by the Báb (<i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 161). The first two were described by the Báb as "the Jibt and Táġhút, the twin idols of this perverse people." (<i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 162; see Qur'án 4:51) Nabíl-i-Zarandí likened all three to the lowing (<u>k</u> huwár) of the golden calf (al-'ijl <u>adh</u> - <u>dh</u> ahabí). Mullá Javád, in particular, is often referred to in Bábí and Bahá'í literature as " <u>k</u> huwár". 'Abdu'l-Bahá on the same topic includes other Covenant Breakers, such as Mírzá Yaḥyá. See Sámirí.
Khutbiy-i-Jiddah Khutbiy-i-Qahriyyih	<u>K</u> huṭbiy-i-Jiddah <u>K</u> huṭbiy-i-Qahríyyih	diminutive of kut ("a fort"). al- <u>K</u> huwayt or State of Khuwait.
Khutbiy-i-Salawat	<u>K</u> huṭbiy-i-Şalawát	Pers. manner, custom, mode, humour, habit, nature, disposition, temper, principles. Capital city (38.546919, 44.956088; 93 km SSW of Máh-Kú) of Khoy County, West Azerbaijan Province, Iran.
Khutbiy-i-Shahadat-i-Azaliya Khuwan, Khiwan, Akhwina, Akhawin Khuwar ("Khu'ar")	<u>K</u> huṭbiy-i- <u>S</u> háhádat-i-Azalíya <u>K</u> huwán, <u>K</u> hiwán, pl. <u>A</u> khwina, <u>A</u> kháwín <u>K</u> huwár	name of a great man at the time of Iskandar al- <u>K</u> huzá'í is the nisbah for a member of the al- <u>K</u> huzá'ah tribe founded by 'Amr ibn Luḥay al- <u>K</u> huzá'í. Sa'd bin Hárith al- <u>K</u> huzá'í (martyred 61/680 in Karbala), agent of Imám 'Alí, the companion of Imám
Khuwayt	<u>K</u> huwayt	
Khuy (Khoy)	<u>K</u> huy	
Khuza' Khuza'i	<u>K</u> huzá' <u>K</u> huzá'í	

Khuzistan	<u>Khúzistán</u>	al-Ḥasan and Imám al-Ḥusayn. Brigadier-General Husayn <u>Khuzá'í</u> , army commander in Maṣḥad, 1924. 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	<u>Khwája</u> , <u>Khwájah</u> (خواجه)	Pers. master, lord; honorific title of a wazīr or other great dignitary, particularly for Sufi teachers. A small village (29.177653, 54.330066) 2 km south of central Nayríz—site of the fort “outside of Nayríz” (<i>The Báḅ</i> , p. 179) that was “burned to the ground” (DB, p. 495). (Iṣfahání variations: <u>khwájih</u> (“khwajih”) and <u>khájih</u> (“khajih”).) See Arabic <u>Khawája</u> .
Khwan	<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. learned people, readers
Khwandagi	<u>Khwándagí</u>	reading, recital; invocation; calling; adoption
Khwandan, Khundan	<u>Khwandan</u> , <u>Khúndan</u>	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 (Urgench; 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 fī 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; <u>khwush-ámad</u> (“khwush-amad”, “khwushamad”), flattery; welcome; gratification; <u>khwush-ámadí</u> (“khwush-amadí”), flattery; assenting; you are welcome.
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-Ámad</u>	Pers. flattery; welcome; gratification
Khwush-Amadi (Khushamadi)	<u>Khwush-Ámadí</u>	Pers. flattery; assenting; you are welcome. A blessed arrival?
Khwush-Qadam (Khush Ghadam)	<u>Khwush-Qadam</u> (“ <u>Khush Ghadam</u> ”)	Pers. a person who brings good fortune, welcome news, good omen (<i>Maḥmúd's Diary</i>)

Kibdani (Kebdani)	Kibdání	Dar al-Kibdání, town in Morocco. Kibdání Muḥammad Muḥammad ‘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 Kinan, Kinanat Kinana, Kanan’in	Kímiyá’í, Kímáwí Kinán, pl. Kinánát, Akinna Kinána (Kináníh), pl. Kaná’in	chemical;—pl. Kímiyá’ún chemist; alchemist shed roof, pent roof, awning quiver (for arrows). The Banú Kinánah is a tribe south of Mecca.
Kinar Kinar-Gird	Kínár Kínár-Gird	Pers. the lap; the bosom; an embrace; dalliance a small fortress (caravanserai 35.375999, 51.253600) and village about 40 km SSW of Tíhrán on the old Iṣfahán 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 Kindi	Kinári Kindí	Pers. (gold or silver) lace from the South Arabia tribe of Kinda. Abú Yúsuf Ya’qúb ibn Isháq aṣ-Ṣabbáḥ 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). Iṣfahání Pers. also Kunyih. 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 nasab.
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 (Kerman)	Kirmán	Pers. a castle; an emporium. Capital city of Kirmán province, Iran. Called the “Land of Káf and Rá” by Bahá’u’lláh.
Kirmani	Kirmání	of or from Kirmán. Hájí Mírzá Muḥammad Karím Khán 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 Raṣhtí as the “third” <u>Shaykhí</u> leader and the first Kirmání <u>Shaykhí</u> leader.
Kirmanshah (Kermanshah), Bakhtaran	Kirmánsháh	“King of Kirmán”. City and province in western Írán. It was named Bakhtarán during 1987–1995.
Kisa’ Kishik Kishikchi Kishon	Kisá’, pl. Aksiya Kishík Kishíkchí Kishon River, Nachal HaKishon	garment; dress Pers. a guards-man, a guard Pers. a sentinel, night watchman flows to the north side of Haifa into the Mediterranean Sea. Arabic Naḥr al-Muqutṭa’ (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
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,

Kitab al-Asma'	Kitáb al-Asmá'	casing, facing, panelling, wainscoting (e.g., of walls). Persian Kiswat (Kisvat), Kuswat, pl. Kusá
Kitab al-Bada'i' al-Athar	Kitáb al-Badá'i' al-Áthár	Book of Divine Names (also known as the <u>Chahár Sha'n</u> , "The [Book of the] Four Grades") written by the Báb in Arabic during his imprisonment in Máh-Kú and <u>Chihriq</u> 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'	(or Kitábu'l-Badá'i'u'l-Áthár) "Book of Wondrous Impressions". Persian book in two vols by Mírzá Maḥmúd Zarfání (Pers. <i>Badáyi'u'l-Áthár</i> ("Badáyi'u'l-Áthár")). <i>Maḥmúd's Diary: The Diary of Mírzá Maḥmúd-i-Zarfání Chronicling 'Abdu'l-Bahá's Journey to America</i> , tr. of vol. 1. 'Abdu'l-Baha in Europe 1912–1913: The Talks and Travels of the Master as Recorded by Mírzá Maḥmúd Zarfání, tr. of vol. 2. See Zarfání.
Kitab al-Hayy	al-Kitáb al-Ḥayy	"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 Kitáb-i-Íqán, 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-Mubin	al-Kitáb al-Mubín (Pers. Kitáb-i-Mubín)	"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-Yawaqit wa al-Jawahir	al-Kitáb al-Yawáqit wa al-Jawáhir	"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 as-Samit	al-Kitáb aṣ-Ṣámit	(Pers. Kitábu'l-Yawáqit-i-wa'l-Jawáhir, also with v instead of w) by Siyyid 'Abd al-Wahháb ibn Aḥmad aṣh-Sha'rání (1492/3–1565, AH 898–973) was an Egyptian Sháfi'í scholar and mystic, founder of an Egyptian order of Sufism, eponymously known as Sha'ráwiyyah. Full title: Kitáb al-Yawáqit wa al-jawáhir fí bayán 'aqá'id al-akábir (The book of rubies and jewels: an explanation of the tenets of faith of mystic luminaries).
Kitab, Kutub	Kitáb, pl. Kutub	"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.
Kitabfurushi-yi-Mahmudi	Kitábfurúshíy-i-Maḥmúdí	piece of writing, record, paper; letter, note, message; document, deed; contract (esp. marriage contract); book. Kitábun, a book
Kitabi	Kitábí	Pers. Maḥmúdí Bookstore or Maḥmúdí Publishing (name of an academic publisher in Tíhrán)
Kitab-i-'Ahd	Kitáb-i-'Ahd	written, in writing; clerical; literary; scriptural, relating to the revealed Scriptures (Qur'án, Bible); kitabi, adherent of a revealed religion; the written part (of an examination)
Kitab-i-'Ahdí	Kitáb-i-'Ahdí	"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-Haykal	Kitáb-i-Haykal	"Book of My Covenant" (a name that is sometimes used for Kitáb-i-'Ahd)
		"Book of the Temple" by the Báb. Alternative name, Kitáb-i-Hayákil (Book of Temples or Talismans), or more loosely, as Kitábí dar Hayákil-i-Wáḥid (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

Kitab-i-Iqan Kitab-i-Mubin	Kitáb-i-Íqán Kitáb-i-Mubín	... the final five sections ... of the” Kitáb-i-Panj-Sha’n, pp. 405–47. <i>The sources for early Bábí doctrine and history</i> , Denis MacEoin p. 89. “Book of Certitude” by Bahá’u’lláh 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. “The Speaking Book” “Book of the Five Modes of Revelation” by the Báb Pers. a library; a study; a bookseller’s shop “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”.
Kitab-i-Natiq Kitab-i-Panj-Sha’n Kitab-Khana Kitabu’l-Aqdas, Kitab-i-Aqdas	Kitáb-i-Nátíq Kitáb-i-Panj-Sha’n Kitáb-Khána al-Kitábu’l-Aqdas, Pers. Kitáb-i-Aqdas	“Book of Divine Names” by the Báb “Priceless Things” (by Mírzá Abu’l-Faḍl) “Indexical Tablet” by the Báb “Kitáb [Ṣaḥífa] bayn al-Ḥaramayn” (“The Book [Treatise] revealed between the Two Shrines [Mecca and Medina]”) written by the Báb. The Most Holy Book “Book of the Spirit” by the Báb Pers. the act of paying lip service to authority while holding personal opposition. Saying something that is not true. See Taqíya (Ar.) 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. [MUHJ 521 has Kíyá] (keyan) being, existence; essence, substance; nature. Khujastah Khursand (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. (“Kiasar”, “Kíásar”, “Keyásar” and “Kíya Sar”) is a small city 57 km SE Sari, in Sari County, Mazandaran Province Yiddish káshr (“fit”, “proper”), kosher. Yiddish treyf, derived from Hebrew “torn” (by wild animal), treyf (treife, treifa, treife, treif, trayf, traif, traife) or non-kosher.
Kitabu’l-Asma’, Kitab-i-Asma’ Kitabu’l-Fara’id Kitabu’l-Fihrist Kitabu’l-Haramayn	Kitábu’l-Asmá’, Pers. Kitáb-i-Asmá’ Kitábu’l-Fará’id Kitábu’l-Fihrist Kitábu’l-Ḥaramayn	Pers. where? where is he gone? a broad street, square, market-place; a narrow street, an alley drinking glass, tumbler, (Iraq) cup, or any vessel without spout or handle, an ewer Pers. to beat, strike, bruise, pound Pers. a narrow street; a lane, slum, row, passage; a street, square, market-place;—kúcha’i bázár, a street leading to the market; the market-quarter;—kúcha’i bágh, the street leading to the gardens; the quarter of the gardens. Pers. small, little; a musical mode or style; diminutive; younger, junior; a youngster, a child Turkish “Small drawbridge”, now municipality and eastern suburb of Istanbul, 23 km west of the city centre, on the European shore of the Sea of Marmara, Türkiye. It is east of Büyükçekmece. İsfahání Persian phonetic form is Kúchik-Chakmachih. 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 Fashúda prior to 1904. a round tumulus of sand (especially red and mixed with gravel); a blemish. al-Kúfah, city on the west bank
Kitabu’l-Muqaddas Kitabu’r-Ruh Kitman	al-Kitábu’l-Muqaddas Kitábu’r-Rúḥ Kitmán	
Kiya	Kiyá	
Kiyan Kiyani	Kiyán Kiyání, pl. Kiyáníyán	
Kiyasar	Kiyásar	
Kosher, Treyf (Taraf)	Kosher, Ṭreyf (Ṭaraf)	
Ku	Kú	
Kub	Kúb, pl. Akwáb	
Kubidan Kucha (Kuchih)	Kúbídan Kúcha	
Kuchak (Kuchik)	Kúchak (also Kúchik)	
Kucukcekmece (“Kuchik-Chakmachih”)	Küçükçekmece	
Kuduk (Kodok, Kothok), Fashuda	Kúdúk, Fashúda[h or t]	
Kufa, Kufah, Kufih	Kúfa[h], Pers. Kúfih	

Kufi, Kufiyun	Kúfī, pl. Kúfiyún	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. of or from al-Kúfah. Kufic, Kufic writing—ancient Arabic letters. Kúfiyún (English Kufan, school of) grammarians. See Başrí.
Kufiya, Kufiyat	Kúfiya, pl. Kúfiyát	English keffiyeh or kaffiyeh, square kerchief diagonally folded and worn under the ‘iqál as a headdress
Kufr, Kufran Kuh (Koh), Kuh-ha Kuh-i-Nur, Jabal an-Nur	Kufr and Kufrán Kúh, pl. Kúh-há Kúh-i-Núr (Ar. Jabal an-Núr)	unbelief, infidelity Pers. a mountain, hill 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.
Kujur (Kojur)	Kujúr	a town 23 km south of the Caspian Sea in Mazandaran Province, Iran (36.384099, 51.729516)
Kulah Darrah (Kolah Darreh)	Kuláh Darra (كله دره)	Pers. (Kaleh Darreh, Kolá Darreh, Kulah Darreh, “Kuldarih”) is a small village (35.757354, 50.184021) in Zahray-i-Pain (Zahráy-i-Páyín) Rural District, Qazvín Province. 17 km WNW of the village of Ish̄tíhárđ.
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
Kulah-i-Farangi Kulayn (Koleyn, Kolin, Kulin)	Kuláh-i-Farangí Kulayn	(European hat—PDC p. 92) 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, entirety, 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-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: ۛ or “ll” is counted once as 30. See Váhíd (“unity”, 19)
Kulthum	Kul <u>th</u> úm	full of flesh about the face and cheeks; an elephant; the silken pennant at the top of a standard. Kul <u>th</u> úm Khánúm-i-Núrí, third wife of Mírzá Buzúrg, father of Bahá’u’lláh. Her eldest daughter was Sháh-Sultán Khánúm (also called ‘Izzíyih (‘Izzíya) Khánúm), a supporter of Mírzá Yahyá, and presumed author of <i>Tanbíh al-Ná’imín</i> (“The Awakening of the Sleepers”). Alternatively, written by Shaykh Ahmad-i-Rúhí, a son-in-law of Mírzá Yahyá.
Kumayl	Kumayl bin-i-Ziyád an-Nak <u>h</u> a’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

Kunar Takhteh, Konartakhteh	Kunár Takhta	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". (Konar Takhteh) city on Búshihir-Shíráz 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 Shíráz. 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-athíríy (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 Kurdistan
Kurji, Gurji	Kurjí, Pers. Gurjí	Georgian (adj and n). al-Kurj the Georgians
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. Karásíy, 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 kuštan ("kill") in compound words) a killer, who kills, slays, murders, oppresses, as in azhdaha-kušh, 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-Nuṣrat	A very small village (35.109773, 50.896706) on the Tihiran-Qom Old Rd
Kushtan	Kushtan	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 Khurásán. See ṣadrí.
L		
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 <u>shaháda</u> , 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, Muḥammadun rasúlu'lláh</i> ("There is no God but God and Muḥammad is His Messenger"), the <u>Shí'a</u> 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 Huwa'lláh.
La	La	(intensifying particle) truly, verily; certainly, surely
La	Lá	(particle) not, no!; (for laysa) it is not, there is no
La'ali al-Hikmat	La'álí al-Hikmat	"Pearls of Wisdom"
La'im, Luwwam, Lawwam, Luyyam	Lá'im, pl. Luwwam, Lawwám, Luyyam	censurer, critic, accuser, blamer, reprover
La'ima, Lawa'im	Lá'ima[h or t], pl. Lawá'im	(fem. of lá'im) censure, rebuke, reproof, blame, reproach

La'nat	La'nat	imprecation, curse, anathema; objurgation, reproach
Labad	Labád	Pers. any outer wet weather garment
Labada (Labbadih)	Labáda	Pers. (for Arabic lubbádát) a rain cloak; a quilted cloak; a 'great-coat, pelisse; a wrapper
Laban, Alban, Liban	Laban, pl. Albán, Libán	milk; (Syrian) leban, coagulated sour milk;—pl. albán dairy products, milk products
Labba	Labbá	to follow, obey (a call, an invitation)
Labbad	Labbád	felt-maker; felt
Labbayka (Labbayk, Labbaika, Labieck)	Labbayka (Labbá + ká)	a phrase that can mean: "here I am!", "at your service!", "I am obedient to thee", or "what is your command?"
Labib, Alibba'	Labíb, pl. Alibbá'	understanding, reasonable, sensible, intelligent. At the request of Shoghi Effendi, Effie Baker (1880–1968) and Muḥammad Labíb (1893–1981) toured Iran in 1930–1931, to take photographs for his translation of <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> .
Labid	Labíd	Pers. boast, brag; a historian; a poet
Labs	Labs	proposing to anyone anything obscure or confused, mystifying; mixture, confusion, ambiguity
Ladan, Ladin (Laden)	Ládan, Ládin	laudanum
Ladud, Aladd, Ladda', Lidad, Alidda'	Ladúd, Aladd, fem. Laddá', pl. Ludd	(other plurals: Lidád, Aliddá') fierce, grim, dogged, tough. al-Ludd or the city of Lod 15 km SE Tel Aviv; formerly Lydda (Latin).
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	Láháy, Pers. Láhih	The Hague (city in SW Netherlands)
Lahijan	Láhiján	(láh+ján, "a place to obtain silk fibre") Caspian sea resort (37.206573, 50.003119) and the capital of Láhiján County
Lahijani	Láhijání	'Alí Ashraf Láhijání (1853–1919), famous Bahá'í poet and known by his sobriquet, 'Andalíb ("nightingale")
Lahm, Luhum, Liham	Lahm, pl. Luḥúm, Liḥám	flesh; meat
Lahut	Láhút	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, Lahutiya	Láhútí, fem. Láhútiya[h or t]	theological, theologian; divine
Lahutiya	Láhútiya[h or t]	la-Láhútiya theology; "realm of the primal will"
Lakhm	Lakhm	a cutting, amputation; a box, a blow
Lakhmiyun	al-Lakhmíyún	Lakhmids or Lakhmid ("Lakhmite") dynasty CE 300–602. Lakhmids (al-Lakhmíyún (الخمير)—"fwn" transcribed as "íyún"), in Arabic usually referred to as al-Manádhīrah or Banú Lakhm in southern Iraq (capital al-Ḥīrah, near modern al-Kúfah).
Lakin, Lakinna	Lákin, lákinna	however, yet, but
Lala (Lalah, Laleh)	Lála	Pers. a tulip; any wild flower; a passionate lover; the lip of a mistress.
Lala (Lalih)	Lala	Pers. a mentor, a tutor. Riḍá-Qulí Khán-i-Lalih-Báshí.
Lala-Rukh (Lalla Rookh)	Lála-Rukn	"Tulip-cheeked". "Lalla Rookh" is an Oriental romance by Irish poet Thomas Moore, published in 1817.
Lam	Lám	Arabic letter transcribed as L
Lam', Lam'a, Lama'an, Lama'at	Lam' and Lama'án, fem. Lam'a[h or t]	(pl. fem. lama'át, splendours, effulgencies) lustre, sheen, shine; shimmer, gleam, glow, brightness, light
La-Madhhab	Lá-Madḥhab	Persian without religion, non-religious, "atheist"
Lamha, Lamhat	Lamḥa[t], pl. Lamaḥát	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-Qaṣīdah al-Lámíyah</i>
Lami', Lami'a, Lawami'	Lámi', fem. Lámí'a[h or t], pl. Lawámi'	"Explanation of the Lámíya poem" by ibn Qá'id. brilliant, lustrous, shining, gleaming, shimmering

160	Glossary and transcription for Arabic & Persian terms	
Lan	Lan	not (referring to the future), it shall not be that, certainly never (from lá “not” and an “that”). Response to Moses (Qur’án 7:143): lan tarání (“Thou shalt not see me [God]”).
Landan	Landan	London
Lang	Lang	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	Lár	city in province of Fars
Larijan	Láriján	district of Mazandaran Province
Las	Lás	Pers. refuse of silk; coarse silk
Las-Furush	Lás-Furúsh	Pers. silk merchant. See Farsh.
Lashkar-Nivis	Lashkar-Nivís	Paymaster-General
Lastu	Lastu	(from negative verb laysa), I am not
Latafa	Laṭáfa[h or t]	thinness fineness, delicateness; gracefulness, loveliness, charm; kindness, benevolence; friendliness; politeness, esprit, intellectual refinement, sophistication; suavity, urbaneness
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 refined, full of esprit, brilliant, witty; elegant; al-Laṭíf the Kind (one of the attributes of God)
Latifa (Latifih), Lata’if	Laṭífa[h or t], pl. Laṭá’if	(fem. Laṭíf) 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, pl. Alwáh, Aláwíh	(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-Ayy an-Nur	Lawḥ al-Áyy 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 Bríkwúl	“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 Basít al-Ḥaqíqqa	“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, Alwáh	(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-Vahháḅ	“Tablet to ‘Abdu’l-Vahháḅ” 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’sḥúq	“Tablet of the Lover and the Beloved”, Bahá’u’lláh
Lawh-i-‘Ashiq-va-Ma’shuq	Lawḥ-i-‘Áshiq-va-Ma’sḥúq	“The Tablet of the Lover and the Beloved” by Bahá’u’lláh
Lawh-i-Aflakiya	Lawḥ-i-Aflákíyya	commonly known as the “Tablet of the Universe” by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá (“Aflákíyyih” (Iṣfahání Pers.) used in Bahá’í Writings)
Lawh-i-Ahbab	Lawḥ-i-Aḥbáb	“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-Arḍ-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-Ayiy-i-Nur	Lawḥ-i-Áyiy-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] Hurúfát al-Muqaṭṭ'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-Bishárát	"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 Shaykh 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
Lawh-i-Fitnih	Lawḥ-i-Fitnih	"Tablet of the Test" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Fu'ad	Lawḥ-i-Fu'ád	"Tablet to Fu'ád Páshá" by Bahá'u'lláh. Addressed to Shaykh 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-Ḥabīb	"Tablet of the Beloved" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Haft Sham' Wahdat	Lawḥ-i-Haft Sham' 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-Haqqu'n-Nas	Lawḥ-i-Ḥaqqu'n-Nás	"Tablet of the Right of the People", in Persian, by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Hartik (Lawh-i-Hirtik)	Lawḥ-i-Hartík	"Tablet to Georg David Hardegg (Hartík)" by Bahá'u'lláh. Georg David Hardegg (1812-1879) co-founded the German Templar Society with Gottlob Christoph Jonathan Hoffmann (1815-1885), and they settled in Haifa at the end of October 1868.
Lawh-i-Hawdaj	Lawḥ-i-Hawdaj (or Lawḥ-i-Sámṣún)	"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-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-Ḥurúfát	"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-Ittihád	"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-Khurasán	by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-Kullu't-Ta'am	Lawḥ-i-Kullu't-Ṭa'am	"Tablet of All Food" by Bahá'u'lláh. Qur'án 3:93 is known as Kullu't-Ṭa'am, it begins with "All food ...". Error: Kullu't-Ṭa'am ("Kullu't-Ta'am")
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 Lawh-i-Mahfil-i-Shawr	Lawḥ-i-Madīnatu't-Tawḥīd Lawḥ-i-Maḥfil-i- <u>Shawr</u>	"Tablet of the City of Unity" by Bahá'u'lláh Tablet (or prayer) for spiritual assemblies, regarding gathering and consulting (by 'Abdu'l-Bahá) "Tablet to the Queen" of England (Victoria) by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Malika (Lawh-i-Malikh)	Lawḥ-i-Malika	"Tablet to the Czar Alexander III" by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet of the Holy Mariner" by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet to Mánik <u>chí</u> - <u>Şáh</u> ib" by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet of Maqṣúd (the Goal, the Desired One)" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Malik-i-Rus Lawh-i-Mallahu'l-Quds Lawh-i-Manikchi-Sahib Lawh-i-Maqsud	Lawḥ-i-Malik-i-Rús Lawḥ-i-Malláhu'l-Quds Lawḥ-i-Mánik <u>chí</u> - <u>Şáh</u> ib Lawḥ-i-Maqṣúd	"Tablet to Maryam" by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet of the Birth [of Bahá'u'lláh]" by Bahá'u'lláh. The text includes several sections related to the significance of the birth of Bahá'u'lláh and the spiritual blessings associated with it. Tablet for the Birth of the Báb by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet of the Humorist" by Bahá'u'lláh. Begins: "Bismilláhi'l-Mazzahh ..."
Lawh-i-Maryam Lawh-i-Mawlud	Lawḥ-i-Maryam Lawḥ-i-Mawlúd	"Tablet of the Confrontation or Execration" by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet to Medina" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá "Tablet to Napoleon III" (1868 and 1869) by Bahá'u'lláh. Can also be written as Lawḥ Málik Bárís. "Tablet of the Bell" by Bahá'u'lláh Tablet to Hájí Muḥammad Naṣír of Qazvín by Bahá'u'lláh Tablet on Marriage by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet of the Point" by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet to the Pope" (Pope Pius IX) by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet to the Cousin" in honour of Mírzá Hasan-i-Mázindarání by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Mawlut Lawh-i-Mazzah	Lawḥ-i-Mawlúd Lawḥ-i-Mazzah	"The Tablet of the Faithful Ones (Mukḥliṣún) have burned (qad iḥtaráq)", 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 Iḥtiráq.
Lawh-i-Mubahilih	Lawḥ-i-Mubáhiilih	"Centennial [1844–1944] Tablet to the Beloved Ones [Bahá'ís] of the East" by Shoghi Effendi (1944) "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-Muhabbat Lawh-i-Napulyun	Lawḥ-i-Muḥabbat Lawḥ-i-Nápulyún I and II	"Tablet of Holiness" by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet of the Ruler" (Tablet to Mehmed Emin 'Alí Páshá) by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet of Elevation" by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet of Rám" by Bahá'u'lláh. Bahá'u'lláh addresses themes of divine guidance, spiritual transformation, and the relationship between God and humanity. The tablet emphasizes the importance of recognizing and adhering to divine teachings, and it often reflects on the nature of God's love and mercy. It serves as a source of inspiration and guidance for Bahá'ís, encouraging them to live in accordance with spiritual principles and to strive for personal and collective transformation. See Rám.
Lawh-i-Naqus Lawh-i-Nasir	Lawḥ-i-Náqús Lawḥ-i-Naṣír	"Tablet to the She-Serpent" (Imám-Jum'ih of Iṣfahán) by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet of the Prophet" by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet of the Vision" by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet of the Spirit" by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet of the Cloud" by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet of Obligatory Prayer" by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet of Salmán" I–III by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet of Sámṣún" by Bahá'u'lláh "Tablet of the Saddler" by Bahá'u'lláh (a long and fairly weighty tablet) to 'Alí Muḥammad Sarráj. "Tablet of Sayyáh (the Traveller)" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Nikah Lawh-i-Nuqtih Lawh-i-Pap Lawh-i-Pisar-'Amm	Lawḥ-i-Nikáh Lawḥ-i-Nuqtih Lawḥ-i-Páp Lawḥ-i-Pisar-'Amm	
Lawh-i-Qad-Ihtaraqa'l-Mukhlisun	Lawḥ-i-Qad-Iḥtaráqa'l-Mukḥliṣún	
Lawh-i-Qarn	Lawḥ-i-Qarn-i-Aḥabbáy-i- <u>Sharq</u>	
Lawh-i-Qina'	Lawḥ-i-Qiná'	
Lawh-i-Quds Lawh-i-Ra'is	Lawḥ-i-Quds Lawḥ-i-Ra'ís	
Lawh-i-Rafi' Lawh-i-Ram	Lawḥ-i-Rafí' Lawḥ-i-Rám	
Lawh-i-Raqsha'	Lawḥ-i-Raq <u>shá</u> '	
Lawh-i-Rasul Lawh-i-Ru'ya Lawh-i-Ruh Lawh-i-Sahab Lawh-i-Salah Lawh-i-Salman Lawh-i-Samsun Lawh-i-Sarraj	Lawḥ-i-Rasúl Lawḥ-i-Ru'yá Lawḥ-i-Rúḥ Lawḥ-i-Saḥáb Lawḥ-i-Şaláh Lawḥ-i-Salmán Lawḥ-i-Sámṣún (or Lawḥ-i-Hawdaj) Lawḥ-i-Sarráj	
Lawh-i-Sayyah	Lawḥ-i-Sayyáh	

Lawh-i-Shaykh-Fani	Lawḥ-i-Shaykh-Fání	Tablet to the <u>Shaykh</u> who has surrendered his will to God by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Siyyid-i-Mihdiy-i-Dahaji	Lawḥ-i-Siyyid-i-Mihdíy-i-Dahají	by Bahá'u'lláh. See Dahají
Lawh-i-Sultan	Lawḥ-i-Sultán	"Tablet to the King of Persia" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Tajalliyat	Lawḥ-i-Tajalliyát	"Tablet of Effulgements" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Tanzih va Taqdis	Lawḥ-i-Tanzih va Taqdís	"Tablet of Purity" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-Tarazat	Lawḥ-i-Ṭarázát	"Tablet of Ornaments" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Tarbiyat	Lawḥ-i-Tarbíyat	"Tablet of Education" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-Tawhid	Lawḥ-i-Tawḥíd	"Tablet of Unity" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Tibb	Lawḥ-i-Ṭibb	"Tablet of Medicine" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Tuqa	Lawḥ-i-Tuqá	"Tablet of Virtue" by Bahá'u'lláh See Lawḥu't-Tuqá
Lawh-i-Wasiya (Lawh-i-Wasaya)	Lawḥ-i-Waṣíya	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)
		"The Ruby Tablet"
Lawh-i-Yaquti	Lawḥ-i-Yáqútí	"Tablet of Joseph" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Yusuf	Lawḥ-i-Yúsuf	Tablet to Zaynu'l-Muqarrabín by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Zaynu'l-Muqarrabin	Lawḥ-i-Zaynu'l-Muqarrabín	"Tablet of Visitation" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Ziyarih	Lawḥ-i-Ziyáriḥ	"Tablet of Ridván" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawhu'r-Ridvan	Lawḥu'r-Riḍván	"Tablet of Ridván" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawhu'r-Ruh	Lawḥu'r-Rúḥ	"Tablet of Spirit" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawhu't-Tuqa	Lawḥu't-Tuqá	"The Tablet of Piety or the Fear of God" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawlaka	Lawláka	Arabic "but for Thee"
Lawz (Lauz)	Lawz, pl. Alwáz	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, Laya'il	Layla[h or t], pl. Laylát, Layálin, Layá'il	(feminine) ("Leila") night; evening; soirée
Layla (Laila, Leila), Layali	Laylá, pl. Layálí	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
Laylat al-Qadr, Laylatu'l-Qadr	Laylat al-Qadr, Pers. Laylatu'l-Qadr	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-Quds, Laylatu'l-Quds	Laylat al-Quds, Laylatu'l-Quds	"Holy Night", "Sacred Night"
Layli (Laili)	Laylí	nocturnal, nightly; of night, night- (in compounds); evening (adjective).
Laysa (Laisa)	Laysa	there is not; not; except
Lazat, Laz	Lázat, pl. Láz	Pers. a dress of red Chinese silk;—pl. soft, thin silk
li	li	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
Li	Lí	to me
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' (Laqa, Lagha), Liqa'a, Liqa'at	Liqa' (Pers. Liqá), fem. Liqá'a[h or t]	(fem. pl. liqá'át) 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' Rabb, Liqa-i-Rabb	Liqa' Rabb, Pers. Liqá-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

Liqa'i Liqa'iya, (Laqa'iyya, Laqa'iyyih)	Liqá'í Liqá'íya, Pers. Liqá'íyya	meeting a Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God. my meeting Liqá'íyyih <u>Khán</u> um, 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". the meeting of God, resurrection, 'attainment unto the Divine Presence'. A reference to the Manifestation of God, i.e. Bahá'u'lláh.
Liqa'u'llah (Laqa'u'llah)	Liqá'u'lláh	tongue; language; mouthpiece (figuratively) The Arab tongue the word (or tongue) of God "Tongue of the Empire". Lisánu'l-Mulk-i-Sipihr ("Eloquent Tongue of the Empire") of Káshán, 19th century Persian historian. See Sipihr.
Lisan, Alsina, Alsun Lisanu'l-'Arab Lisanu'llah Lisanu'l-Mulk	Lisán, pl. Alsina[h], Alsun Lisánu'l-'Arab Lisánu'lláh Lisánu'l-Mulk	thief, robber Liṭání River 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.
Liss, Lusus, Alsas Litani River Liwa' (Liva), Alwiya, Alwiyat	Lişş, pl. Luşúş, Alşáš Liṭání Liwá', pl. Alwiya, Alwiyát	Portuguese explorer and pre-1975 name of Maputo, capital of Mozambique ancestor of Prophet Muḥammad and son of Lu'ayy ibn Ghálib ibn Fihr (fl. c. CE 230–240) (collective; nomen unitatis Lu'lu'un) pearls; gems, jewels horse blanket, saddle blanket;—(pl. labábíd) felt cap putting on a garment; enjoying the company (of a wife, etc.)
Lourenco Marques	Lourenço Marques	language; dialect; idiom; vernacular; lingo, jargon; word; expression, term; al-lughat al-'arabíyat al-afşahí, classical Arabic
Lu'ayy ibn Ghálib ibn Fihr	Lu'ayy ibn Ghálib ibn Fihr	Pers. 15 volume "The Dekhoda Dictionary" in Persian by 'Alí Akbar Dihkhudá
Lu'lu', La'ali, Lu'lu'un	Lu'lu' (Lúlú), pl. La'álí	depth of the sea; gulf, abyss, chasm, depth Pers. a large body, multitude; plenty (of water), the great deep, main, middle of the sea; an abyss; silver; a looking-glass, mirror
Lubbada, Lubbadat Lubs	Lubbáda, pl. Lubbádát Lubs	Pers. a jug, flagon, or any similar vessel with a spout, and made of clay (those made of metal are called áftába).
Lugha, Lughat	Lughā[h or t], pl. Lughát	shimmer, gleam, glow, flash, sparkle, glitter, brilliancy, radiance, beam; gloss, lustre, burnish, polish Pers. the evangelist Luke a famous legendary figure noted for his wisdom.
Lughat Nama (Lughat Namih)	Lughat Náma	Prophet in Qur'án.
Lujj, Lujja, Lujaj, Lijaj Lujjat, Lujja	Lujj and Lujja, pl. Lujaj, Lijáj Lujjat, Lujja	Pers. a mouthful, morsel; a kind of fritter Pers. the choice morsel for the judge Name of a warlike tribe living in Luristán.
Lulin, Aftaba	Lúlín	a province and an area in western Írán in the Zagros Mountains
Lum'a, Luma', Lima'	Lum'a[h or t], pl. Luma', Limá'	Lot
Luqa Luqman	Lúqá Luqmán	Pers. naked, bare. <i>Dasht-i-Lút</i> , the "Emptiness Plain", 51,800 km ² , is a salt desert, one of the hottest and driest in the world, in Kirmán, and Sistán and Balúchistán Provinces.
Luqmat Luqmatu'l-Qáđí Lur Luristan (Lorestan)	Luqmat, Laqmat, Luqma, pl. Luqam Luqmatu'l-Qáđí Lur Luristán	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;—pl. benefits, favours; kindnesses
Lut Lut	Lút Lút	Luṭf 'Alí Mírzá <u>Shí</u> rází (Mírzá, "Prince"), a descendant of the Afsháriyán royal dynasty, and a Bábí.
Lutf, Latafa, Altaf	Luṭf, fem. Laṭáfa(h or t), pl. Alṭáf	
Lutf-'Ali	Luṭf-'Alí	

Lutfi	Luṭfī	Pers. adopted, brought up in the family; an adopted child. ‘Umar Lūtfī Páshá [Lūtfī Paşa (Turkish)] (BKG p. 482)
Lutfu’llah (Lotfullah)	Luṭfu’lláh	favour or kindness of God. Luṭfu’lláh Ḥakím (1888–1968) served on The Universal House of Justice (1963–1968).
Luti, Lutiyyun (Lutis)	Lúṭī, pl. Lúṭíyún	The people of Lot or Sodom; a sodomite; an impudent, forward fellow; a bravo, bully, ruffian, villain; a jester, buffoon, clown. A term used in the 19th century to refer to Robin Hood-type bandits and thugs, who sometimes challenged oppressive governors, provided strong-arm support for local secular and religious leaders and bullied their fellow townsmen.
Lutigari	Lúṭígari	Pers. often used interchangeably with awbásh (see wabash). The lúṭígari are groups of people organized around zúr-kháníh (gymnasia) who professed certain ideals of jawánmardí (“chivalry”)—truthfulness, honesty, protecting the weak and oppressing the oppression. In practice the difference between “Robin Hood” and robber is not clear-cut. Lúṭígari can sometimes refer to troupes of musicians and entertainers.
M		
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’, Ma’ayn, Miyah, Amwah	Má’, dual Má’ayn, pl. Miyáh, Amwáh	water; liquid, fluid; juice. má’ al-ward (becomes máward), rose water. Hence, the name Máwardí.
Ma’ab (Maab), Ma’awib, Ma’awiba	Ma’áb, pl. Ma’áwib, Ma’áwiba[h or 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 (Lúṭ); a city in southern Jordan, 218 km SW of Amman; a town in northern Syria, 25 km north of Ḥamáh 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
Ma’ida (Ma’idih), Ma’idat, Mawa’id	Má’ida[h or t], pl. Má’idát, Mawá’id	a table, especially one covered with victuals; a circle, circumference, circuit, orbit. al-Má’idah, súra 5. Iṣfahání Persian Má’idih.
Ma’idiy-i-Asmani	Má’idiy-i-Ásmání	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’juj, Majuj	Ma’júj, Májúj	Magog, son of Japhet; Eastern Tartary. See Yá’júj (Gog) and mu’zam.
Ma’mun	Ma’mún	reliable, trustworthy
Ma’mur	Ma’múr	inhabited, populated, populous; frequented

Ma'mur	Ma'múr	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 Rūhání 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'qula, Ma'qulat	Ma'qúl, fem. Ma'qúla[h or t]	(fem, pl. ma'qúlát) reasonable, sensible, intelligible, comprehensible, understandable, plausible, logical; rational; apprehensive faculty, comprehension, intellect, discernment, judiciousness, judgment; common sense;—pl. probabilities, words or things consistent with reason
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 Sabaeen 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 Ma'raka, Ma'ruka, Ma'arik Ma'rakat Balat ash-Shuhada'	Ma'raj, pl. Ma'árij Ma'raka[h], Ma'ruka[h], pl. Ma'árik Ma'rakat Balát ash-Shuhadá'	place of ascent; (route of) ascent. See Mi'raj battlefield; battle. See Mu'tah 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 Ghafiqí (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, beneficial, or fitting, good, benefit; fairness, equity, equitableness; kindness, friendliness, amicability; beneficence; favour rendered, courtesy, mark of friendship; active voice (grammar)
Ma'shuq, Ma'shuqa Ma'sum, Ma'suma, Ma'sumun	Ma'shúq, fem. Ma'shúqa[h or t] Ma'súm, fem. Ma'súma[h or t]	lover, sweetheart; fem. beloved, sweetheart (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'súmún, Ma'súmat. Fátimah bint Músá al-Khádhim, sister of Imám 'Alí ar-Riḍá (8th Imám), is commonly known in Iran as Fátima al-Ma'súmi. The Shrine of Fatima Masumeh (Ḥarám Fátimah Ma'súmah) is in Qum. al-Ma'súmín al-Arba'ata 'Ashara, Pers. Chahárdah Ma'súm: the fourteen infallible ones—the

Ma'thara, Mathara, Ma'athir Ma'u'l-Furat Ma'una, Ma'un	Ma'thara[t], Máthara[t], pl. Ma'áthir Má'u'l-Furát Ma'úna[h or t], pl. Ma'ún	prophet Muḥammad, his daughter, and the twelve Imams. glory, nobility, greatness, hereditary honour sweet waters ("the fresh and thirst-quenching waters") help, aid, assistance, succour, relief, support, backing. Variously interpreted as assistance to neighbours in the form of lending household utensils; voluntary and obligatory alms; obedience to prescribed rules. Saríya Bi'r Ma'úna 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'úna (Ma'úna well or Aid well; location unknown, but about 80 km SE Medina) and all but two were killed.
Mab'ath, Maba'ith	Mab'ath, pl. Mabá'ith	sending, forwarding, dispatch; emission; awakening, arousal;—pl. cause; factor
Mabda'	Mabda', pl. Mabádi	beginning, start, starting point; basis, foundation; principle; invention;—pl. principles, convictions (of a person); ideology; rudiments, fundamental concepts, elements
Mabhath, Mabahith	Mabḥáth, fem. Mabḥátha[h or t]	(pl. mabáḥith, fem. mabḥáthát) subject, theme, field of investigation or discussion, object of research; research, study, examination; investigation. In practical usage, mabḥáth is often used in a gender-neutral way, and the feminine form is less commonly encountered. Bahá'u'lláh claimed not to have studied learned themes (al-mabáḥith).
Mabsut	Mabsút	extended, outstretched; rim, spread out; extensive, large, sizeable; detailed, elaborate (book); cheerful, happy, gay; feeling well, in good health. Nickname "happy": Dr Dīyá' Mabsút Baghdádí
Mada'in Salih	Madá'in Šálih	Mada'in Saleh ("Cities of Saleh"), also called "al-Hijr" or "Hegra", is an archaeological site 309 km NW of Medina. The site is thought to be near the ruins of the Thamúd.
Madad, Amdad	Madad, pl. Amdád	help, aid, assistance, support, backing, reinforcement;—pl. resources; auxiliaries. House of Ḥájí 'Alí Madad, in Baghdád that Bahá'u'lláh and family first occupied on arrival. This is not the Bayt-i-A'ẓam.
Madaha, Madh, Midha Madan	Madaha, Madh, Midha Madan	to praise, commend, laud, extol 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	Madaní	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 Madar Madar, Madarat, Madariyan	Madaníya[t], Pers. Madaniyyih Mádar Madár, pl. Madárát	civilization. Madaníyat al-Iláhiya, Divine Civilization. Pers. a mother 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. Madáriyán two orbitals
Madda al-Kulliyya Madda, Mawadd	al-Mádda al-Kullíya Mádda[h or t], pl. Mawádd	the universal matter stuff, matter; material possession; substance; material; component, constituent, ingredient; fundamental constituent, radical, chemical element, base; subject, theme, topic; school subject, field of study; discipline, 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 Shakhṣí, subjective)

Maddiya al-Athiriya	Máddíya al-Athíríya	ethereal substance. Persian Máddíyah-i-Athíríyyah (Maddíyah-i-Athiriyyah).
Madhhab, Madhhahib	Madhhab, pl. Madhháhib	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 Sunni legal schools (sing. madhhab) are: (1) the Hanafite 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	Madhhab-i-Ithná-‘Asharíyyih	Shí‘ah Muslims or “Church of the Twelve”. Ar. Madhhab Ithná ‘Asharíya[h or t].
Madhkur	Madhkúr	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-Anşár, 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 Nuṣhírwán; 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-Khaḍrá’	“the Verdant City”. Name given to Sabzivár by Bahá’u’lláh.
Madinatu’llah	Madínatu’lláh	City of God. A title of Baghdád 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 Baghdád by ‘Abbásid Caliph al-Manşúr) BKG 106
Madinatu’t-Tawhid	Madínatu’t-Tawhíd	(The City of Unity) by Bahá’u’lláh
Madkhal, Madakhil	Madkhal, pl. Madákhil	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; general allowances or stipends of officials, such as salaries, bonuses, or other financial benefits that were not always transparent or regulated, leading to potential corruption and misuse of public funds. In Safavid Persia, Mudákhil 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. Compare with mudákhil.
Madkhul, Madakhil	Madkhúl, pl. Madákhil	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, madrasah. Madrasah ‘Iffatíyah (or just ‘Iffatíyah), chaste school for girls.
Madrasah ‘Ilmiyat Ruhiya	Madrasah ‘Ilmíyat Rúḥíya	seminary school of spirituality. A seminary (36.548430, 52.682436) in Bárfurúsh. In front (36.548471, 52.682296)

Madrasī, Madrasīya Madrasīy-i-Daru'sh-Shafay	Madrasī, fem. Madrasīya[h or t] Madrasīy-i-Dáru'sh-Shafáy	is marked as the site of the former Mírzá Zakí Seminary. scholastic, school Madrasīy-i-Dáru'sh-Shafáy-i-Masjid-i-Sháh. Hospital school at the Shah's mosque. "Madrasī" (or "Madrisi") probably represents Madrasah (or "Madrisih") and should be "Madrasa".
Madrasīy-i-Sadr Madyan (Midian)	Madrasīy-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 Shu'ayb.
Ma'ul, Mafa'il	Ma'úl, pl. Mafá'il	object (grammar);—pl. effect, impression, impact; effectiveness, validity. See fá'il, 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 Maghfara, Maghfirat Maghrib, Magharib	Maghdúb Maghfara[t], Maghfira[t] Maghrib, dual Maghribán, pl. Maghárīb	object of anger (Magfaret) pardon, forgiveness, remission place or time of sunset; west, either of the heavens or earth; the western countries; Occident; šalát 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, fem. Maḥalla[h or t]	(pl. maḥáll, fem. maḥallát) (Pers. also Maḥal) 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. Işfahání Pers. Maḥallih. 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 Shirkát-i-Nawnahálán.
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

Mahbub, Mahbuba, Mahabib	Maḥbúb, fem. Maḥbúba[hor t]	el Raml or Ramleh) is a tram station and neighbourhood (in wasaṭ al-Balad, “Downtown”) of Alexandria, Egypt. (pl. Maḥábíb) beloved; dear; lovable, desirable; popular; favourite; beloved one, lover; fem. sweetheart, darling, beloved woman;—pl. gold piece, sequin (in Ottoman times) Title of the First Promised One expected by the Shi’ites.
Mahbubu’sh-Shuhada’	Maḥbúbu’sḥ-Shuhadá’	(Beloved of Martyrs) Mírzá Muḥammad-Ḥusayn Brother of Mírzá Muḥammad-Ḥasan, both from Isfahán.
Mahd al-’Ulya, Mahd-i-’Ulya	Mahd al-’Ulyá, Per. Mahd-i-’Ulyá	highest cradle. Title given to Faṭimih Khánum (c. 1828–1904), second wife of Bahá’u’lláh, and mother of Mírzá Muḥammad ‘Alí and Mírzá Badí’u’lláh.
Mahd al-Iman, Mahd-i-’Iman Mahd	Mahd al-Ímán, Pers. Mahd-i-’Ímán Maḥḍ	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 Mahdi-Shahr (Mahdishahr)	Mahd, pl. Muhúd Mahdí-Shahr (Mahdíshahr)	bed; cradle 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	Maḥdúd	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	Maḥfil al-Murattab	(Pers. Maḥfil-i-Murattab) “arranged assembly”, name given to the embryonic Central Assembly of Tíhrán by the Hands of the Cause (about 1899), which was the predecessor of both the Local Spiritual Assembly of Tíhrán (about 1913) and the National Spiritual Assembly of Iran (1934).
Mahfil, Mahafil	Maḥfil, pl. Maḥáfil	assembly, congregation, meeting, gathering; party; body, collective whole; circle, quarter
Mahfil-i-Rawhani Mahfurujak (Mahforujak, Mahfaruzak)	Maḥfil-i-Rawḥání 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 Mahid	Maḥfúẓ Mahíd	guarded or preserved broken, shattered. Mahída Baghdádí, wife of Adíb Raḍí Baghdádí (named by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá, “the pleasing one”)
Mahin, Muhana’ Mahiya, Mahiyat (Pers. Mahiyyat)	Mahín, pl. Muhaná’ Máhiya[h or t], pl. Máhiyát	despised, despicable, contemptible, vile quality, quiddity (the inherent nature or essence of someone or something), essence, nature; salary, income; pay (military). ¹
Mahjub, Mahjuba Mahjur	Maḥjúb, fem. Mahjúba[h or t] Mahjúr	concealed, hidden, veiled 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

¹ 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.

Mah-Ku'i	Máh-Kú'í	overshadowing cliff cuts off sight of the sky above the fort. It is in the NW <u>Zágh</u> rús Mountains. Named by the Báb the Jabal-i-Básiṭ (the Open Mountain), the numerical values of Máh-Kú and Básiṭ is 72. See Mákú. Pers. 'Alí <u>Khán</u> -i-Máh-Kú'í (warden of the Castle of Máh-Kú)
Mahmid, Mahmad, Mahmida	Maḥmid, Maḥmad, fem. Maḥmida[h or t]	praising; Turkish Meḥmed (Mehmed). It is a variant of Muḥammad.
Mahmud Ghazan	Maḥmúd <u>Gh</u> ázán	Maḥmúd <u>Gh</u> ázán (1271–1304) (Mongolian <u>Gh</u> ázán <u>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>gh</u> ún, 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	Maḥmúd, fem. Maḥmúda[h or t]	praised; commendable, laudable, praiseworthy
Mahmudabad	Maḥmúdábád	city on southern coast of Caspian Sea, Iran
Mahmudi	Maḥmúdí	
Mahmud-i-Alusi	Maḥmúd-i-Álúsí	
Mahmud-i-Khu'i	Maḥmúd-i- <u>Khu</u> 'í	Mullá Maḥmúd-i- <u>Khu</u> 'í
Mahmud-i-Muqari'i	Maḥmúd-i-Muqári'í	DB p. 422
Mahmud-i-Qamsari	Maḥmúd-i-Qamṣarí	DB pp. 8, 9
Mahmudnizhad (Mahmud-Nizhad)	Maḥmúdniz <u>h</u> ád	Pers. Muná Maḥmúdniz <u>h</u> ád, martyred 18 June 1983 with 9 other Bahá'í women
Mahnaz	Mahnáz	Pers. (máh + náz) fem. name "glory or beauty of the moon"
Mah-Parih	Máh-Párih	[Mahpareh mah + pareh] = 'a portion of the moon'
Mahr, Muhur	Mahr, pl. Muhúr	dower, bridal money; price, stake; ransom. In Islam, a mahr (in Persian mahríyah; Turkish: mehir; also transliterated mehr, meher, 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	Maḥ <u>sh</u> ar, Maḥ <u>sh</u> ir	place of assembly; last judgement
Mahshid	Maḥ <u>sh</u> íd	Pers. moonlight; the moon. mah [moon] + <u>sh</u> íd [light]; also mäh [moon] + <u>khursh</u> íd [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	Máhút	Pers. cloth. Máhút-furú <u>sh</u> (draper)
Mahw (Mahv)	Maḥw	effacement, obliteration, blotting out; erasure, deletion; elimination; abolition, abolishment, annulment.
Majaz	Majāz	Compare ṣaḥw 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"), Amjad	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 (Majzub), Majadib	Maj <u>dh</u> úb, pl. Majá <u>dh</u> ib	attracted; possessed, maniacal, insane;—pl. maniac, lunatic, madman, idiot (not "Madzjoub"). In Sufism, the maj <u>dh</u> úb is a mystical station (ḥál) that a Muslim saint (walíy) underwent in his journey within Islamic sufism

		to reach the station (maqám) of the linker (wáṣil) and of a perfect man (al-Insán al-Kámil). A darwīsh, Muṣṭafá Big-i-Sanandají, known as Majdhúb, met Bahá'u'lláh and became one the first to recognize His station at a time when Bahá'u'lláh was still veiled from the eyes of men.
Majdi'd-Din	Majdi'd-Dín	Mírzá Majdi'd-Dín Núrí (c. 1854–1955); son of Mírzá Músá Kalím Núrí, who was a full brother of Bahá'u'lláh
Majdu'd-Dawlah (Majdu'd-Dawlih) Majdu'l-Ashraf	Majdu'd-Dawlah Majdu'l-Ashraf	“Glory of the state” or “Glory of the dynasty” honorific title: “Glory of the noble” or “Glory of the honourable”.
Majdu'llah Majid	Majdu'lláh Majíd	Glory of God 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 Sulṭán 'Abdu'l-Majíd
Majlas Majlis Istintaq (Istintak) Majlis, Majalis	Majlas Majlis Istintáq Majlis, pl. Majális	Pers. sitting down council of enquiry 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 Shí'a scholars in fiqh and ḥadīth—author of <i>Bihár al-'Anwár</i> (Seas or oceans of lights).
Majlis-i-Khidmat	Majlis-i-Khidmat	“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-Fuṣaḥá'	“The meeting place of the eloquent”, “Assembly of eloquent men” by Ridá Qulí Khán 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-Áthár-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-Khaṭábat-i-Ḥadrat	Pers. Majmú'ih-i-Khaṭábat-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-Mubárák	“Compilation of Tablets of medicine by the Blessed” [Bahá'u'lláh]

Majmu'iy-i-Ishraqat Majnun, Majanin	Majmú'iy-i-Ishráqat Majnún, pl. Majánín	"Compilation of Splendours" by Bahá'u'lláh 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
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 Makatib-i-'Abdu'l-Baha Makhdhumiya Makhfi	Majúsíyat Makátíb-i-'Abdu'l-Bahá Makhdhúmiya[h] Makhfí	the religion of the Magi "Tablets of 'Abdu'l-Bahá" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá status of the master or employer hidden, concealed, covered, occult, clandestine, private. Imám Makhfí, the Hidden Imam (Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥasan), has been given many titles, including: Šāḥib az-Zamán ("the Lord of the Age"), Šāḥib 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").
Makhluq, Makhluqat, Makhliq Makhluqat, Makhluqa, Makhaliq Makhsus Makhtum	Makhlúq, pl. Makhlúqát, Mákhlíq Makhlúqat, Makhlúqa Makhśús Makhtúm	created; creature, created being a creature, a created thing;—pl. makhaliq, makhlúqát special hidden, concealed, kept, preserved (secret), sealed, finished, concluded
Makhzum	Makhzúm	pierced in the nose; name of the founder of a tribe, Banú Makhzúm clan of the Quraysh tribe
Makhzun, Makhzunat	Makhzún, pl. Makhzúnát	stored, stored up, deposited, warehoused;—pl. stock, supply, stock in trade
Makka	Makka[h or t]	a place of great concourse. Makkah is a more accurate spelling of Mecca, Official name is Makkah al-Mukarramah ("Makkah the Noble") and shortened to Makkah. al-Bakka (Qur'an 3:96) may be an older name for al-Makkah. Bahá'í Writings use Baṭṭhá' 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'an, ≈90). Abú Tálib Muḥammad ibn 'Alí al-Makkí (d. 996) was a hadith scholar, Shafi'i jurist, and Sufi mystic. Author of <i>Qúṭ al-qulúb fí mu'ámalat al-maḥbúb wa waṣf ṭaríq al-muríd ilá maqám al-tawḥíd</i> ("Strengthening the hearts in treating the beloved and describing the path of the disciple to the station of monotheism" or simply "The Sustenance of Hearts")
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 (fem. of Maktab) library; bookstore; desk
Maktaba, Maktabat, Makatib Maktub, Makatib	Maktaba[h or t], pl. Maktabát, Makátib 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 or t]) an angel (as sent by God); messenger, envoy; embassy, mission; an epistle. Derived from the form IV root كَلَّ (L'K) to send as a messenger.

Mal'un, La'in, Mal'una, Mala'in	Mal'ún and La'ín, fem. Mal'úna[h or t]	pl. malá'ín (oblique plural used as nominative) cursed; confounded; damned; outcast, execrable; detested, abhorred, abominable; la-la'ín, the Evil One, the Devil. <i>"From the lips of the members of this [Shí'a] sect foul imprecations fall unceasingly, while they invoke the word 'Mal'ún' (accursed)—uttered with a guttural sound of the letter 'ayn—as their daily relish."</i> TB p. 92.
Mala al-A'la Mala', Amla'	al-Mala al-A'lá Mala', pl. Amlá'	"the Supreme Concourse"
Maladh	Maládh	being full, crowd, gathering, assembly, congregation; audience; (general) public; council of elders, notables
Maladhgard, Manikert, Malazgirt	Maládhgard	refuge, protection; shelter; asylum, sanctuary; protector
		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 role, reign, exercise power or authority, hold sway; to be capable (of), be equal (to). Hence, milk al-yamín, those whom your right hand possesses, e.g. women slaves
Malaki	Malakí	royal, kingly, regal; monarchic, sovereign; monarchist; angelic
Malakiya, Malakiyat Malakut	Malakíya, pl. Malakíyát Malakút	monarchy, kingship, royalty 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.
Malakuti, Malakutiya Malamat	Malakútí, fem. Malakútíya[h or t] Malámat	divine, heavenly, celestial
Malayir Malfuf	Maláyir Malfúf	reproaching, reproving, blaming; reprehension, reproach, rebuke, censure; criticism; contumely city 60 km SSE of Hamdán, Iran
Malih, Maliha (Malihih), Millah, Amlah	Malíh, pl. Milláh, Amláh	wound, coiled; wrapped up (in); rolled up, rolled together, convolute; twisted, wound (around); fastened, attached (to); swathed (in or with); plump, stout (body)
Malik Jahan Khanum	Malik Jahán <u>Kh</u> ánum	(fem. Malíha[h or t]) salt, salty, briny, salted; pretty, handsome, comely; beautiful; nice, pleasant, agreeable; witty
Malik, Malika, Mulaka	Malík, fem. Malíka, pl. Mulaká'	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 Náşir ad-Dín <u>Sh</u> áh. She was the <i>de facto</i> regent of Persia for about 45 days. See Náşir ad-Dín <u>Sh</u> áh Qájár.
Malik, Malika, Muluk, Amlak, Malikat	Malik, fem. Malika[h], pl. Mulúk, Amlák	king, monarch, ruler; master, possessor, owner, proprietor. See sultán (a higher level of sovereignty)
Malik, Mullak	Málik, pl. Mullak, Mullák	king or queen, sovereign, monarch; present a gift to the king or queen.—pl. fem. Malikát
Maliki	Málikí, pl. Mullákí	reigning, ruling; owning, possessing, holding; owner, proprietor, master, possessor, holder. ibn Málik, Abú 'Abd Alláh Jamál ad-Dín Muḥammad (c. 1204–1274) was an Arab grammarian.
Maliku'l-Fadl Maliku'l-Mulk, Malik al-Mulk Maliku't-Tujjar Maliya (Maliyyih), Maliyat	Malíku'l-Faḍl Máliku'l-Mulk, Málik al-Mulk Malíku't-Tujjár Málíya[t], Pers also Máliyyih, pl. Málíyát	state of master, mastership; royal, kingly; lordly. A Malikite is a Sunní muslim sect member of al-málikíya—one of the four (the Ḥanafí, the Ḥanbalí, the Málikí and the <u>Sh</u> áfi'i) religious Sunní Islamic schools of jurisprudence (fiqh). Founded by Málik ibn Anas of Medina.
Malja', Malaji'	Malja', pl. Maláji'	the lord of grace "The Owner of All Sovereignty" "the King of the Merchants" DB p. 447 monetary affairs, finance, public revenue; finances, financial situation (place of) refuge, retreat; shelter; sanctuary, asylum; home; base; pillbox, bunker, dugout

Malkam	Malkam	name from Hebrew (מלך) “their king”
Mallah, Mallahun	Malláh, pl. Malláḥún (nominative)	sailor, seaman, mariner; boatman; a pilot; a manufacturer or vendor of salt
Malmir	Málmír	a village 65 km SW of Arák, in Markazí province, Iran
Malmiri	Málmírí	of or from Málmír
Mamaqan	Mamaqán	city 50 km south of Zanján, Írán. Other variations are Mámáqán and Mamáqán.
Mamduh, Mamduhin	Mamdúḥ, pl. Mamdúḥín	praised, celebrated, famous, laudable, commendable
Mamlaka, Mamalik	Mamlaka[h or t], pl. Mamálik	kingdom, empire, state, country; royal power, sovereignty. Mameluke Dynasty is Salṭanat 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 Allah	Man Yuḏhiruhu Alláh	or Man Yuḏhiruhu’lláh (man + yu + zahara + Alláh) “He/Him whom God shall make manifest”. ¹ Title given by the Báb to the promised One (Bahá’u’lláh) Who shall appear after Him. “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 Yuzhiruhu’llah”)
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; disease; besides; like, resembling; agreeable; eternal, perpetual; (for <i>má</i>) we, us, our
Manaf	Manáf	name of a pagan Arabian idol. ‘Abd Manáf al-Mughírah ibn Quṣayy was a Qurayshí and great-great-grandfather of Prophet Muhammad.
Manakji (Manikji, Manekji, Manikchi)	Mánakjī	Mánakjī Límjī 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 Šáhírb. 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	Manaṣṣa[h or t], pl. Manaṣṣát	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’	Manba’, pl. Manábí’	spring, well; fountainhead, springhead, source, origin
Manda’i, Manda’iyun, Manda’iyyun	al-Mandá’í	(pl. al-Mandá’íyún or al-Mandá’iyyún) “Gnostic”, from the Mandaic word manda meaning “knowledge”. Mandaean Sabians or al-Šábi’a al-Mandá’iyyún (Mandaean Sabians or just Sabians (aṣ-Šábi’ah, pl. aṣ-Šábi’ún) or Sabian-Mandaean (aṣ-Šábi’ah al-Mandá’iyyún). An ethno-religious group, native to the alluvial plain of southern Mesopotamia who are followers of Mandaeanism. They were possibly the earliest to practice baptism and may have originated Gnosticism. In Muslim countries, Mandaeanism are mostly called Sabians (aṣ-Šábi’ún). See Šábi’.
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

¹ مَنْ يُظْهِرُهُ اللهُ consists of مَنْ (man, “whom” or “he whom”), يُظْهِرُهُ (yuzhiruhu, “He manifests Him”) and اللهُ (Alláhu, “God”).

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	Mání', pl. Mawání', Mání'át	refusing, denying, hindering, forbidding, etc.; preventive; prohibitive; difficult of access; impediment, obstacle, hindrance;—(pl. mawání') hindrance, obstacle, obstruction; impediment; a preventive, preservative; objection;—(pl. mání'át) cutout, anti-interference device (radio). From the root mana'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 Manish	Maní'i-Uskú'í 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 Manluki, Mamlukiya Mann, Amnan	Mankib, pl. Manákib Mamlúkí, fem. Mamlúkíya[h or t] Mann, pl. Amnán	shoulder; side, flank; highland, upland. Qur'án 67:15 slavery; captivity 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-sháhi' is equal to 6.6 kg. The Bahá'í Writings often 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
Manqul wa ma'qul	Manqúl wa ma'qúl	literally, "transferred and reasonable", i.e. "desumed" (select or borrow (from traditional) knowledge) versus "excognitated" (thought out, plan, devise) knowledge (<i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> , 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 Manshadi Manshiya (Manshiyya, Manshiyyih)	Manshád Manshádí Manshífiya[h or t]	village 43 km SSW of Yazd (31°31'45"N 54°13'11"E) from Manshád al-Manshífiya was a Palestinian village (32.932008, 35.090549), now part of NE 'Akká that is 1.3 km south of Bahjí. The village was (except for the Abú 'Aṭíya mosque, the Islamic school for orphans and a handful of old houses) largely destroyed in 1948. Iṣfahání Persian al-Manshíyyih.
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 Mansus	Manşúrí Manşús	manifested, declared; expressly stated in a text, authoritative, indisputable
Manthur	Manthúr	scattered, dispersed, strewn about; prosaic, prose; wall-flower, gillyflower
Mantiq	Manṭiq	(faculty of) speech; manner of speaking, diction, enunciation; eloquence; logic

Mantiqu't-Tayr	Manṭiqu'ṭ-Ṭayr	"The Conference of the Birds" by <u>Shaykh</u> Farīdu'd-Dīn 'Aṭṭār, where birds search for Símurgh, and pass through the seven valleys of Search, Love, Knowledge, Independence, Unification, Amazement, Destitution and Annihilation.
Manu, Minu Manuchihr (Manuchehr, Minuchihr)	Manú, Minú Manú <u>ch</u> ihr (Manú + <u>ch</u> ihr)	Pers. paradise, heaven; high, sublime Old Per. the eighth mythical <u>Sháh</u> of the Pishdadian (Pishdádiyan) dynasty of Persia according to <u>Sháhnámah</u> . His great-grandfather was Fereydu (Farídún).
Manyal	Manyal	"Nilometre". Qaşr al-Manyal (Manial Palace) in the El Manial district of Cairo.
Manzar, Manazir	Manẓar, 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	Manẓara[h or t], pl. Manázir	(fem. form of Manẓar) place commanding a scenic view; view, scenery, landscape, panorama; watchtower, observatory; guestroom, reception room, drawing room, parlour
Manzariyih, Manzariyeh	Manẓaríyih	city 81 km south of Işfahán. Manẓariyyih 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
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- <u>Shakh</u> ṣí Sayyáḥ	Full title of this book by 'Abdu'l-Bahá is "Maqálát-i- <u>Shakh</u> ṣí Sayyáḥ kih dar qaḍíyat-i-Báb niwishta ast", which can be roughly translated as "A traveller's personal narrative describing the Cause of the Báb". Translated into English with the title <i>A Traveller's Narrative</i> .
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 Maqami Maqam-i-A'la	Maqáma[h or t], pl. Maqámát Maqámí Maqám-i-A'lá	(fem. of maqám) sitting, session, meeting local; resident, stationary "Exalted Spot", a title given to the Shrine of the Báb by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Maqam-i-Khidr	Maqám-i- <u>Khidr</u>	The Lower Cave of Elijah, blessed by the footsteps of Bahá'u'lláh for three days (according to Memoirs of Dr Ḥabíb Mu'ayyad, 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 Maqbul, Maqbula	Maqbil Maqbúl, fem. Maqbúla[h or t]	place of pilgrimage acceptable, reasonable; satisfactory; pleasing, obliging, complaisant, amiable; well-liked, likable, popular, welcome
Maqdis Maqsud	Maqdis Maqşúd	a holy place aimed at, intended; intentional, designed, deliberate; meant

Maqsur Maqsura, Maqsurat, Maqasir	Maqşúr Maqşúra[h or t], pl. Maqşúráţ, Maqáşír	confined (to); restricted, limited palace; cabinet, closet; compartment; box or stall in a mosque near the mihrab (mihráb), 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)
Maqtal, Maqatil	Maqtal, 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
Maqtul Mar	Maqtúl Már	killed, slain, slaughtered lord (Christian title preceding the names of saints), saint
Marad, Amrad Maragh, Maragha (Maragheh, Maraghih)	Marađ, pl. Amráđ Marágh, fem. Marágha[h or t]	disease, malady, ailment; illness, sickness a place where (a horse) rolls himself about or sleeps; (in Pers.) rolling about. Marágha (37.390004, 46.236306) is a 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 Ádharbáyján province, 60 km NW of Tabriz.
Marathiyya-Khan	Maráthiyya-Khán	reciter of poems about the death of Imám Ḥusayn. Pers. Maráthiyyih-Khán
Marathiyya-Khani Mard, Mardan Mardah, Marzi	Maráthiyya-Khání Mard, pl. Mardán Marđáh, Pers. Marzí	recitals of the sufferings of the Imams Pers. man, hero, warrior; brave, bold a means affording satisfaction or gratification; satisfaction, pleasure. See Rađiya
Mardana	Mardána	Pers. brave, manly; courageously, vigorously; what belongs to a man (as male apartments). See zanána.
Mardi Mardi, Mardiya (Mardiyya, Marziyya)	Mardí Marđí, fem. Marđíya[h or t]	Pers. manliness, virility, valour; bold, brave, warlike (pl. fem. marđíyát) accepted, well-pleased, one who is pleasing. Pers. variations: Marđiyyih, Marziyyih, "Marzia", "Marzieh". Marzíya, sister of Qurratu'l-'Ayn (Táhirih). '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 Marđáh and Ráđiya.
Mardin Marfu'	Márdín Marfú'	A city in SE Türkiye traceable in ascending order of traditions to Muḥammad (Prophetic tradition); (grammar) in the nominative or indicative, respectively. See fá'il, ma'úl and maṣbúb
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 Marj, Muruj	Máráh Marj, pl. Murúj	Mary 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 ʔ) 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

		<i>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. Marjániḥ was the mother of ‘Ubayd Alláh ibn Ziyád.</i>
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 Uṣūlī Shí’a authority, a Grand Ayatollah (‘Áyatu’lláh al-‘Uẓmá) 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 Markaz Mithaqiḥi, Markaz-i-Mithaqiḥi	Markaz al-‘Ahd, Pers. Markaz-i-‘Ahd Markaz Mítháqiḥi	“The Centre of the Covenant”, ‘Abdu’l-Bahá (Pers. Markaz-i-Mítháqiḥi), “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). Raḡawí Khurásán or Markazí Khurásán, a province in Iran.
Markaz-i-Athar Martaba al-Jami’ Martaba, Maratib	Markaz-i-Áthár Martaba[t] al-Jámi’ Martaba[t], pl. Marátib	the centre of relics, the Archives the comprehensive stage
Marthiya, Martha’, Maratin	Marthiya[h], Marthá’, pl. Maráthin	step, stage; a step-like elevation serving as a seat; mattress; grade, degree, rank, class
Marut	Márút	elegy, dirge, epicedium;—pl. funeral orations. Pers. singular also Marthiyyih
Marvdasht Marw, Marv	Marvdasht Marw, Pers. Marv	great; name of a king; name of an angel, and companion of Hárút (Qur’án 2:102). See Hárút
Marwa	Marwa[h or t]	town in Írán
		Merv (37.666001, 62.174061), located near Mary, Turkmenistan
		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.
Marwanid	Marwánid	Name of 4th and 14th Umayyad Caliphs
		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 Mas’ud Mirza	Masa’ala[h or t], pl. Masá’il Mas’úd Mírzá	question; issue, problem; matter, affair, case; request (1850–1918), eldest son of Nāṣir 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-Ḥasan 'Alí ibn al-Ḥusayn 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 Masabih as-Sunnah	Mas'úd-Kaldih Maşábîḥ as-Sunnah	<i>Lamps of Tradition</i> by al-Ḥusayn ibn Mas'úd al-Baghawí. See mişbâḥ and Mişhkátu'l-Maşábîḥ
Masabih-i-Hidayat	Maşábîḥ-i-Hidáyat	"Lamps of Guidance" (9 volumes, 1950–1975) by 'Azízu'lláh Sulaymání. Biographical accounts of 99 prominent Bahá'ís.
Masad, Misad, Amsad Masdar, Masadir	Masad (collective), pl. Misád, Amsád 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 Masha'u'llah or Ma Sha'u'llah Mashaf, Mushaf, Masahif	Mash'arihi'l-Fu'ad Máshá'u'lláh or Má Shá'u'lláh Maşḥaf, Muşḥaf, dual Maşḥafayn	cultic shrine for ceremonies of the ḥajj; sensory organ;—pl. senses, feelings, sensations. Pers. explanation: a place dedicated to religious ceremonies, or where sacrifices are offered. "Sanctuary of His Heart" What God wills (Má + Shá'a + Alláh, "Mashallah")
Mashhad, Mashahid	Mashhad, pl. Masháhid	(pl. Maşāḥif) volume; book; a page, written leaf; used to refer to a codex or collection of written pages, often used to describe a PHYSICAL, written copy of the Qur'án (Sharíf maşḥaf, the "Noble book");—pl. books, volumes; multiple PHYSICAL, written copies of the Qur'án (there is ONLY one Qur'án or revelation). Muşḥaf Fáṭimah ("Book of Fatimah")—there is a legend that Gabriel brought this book to console Fáṭima 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-Fáṭimíyyih, and Qur'án. Compare with Şahífa.
Mashhadi ("Mashdi"), Mashhadi-ha	Mashhadí, pl. Mashhadi-há	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 Khurásán (Khorasan), Írán, shrine city of Imám Riḍá.
Mashhad-Sar (Mashhadsar)	Mashhad-Sar (Mashhadsar)	of or from Mashhad. Also used for a Muslim who has performed the pilgrimage to Mashhad. Slang form is Mashdí.
Mashhud	Mashhúd	"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.
Mashhur	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 Mashi'a, Mashiya	Mashí'a[h or t] Mashí'a[h or t] (Mashíya[h or t])	volition, will; wish, desire 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
Mashriqu'l-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 Mashsha', Mashsha'un	Mashrúṭah, Pers. Mashrúṭih Mashshá', pl. Mashshá'un	Ar. conditional; Pers. constitutional 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) Mashyakha, Mashayikh, Masha'ikh	Mashy Mashyakha, pl. Masháyikh, Mashá'ikh	going, walking; walk 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 Shaykh
Masih, Musaha'	Masíh, pl. Musahá'	anointed; wiped, clean, smooth; al-Masíh the Messiah, Christ (the Messiah, the Anointed). From Meshiah (Hebrew).
Masiha Masiha'i	Masíhá Masíhá'i	Pers. Christ, the Messiah; a Christian 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) Masjid al-Aqsa	Maşil or Mawşil al-Masjid al-Aqşá	al-Maşil, Mosul, Iraq "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 Jami', Masjid-i-Jami'	Masjid an-Naw, Pers. Masjid-i-Naw Masjid Jámi', Pers. Masjid-i-Jámi'	The New Mosque in Shiraz (29.611165, 52.541850) "congregational mosque", Friday mosque or grand mosque. Often the main mosque of an area.
Masjid, Masajid Masjid-i-Jahan Numa	Masjid, pl. Masájid Masjid-i-Jahán Numá	(Literally, place of prostration) mosque. Pers. "mosque commanding view of the world". Mosque in Delhi, now commonly called Masjid-i-Jámi'.
Masjid-i-Kufih Masjid-i-Masha'u'llah	Masjid-i-Kúfih Masjid-i-Mashá'u'lláh	(MF) the Báb's remains were hidden overnight in this abandoned building near Ṭihrán, 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 Ṭihrán, 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 Ṭihrán. 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 kaḥḥdháb, "liar", is usually affixed: Musaylimah al-Kaḥḥdháb (Musaylimah the Arch-Liar). See Muşaghghara and Yamáma.
Masqat, Masqit, Masaqit	Masqaṭ, Masqit, pl. Masáqit	place where a falling object lands; waterfall. Masqaṭ (Muscat) is the capital of Oman
Masrur	Masrúr	glad, happy, delighted (at), pleased (with)
Mast	Mast	Pers. drunk, intoxicated; libidinous, lustful, wanton, furious; an animal in rut. Ḥájjí Zayn al-'Ábidín

Mast	Mást	<u>Shírwání</u> (Mast ‘Alí <u>Sháh</u>)—Persian scholar and mystic (1193–1253 Sh./1779–1837)
Mastar (Master)	Mástar	Pers. sour, coagulated milk; mastic (Arabic gum)
Masud	Masúd	a very small village (34.631332, 49.777107) in Markazi Province, Iran. Also known as Mu‘áshir (“contemporary”).
Matali’ al-Anwar, Matali’u’l-Anwar	Maṭáli’ al-Anwár, Maṭáli’u’l-Anwár	(probably for musauwad) who has been made a chief, who has become great
Matba’a, Matabi’	Maṭba’a[h or t], pl. Maṭábi’	“The dawn rays”. <i>Maṭáli’ al-Anwár: Nabíl-i Zarandí</i> (<i>The Dawn-Breakers: Nabíl’s Narrative</i>) by Muḥammad Nabíl-i-A’zam Zarandí. Translated as <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> by Shoghi Effendi.
Matbu’, Matbu’at	Maṭbú’, fem. Maṭbú’a[h or t], pl. Maṭbú’át	print shop, printing office, printing house, press
Mathal al-A’la	Maṭhal al-A’lá	printed, imprinted; stereotyped;—pl. printed material, prints; printed matter
Mathal, Amthal	Maṭhal, pl. Amṭhál	likeness of the One without semblance, sublime simultude, Sublime Exemplar. See Qur’án 16:60, 30:27.
Mathani (Massani, Messani)	Maṭhání	likeness; metaphor, simile, parable; proverb, adage; example; lesson, similar case; ideal, model
Mathnaviy-i-Mubarak	Maṭnavíy-i-Mubárak	oft-repeated or repetition (see Qur’án 15:87). See Fátíḥa regarding the revealing of Súra al-Fátíḥa twice.
Mathnawi (Masnawi), Mathnavi	Maṭnawí, Maṭnawíyy	“Blessed Maṭnaví”, 300 line Persian poem by Bahá’u’lláh
		(Alternative transcription Masnawí and Iṣfahání Pers. Maṭnaví) 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: Maṭnawíyyát, Pers. Maṭnawí-há. Poetical form commonly used for epic, mystical poems. Two popular maṭnawí metres are: mutaṣárib muthamman maḥḍúf, as in Firdawsí’s <i>Sháhnámih</i> ; and ramal musaddas maḥḍúf as in Mawláná Jalálu’d-Dín-i-Rúmí’s <i>Maṭnawíy-i-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 verses (of a poem); prelude; lookout; ladder, steps, stairs
Matla’-i-Anwar	Maṭla’-i-Anwár	the Dawning Place of Lights (the Shrine of the Báb)
Matla’u’l-Walayát	Maṭla’u’l-Waláyat	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 ḥadīṭh, as opposed to its isnád, or chain of transmission.
Maw’iza (Mau’iza), Mawa’iz (Maua’iz)	Maw’íza, pl. Mawá’iz	religious exhortation, spiritual counsel; exhortatory talk, exhortation; stem lecture, severe reprimand
Mawbadh, Mubadhan, Mawabidha	Mawbadh, Múbidh, Múbadh, Múbadhán	(“Mubidh”, “Mubadh”, “Mobed”, “Mobad”, “Maubadh”) 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)	Mawdúd	beloved, held dear
Mawdudi (Maududi)	Mawdúdí	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 Mawjud (Maujud), Mawjudat	Mawhiba[h or t], pl. Mawáhib Mawjúd, pl. Mawjúdát	gift; talent; “bounty”; liberality, generosity found; available, on hand, existing, existent; present; living being, creature; stock, store, supply;—pl. everything in existence, the creation; (commerce) assets, stocks
Mawkib (Mawkab, Maukib), Mawakib	Mawkib, pl. Mawákib	parade, pageant; procession; mounted escort, retinue, cortege; triumph. Mírzá Mawkib, 19th century Persian astrologer (<i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> , p. 110).
Mawla (Maula), Mawali	Mawlá, fem. Mawlá[h or t], pl. Mawálí	Pers. (Ar. influence) a magistrate of a large city; a lord, master; a schoolmaster, doctor, learned man, a judge, a priest. See Mullá and ‘Alím entries.
Mawla al-Wara’	Mawla al-Wará’	Lord of Mankind, a title used by Persians when referring to ‘Abdu’l-Bahá.
Mawla’, Mawali	Mawla’, pl. Mawálí	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. Mawálin	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 (Mauláná)	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 <u>Sh</u> ír ‘Alí (Mawlawí Sher ‘Alí) (1875–1947) was a prominent Aḥmadí scholar and translator of the Qur’án. Variations Mawlavi, Maulawi, Maulavi.
Mawlawiya (Maulawiyat)	Mawlawíya[t]	Pers. a resemblance to, or equality with, a prince, lord, master or benefactor.
Mawlid (Maulid), Mawalid	Mawlid, pl. Mawálid	birthplace; birthday; anniversary, birthday of a saint (also Christian)
Mawlud (Maulud), Mawalid	Mawlúd, pl. Mawálid	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) Mawt (Maut) Mawta, Amwat Mawthiq (Mauthiq), Mawathiq May (Maya)	al-Máwṣil Mawt, fem. Mawta[h or t], pl. Amwát Mawthiq, pl. Mawáthiq May	Mosul death; decease, demise covenant, agreement, contract, treaty, pact Pers. grape-wine; rose-water; spirituous liquor; a goblet. The fem. name “May”: May (grape-wine) or Mayá (possible meanings: attractive, beautiful and intoxicating)
Mayamay, Miyamay (Mayamey)	Mayámay or Miyámay (میامی m-y-á-m-y)	(“Meyami, Mayamey, Mayami, Maiamai”) is a small city (36.410484, 55.653358) in Semnan Province, Iran. City is 60 km east of <u>Sh</u> áh-Rúd and 180 km west of Sabzivár. <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> uses Míyámay (Iṣfahání).
Mayamayi, Miyamayi Maydan (Maidan), Midan, Mayadin	Mayámayí or Miyámayí Maydán, Mídán, pl. Mayádín	of or from Mayámay square, open place, open tract; field; arena; battleground, battlefield; combat area, fighting zone; race course, race track; playground (figuatively); 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 Maydan-i-Shah Maykhana (Maikhana, Maykhanih)	Maydán-i- <u>K</u> hán Maydán-i- <u>Sh</u> áh May <u>k</u> hána	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, 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 “ئا” (áy—y with Hamza—as “á” or “áy”).

Mayyit, Amwat	Mayyit, pl. Amwát	[M-Y-T (ميت)] 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. Arḍ-i-Mím. See Tabaristán.
Mazandarani, Mazindarani Mazdak	Mázandarání, Mázindarání Mazdak	(pl. Mázandaráníyún) from or of Mázandarán 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 manẓar and zuhúr
Mazhariya, Mazhariyya Mazharu'l-ilahi, Mazhar-i-ilahi	Mazharíya[h or t], Mazhariyya[h or t] Mazhar-i-iláhi	state of being the object; manifestation-hood Pers. "Manifestation of God", meaning the Manifestation of the Self of God or the Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God. A similar concept in Arabic might be al-mazhar al-iláhi (or al-mazharu'l-iláhi), "the Divine Manifestation". Future possibility?: reference to waraqát (feminine for leaves; a woman?) in <i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , p. 185.
Mazinan Mazlum Mazlumi, Mazlumiyyat	Mazínán Mazlúm Mazlúmí, fem. Mazlúmiya[h or t]	Pers. a village (36.309707, 56.817147) east of Mashhad. wronged, ill-treated, unjustly treated, tyrannized (Pers. with Ar. influence) oppression, misery; subduedness, gentleness, meekness; modesty
Mazmur, Mazamir Mazra Mazra'a (Mazra'ih), Mazari'	Mazmúr, pl. Mazámír Mazra' Mazra'a[h or t], pl. Mazári'	psalm (arable) land (Isfahání Persian Mazra'ih) 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 Šafwat) 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 Bahá'u'lláh celebrated Riḍván (1863). It is now the neighbourhood of al-Washshásh, in NE area of Manşúr district.
Mazzah, Mazih	Mazzaḥ and Mazih	joker, jester, buffoon, wag, "Humorist or Playful", an attribute of God according to Bahá'u'lláh
Mi'a, Mi'un, Mi'in, Mi'at Mi'ad, Mawa'id	Mi'a[h], pl. Mi'ún (Mi'in, nom.), Mi'át Mí'ád, pl. Mawá'id	hundred 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 Mi'marbashi Mi'raj, Ma'arij	Mi'már Mi'márbáshí Mi'raj or Mi'ráj, pl. Ma'árij	builder, architect; mason Pers. (mi'már+báshí) be an architect 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 Midhat	Midhat Páshá Midhat	Pers. see Midhat 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 Aṣḥábu'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
Mih, Mihan	Mih, pl. Mihán	Pers. great; principal; pl. the great, the elders, grandees
Mihal	Mihál, Pers. Míká'íl	Michael (a Christian name)
Mihdala, Mahadil	Mihḍala, pl. Maḥádíl	roller, steamroller
Mihdi-Quli	Mihdí-Qulí	
Mihdishahr (Mehdishahr), Mahdi-Shahr	Mihdíshahr (Mihdí-Shahr)	(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	Mihdí-i-'Atrí, Hájí Mullá	so named, because he was a distiller of 'Atṭár
Mihdiy-i-Dahaji	Mihdí-i-Dahají	
Mihdiy-i-Kandi	Mihdí-i-Kandí	
Mihdiy-i-Kashani	Mihdí-i-Káshání	(MF)
Mihdiy-i-Khu'i	Mihdí-i-Khu'í	
Mihdiy-i-Rashti	Mihdí-i-Rashtí	
Mihdiy-i-Yazdi	Mihdí-i-Yazdí	(MF)
Mihdizadih	Mihdízádiḥ (Mihdí-Zádiḥ)	
Mihman (Mehman)	Mihmán	Pers. a guest; a son-in-law
Mihman-Dust (Mehmandust)	Mihmán-Dust	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	Mihr-'Alí Khán	
Mihrab	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> . Maṣṣur Mihrábí
Mihrab, Maharib	Miḥráb, 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.
Mihraban (Mehriban)	Mihrabán	city (38.082010, 47.132856) 75 km east of Tabriz. Turkish mähriban from Persian, loving friend. Pers. mihrábán, kind, generous.
Mihrabi	Miḥrábí	Pers. (Ar. influence) having a miḥráb; like a miḥráb; arched; cut in the shape of a miḥráb, round (a beard).
Mihrabkhani	Miḥrábkhání	Pers. Rúḥu'lláh Miḥrábkhání, <i>Sharḥ-i-Aḥwál-i-Jináb-i-'Abu'l Faḍl-i-Gulpáygání</i> ["Description of the life of Mirza 'Abu'l Faḍl-i-Gulpáygání]
Mihraji (Mehraji)	Mihrají	Pers. carries connotations of warmth, friendship, and kindness. See Mihr.
Mihrangiz (Mehrangiz)	Mihrángíz	("Mehrengiz" and "Mehrengiz") Pers. (mihr + 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 (Mihr + 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"

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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 Násir ad-Dín Sháh Qájár August 1852. One of those executed soon afterwards.
Milh, Amlah, Milah Milhu’l-Ujaj Milk, Amlak	Milḥ m. and f., pl. Amláh, Miláh Milḥu’l-Ujáj Milk, pl. Amlák	salt; gunpowder; witticism, wittiness, wit “salt that burneth bitterly”. See ajja property, possessions, goods and chattels, fortune, wealth; estate; landed property, real estate;—pl. possessions
Milla, Milal	Milla[h or t], pl. Milal	religious community; religion, creed, faith, creed, nation, confession, denomination
Milli (Melli), Milliya	Millí, fem. Millíya[h or t], pl. Millíyún	(pl. fem. millíyát) (adjectives of relation from milla) religious, confessional, denominational; popular; national, pertaining to a nation
Mim Min	Mím Min	24th Arabic letter. Mázandarán (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 Minahiju’l-Ahkam	Míná’ fem. and Mína[h or t] Mináhiju’l-Aḥkám	(pl. Mawánin, Miyan) port, harbour, anchorage “Paths to understanding the laws and ordinances”, 2 vol. hand written work in Persian by Fāḍil-i-Yazdí. Distribution not permitted by Shoghi Effendi.
Minar-ha Minbar (Mimber), Manabir Minhu, Minha Minn, Mina Minu	Minár, pl, Minár-há Minbar, pl. Manábír Minhu, fem. Minhá Minan m. and Miná fem. Mínú	Pers. a tower, turret, steeple, spire, minaret; an obelisk. mimbar; pulpit; rostrum, platform, dais from him, from it the valley of Mina east of Mecca 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-Husayn 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. A title by which the Sayyids or descendants of the family of Muhammad are called.
Mir’ah, Miraya, Mara’in, Marayat	Mir’á[h or t], pl. Mará’in	(fem. Miráya[h or t], pl. Maráyát) looking glass, mirror; reflection, reflected image
Mir’at al-Wadiyyah Mir’at Mir’atu’l-Azaliyyih Mir’atu’l-Buldan	Mir’át al-Waḍiyyah Mir’át Mir’átu’l-Azaliyyih Mir’átu’l-Buldán	“Polished Mirrors” by Cornelius van Dyck. See waḍí’. Pers. a looking-glass, mirror. See miráya “Everlasting mirror”, a title of Mírzá Yahyá “The Mirror of the Lands”. Possibly by Yáqút Shiháb al-Dín ibn-‘Abdu’lláh al-Rúmí al-Ḥamawí (1179–1229) or a later (1860-1870) incomplete Qájár project.
Miraya, Mirayat Miri	Miráya, pl. Miráyát Mírí	looking glass mirror (Meeri) public, governmental, government-, state- (in compounds); fiscal
Mirrikh Mirza (Morza), Amir-Zadiah, Amirzada	Mirríkh Mírzá (Amírzáda or Pers. Amírzádiḥ)	Mars (astronomy) 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.

Mirza Mihdi	Mírzá Mihdí	(1848–1870) was the youngest child of Bahá'u'lláh and his wife Ásíyih <u>Khán</u> um. He was given the title <u>Ghusn-i-Aṭṭhar</u> ("Purest Branch" or "Purer Branch").
Mirzay-i-Halabi-Saz Misbah (Mezbah), Masabih	Mírzáy-i-Ḥalabí-Sáz, Hájí Miṣbáh, pl. Maṣábíḥ	lamp; light, luminary (also figuratively); head-light (of an automobile)
Misgarabad, Miskarabad	Misgarábád (Miskarábád)	village 11 km SE of the centre of Ṭihrán (Mesgar Abad, Mesgar Abad, Mesker Abad). See naḥḥás, misgar.
Misha (Mishih), Mishana Mishah, Mishkat, Mishkawat, Mashakin	Míṣha, fem. Míṣhána Miṣḥákāh (tá' marbúṭa ending)	Pers. name of the first man/woman (pl. Miṣḥákáwát, Maṣḥákin) niche (for a lamp); lamp, pendent lamp. Persian singular Miṣḥkát.
Mishkah al-Anwar	Miṣḥákāh al-Anwár	"Tabernacle for lights" (more elegant translation than "Niche for lights") by Abú aṭ-Ṭúsí al- <u>Ghazálí</u> , a commentary on Qur'án 24:35.
Mishkar (Mishgar)	Míṣḥkar	small village 33° 34' 40" N 47° 58' 19" E in Luristán province, western Iran. Ḥabíb Miskar (probably Miṣḥkar) <i>Bahá'í World</i> 8:679
Mishkat al-Masabih, Mishkatu'l-Masabih	Miṣḥkát al-Maṣábíḥ, Miṣḥkátu'l-Maṣábíḥ	(should be Miṣḥkáh al-Maṣábíḥ) "A niche for lamps". A book of Sunnī traditions by Muḥammad ibn 'Abd Alláh <u>Kh</u> aṭīb at-Tabrízí is an expanded version of <i>Maṣábíḥ as-Sunnah</i> by al-Ḥusayn ibn Mas'úd al-Baḡhawí.
Mishkin	Miṣḥkín	Pers. "musk-scented"; "jet-black" (dried musk powder is black—"black like musk", <u>Ghulám</u> al- <u>Khul</u> d, Bahá'u'lláh)
Mishkin-Qalam	Miṣḥkín-Qalam	Pers. Mírzá Ḥusayn-i-Iṣfahání (surnamed Miṣḥkín-Qalam, meaning "musk-scented pen" or "jet-black pen", by Muḥammad <u>Sh</u> áh 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. Miṣḥkín-Qalam signed works as "Servant at the gate of Bahá, Miṣḥkín-Qalam". See Díyār-i- <u>Kh</u> aṭṭ
Misiqa, Muzik, Musiqi (Musighi)	Mísíqa, Pers. Múzík	modern colloquialism, music, from the French musique. Pers. Músíqí from Greek.
Misk, Mashmum Miskawayh	Misk (m. & f.), also Maṣḥmúm Miskawayh	musk 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 <u>Tahdh</u> īb al-Akhláq, the "Refinement of Character".
Misr, Amsar, Masr	Miṣr, pl. Amṣár	big city; metropolis, capital;—miṣr, (colloquial) maṣr 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 Misriya, Misriyat	Miṣrí, pl. Miṣríyún Miṣríya[h], pl. Miṣríyát	Egyptian; Cairene (a native of Cairo); an Egyptian Egyptianism, Egyptian national character; Egyptian woman or girl. <i>al-Waqá'i' al-Maṣriyyah</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	Mithál, pl. Amṭhila[h or t], Muṭḥul	something equal; something similar; simile, parable, allegory; example; pattern, standard; exemplary punishment; model; image, picture
Mithaq (Missaq or Missagh), Mayathiq	Míṭḥáq, pl. Mayáṭḥíq, Mayáṭḥiq	(pl. also Mawáṭḥíq) a promise, covenant, contract, agreement, bargain, compact, confederacy, alliance, league; a testament; treaty, pact; charter. al-míṭḥáq al-awwal, the first or primordial covenant with God (see Qur'án 7:172), in which all human souls are to bear witness that He is their Lord. See also Genesis 9:8–16. 'Abdu'l-Bahá stated a rainbow is a symbol of the Covenant of God. "The lights of the Kingdom and the heavenly illumination emanated from this rainbow." God can be likened to a rainbow where the colours represent the religions, working together in unity they provide information about God, but not all. The invisible colours of the rainbow represent the unknowable. (Craig Kilner, Quora, 2024)

Mithaqiya (Mithaqiyya), Mithaqiyan	Mítháqíya, pl. Mítháqíyán	(Ar. adjective) agreement, covenant, pact. Former Mítháqíya (Mítháqíyya) Hospital run by Bahá'ís in Tíhrán. Firaydún Mítháqíyán.
Mithl, Amthal	Míthl, pl. Amthál	something similar, something of the same kind; resemblance, similarity, similitude, likeness; image; equivalent
Mithqal, Mathaqil	Míthqál, 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- Mu'abbid, Mu'abadan Mu'abbir, Mu'abbirun	Mu- Mu'abbid, pl. Mu'abadán Mu'abbir, pl. Mu'abbirún	as pronoun prefix—he who or those who Pers. (fire) worshipper interpreter of feelings, of dreams; expressive, significant. Soothsayer (PDC). pl. also -án (accusative), -ín (genitive).
Mu'abbiri Mu'adh, Mu'az	Mu'abbirí Mu'ádh	Pers. interpretation of dreams protected. Mu'ádh ibn Jabal (603–639) was a ṣaḥábí Muḥammad. Mu'ádh was an Anṣár of Banú Khazráj 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'th-Thání (The Second Teacher—a title of Avicenna (2nd after Abú Rayḥán al-Bíruní)
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 Mu'ammār Mu'ammid (Moamid)	Mu'ammad Mu'ammār, pl. Mu'ammārún Mu'ammid	(a tent) supported, propped by columns; baptized senior (in sports) 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 Mu'arrakh, Muwarraḵh, Mu'arrakhun Mu'arriḵh, Muwarriḵh, Mu'arriḵhun	Mu'annath Mu'arrakh, Muwarraḵh, pl. Mu'arrakhún Mu'arriḵh, Muwarriḵh, pl. Mu'arriḵhún	(grammar) feminine (adj.) dated (earlier); chronicled who dates (a letter); who marks the time of any event; chronicler, annalist, historian. Mu'arriḵhín, muwarriḵhín (oblique case dual, also used as nominative)
Mu'asir, Mu'asirin Mu'assasa, Mu'assasat	Mu'ásir, pl. Mu'ásirín Mu'assasa[h or t], pl. Mu'assasát	contemporary, contemporaneous; a contemporary foundation, establishment; firm (commerce); institution; organization. Mu'assasat al-'Álamí Li-l-Maṭbú'át, The International Foundation for Publications, a book publisher in Beirut.
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-Ayadiy-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 Mu'aththir, Mu'aththirat	Mu'assisiy-i-Ma'árif-i-Bahá'í Mu'aththir, pl. Mu'aththirát	name of Iranian Bahá'í Publishing Trust affecting, acting upon; effective; impressive; moving, touching, pathetic;—pl. influencing factor, influence
Mu'attar Mu'awin	Mu'atṭar Mu'áwin	perfumed, scented, fragrant 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).
Mu'awwil (Mu'auwil)	Mu'awwil	expounder or interpreter. However, mutarjim (pl. mutarjimún) is more commonly used.
Mu'ayyad (Mu'aiyad, Moaid, Muayyad)	Mu'ayyad	confirmed, fortified, assisted. <i>al-Mu'ayyad</i> ("The Strengthened") newspaper (1889–1915), Cairo. Dr Hábibu'llah <u>Khudábakhsh</u> (1888–1971) or Dr Hábíb Mu'ayyad (he was named Mu'ayyad ("confirmed") by 'Abdu'l-Bahá); wrote <i>Kháṭirát-i-Hábíb</i> ("Memoirs or Diary of Habib").
Mu'ayyad fi ad-Din Mu'ayyadu'd-Dawla Mu'ayyir Mu'ayyiru'l-Mamalik Mu'azzam, Mu'azzama	Mu'ayyad fí ad-Dín (fí'd-Dín) Mu'ayyadu'd-Dawla Mu'ayyir Mu'ayyiru'l-Mamálik Mu'azzam, fem. Mu'azzam[h or t]	"The one aided in religion", a title "Helper of the state", honorific title an assayer of precious metals "assayer of the kingdoms"
Mu'azzi	Mu'azzí	glorified, exalted, revered, venerated; sublime, august (especially of rulers); splendid, gorgeous, glorious, magnificent, resplendent; bony; ossified
Mu'bid	Mu'bid	comforter, consoler (Paraclete, Greek <i>Paracletos</i> (transliterated as Baraqlítis); Syriac Munahhemana). The use of "Comforter" in John 14:16 and 16:7 is based on <i>Paracletos</i> ("Advocate", "one called to the help of another, a kind friend"). Muslims argue that <i>Paracletos</i> is a corrupt reading for the Greek <i>Pericyltos</i> . 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> .
Mu'id, Mu'idun	Mu'íd, pl. Mu'ídún	<u>Sháh Bahrám Mu'bidzádi</u> h, Indian Bahá'í, son (zádi)h of Mu'bid <u>Khudábakhsh</u> (<u>Khudá Bakhsh</u>)
Mu'in Mu'ina Mu'inu'l-Mulk Mu'inu's-Saltanih Mu'issu's-Saltanih Mu'izz	Mu'ín Mu'íná Mu'ínu'l-Mulk Mu'ínu's-Saltanih Mu'íssu's-Saltanih Mu'izz	skilful, clever, experienced, able, powerful; (God) the restorer or bringer again; repetitor, tutor, trainer, coach; assistant conducting drill sessions (university) Pers. an assistant abbreviation of Mu'ín Ághá BKG 397 DB 76
Mu'izzi	Mu'izzí	one who honours or worships; one who strengthens; name of God, the Giver of Honour
Mu'jam al-Buldan Mu'jam, Ma'ajim	Mu'jam al-Buldán Mu'jam, pl. Ma'ájim	Amír <u>ash-Shu'ará</u> '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 Qaṣídah.
Mu'jiz, Mu'jiza, Mu'jizat	Mu'jiz, fem. Mu'jiza[h or t], pl. Mu'jizát	<i>Dictionary of the Countries</i> by Yáqút incomprehensible, unintelligible, obscure (language, speech); dotted, provided with a diacritical point (letter);—(pl.) dictionary, lexicon
Mu'min, Mu'minun, Mu'minin, Mu'minat	Mu'min, pl. Mu'minún and Mu'minín	(Mo'jaza) "making weak or feeble", or that which renders the adversaries to the truth weak and feeble; a miracle, especially one performed by prophets
Mu'ta, Muta	Mu'ta[h or t], Múta[h or t]	("Mumin", Momen) believing, faithful; believer (Muslim); orthodox; an orthodox Muslim; (God) protecting, the protector or the guarantor. Feminine mu'mina[h or t], pl. mu'minát.

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 Ghazwah Mu'tah) in CE 629,

Mu'tadid Mu'tafika, Mu'tafikat	Mu'taḍid Mu'tafika[h or t], pl. Mu'tafikát	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). a petitioner for justice, a plaintiff jumbled, disordered, upturned, overturned. al-Mu'tafikát can refer to the "overturned" cities of the plain during the time of Lot. reliable, dependable; object of reliance, support; sanctioned, approved, authorized; accredited; commissioner, authorized agent, proxy, envoy, representative; commissary, commissar The Trust of the Empire (official title). Title of Manúchíhr Khán, Governor of Işfahán
Mu'tamad	Mu'tamad	entrusted; confidant one who rests or leans upon; a believer; resolved, determined
Mu'tamadu'l-Mulk	Mu'tamadu'l-Mulk	"State accreditor", "State certifier", "Support of the dynasty"
Mu'taman Mu'tamid	Mu'taman Mu'tamid	"Reliant on the Sultanate"
Mu'tamidu'd-Dawla	Mu'tamidu'd-Dawla	a place of refuge
Mu'tamidu's-Saltanah Mu'tasam Mu'tasim	Mu'tamidu's-Salṭanah Mu'taşam 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 Işhâq Muḥammad ibn Hárún ar-Raṣhíd (796–842), better known by his regnal name al-Mu'taşim bi'lláh (literally ""He who seeks refuge in God"), was the eighth Abbasid caliph (r. 833–842).
Mu'tazil Mu'tazila	Mu'tazil Mu'tazila[h or t]	seceder, dissenter, separatist 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'zam	Mu'tazilí Mu'zam	dissenter, separatist, seceder; an infidel, an atheist 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. Also used in the sense of a meeting between two parties to determine the truth of a matter. It involves mutual imprecation as a means to affirm truthfulness when

Muballigh, Muballighat, Muballighun	Muballigh, pl. Muballighát, Muballighún	dialogue reaches an impasse. It is thus both a spiritual and confrontational method to settle disputes. Bahá'u'lláh broke with Mírzá Yahyā (mid. 1866) after a failed mubáhala confrontation. (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 Mubashshir, Mubashshirat	Mubáraka[t], Pers. Mubáarakih Mubashshir, pl. Mubashshirát	(God) blessing (man), prospering (him) 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 Mubdi', Mubdi'un	Mubayyin-i-Kitáb Mubdi', pl. Mubdi'un	"Interpreter of the Book" ('Abdu'l-Bahá, p. 11) 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 Mubtil, Mubattil, Mubtilun	Mubtadi', pl. Mubtadi'un Mubtil, Mubattal, pl. Mubtilún	beginning; beginner; novice (Christian) Pers. who or what invalidates; frustrative; a defacer, destroyer; one who embellishes his speech with lies
Mudabbir Mudaf	Mudabbir 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 Mudammira, Mudammirat Mudarris, Mudarrisun Mudda, Mudad	Mudallil Mudammira, pl. Mudammirát Mudarris, pl. Mudarrisún Mudda[h or t], pl. Mudad	dallying, fondling; coquettish; a coaxer, wheedler destroyer (nautics) teacher, instructor; lecturer, professor
Muddaththir Mudgha, Mudagh	Muddaththir Muḍgha, pl. Muḍagh	period (of time), space of time, interval; while; duration; limited or appointed time, term one who is wrapping himself up 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 ar-Raṣhtí 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</i> Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'í). <i>The development of Shaykhí thought in Shí'í Islam</i> , p. 170.
Mudhahhab Mudhahhib Mudhakkar	Mudhahhab Mudhahhib Mudhakkar	gilded; worked with gold thread a gilder; a gold embroiderer (grammar) masculine

Mudhhab Mudhill	Mud <u>h</u> hab Mud <u>h</u> ill	gilded 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);— pl. administrative officer at the head of a county
Mudiriya, Mudiriyat	Mudíríya[t], pl. Mudíríyát	direction; administration; management;—pl. mudiria, province (Egypt); approximately: main department of a ministry (Iran)
Mudiy	Mudíy	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, Mudakhil	Mud <u>k</u> hal, fem Mud <u>k</u> hala[h or t]	(pl. mudá <u>k</u> hil) introduced; spurious, illegitimate; worthless, base; an introductory treaty; time or place of introduction;—pl. more specific than madá <u>k</u> hil, and often refers to additional perquisites or benefits that are given to officials on top of their regular salary, which are more regulated and expected as part of an official's compensation. Compare with madá <u>k</u> hil.
Mufaddal	Mufaḍḍal	a devoted follower of Imám Šádiq who handed down many of his traditions.
Mufakhir Mufakhkham Mufakhkhamu'd-Dawla	Mufá <u>k</u> hir Mufak <u>h</u> kh <u>h</u> am Mufak <u>h</u> kh <u>h</u> amu'd-Dawla	boastful, vainglorious, proud Magnified, great, glorious, illustrious, honoured (Isfahání Pers. Mufak <u>h</u> kh <u>h</u> amu'd-Dawlih) "the honoured of the state", state title of General Isháq <u>K</u> hán, 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 šadr "the chief seat of government"); the Qur'án from al-ḥujurát (49th chapter) to the end
Mufassir Mufawada, Mufavadat (Mufavadat)	Mufassir Mufáwada[h or t], pl. Mufawaḍát	commentator, expositor or interpreter (of the Qur'án) negotiation, parley, talk, conference; partnership (Islamic law). Pers. "variations": Mufáwada, pl. Mufawaḍát. <i>an-Núr al-Abhá fi Mufáwadaṭ '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	Mufsid fi'l-ard Mufsid	"the corrupt upon the land" Qur'án 18:94 mischievous, pernicious, destructive, corruptive; vitiating; a corrupter, depraver, destroyer, author of evil, malefactor, seditious man, breed-bate, mischief- maker
Muftakhir	Muftak <u>h</u> hir	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-

Mughith Mughni	Mughíth Mughní	Walíd ibn al-Mughírah al-Makhzúmí was a very wealthy chief of the Banú Makhzúm clan of the Quraysh tribe during Muḥammad's time and was indirectly mentioned in a number of verses of the Qur'án. who gives aid, auxiliary 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.
Muhabbat, Muhabba Muhadara, Muhadarat Muhaddith, Muhaddithun	Muḥabbat, Muḥabba Muḥáḍara, pl. Muḥáḍarát Muḥaddith, pl. Muḥaddithún	The city of Madínah lecture speaker, talker; spokesman; conversation partner, interlocutor; relator, narrator; a transmitter of Prophetic traditions, traditionary, representative of the science or study of Hadith;—pl. Muḥaddithín lecturer, speaker
Muhadir, Muhadirat Muhafaza, Muhafazat	Muḥáḍir, pl. Muḥáḍirát Muḥáfaza[h or t], pl. Muḥáfazát	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 mudíríyát); office of the muḥáfiz (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.
Muhallal, Muhallil	Muḥallal	a place whither anyone frequently goes; lawful; made lawful; a small matter;—muḥallil, one who makes lawful, especially one who marries a thrice-divorced ¹ woman and dismisses her after consummation, so that she may lawfully return to her former husband; one who solves.
Muhammad ibn 'Abdu'llah	Muḥammad ibn 'Abdu'lláh	(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) Shí'í traditions maintain that immediately after His death only three remained faithful to 'Alí: Salmán, Abú Dharr and Miqdád. (<i>SWB</i> 5:11)
Muhammad Pasha Safwat	Muḥammad Páshá Šafwat	(Safouat) in 'Akká

¹ 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 *ẓihár*.

Muhammad Rida Shah Pahlavi	Muḥammad Riḍá <u>Sháh</u> Pahlaví	(“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.
Muhammad Shah Qajar	Muḥammad <u>Sháh</u> Qájár	born Muḥammad Mírzá (1808–1848; r. 1834–1848). Qájár king of Iran. Succeeded by his son Náṣir ad-Dín <u>Sháh</u> Qájár.
Muhammad Taqi	Ḥájí Mírzá Muḥammad Taqí	cousin of the Báb (an Afnán) and chief builder of the ‘ <u>Ishqábád</u> Bahá’í Temple, to which he dedicated his entire resources. His state title was Vakílu’d-Dawlih.
Muhammad	Muḥammad	praised; commendable, laudable; the Praised One. ¹ Derived from ḥamd (praise).
Muhammad-‘Ali (Mamdali)	Muḥammad-‘Alí	Mírzá Muḥammad-‘Alí (c. 1853–1937), half-brother of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá who became a Covenant-breaker in 1892. Abbreviation Mamdalí (“Mamdali”).
Muhammad-‘Ali Sabbaq	Muḥammad-‘Alí Šabbáq	(MF)
Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Ardikani	Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Ardikání	(MF)
Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Barfurushi	Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Bárfurúshí	given the title Quddús (c. 1820–1849) by Bahá’u’lláh at <u>Badasht</u> and later confirmed in a Tablet by the Báb.
Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Dallak	Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Dallák	(MF)
Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Isfahani	Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Išfahání	(MF)
Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Nahri	Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Nahrí	
Muhammad-‘Aliy-i-Salmani	Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Salmání	Ustád Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Salmání, barber, memoirs <u>Sharḥ-i-Ḥál</u> , 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)
Muhammadabadi	Muḥammadábádí	Áqá Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i-Muḥammadábádí
Muhammad-Baqir	Muḥammad-Báqir, <u>Shaykh</u>	Named by Bahá’u’lláh ‘The Wolf’ (<u>Dhi</u> ’b)
Muhammad-Hadi	Muḥammad-Hádí	
Muhammad-Hadiy-i-Farhadi	Muḥammad-Hádíy-i-Farhádí	<i>The Revelation of Bahá’u’lláh</i> , vol. II, p. 172.
Muhammad-Hadiy-i-Sahhaf	Muḥammad-Hádíy-i-Šaḥḥáf	
Muhammad-Hasan	Muḥammad-Ḥasan	Muḥammad-Ḥasan-i-Qazvíní was given the name Fata’l-Qazvíní by Ṭáhirih
Muhammad-Husayn	Muḥammad-Ḥusayn	
Muhammadi	Muḥammadí	pertaining or attributable to Muḥammad. A common surname in Persian-speaking countries. Historically, terms like “Muhammadan” were used by non-Muslims to refer to followers of Islám, but this terminology has largely fallen out of favour since the mid-1960s. Light of Muḥammad (Núr al-Muḥammadí; the symbol of succession and the substance that connects Adam to Muḥammad and Muḥammad to the Imams) and Spirit of Muḥammad (Rúhí al-Muḥammadí). Avoid Muhammadic and the reversed wording, e.g. Muhammadan Light.
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-Šaḥḥáf	
Muhammad-i-Hana-Sab	Muḥammad-i-Ḥaná-Sáb	
Muhammad-i-Isfahani, Siyyid	Muḥammad-i-Išfahání, Siyyid	d. 1872, Anti-Christ of the Bahá’í Revelation.
Muhammad-i-Mamaqani	Muḥammad-i-Mamáqání	
Muhammad-i-Manshadi	Muḥammad-i-Manšhádí	
Muhammad-i-Mazindarani	Muḥammad-i-Mázindarání	
Muhammad-i-Mukari	Muḥammad-i-Mukárí	Mír Muḥammad-i-Mukárí
Muhammad-i-Mustafa	Muḥammad-i-Muštafáy-i-Baḡhdádí	
Muhammad-i-Qa’ini	Muḥammad-i-Qá’iní	(Nabíl-i-Akbar)
Muhammad-i-Sarraf	Muḥammad-i-Sarraḥ	(MF 13)
Muhammad-i-Shibl	Muḥammad-i-Šhibl	(MF)
Muhammad-Isma’il	Muḥammad-Ismá’il	
Muhammad-i-Tabrizi	Muḥammad-i-Tabrízí	
Muhammad-i-Tahir-i-Malmiri, Haji	Muḥammad-i-Ṭáhir-i-Málmírí, Ḥájí	father of Habib and Adib Taherzadeh

¹ 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 is “Muḥammad’s”. Muhammadan implies a follower of Muḥammad instead of a “follower of God” (Muslim). Muhammadanism or “Muhammadan sect” implies that the religion is the “religion of Muḥammad” instead of the “religion of God” (i.e. Islám)—this idea is offensive to Muslims.

Muhammad-i-Vakil	Muḥammad-i-Vakíl	(MF)
Muhammad-i-Zarandi	Muḥammad-i-Zarandí	Mullá Muḥammad-i-Zarandí (title Nabíl-i-A'ẓam)
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-Qulí	Muḥammad-Qulí	Mírzá Muḥammad-Qulí Faithful half-brother of Bahá'u'lláh.
Muhammad-Rida	Muḥammad-Riḍá	Mírzá Muḥammad-Riḍá, father of the Báb, who died 1828 when the Báb was 9 years old
Muhammad-Riday-i-Isfahani	Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i-Iṣfahání	
Muhammad-Riday-i-Shirazi	Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i- <u>Sh</u> írází	(MF)
Muhammad-Riday-i-Yazdi	Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i-Yazdí	
Muhammad-Sadiq	Muḥammad-Šádiq	
Muhammad-Taqi	Muḥammad-Taqí	Hájí Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqí (Hand of the Cause of God addressed by Bahá'u'lláh as ibn-i-Abhar—"the son of Abhar"), son of Hájí 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 Mashriqu'l-Adhkár of the Bahá'í world. He moved to 'Akká in 1906 (the temple structure was almost complete), where he died five years later.
Muhammad-Taqi-i-Najafi	Muḥammad-Taqí-i-Najafí	<u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad-Taqí-i-Najafí. Also known as Áqá Najafí, "The Son of the Wolf"
Muhammadun Rasulu'llah	Muḥammadun Rasúlu'lláh	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 Affirmation (5) [Muḥammad, 'Alí, Fátima, al-Ḥasan and al-Ḥusayn]). The <u>Sh</u> 'ah 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").
Muhammar	Muḥammad	roasted
Muhammara (Muhammerah)	Muḥammara[h or t]	reddish (from aḥmar). al-Muḥammarah was renamed <u>Kh</u> urramshahr (30.427181, 48.187628; 43 km ESE al-Baṣrah) in the mid-1920s. Pers. also Muḥammarih.
Muhan	Muhán	despised, slighted; abject, base. Contrast with Mihán.
Muhandis	Muhandis	architect, engineer, technician
Muhaqqiq, Muhaqqiqun	Muḥaqqiq, pl. Muḥaqqiqún	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, Muḥásibgí	accountant, bookkeeper; comptroller, auditor; a calculator; an arithmetician
Muhasibi	Muḥásibí	self-inspection/audit. al-Muḥásibí (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 (ḍidda, against)
Muhawwil, Muhawwilat	Muḥawwil, pl. Muḥawwilát	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-</i>

Muhit-i-Sha'ir-i-Kirmani	Muḥīṭ-i- <u>Shá</u> 'ir-i-Kirmání	<i>Muḥīṭ</i> “The Ocean of Oceans” (the first Arabic encyclopedia) by Butrus al-Bustání. Alternative Muḥīṭ-i-Kirmání (Mírzá Muḥammad-i-Ḥusayn-i-Kirmání See DB 39 and BKG 152
Muhja, Muhaj, Muhajat	Muhja[h or t], pl. Muhaj, Muhaját	lifeblood, heartblood; heart; innermost self, intrinsic nature, core; soul; life
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 mutashábih. Qur'án 3:7 states there are muḥkamát (“precise”) and mutashábihát (“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 ṣaláh (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 Muḥraq, Muḥraqa	Muhr Payámbarán Muḥraq, fem. Muḥraqa[h or t]	Pers. “seal of the prophets”. Ar. see <i>Khátam al-Anbiyá'</i> 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 Már Ilyás and Karmel.
Muhriq, Muharriq Muhriqu'l-Qulub	Muḥriq, Pers. Muḥarriq Muḥriqu'l-Qulúb	an incendiary “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, and narrates the circumstances of the martyrdom of the Imám Ḥusayn.
Muhsi Muhsin Muhtad Muhtadi	Muḥṣí Muḥsin Muhtad Muhtadí	a numberer (Mohsen) beneficent, charitable rightly guided directed, conducted, led (into the way of salvation); guided aright
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> .
Muhyi ad-Din, Muhyi'd-Din	Muḥyí ad-Dín, Muḥyí'd-Dín	reviver of religion (“Moheyddin”, “Muḥiyu'd-Dín”, Mujaddid)
Muhyi Muhyi'd-Din-i-'Arabi Mujaddid, Mujaddidun	Muḥyí Muḥyí'd-Dín-i-'Arabí Mujaddid, pl. Mujaddidún	a reviver, giver of life, quickener Arab reviver of religion 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 Islām, 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). Táhirih distinguishes two complementary concepts and prescribes mujáhada as opposed to mujádala as the essential approach to the truth.
Mujahid, Mujahidun (Mujahidin) Mujalal ad-Dawla Mujallad, Mujalladat	Mujáhid, pl. Mujáhidún Mujalal ad-Dawla Mujallad, pl. Mujalladát	fighter, freedom fighter; warrior “The Glorified State” frozen, icy, ice-covered; bound (book);—pl. volume (book)

Mujan (Moojan)	Múján	Pers. a beautiful, languishing eye. Name of two villages in Iran.
Mujib	Mujíb	one who listens to, grants, accepts, takes well, humours, complies with, consents, or gives an answer; obedient; an auditor
Mujin (Mojen)	Mujin	Pers. town (36.480589, 54.647802) on the Mujin River. After the Badasht conference, Bahá'u'lláh, Quddús and Táhirih set out northward up the Mujin River, across the mountains, down the Niká River, north to Niyálá, and east to Bandar-i-Gaz. This avoided passing through Astrábád [now Gúrgán].
Mujtaba Mujtahid, Mujtahidun	Mujtabá Mujtahid, pl. Mujtahidún	chosen 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 uṣúl, as opposed to muqallid. A person accepted as an original authority (a muftí) in Islamic law. Highest rank of Shi'ite divine—doctor of law. A mujtahid in contemporary Iran is now called an áyatu'lláh.
Mujtahidi	Mujtáhidí	term sometimes used to designate the Uṣúlí branch of Twelver Shi'ism (cf. Ijtihádí)
Mujudalat, Mujadala	Mujúdalat, Mujádala	Pers. Contending, disputing; contention, dispute, altercation, conflict. Mujádaliḥ 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 Šúfiyyún, "Sufis") ecstatic contemplation of God.
Mukha Mukhabara, Mukhabarat	Mukhá Mukhábara, pl. Mukhábarát	al-Mukhá, Mocha (seaport in SW Yemen) correspondence, (especially written) information. Qalam al-Mukhábarát—intelligence bureau ("secret police")
Mukhaddira Mukhammas, Mukhammasa	Mukhaddira, Pers. Mukhaddirih Mukhammas, fem. Mukhammasa[h or t]	a girl kept in seclusion from the outside world, "veiled" (fem. pl. mukhammasát) quintupled; pent angular; a pentagon; a verse consisting of five lines; fem. a matter regarding the law of inheritance in the case of a mother, sister, and grandfather, about which five persons ('Alí, Uṭhmán, ibn Mas'úd, Zayd, and ibn 'Abbás) disagreed.
Mukhatab Mukhataba, Mukhatabaat	Mukhátab Mukhátaba, pl. Mukhátabát	addressed, spoken to; (grammar) second person address; public address, speech; proclamation; conversation, talk; conference, parley
Mukhbir, Mukhbirun Mukhbiru'd-Dawlih Mukhlis, Mukhlisun	Mukhbir, pl. Mukhbirún Mukhbiru'd-Dawlih Mukhlis, pl. Mukhlišún	reporter; detective a title meaning 'the Empire's Chief of Communications' 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 Thaqafí (born in Ṭá'if in CE 622, AH 1)
Mukhtariyya	Mukhtáriyya	Shi'a 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, Mulhama, Mulhaman Mulhaq, Mulhaqat, Malahiq, Mulhaqun	Mulham, fem. Mulhama[h or t] Mulhaq	(pl. Pers. Mulhamán) inspired; inspiring, inspirational ("mulhaqq") 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. mulḥaqát, 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. mulḥaqún) attaché; assistant;—(pl. mulḥaqán, “mulḥaqan”) 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 Bukhárá.
Muljam, Maljum Mulk al-Qadin Mulk	Muljam, Muljúm al-Mulk al-Qadim Mulk	bridled, curbed, harnessed the ancient king, a title of Bahá’u’lláh rule, reign, supreme authority, dominion, domination, dominance, sway, power; sovereignty, kingship, royalty; monarchy; tenure, holding, right of possession, possessory right, ownership See Raḡf’ur-Rúḥ.
Mulla Muhammad-Riday-i-Manshadi Mulla, Mulla-ha	Mullá Muḥammad-Riḏáy-i-Manshádí Mullá, pl. Mullá-há	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, the use of mullá has degenerated into a derogatory term for a semi-literate, backward, often bigoted village religious leader. <u>Shí’</u> a clerics may now use imám, áyatu’lláh and rúḥání as alternatives. Mawálí (“mawali”) or ‘ulamá’ (“‘ulama” or “‘ulama”) may be used as plurals. The prefix Mullá was often added as an honorific title meaning “great scientist” or scholar.
Mulla’i	Mullá’í	Pers. of or relating to a mullá; office or profession of a mullá; doctorship; teaching
Mulla-Bashi Mullani	Mullá-Báshí Mullání	(MF p. 172) 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 Mumit ad-Din	al-Multaqá al-A’lá Mumít ad-Dín	“highest meeting place” or Supreme concourse slayer of religion, a term frequently used by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad
Mumit Mumkin, Mumkina, Mumkinat	Mumít Mumkin, fem. Mumkina[h or t]	lethal, fatal, mortal, deadly (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	(“Monadí”) 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 Munafiq, Munafiqun Munafiq Munaja, Munajiyat, Munajat-ha	Munádiy-i-’Ahd Munafiq, pl. Munáfíqun Munáfāqa Munájá[h or t], pl. Munájiyát	Herald of the Covenant hypocrite, dissembler hypocrisy, dissimulation, dissemblance (Pers. pl. Munáját-há) secret conversation; confidential talk; monologue; whispering, prayer, longing or yearning; supplication for repentance of sins. Name

Munajathay-i-Siyam	Munájátháy-i-Şiyám	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. t,h, not "th") combination of letters.
Munajat-i-Huriyya	Munáját-i-Ĥuríyya[h or t]	"Prayers for Fasting" by Bahá'u'lláh. Note "t" and "h", not "th". Hasan Balyuzi, Shoghi Effendi and Adib Taherzadeh and others use şiyám.
Munajjim, Munajjimun, Najjam Munamnam	Munajjim and Najjám, pl. Munajjimún Munamnam	"Maid of Heaven", a female spirit. Işfahání Persian Munáját-i-Ĥuríyyih. (Monadjem) an astrologer (adj derived from the verb nanmama, which means "to embellish", "to decorate", or "to ornament finely") decorated, embellished, adorned
Munamnama Munasabat	Munamnama[h or t] Munásabat	(noun) miniature 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 Munib Munir, Munira, Munirih	Mundhir Muníb Munír, fem. Muníra[h or t], Pers. Munírih	warn, cautioner repentant luminous, radiant, brilliant, shining; enlightening, illuminative. Fátimah Naḥrī aka Munírīh <u>Khán</u> um, wife of 'Abdu'l-Bahá (1848–1938). Brother Hájí Sayyid Yaḥyá (b. c. 1851), and sisters Raḍiyyih Bagum (b. c. 1854) and Gawhar Bagum (b. c. 1859)
Munis Munji (Munje)	Múnis Munjí	comforting friend. Hájí Múnis (a dervish)
Munkar	Munkar, pl. Manákír	savior or rescuer. Dr Harilal Mehraji Munje (1911–1989), son of Mihr 'Alí.
Munkir	Munkir	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
Munqata'	Munqaṭa'	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
Munqati'	Munqaṭi'	a place where (anything) finishes or breaks off; extremity (of a sand-hill or valley)
Munsha'a, Munsha'at	Munsha'a[t], pl. Munsha'át	cut off; severed, disjointed, 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.
Munshi	Munshi'	creation, product, work, opus; foundation, establishment; installation; institution, institute; pl. installations (e.g., industrial, military)
Munsif (Munsiff) Muntaha	Munşif Muntahá	creating; creative; creator; organizer, promoter, founder; author, writer; secretary
Muntakhab al-Suwar	Muntakhab al-Suwar	a righteous, just man; equitable, fair, just
Muntakhab, Muntakhaba, Muntakhabat	Muntakhab, pl. Muntakhabát	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.
Muntakhabati az Makatib-i-Hadrat	Muntakhabátí az Makátib-i-Ḥaḍrat	a selection of Qur'anic chapters. Many PHYSICAL, written copies of the Qur'án consist of a selection of chapters.
Muntaqim Muntasib, Muntasibun	Muntaqim Muntasib, pl. Muntasibún	chosen, elected, selected, a selection, hand-picked; elected candidate; fem. Muntakhaba[h or t];—pl. team (in sports); selected pieces, selected items, selected passages Muntakhabátí az Makátib-i-Ḥaḍrat-i-'Abdu'l-Bahá (<i>Selection of Tablets from 'Abdu'l-Bahá</i>) avenger; vindictive, revengeful member, affiliate; related to; connected by blood (Muntasibyn, Muntasebeen)

200	Glossary and transcription for Arabic & Persian terms	
Muntazar	Muntaẓar	awaited, expected (not Munṭaẓar, MCI p. 254). al-Imám al-Mahdí (12th Imám) is called al-Muntaẓar.
Muntazi'	Muntazi'	a remover, tearer away, plucker up; one who restrains himself, abstains from, refuses, desists, or renounces; seizing, taking
Muntazir	Muntaẓir	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) Maḥmúdnizhád.
Munzawi, Munzawin	Munzawí, pl. Munzawín	(Pers. Munzavi or the hybrid "Munzavis") solitary, recluse; a hermit; enclosed; shrivelled, puckered (leather). See Mutawahhíd
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 Muqaffa'	Muqaddim Muqaffa'	offerer, tenderer, presenter, giver, donor 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 Muqarrabin Muqatta'a, Muqatta'un, Muqatta'at	Muqarrab, pl. Muqarrabún Muqarrabín Muqatta', fem. Muqatta'a[h or t]	close companion, favorite, protégé, intimate cherubims; relations, nearest kindred (pl. Muqatta'ún, fem. Muqatta'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 Muqatta'át.
Muqattam (Mokattam)	Muqaṭṭam	cut off or broken off, torn. al-Muqaṭṭam 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 Muqit	Muqímí Muqít	residential Muqímí-Abyánih powerful; one who maintains in victuals and takes care of; a guardian, keeper, inspector; al-Muqít one of the names of God
Muqsit Muqtadir	Muqsit Muqtadir	acting justly or with fairness, doing right; just, fair 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

Murabbaʿ, Murabbaʿa, Murabbaʿat	Murabbaʿ, fem. Murabbaʿa[h or t]	published monthly from 1876 to 1952 in Beirut and Cairo. fourfold, quadruple; quadrangular; tetragonal; square, quadratic; quadrangle; square;—pl. Murabbaʿát 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. Murádiyyih (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)	Murawwih	“one who is wearing musk or perfume” or “one who is praying (or prays) the Taráwih prayer”.
Murawwihu’s-Saltanih	Murawwihu’s-Saltanih	“Who Gives the Kingdom Life”, title given to Florence Breed, see <i>Arches of the Years</i> , p. 65.
Murawwij, Murawwijin Muraysiʿ	Murawwij, pl. Murawwijín Muraysiʿ	promoter al-Muraysiʿ, a well on the outskirts of Qudayd (22.345601, 39.320985) used by the Banúʿl-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 (Murchekhort), Murcheh Khort, Murcheh Khur, and Murcheh Khurd) is a village (33.088239, 51.478768) 51 km NNW of Iṣfahán. 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 Báḅ was escorted in late 1846 to Ṭihrán before being secretly returned to Iṣfahán.
Murdad Murgh	Murdád Murgh	Pers. 5th month of the Persian solar calendar 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 Baháʿuʿlláh to a garden belonging to Hájí-Báqir on the slopes of Mt Alborz that was the summer residence of Baháʿuʿlláh a couple of times. It is in the Shímrán (Shímírán or Shímíránát) 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”.
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.
Murjiʿ, Murji Murjiʿa, Murjiya	Murjiʿ, Murjí Murjiʿa[t], Murjiya[t]	one who delays doing what he promises. 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 Murjiʿa. al-Murjiʿa: Murjites or Murjiʿites. Transcribed in some sources as Murđiʿa[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)	Murtaḏá (Murtaza)	agreeable; chosen, approved; a title of ‘Alí (ḏ or z depends on transcription used). Abú al-Qásim ‘Alí ibn Ḥusayn aṣh-Sharíf al-Murtaḏá (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 Murtaday-i-Ansari Murtadi (Murtazi)	Murtaḏá-Qulí Murtaḏáy-i-Anṣarí, Shaykh Murtaḏí (Murtazí)	Pers. one who makes choice of, or approves; content, satisfied; belonging or referring to ‘Alí (ḏ 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	inventor 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 Musa Banani Musa, Mawasi, Mawasin, Amwas	Muṣ‘ab Músá Banání Músá, pl. Mawásí	male camel
Musaddaq (Musaddagh, Mosaddagh) Musaddas	Muṣaddaq 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
Musafahah, Musafihih	Muṣáfahah, Pers. Muṣáfihih	composed of six; verse consisting of six lines, hexameter; six-sided, hexagonal; cubic; a cube, hexagon
Musafir Khanih	Muṣáfir Kháníh	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	Muṣáfir, pl. Muṣáfirún	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. [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
Musalla	Muṣallá	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.
Musallam Musar (Musir), Musarun, Mayasir Musawa, Musawat (Musavat)	Musallam Músar, pl. Músarún, Mayásír Musáwá[h]	(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) or a place used for prayers with shops and private quarters above them. Musalla Gardens, Shíraz were much celebrated by the poet Ḥáfiz—he was buried there.
		unimpaired, intact, unblemished, flawless
		prosperous, well-to-do, wealthy, rich
		(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 Musaylima (Musailima)	Músáy-i-Qumí Musaylima[h or t]	“name” of a famous impostor, and “rival” of Muhammad. 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) Mushabaha, Mushabahat Musharraf, Musharrafa	Muṣḥá'arat, Muṣḥá'ara Muṣḥábaha[t], pl. Muṣḥábahát Muṣḥarraf, fem. Muṣḥarrafa[h or t]	Pers. contending with, or excelling in poetry resemblance, similarity, likeness exalted, honoured, ennobled; (a house) ornamented with pinnacles, turrets, or battlements; a margin, brink, edge; —muṣḥarraf, one who exalts, etc.
Mushawar (Mushavar), Mushawir	Muṣḥáwar	adviser, counsellor. Muṣḥáwir is seeker of advice or counsel.
Mushir Mushiru'd-Dawla (Mushiru'd-Dawlih) Mushk, Mishk Mushkan (Meshkan, Moshkan) Mushkin Mushrik, Mushrikun	Muṣḥír Muṣḥíru'd-Dawla Muṣḥk Muṣḥkán Muṣḥkín Muṣḥrik, pl. Muṣḥrikún	indicative (of); adviser, counsellor, consultant government adviser Pers. musk (MF 98) town 30 km north of Nayríz (29.471073, 54.356037) Pers. musky, black, of a dark colour 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 muṣḥrikún (polytheists). See muwaḥḥidún and ṭhábit.
Mushta' Mushta'il-Usku'i Mushtaq, Mushtaqat Mushtari Musiba, Musibat, Masa'ib Musibat-i-Hurufat-i-'Aliyat	Muṣḥtá' Muṣḥtá'il-Uskú'í Muṣḥtáq, pl. Muṣḥtáqát al-Muṣḥtarí Muṣḥba[h or t], pl. Muṣḥbát, Maṣá'ib Muṣḥbát-i-Ḥurúfát-i-'Áláyát	partner, co-partner, co-owner longing, yearning, craving, desirous, covetous Jupiter (astronomy) misfortune, calamity, disaster “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 Musiqa Muslih, Muslihun Muslihu'd-Din Muslim, Muslimun	Músíqár Músíqí Muṣliḥ, pl. Muṣliḥún Muṣliḥu'd-Dín of <u>Shíráz</u> Muslim, fem. Muslima[t], pl. Muslimún	musician (from Greek) musician; musical peacemaker, conciliator; reformer, reformist; salt
Musnad, Masnad, Masanid	Musnad, Masnad, pl. Masánid	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
Musta'idd	Musta'idd	support, prop, stay; rest, back (of an armchair); cushion, pillow
Musta'in	Musta'ín	prepared, arranged, put in order; prompt, ready; on the alert; able, capable, apt, fit, proper, worthy; a candidate
Musta'sim	Musta'sim	One who asks for assistance, help, aid, support. Abbassid Caliph CE 862–866.
Musta'sim	Musta'sim	one who takes fast hold. Abú Aḥmad 'Abd Alláh ibn al-Mustanṣir 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.
Mustafa	Muṣṭafá	one who takes fast hold. al-Musta'sim-Bi'lláh Abú-Aḥmad 'Abdu'lláh bin al-Mustanṣir-Bi'lláh (1213–1258) was the 37th and last Caliph of the Abbasid Caliphate.
Mustaghath	Mustaḡáth	Pers. chosen, elected; a man's name, particularly a name of Muḥammad 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 abjab value (2,001) is the fixed time

Mustaghith	Mustaghīth	limit for the advent of the Promised One [Manifestation, i.e. Bahá'u'lláh] of the Báb. In the Writings of the Báb, “Mustaghāth” refers to Bahá'u'lláh, and “the time of ‘Mustaghāth’” refers to the time of Bahá'u'lláh's Dispensation. See also <u>Ghiyāth</u> (1,511)
		complainant, plaintiff; the person who is asking for help and delivery. The Báb may have used Mustaghīth as an abbreviation of Huwa'l- <u>Ghiyāth</u> al-Mustaghīth (“He is the help unto the invoker of help”). Alternatively, He is defining the realm of absolute unity where the true Mustaghīth is none but God, e.g. Bahá'u'lláh apparently asks for Mustaghāth (<i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , pp. 229, 248) while in reality He is the Mustaghāth. The Báb uses Mustaghīth 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	Mustahīl al-Wújud	impossible being
Mustahil	Mustahīl	impossible, absurd, preposterous
Mustakfi	Mustakfī	one who desires (another) to do (a thing) effectually or sufficiently. ‘Abda'lláh ibn al-Mustakfī (905-949), better known by his regnal name al-Mustakfī 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. Mustamarrī, “Perpetual” annual stipend
Mustaqill	Mustaqill	independent; autonomous; separate, distinct, particular
Mustaqim, Mustaqimat	Mustaqīm, 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	Mustaş'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 şa'b. Some references consider it to be an intensive form of şa'b, and others consider şa'b as referring to what is unbearable in itself, and mustaş'ab as what people consider to be unbearable.
Mustashar	Mustashār	adviser, counsellor, consultant, councillor; chancellor
Mustasharu'l-Mulk	Mustashāru'l-Mulk	“King's advisor”
Mustatab	Mustatāb	good, agreeable, elegant; gracious. al-Kitābu'l-Mustatāb, an excellent book, the Qur'án.
Mustawfi (mustaufi)	Mustawfī	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 Yahyá
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); nikāḥ al-mut'ah (“pleasure marriage”), temporary marriage. usufruct ¹ marriage contracted for a specified time and exclusively for the purpose of sexual pleasure (Islamic Law). See <u>ṣiḡha</u> .
Muta'ali	Muta'álí	high, lofty, exalted; one who draws near
Muta'allih, Muta'allihun (Muta'allihin)	Muta'allih, pl. Muta'allihún (Muta'allihín)	divine, heavenly, becoming divine-like
Muta'inn, Muta'inna	Muṭma'inn, fem. Muṭma'inna[h or t]	calm, quiet, at ease, composed, (re)assured, tranquil, serene, peaceable, peaceful, safe, secure; sure, certain; trusting, confident, of good hope; (of land) low, low-lying

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

Mutadayf, Mutadayfan	Mutadáyf, Mutadáyfán	(dáyf: weak, feeble, or fragile) single entity or item;— pl. supporters or items that support or connect, as in connected arguments. See mutaṣadīq.
Mutafarriq, Mutafarriqat Mutaffif, Mutaffifin	Mutafarriq, pl. Mutafarriqát Muṭaffif, pl. Muṭaffifín	dispersed, scattered; sporadic one who does not give full measure, one who gives less than is due, a swindler
Mutahhar Mutahhari Mutakabbir	Muṭahhar Muṭahharí Mutakabbir	pure, immaculate
Mutakallim, Mutakallimin	Mutakallim, pl. Mutakallimín	proud, imperious, high-handed, haughty, supercilious, overweening; lofty; a name of God
Mutamaddin Mutamarriḍ	Mutamaddin Mutamarriḍ	speaking (active particle); speaker, spokesman; first person (grammar); Muslim theologian, scholastic civilized; sophisticated, refined, educated
Mutammin	Mutammin	refractory, recalcitrant, disobedient, insubordinate, mutinous, rebellious
Mutammin-i-Bayan Mutanabbi, Mutanabbiyun	Mutammin-i-Bayán Mutanabbí, pl. Mutanabbiyún	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 Yahyá
Mutaqarib	Mutaqárib	one who calls himself a prophet; a pseudo-prophet. Abú aṭ-Tayyib 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’tiḍād as-Saltāna.
Mutarjam Mutarjim Mutasadiq, Mutasadiqan	Mutarjam Mutarjim Mutaṣadīq, pl. Mutaṣadīqán	near to each other, proximate; a metre (fa‘ūlun repeated eight times) translated translator, interpreter; biographer
Mutasarrif Mutasawwifa Mutashabih (Mutishabih), Mutashabihat	Mutaṣarrif al-Mutaṣawwifa Mutaṣhābih, pl. Mutaṣhābihát	friendly or unconnected, “independent” arguments. See mutadáyf. provincial governor the Sufis, members of Sufi communities, mystics
Mutasharri’, Mutasharri’in	Mutaṣharri’, pl. Mutaṣharri’in	ambiguous, equivocal and allegorical. Refer to Qur’án 3:7.
Mutatabbib	Mutaṭabbib	skilled in law; orthodox. (plural not formed by adding an “s” as in <i>A Traveller’s Narrative</i> , p. 89)
Mutawahhid	Mutawaḥḥid	a student of the art of medicine; a medical practitioner. Meaning may have changed to quack.
Mutawakil	Mutawakkil	solitary, rare, sporadic, isolated; recluse, hermit. See Munzawí
Mutawakil	Mutawakkil	trusting in God, resigned to one’s fate, trustworthy. ‘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 <u>ath-thálih</u>) (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.
Mutawalli (Mutavalli), Mutawalliyun	Mutawallí, pl. Mutawalliyún	trusting in God, resigned to one’s fate, trustworthy. al- Mutawakkil III (Mutawakkil A’lá Alláh <u>ath-thálih</u>) (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. 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 <i>náẓir</i> and <i>qayyim</i> .
Mutawassit	Mutawassiṭ	middle, medium; medial, median, intermediate; centrally located, central; mediating, intermediary; mediator, go between; mean, average. al-Baḥr [al-Abyaḍ] al-Mutawassiṭ “the sea [white] middle”, an Arabic name for the Mediterranean Sea.
Mutawatir, Mutawatirat Muthamman Muthannan (Muthanna)	Mutawátir, pl. Mutawátirát Muṭhamman Muṭhannan (with nunation)	successive eight-sided, eight-fold; an octagon double, twofold; doubled, (a letter) marked with two points, double-dotted (as ت̣); in the dual (grammar). al-mutḥanná (no nunation) “the dual” form. Arabic has three forms of words: the singular (al-mufrad), the dual (al-mutḥanná), and the plural (al-jam’). A singular noun is changed to a dual by adding the suffix -áni (ان̣) 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. jamila becomes jamílatán and jamílatayn respectively). also Mutaṣarrif (fem. mutaṣarrifa[t]) 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.
Mutisarraf, Mutasarrifa, Mutisarrafun	Mutiṣarrif, pl. Mutiṣarrifún	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. mudáf.
Mutlaq (Motlaq, Motlagh)	Muṭlaq	absolutely, unrestrictedly, without exception, in any respect, under any circumstances
Mutlaqan	Muṭlaqan	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
Mutma’inn	Muṭma’inn	(Pers. “Muttahidih”, “Mutahidih”, “Mottahedeh”) united, combined, consolidated, amalgamated; uniform, standardized; harmonious, unanimous, in agreement, concordant
Muttahid, Muttahida (Muttahidih)	Muttaḥid, fem. Muttaḥid[h or t]	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).
Muttalib	Muṭṭalib	abstinent, abstemious, temperate, sober; cautious; God-fearing, pious
Muttaqi	Muttaqí	god-fearing, godly, devout, pious
Muttaqin, Muttaqun Muwahhad	Muttaqin, pl. Muttaqún Muwaḥḥad	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 <i>mushrikún</i> and <i>thábit</i> .
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-breed, half-caste, half-blood;—pl. Muwalladát, Muwalladún
Muwaqqar (Muvaqqar) Muwaqqari’d-Dawla	Muwaqqar Muwaqqari’d-Dawla	respected, held in respect; venerable, reverend (“Pers.” Muwaqqari’d-Dawlih, “Muvaqqari’d-Dawlih”) “revered state”, a title. Mírzá ‘Alí Muḥammad Áqá, Muvaqqaru’d-Dawlih, father of Ḥasan Muwaqqar

Muwasā, Muwasat (Muvasat)	Muwásá[h]	Bályúzi, a governor of the Persian Gulf Ports and Islands, and later a Vazír. (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	fifth Qájár Sháh (1853–1907; r. 1896–1907). He was the fourth son of Násir ad-Dín Sháh.
Muzaffaru'd-Din	Muzáffaru'd-Dín, Sháh	(pl. muzáhimún, fem. muzáhimát) competitor; rival
Muzahim, Muzahima, Muzahimun	Muzáhim, Muzáhima[h or t]	muffled up, concealed in one's garments
Muzammal	Muzammal	an open, level area near Mecca associated with the Hajj. It lies just southeast of Miná, on the route between Miná and 'Arafát.
Muzdalifa	Muzdalifa[h or t]	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 mathnawí, with one major difference: most muzdawij follows an aaa/bbb/ccc pattern, while the other mathnawí follow an aa/bb/cc pattern.
Muzdawij	Muzdawij	Pers. ("Mozha", "Mozhgan", "Mozhan", "Mojan") eyelash
Muzha, Muzhgan	Muzha (مژه), pl. Muzhágán	one who wraps up and hides in his garments
Muzzammil	Muzzammil	
N		
Na (Nah)	Na	Pers. (sometimes, in poetry, nah), no, not, neither, not yet
Na Khayr (Na Khair)	Na Khayr	Pers. no, not at all ("modern colloquialism")
Na'am	Na'am	(interjection) yes! yes indeed! certainly! surely! (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'am	(noun) grazing livestock (e.g. sheep, camels, cattle, goats); hence "common herd" (people)
Na'am, La; Balih, Nah	Na'am, Lá; Pers. Balih, Na (Nah)	yes/no
Na'ib (1), Nuwwab	Ná'ib, pl. Nuwwáb	representative, agent, proxy, intermediary, substitute, alternate; delegate; deputy (of a dárúgha)
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	Ná'ib al-Ghayba	"viceroy of the absence"
Na'ib al-Imam	Ná'ib al-Imám	representative of the Imám
Na'ib al-Iyala, Na'ibu'l-Iyalih	Ná'ib al-Iyála, Ná'ibu'l-Iyálíh	"government agent". Íyálíh incorrectly used in GPB and BKG.
Na'ib as-Sadr	Ná'ib as-Sadr	vice president
Na'ib-i-Khass	Ná'ib al-Kháṣṣ, Pers. Ná'ib-i-Kháṣṣ	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'im	amenity, comfort, ease, happiness, felicity; gentle, tranquil, peaceful; blissful. Mirza Muḥammad, sobriquet Na'im, was a Bahá'í poet from Furúshán, one of the three villages that constituted a larger unit, Sidih of Iṣfahán. Na'im 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'im, Niyam, Nuwwam, Nuyyam	Ná'im, pl. Niyám, Nuwwam, Nuyyam	(pl. Nuwwám, Nuyyám) sleeping; asleep; numb, benumbed (limb); calm, tranquil, peaceful (night); fem. ná'ima[h or t], pl. ná'imát.
Na'imi	Na'imí	
Na'imiyān	Na'imíyān	'Alí Na'imíyān
Na'in (Nain, Naeen)	Ná'ín	city (32.863536, 53.094398) 136 km east of Isfahan

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 Na'l-Band	Na'l, pl. Ni'ál, An'ul Na'l-Band	sandal; shoe; horseshoe Arabic element. A smith, farrier. Blacksmith Ustád Husayn-i-Na'l-Band.
Na'mayn (Na'aman)	Na'mayn (Na'amayn)	"two yeses". Riḍván Garden of Na'mayn (a small island in a stream (an-Na'mayn) 2.5 km SE of old 'Akká). [*] 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 Afīq (32.846499, 35.111614; the biblical town of Aphik, also known as Tel Kufrdani or Kurdani). See Na'am and Riḍván.
Na'um Na'uma, Nu'uma	Na'úm Na'úma[t], Nu'úma[t]	sound asleep; one given to sleep, sleeper; late riser (variation of na'im) 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, Nabatāt	Nabát, fem. Nabáta[h or t], pl. Nabátāt	a plant, herb, vegetable; vegetation; fine sugar, white, candied, refined; sweetmeat
Nabawi, Nabawiya	Nabawí, fem. Nabawíya[h or t]	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 Nabi (Nebi), Nabiya, Nuba'a', Napiyun	Nabbál, pl. Nabbála[h] Nabí, fem. Nabiya[t], pl. Nuba'á', Nabíyún	also nábíl, pl. nubbál, nábílíyún. archer, bowman 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', Nabiyyun	Nabíy, pl. Anbiyá', Nabíyún	prophet, but NOT a Messenger of God. Genitive pl. nabíyín.
Nabiyu'llah Salih	Nabíyu'lláh Šáliḥ	(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	Nádí	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'	Náfi'	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	Nafir, pl. Anfár, Anfira[h or t]	band, party, group, troop; departure into battle; trumpet. <i>an-Nafir</i> (“The Bugle”), a political and current events newspaper published in Alexandria in 1902–1908 (as <i>an-Nafir al-'Uṭhmání</i>); 1908–1913 in Jerusalem (<i>an-Nafir</i>); and 1913–1914, 1919–1945 (renamed

		<p>sometime in '30s or '40s <i>aṣ-Ṣá'iqā</i>, "The Thunderbolt"), Haifa.</p> <p>(expressing single action) blow, puff; breath; gust; distention, inflation, swelling; conceit, overweeningness, haughtiness</p> <p>blowing of a trumpet, proclamation. Latest is the announcement of the Advent of Bahá'u'lláh</p> <p>a voluntary act of religion, the observance of which is not prescribed, a work of supererogation; clear gain; a gift</p> <p>the universal soul</p> <p>the purified soul</p> <p>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-ammára</i>), the blaming soul (<i>nafs-i-lawwáma</i>), the inspired soul (<i>nafs-i-mulhama</i>), the well-assured soul (<i>nafs-i-muṭma'inna</i>), the pleased soul (<i>nafs-i-ráḍíya</i>), the soul pleasing unto God (<i>nafs-i-marḍíya</i>), the perfect soul (<i>nafs-i-kámila</i>), the celestial Soul (<i>nafs-i-malakútiya</i>), the heavenly Soul (<i>nafs-i-jabarútiya</i>), and the Holy Divine Soul (<i>nafs-i-láhútiya qudsíya</i>). See ján.</p>
Nafkha	Nafkha	sensual; spiritual, vital; psychic(al), mental; fem. psychology; sensuality, carnality, luxury, pride, pomp
Nafkha'i-Sur	Nafkha'i-Şúr	spiritual, mental, psychic(al); fem. mental life, inner life, psyche; frame of mind; mentality, mental attitude, disposition; psychology;—pl. psychologist. Also myself, own self.
Nafī	Nafī	negation and affirmation
Nafs al-Kulliyya	an-Nafs al-Kullíya	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
Nafs al-Qudsiyya	an-Nafs al-Qudsiyya	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 muntahá.
Nafs, Nufus, Anfus	Nafs fem., pl. Nufús, Anfus	daytime, day (from dawn to dusk, as distinguished from yawm = day of 24 hours). Naháriya is the northernmost coastal city in Israel.
		Islamic sect
		copper
		Pers. a city and capital of Nahavand County, 69 km south Hamadán
Nafsani, Nafsaniya	Nafsání, fem. Nafsáníya[h or t]	getting up, rising; awakening (especially, national), rise, growth, boom, upswing, advancement, progress; resurgence, revival, rebirth, renaissance; (spiritual) movement; ability, capability, power
Nafsi, Nafsiya, Nafsiyun	Nafsí, fem. Nafsíya[h or t], pl. Nafsiyún	(Pers. Misgar, pl. Misgarún) coppersmith
		Pers. (old Persian form Anáhítá) Venus. Roman goddess and planet. Venus in Arabic is az-zuhara. Name of the mother of Alexander the Great. Anáhítá was one of the supreme 'ízids' of the Mazdean (Zoroastrian) Faith. Greeks knew Anáhítá as Aphrodite and Romans as Venus Erucina.
Nafy wa Ithbat	Nafy wa Ithbát	side; direction; viewpoint, standpoint, aspect; region, area, section; sphere, domain, field; district, canton
Nafy	Nafy	the holy side or direction
		open way; road; method, procedure, manner; pointing out (the way), making clear, prescribing, giving directions; the right way; a high road, beaten path
Naha	Nahá	"Path (or Peak) of Eloquence", is the most famous collection of sermons, letters, Tafásír and narrations
Nahar, Anhur, Nuhur, Nahariya	Nahár, pl. Anhur, Nuhur	
Nahariyat	Naháriya[t]	
Nahas, Nuhas, Mis	Nahás, Nuḥás, Pers. Mis	
Nahavand (Nehavend)	Nahavand	
Nahda, Nahdat	Nahḍa[t], pl. Nahḍát	
Nahhas, Nuhhas, Nahhasun, Nuhhasun	Nahḥás, pl. Nahḥásún	
Nahid (Anahita)	Náhíd	
Nahiya, Nawahin	Náḥiya[h or t]. pl. Nawáḥin	
Nahiyah al-Muqaddasah	an-Náḥiyah al-Muqaddasah	
Nahj (Pers. Nahaj, Nahia), Nuhuj	Nahj, pl. Nuhúj	
Nahj al-Balagha	Nahj al-Balágha[h]	

Nahj Muqadassa (Nahia Mocaddassah) Nahl, Nahla	Nahj Muqaddasa Nahl, fem. Nahla[h or t]	attributed to Imám ‘Alí. Compiled by Abu’l-Ḥasan Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥusayn al-Músawí. the holy direction (collective) attributing, imputing (to one the verses or sayings of another); reproaching, reviling; a free gift; bees; fem. one bee
Nahla, Nihal	Nahla[h], pl. Niḥal	present, gift, donation; creed, faith, seat. <i>Kitáb al-Milal wa an-Niḥal</i> (“The Book of Sects and Creeds”), by Muḥammad aṣh-Shahraṣṭání, 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 Nahr	Naḥnu Naḥr	we killing, slaughtering, butchering. Yawmu’n-naḥr, “The day of sacrifice”, being the tenth of the month dhú’l-ḥijjah, 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), fluviatric. Siyyid Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Nahrí, father of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá’s wife, Munírih Khánum.
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, Nijaf	Najaf, pl. Nijáf	(sand) hill, dune; dam, dike, levee. an-Najaf is the third holiest Shi’ite city, 47 km south of Baghdad. Najaf-‘Alí, Najaf-‘Alíy-i-Zanjání.
Najafabad or Najaf-Abad	Najafábád or Najaf-Ábád	Pers. a city and capital of Najafábád County, Íṣfahán Province, Iran. It is located 28 km west of Íṣfahán and is increasingly becoming a part of Íṣfahán metropolitan area.
Najafi	Najaffi	of or from Najaf. Áyatu’lláh al-‘Uzmá (“Grand Ayatu’llah”) Shaykh Bashír Ḥusayn an-Najaffi (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 Najashi, Nijashi	Najas, fem. Najása[h or t], pl. Najását Najāshí, Nijáshí	impurity, uncleanness, uncleanliness, dirt, filth, squalor 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 Najd, Nijad	Najb and Nujaba Najd, pl. Nijád	noble, highminded, generous, magnanimous 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	Najíb, pl. Nujub, Nujabá’, Anjáb	of noble breed; highborn, highbred, of noble descent, noble, distinguished, aristocratic, patrician; excellent, superior, outstanding. Shí’a Muslim saint.
Najibiya, Najibiyyih	Najíbíya[h or t], Pers. Najíbíyyih	Najíbíyah Garden (named after Muḥammad Najíb 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 Báḥ 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

Najis, Anjas	Najis, pl. Anjás	declaration, sometime during 3–14 of <u>Dhú'l-Qa'da</u> AH 1279 (22 April–2 May 1863). impure, unclean, defiled, polluted, contaminated, soiled, sullied, dirty, filthy, squalid
Najiya	Nájiya[h or t]	a swift she-camel running away with the rider; banú nájiyat, name of an Arabian tribe
Najjar, Najjarun Najm ath-thaqib	Najjár, pl. Najjárún an-Najm ath-tháqib	carpenter, cabinetmaker, joiner Full title: an-Najm ath-tháqib fī aḥwāl 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 or t]	(dual najmán; pl. nujúm, anjum) celestial body; star; lucky star; constellation, asterism; (colloquial) herbs, herbage, grass
Najm'abadi Najmat al-Lamí'at, Najm-i-Durri Najmi	Najm'ábádí (Najm Ábádí) al-Najmat al-Lámí'at, Pers. Najm-i-Durri Najmí	square in Tíhrán. Áfsániḥ Najm'ábádí, historian. “The Brilliant Star”
Najm-i-Bakhtar	Najm-i-Bákh̲tar	star-shaped, stelliform, star-like, stellate, stellar, stellar, astral; in instalments, instalment- (in compounds)
Najmiya, Najmiyyah (Najmiyyih)	Najmíya[h or t], Najmiyya[h or t]	Pers. “Star of the West”. Name used for the Persian sections of the <i>Star of the West</i> magazine, Chicago, Illinois. Contrast with <u>Khurshíd-i-Khāwar</u> .
Najmu'l-Mulk	Najmu'l-Mulk	fem. name; “star-like”, one who is like a star in radiance and beauty. Iṣfahání Persian Najmiyyih.
Najran	Najrán	star of empire. Name given to a famous mathematician-astronomer who issued Persia's annual calendar-almanac.
Najwa, Najawa Nakha'i	Najwá, pl. Najáwá Nakh̲a'í	city (17.563655, 44.229580) in south western Saudi Arabia near the border with Yemen
Nakhjawan, (Nakhjavan), Nakhchuwan	Nakh̲jawán, Nakhchivan	confidential talk, secret conversation, See Qur'án 58:10. Kumayl bin Ziyad an-Nakh̲a'í was among the most loyal companions of Imám 'Alí ibn Abí Ṭálib
Nakhjawani, Nakhjavani	Nakh̲jawání, Nakh̲javání	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 Nakh̲javán. Persian name is Nakh̲chuwán
Nakhl	Nakh̲l	of or from Nakh̲javán (Nakh̲chuwán). 'Alí-Yulláh Nakh̲javání (see Julláh)
Nakhla	Nakh̲la[h or t]	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
Nakhud	Nákh̲ud	one palm-tree; name of a valley (Wáđí Nakh̲lah, now part of Mecca) in Hijáz between Mecca and Ṭá'if
Nakhustin, Nukhustin Nakhuz Nakir	Nakh̲ustin, Nukh̲ustin, Nukh̲ustín Nakh̲uz Nakír	traditionally, 24 mith̲áqíl. Changed by the Báb to 19 mith̲áqíl (0.191666 gm)
Nam	Nám	Pers. the first
Nama, Namah, Namih, Nama-hHa	Náma (نامه), pl. Náma-há (Námahá)	Pers. first (cf. nukh̲ust)
Nama, Numa Namad	Namá, Numá Namad	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
Namad-Saz (Namad-Sadh), Namadgar Namak, Nimak	Namad-Sáz, Namadgar Namak, Nimak	Pers. a name; fame, reputation, renown
Namari Namat, Nimat, Anmat	Namarí Namat, pl. Nimát, Anmát	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.
		Pers. (in comp.) showing, pointing out; an index
		Pers. felt; a garment of coarse cloth; a cloak worn during rain; a rug or coarse carpet on which people sit; a thick veil
		Pers. a felt-manufacturer
		Pers. salt; spirit, animation; wit, graces, elegance; bread, subsistence
		Pers. resembling a leopard; of the tribe of Namir
		way, manner, mode, fashion; form, shape; sort, kind.

Namaz	Namáz	Pers. prayer. See <i>ṣaláh</i> .
Namaz-Khanih	Namáz- <i>Kháníh</i>	Pers. "Prayer-house"
Namdár	Námdár	Pers. renowned, celebrated, illustrious, famous, glorious
Nami	Námí	growing, whatever grows.
Namiq	Námiq	adorners, decorators, embellishers. <i>Námiq Páshá</i> was governor of <i>Baghdád</i> in 1863.
Namir, Namira, Numur, Anmur	Namir, fem. Namira[h or t]	(pl. Numur, Anmár) leopard; tiger; clean, pure, healthy, wholesome.
Namiri, Namiriyyah	Namírí, pl. Namíríyyah	Another name for the Nuṣayríyyah sect
Namiya	Námiya[h or t]	a creature; anything created by God; growth, vegetation
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 ¹
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.
Nana (Naneh), Nanih	Nana	Pers. a colloquial and affectionate term used to refer to one's mother, similar to "mom" or "mum" in English. It can also be used to address or refer to older women in a respectful and affectionate way, e.g. a nanny or middle-aged woman servant. <i>Iṣfahání</i> Persian Nanih.
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). <i>Naqíb al-Ashráf</i> , head of the Alids ('alíya), head of the descendants of the Prophet; supreme <i>Sharíf</i> .
Naqid, Naqidin	Naqíd, pl. Náqíḍin	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 <i>Nághī dín</i>)
Naqida, Naqa'id	Naqíḍa[h or t] (fem. of Naqíd), pl. Naqá'id	polemic poem; contrast
Naqidu'l-Mithaq	Náqíḍu'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. <i>Naqíya</i> [h or t]. See <i>Hadí</i> .
Naqqash	Naqqásh	painter; house painter; artist; sculptor
Naqqash-Bashi	Naqqásh-Báshí	Head Court Painter
Naqsh fi al-Hajar, Naqsh-i-fil Hajar	an-Naqsh fí 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 Šúfí Order
Naqur, Naqura, Nawaqir	Náqúr, fem. Naqura[h or t], pl. Nawáqír	("Nakur", "Naqour", "Naqoura") a wind instrument (horn or trumpet, such as the trumpet that angels are said to blow on the last day). an-Náqúra is a small coastal city (33.119246, 35.139558) 3 km north of the southern Lebanonese border. See Qur'án 74:8.
Naqus, Nawaqis	Náqús, pl. Nawáqís	(church) bell; gong; hand bell (used, e.g., in Coptic liturgy); bell jar, globe
Nar, Narayn, Niran	Nár fem., dual Nárayn, pl. Nírán	fire; rifle fire, gunfire; conflagration; inferno (abjad 251). Bábí doctrine: State of ignorance, and social sphere to which belong all opponents
Nar, Niran	Nár fem., pl. Nírán	fire; rifle fire, gunfire; conflagration; an-Nár Hell. <i>Nár va Núr</i> ("Fire and Light") is a compilation prepared by the Universal House of Justice for the Bahá'ís of Iran.
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

¹ Ian Semple, *Interpretation and the Guardianship*, 18 February 1984.

Naraqi, Naraghi, Naraki	Naráqí (Naráǧhí, Narákí)	of or from Naráq. Hájí Mírzá Kamálu'd-Dín-i-Naráqí, asked Mírzá Yahyá for an explanation of Qur'án 3:93. He was so disillusioned with the response that he asked Bahá'u'lláh for an explanation. See Lawḥ-i-Kullu't-Ṭa'ám.
Nard	Nard	chess, draughts, backgammon
Nari	Nárí	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	Nárin 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, mufasssír, muḥaddith and historian. See Qarshí
Nash, Nush	Naṣh, Nuṣh	good advice; counseling, counsel; guidance
Nasha'a, Nashu'a, Nash', Nushu', Nash'a	Naṣha'a and Naṣhú'a	(Nash', Nuṣhú', Naṣh'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	Naṣhr	unfolding; spreading, diffusion; propagation; promulgation; publication; notification, announcement; resurrection
Nasi'	Nasí'	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 ṣafar for muḥarram, in order that three months, during which they were prohibited from fighting, might not follow one another. See Qur'án 9:37.
Nasif	Naṣíf	veil. Naṣíf Ḥawwá' Khammár, 'Akká. Süleyman Nazif Bey (1870–1927) was an eminent Turkish author and poet. Incorrect name (Názim, "Nazim") in <i>God Passes By</i> , p. 76.
Nasikh at-Tawarikh, Nasikhu't-Tavarikh	Násikh at-Tawáríkh	(Pers. Násikhú't-Taváríkh) Superceder of Histories or "history to abrogate all previous histories" ("Nasikhut-Tawarikh") by Muḥammad-Taquí Khán. See Ta'ríkh.
Nasikh, Nussakh	Násikh, pl. Nussákh	abrogative, abolishing; copyist, transcriber
Nasir Abad, Nasirabad	Naṣír Ábád, Naṣírábád	name of a number of places.
Nasir ad-Din Shah Qajar	Náṣir ad-Dín Sháh Qájár	(or Náṣiru'd-Dín Sháh) Náṣir ad-Dín Mírzá (1831–1896). His father (Muḥammad Sháh Qájár) 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 Khánum, 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 Sháh Qájár 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 Khánum.
Nasir ad-Din Tusi	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. He is considered the creator of trigonometry as a mathematical discipline in its own right. Elided forms: Naṣíru'd-Dín (nominative, use in English), Naṣírí'd-Dín (genitive), Naṣíra'd-Dín (accusative) ["Nasiru'd-Din, Nasiri'd-Din, Nasira'd-Din"]

Nasir Khusraw	Náşir <u>K</u> husraw	Pers. (1004–c. 1072–1088) was an Ismá‘ílí poet, philosopher, traveller, and missionary (dá‘í) for the Ismá‘ílí Fatimid Caliphate.
Nasir li-Dinu’llah Nasir, Nasirun, Ansar, Nussar, Nassar	Náşir li-Dínu’lláh Náşir, pl. Náşirún, Anşár, Nuşşár	the Defender of the Religion of God helper; protector; granting victory.—pl. adherents, followers, partisans, sponsors, patrons, friends. The Medinites who rallied around Muḥammad after His migration from Mecca to Medina were called the al-Anşár. Fem. náşira[h or t]; an-Náşira, Nazareth (derivation of the name and link with naşará is unclear, as is the town where Jesus lived). Naşşár (pl. of Náşir) is a commonly used name.
Nasir, Nusara	Naşír, pl. Nuşará’	helper; supporter, defender, protector; ally, confederate; adherent, follower, partisan; furtherer, promoter, patron
Nasiri, Ansari	Náşirí, pl. Anşarí	belonging to a helper (of Muḥammad), particularly to a citizen of Madína, who assisted Muḥammad when He was obliged to migrate from Mecca
Nasiriyah (Nasiriyyih)	Náşiríyah (Pers. Náşiriyyih)	city on the Tigris between Baghdad and Basrah, City was founded in 1872 by Náşir as-Sa‘idún Páshá, and named after him.
Nasiya, Nasy, Nisyan Nasiya, Nawasin Naskh	Nasiya (Nasy, Nisyán) Náşiya[t], pl. Nawáşin Nask <u>h</u>	to forget (something) forelock; fore part of the head 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’án. However, only pre-Islamic laws are abrogated in the Qur’án, 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	Nask <u>h</u> í	Neskhi, the ordinary cursive Arabic script, the common calligraphic style. See nasta‘lîq
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.
Nasrabad	Naşrábád (Naşr+ábád)	Pers. village (31.757417, 53.859079), Taft County, Yazd Province. 49 km WSW of Yazd.
Nasran, Nasrana, Nasara	Naşrán, fem. Naşrána[h or t], pl. Naşará	(dual Naşánún) helper. Since the apostles of Jesus claimed to come to the assistance of God, they were called ‘Naşará’, 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 naşará, 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 Nasru’llah Nass, Nusus	Naşru’lláh Bágirúf Naşru’lláh Naşş, pl. Nuşuş	(Áqá Siyyid Nasru’lláh Bakeroff) “Victory of God” text; wording, version; passage, word, phrase, sentence, clause; expression, manner of expression,

Nassah Nassar Nasta'liq	Naṣṣāh Naṣṣār Nasta'liq	language, phraseology, style; provision, term, stipulation, condition; arrangement; manifestation, evidence. The direct verbal appointment of an Imam by his predecessor. a tailor a common Arabic name (a contraction of <i>naṣṣh-i ta'līq</i>), a kind of Persian handwriting (or characters) perfected by Mír 'Alí Tabrízí in the 14th century following a dream. See <i>Naskhí</i> and <i>Shikasta</i> . Pers. a narcissus; the dog-rose; a flower-garden; clover; a kind of cloth mankind, human nature, humanity. (<i>'álami nāsút</i> , mortal world—realm of being). See <i>Háhút</i> , <i>Láhút</i> , <i>Jabarút</i> and <i>Malakút</i> . worldly; human mortal world, of the earthly plane, of the human dimension city 98 km north Isfahán to articulate; to talk, speak, utter (something); to pronounce (something) talking, speaking; endowed with the faculty of speech; eloquent; plain, distinct, clear; endowed with reason, reasonable, rational (being); speaker (fem. written in TAB as <i>Natekah</i> and <i>Nategheh</i>) Pers. new, fresh kind, sort, type, species; variety; way, manner, mode, fashion; form; nature, character, quality, grade. <i>Naw'</i> al-insán the human race. relative to the nature or type; characteristic, peculiar, proper; essential; specific; species (fem. of <i>naw'í</i>) quality, specificity or "species-ness" to intend, propose, purpose, plan, have in mind, make up one's mind (to do something), resolve, determine (on something or to do something). See <i>Níya</i> . Pers. voice, sound, melody; riches, affluence, plenty, opulence. A village (38.581659, 45.056721) 10 km NE of <i>Khuy</i> . Mír 'Alí- <i>Shír</i> Navá'í (Navá'í, pen name) (1441–1501), also known as Nizám-ad-Dín 'Alí- <i>Shír</i> Hirawí (from Herat) was a Turkic (mainly in an extinct Turkic language) poet, writer, politician, linguist, mystic, and painter.
Nastaran	Nastaran	
Nasut	Násút	
Nasuti, Nasutiya Nasutiya (Nasutiyyah)	Násútí, fem. Násútiya[h or t] Násútiya[h or t]	
Natanz Nataqa, Nutq, Nutuq, Mantiq	Naṭanz Naṭaqa (Nuṭq, Nuṭúq, Manṭiq)	
Natiq, Natiqat, Natiqa	Náṭiq, fem. Náṭiqa, Náṭiqat	
Naw (Nau, Nav, No, Now) Naw' (Nau'), Anwa'	Naw Naw', pl. Anwá'	
Naw'i (Nau'i)	Naw'í	
Naw'iya (Nau'iya), Naw'iyat (Nau'iyat) Nawa	Naw'íya[h or t], pl. Naw'íyát Nawá	
Nawa'i, Nava'i	Nawá'í	
Nawab, Navab, Nawwab, Navvab	Nawáb, Nawwáb, fem. Nawwába[h or t]	Urdu (from the plural of <i>Ná'ib</i> , i.e. <i>Nuwwáb</i>). Isfahání Pers. <i>Naváb</i> , <i>Navváb</i> . First wife of Bahá'u'lláh, Ásíyih <i>Khánum</i> , her father was known as <i>Navváb</i> ("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 <i>Khánum</i> 's father referred to her as <i>Navvábih</i> (Isfahání Pers., "Navvabih"), the appropriate term for a woman of the time, as it alluded to her purity, but kept her in a station as a subordinate to her father.
Naw-Bakhti (Nawbakhti)	Naw-Bakhtí (Nawbakhtí)	new fortune. <i>Nawbakhtí</i> family is a well-known Iranian, <i>Shí'a</i> 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 Nawh (Nauh), Nuwah, Nawha	Naw-Firist Nawḥ (نوح) and Nuwáh	near Bírjand, birthplace of Nabíl-i-Akbar (fem. <i>nawḥa</i> [h or t]) loud weeping, wailing, lamentation (for the dead)
Nawid (Navid), Nuwid Naw-Nihal (Nawnihal), Naw-Nihalan	Nawíd, Nuwíd Naw-Nihál, pl. Naw-Nihálán	Pers. happy tidings, good news Pers. (naw-nahal, naw-nahal, naw-nahalan, nawnahal, nawnihalan, nawnahalan, nonahalan, etc.) young tree, new seedling, young sapling, new born. See <i>Shirkát-i Nawnahálán</i> .

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 Nay	Nawrúzí-Íránzád Náy, pl. Náýát	Yúnis Nawrúzí-Íránzád 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 Nayibu's-Saltanih	Náyib (نایب) Náyibu's-Saltānih	Pers. deputy. See Ná'ib (نائب). 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 Sháh still living when their father died.
Nayin, Na'in (Nain, Naein, Naeen)	Náyin, Ná'ín	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-Náyiní, a disciple of Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'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 Shíráz. 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); Chinár-Súkhtih (ancient name Chinár-Sháhí, south); and Sádát, otherwise known as Kuchih Bálá (north).
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.
Nayyir Afnan	Nayyir Afnán	(d. 1952) was the son of Siyyid 'Alí Afnán and Furúghiyih Khánūm, a daughter of Bahá'u'lláh. Siyyid 'Alí was a Covenant-breaker and had been entitled Siyyid Mutamarrid (the rebellious Siyyid, by 'Abdu'l-Bahá). Nayyir married Rúḥangiz Rabbání, the sister of Shoghi Effendi.
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	Nāẓar, pl. Anẓār	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. Mīrzā Nāẓar ‘Alī
Nazariya Nazi’atun, Naziat Nazih, Nuzaha’, Nizah	Nāẓarīya[h or t] Nāzi’atun, pl. Nāzi’āt Nazih & Nazih, 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	Nāẓim, pl. Nawāẓim	arranger; organizer, adjuster; regulator; versifier, poet; weir, barrage
Nazimu’l-Hukama Nazir, Nuzara’, Naza’r	Nāẓimu’l-Hukama Nāẓir, pl. Nuzarā’, fem. pl. Nāzā’r	wise arranger 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	Nāẓir, pl. Nuzẓār	observer, viewer, spectator, onlooker; overseer, supervisor; inspector; manager, director, superintendent, administrator, principal, chief. nāẓir al-waqf trustee of a waqf, administrator of a religious endowment.
Nazm	Nāẓm	order; arrangement; system; institution, organisation; string of pearls; verse, poetry
Nazuk	Nāẓuk	Pers. thin, slender, subtle, tender, delicate, fragile, light, elegant; clean, neat, ornamented
Nazur, Nadur (Nador)	Nāẓūr	field glass; a watchman, a watcher; seeing, observing, inspecting. an-Nāẓūr or an-Nāẓūr (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 Ni’matu’llahi, Ni’matu’llahi	Ni’matu’lláh, pl. Ni’mátu’lláh Ni’matu’lláhí, pl. Ni’mátu’lláhí	Blessing of God. Ni’matu’lláh-i-Mázindaránī. Pers. Sunni sufi order founded by <u>Sháh</u> 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.
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 Nihal (Nahal), Nihalun, Nihal-ha	Nih nih Ján Nihál, pl. Nihálún, Nihál-há	Pers. (Neh-neh jan) “Grandma dear” 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 Nik, Nika	Nihám Ník, fem. Níká	Hebrew? sorrow or regret Pers. good, beautiful, excellent; lucky, much, many; very, exceedingly
Nika (Neka)	Niká	Pers. town (36.650392, 53.297132) on the Neka River in Mazandaran

Nikah Niku	Nikáh Níkú	marriage; marriage contract; matrimony, wedlock Pers. good; beautiful, elegant; much; well; excellently, elegantly. Ḥasan Níkú visited India as a Bahá'í teacher and went to Haifa in 1923. Ávárih 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 Nim Award (Nim Avard)	Níl Ním Áward (Pers. Ním Ávard)	an-Níl, the Nile; an-Nihr Níl, the Nile River Pers. Madrasa Ním Áward (Nimaward Islamic School) (32.665595, 51.678965) in Isfahán
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 Niru	Niqáb Níró	cloth covering face of women Pers. strength, power; possibility, probability. Níróy-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 Nisab, Nisabat, Nusub	Nírómand Nişáb, pl. Nişábát, Nuşúb	Pers. powerful; rich, prosperous 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[h or t], pl. 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. Certain classes of nouns, chiefly the names of places, languages, and tribal names, employ a grammatical structure known as the "nisba" adjective, where an í (ى; masculine) or iyya (ياء, feminine; or íya) ending is added to a place-name to make it an adjective. Notes: 1. if the proper name ends in an "a" sound, the "a" sound is removed, and then the í ending is added. 2. if the proper name has a definite article ("al-"), remove it to form the nisba.
Nisf, Ansaf Nisfi Nisf-i-Jahan (Nisf-i-Jihan) Nishan	Niṣf, pl. Anṣáf Niṣfi Niṣf-i-Jahán (Niṣf-i-Jihán) Niṣhán and Níshan, pl. Nayashín	half, moiety; middle;—pl. halves half-, semi-, hemi-, demi- half the world sign; mark; aim, goal; target; decoration, medal, order; (e.g.) bridal attire
Nishapur or Nishabur (Neyshabur)	Níshápúr or Níshábúr	a city (36.212659, 58.792425) in northeast Persia 74 km west of Maṣḥad, famous for its emerald mines. Abar-Shahr ("high town") was the name of Níshápúr during the Sassanid Empire and the Rashidun Caliphate. Birth place of Áqá Buzurg ("Badí"). Named Madínatu'r-Riḍván ("City of Paradise") by Bahá'u'lláh.
Nisibin Nissa Nist Nist-Pul Niya (Nia, Niyya), Niyat, Nawaya	Niṣfín Nissá Níst Níst-Púl Níya[h or t], pl. Níyát, Nawáyá	Nusaybin, city in eastern Türkiye ancient city (Nisa) near Ashgabat in Turkmenistan Pers. it is not; nought; annihilation Pers. "no money" intention, intent, design, purpose, plan, scheme; determination, will, volition, direction of will;

		tendency, inclination, desire. It is often used in Islamic contexts to refer to the intention behind actions, particularly in religious practices. For example, in Islam, the concept of “nīyah” is essential as it reflects the inner intention behind performing an act of worship. See Nawá.
Niyaba	Niyába[h or t]	representation, replacement, substitution, proxy, deputyship; branch office, branch, agency; delegation; prosecution, office of the district attorney. Prophethood.
Niyabi Niyakan (Neyakan, Niakan)	Niyabí Níyákán	vicarious, deputed, delegated; representative village about 143 km west of Işfahán (32.558738, 50.134880)
Niyala, Niala, Hiala, Nitala	Níyálá, Níálá, Híálá, 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 Nizam, Nizamat, Nuzum, Anzima	Níyáz-i-Baghádí Nízám, pl. Nízámát, Nuzum, Anzima	Hájí Níyáz-i-Baghádí 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. Nízámú’l-‘Ulamá’, Nízámú’l-Mulk or Amír-Nízám. However, these titles are often shortened as “Nízám”, e.g. Nizam (Nízámú’l-Mulk) of Hyderabad.
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 Persian Sunni Muslim poet.
Nizamu’d-Dawla Nizamu’d-Dín Nizamu’l-‘Ulama’ Nizar	Nízámú’d-Dawla Nízámú’d-Dín Nízámú’l-‘Ulamá’ Nízár	“Order of the state” Nízámú’d-Dín Khán was an uncle of Ali-Kuli Khan “the one who puts order among the learned” Pers. thin, slim, slender; lean, spare; flesh without fat; weak, distressed
Nizari Nizhad, Nizhada	Nízárí Nizhád, fem. Nizháda	Pers. (Ar. influence) leanness, slenderness 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’mán	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 taṣhríf</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 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>). Shaykh Aḥmad in <i>The development of Shaykhí thought in Shí’í Islam</i> , p. 90. See risála.

Nudba, Nudbih	Nudba[h or t], Iṣfahání Pers. Nudbih	lamentation for the dead; elegy; dirge, funeral song. Prayer of “Lamentation” of the Imám ‘Alí.
Nuh	Núḥ (نوح)	Noah, so named because of copious weeping after bitterly regretting asking for the destruction of his people. Real name said to be ‘Abdu’l- <u>G</u> haffár. See Nawḥ (same Arabic letters).
Nuh	Nuh	Pers. nine
Nuk	Núk	a village 29 km NE of Bírjand, Írán (33.037741, 59.459513)
Nukhust	Nuk <u>h</u> ust	Pers. beginning, principle; the first; at first
Numruq, Numruqa, Namariq	Numruq and Numruqa, pl. Namáriq	cushion, pad; pillow; panel, saddle pad that is placed between a rider and his saddle
Nun, Nunat, Ninan, Anwan	Nún, pl. Núnát, Nínán, Anwán	Arabic letter;—pl. (nínán, anwán) large fish, whale. Nún, according to the Bible, was the father of Joshua.
Nuqaba’i	Nuqabá’í	Húsám Nuqabá’í, ed. <i>Táhirah: Qurrat al-Ayn</i> (collection of early accounts). See Naqíb
Nuqat al-i’jam	Nuqaṭ al-i’jám	points or dots to distinguish between say ص and ض
Nuqayb (Naqib), Nughayb	an-Nuqayb, Pers. Nughayb	leader, captain. A former 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 (also an-Naqíb) was named after the Bedouin tribe of ‘Aráb an-Nuqayb. The kibbutz of Ein Gev (32.783234, 35.63955; Yiddish “captain” or “leader”, see naqíb) 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. Ein Gev Bahá’í Cemetery (32.779120, 35.646455). See ‘Adasiya 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 (Nuqtih), Nuqat, Niqat	Nuqṭa[h or t], pl. Nuqaṭ, Niqát	(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. Iṣfahání nuqtih.
Nuqta al-Awwaliya	an-Nuqṭat al-Awwaliya	the Primal Point, the Báb
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 Hájí Mírzá Káshání.
Nuqtawi, Nuqtawiyah	Nuqṭawí, Nuqṭawiyah[h]	Islamic movement founded by Maḥmúd Pasíkhání when he proclaimed himself the Mahdí in 1397
Nuqtii-i-Bayan, an-Nuqta al-Bayan	Nuqtii-i-Bayán	Pers. Iṣfahání from nuqtih. “Point of the Bayán” (a designation of the Báb). an-Nuqṭa[h or t] al-Bayán or an-Nuqṭa’l-Bayán (Arabic), and Nuqṭah Bayán (Persian).
Nuqtii-i-Ukhra, an-Nuqta al-Ukhra	Nuqtii-i-U <u>k</u> hrá	Pers. Iṣfahání from nuqtih. “The Last Point”, title given by Bahá’u’lláh to Quddús. an-Nuqṭa[h or t] al-U <u>k</u> hrá or an-Nuqṭa’l-U <u>k</u> hrá (Arabic) and Nuqṭah U <u>k</u> hrá (Persian).
Nuqtii-i-Ula, an-Nuqta al-Ula	Nuqtii-i-Úlá	Pers. Iṣfahání from nuqtih. “Primal Point” (a designation of the Báb). 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-Úlá (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.
Nuran Nayyírayn	Núrán an-Nayyírayn	“twin luminous lights”. A description used by Bahá’u’lláh to refer to the architects of what became the Shaykhí school of Shí’í Islám, <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-Aḥsá’í and Sayyid Kázim ar-Ra <u>sh</u> tí.
Nuran	Núrán	radiant, glowing, luminous, beautiful

Nurani	Núrání, pl. Núráníyún	luminous, radiant. Name given to John David Bosch by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá.
Nuraniya (Nuraniyyih)	Núráníya[h or t], Núráníyya[h or t]	fem. of Núrání, luminosity, brilliance. Işfahání Persian Núráníyyih.
Nurayn-i-Nayyirayn	Núrayn-i-Nayyirayn	(Nur ibn Nayyerin) “The Twin Shining Lights”, Sulţánu’s ^h -Shuhadá’ (King of Martyrs) and Maḥbúbu’s ^h -Shuhadá’ (the Beloved of Martyrs). Book with this title by Ishráq Khávarí ‘Adbu’l-Ḥamíd
Nurbakhsh	Núrbakhsh (Núr+Bakhsh)	Mír Sayyid Muḥammad Núrbakhsh Qahistání (1392–1464) was a mystic şúfí from whose name developed the Núrbakhshíya school of Islam.
Nuri, Nuriya, Nuriyya (Nuriyyih)	Núrí, fem. Núríya (Pers. Nuriyya)	luminary, luminous, like light; light-, lighting- (in compounds); bright, shining, brilliant, radiant
Nurí’d-Din, Nuru’d-Din	Núrí’d-Dín (obj.), Nuru’d-Dín (subj.)	Light of Faith
Nurí’d-Din-i-Zayn	Núrí’d-Dín-i-Zayn	(“Zeine”), Mírzá Núrí’d-Dín-i-Zayn
Nuru’l-Azam	Núru’l-‘Azam	“Most Great Light”
Nuru’llah	Núru’lláh	Light of God
Nusayr (Nusair)	Nuşayr	(victory, diminutive form of Naşr) A faithful follower of Imám ‘Alí and the name of the founder of an Islamic sect.
Nusayri (Nusairi), Nusayriyyah	Nuşayrí, pl. Nuşayríya, Nuşayriyyah	related to Nuşayr.—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’	Nushú’	creating; living; growing up
Nushur, Yaum an-Nushur	Nushúr	resurrection. Yaum an-Nushúr, Day of Resurrection.
Nushuz	Nushúz	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-muṣḥaf (“copies of the Qur’án”).
Nusrat ad-Dawla	Nuşrat 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	Nuşratu’lláh	Assistance of God
Nusturi, Nasatira	Nuşţúrí, pl. Nasátira[h or t]	Nestorian
Nutfa, Nutaf	Nuţfa[t], pl. Nuţaf	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].
Nuzdah, Nuwazdah	Núzdah, Nuwazdah	Pers. nineteen
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

P

Pa	Pá	Pers. the foot; a footstep, vestige; cause, pretence, pretext; power, strength; opposition, resistance
Pa'in	Pá'ín	Pers. lower part, bottom, foundation. See <i>suflá</i> (asfal), and contrast with <i>bálá</i> 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. Pahlā 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" (<i>Khánadán</i> Pahlaví, the family of the Pahlavis) of <i>Sháhs</i> begun in 1925 by Riḍá <i>Khán</i> . Plural (pahlaviha") applies to ordinary people. Middle Persian or Pahlawí, also known by its endonym <i>Pársík</i> or <i>Pársíg</i> 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 <i>Fársí</i>), 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 <i>Fahni</i>
Panah (Fanah)	Panáh	Pers. an asylum, refuge, protection; shade, shelter. Fanáh (Panáh) <i>Kh</i> usraw, better known by his laqab of 'Aḍud 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>Chúla</u>	(Panbeh Chuleh) a village (-i-bálá, upper and -i-pá'ín, 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) (<i>Khamsa</i> : Persian pronunciation of Ar. <i>Khumásí</i>)
Panj	Panj	Pers. five; fifth; in fives; the five senses
Panj'ali (Panjali)	Panj'alí (Panj+'Alí)	Pers. very small village in <i>Vizhínán</i> Rural District, in the Central District of Gílán-i- <i>Gharb</i> County, Kermanshah Province, Iran. Possibly Dúl Zard-i-Panj'alí (34.091497, 45.893233), 6 km SSW Gílán-i- <i>Gharb</i> .
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 <i>Qal'a</i>
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 “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. (from Hebrew; Pharan, Ar. Fárán) uncertain location of a mountain, desert, wilderness, etc. Deuteronomy 33:2 is believed to link Sinai (Jabal Músá), “Seir” (Mt. Sa’ír) and Párán (Mt. Párán in the Arabian Peninsula, hence Mount Ĥirá’) with Moses, Jesus Christ and Muḥammad respectively. Hence, symbolizing the place of the encounter of the divine Manifestation with God, i.e. the giving of the Tawrá to Moses, the Injíl to Jesus, and the Qur’án to Muḥammad. ‘Abdu’l-Bahá states that the “Covenant upon Mount Párán” in the Bahá’í Writings refers to the Covenant of Bahá’u’lláh. (Adib Taherzadeh, <i>The Covenant of Bahá’u’lláh</i> , p. 408) Muslim and Arabic traditions hold that the wilderness of Párán is, broadly speaking, the Ĥijáz or the Arabian Peninsula. By extension, “Mount Paran” was connected to Mount Ĥirá’. See Fárán.
Parast, Parastan Parastish Parda Khwani (Pardeh Khwani)	Parast, pl. Parastán Parastish Parda <u>Kh</u> wání	Pers. a worshipper; one who persists in his opinion Pers. adoration, worship; attendance on the sick 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’ziya. Note: since a و (wáw) after a خ (<u>kh</u>) 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 Pari-Rukh, Pari-Rukhsar Parishan (Pareshan)	Parí Parí-Ruk <u>h</u> , Parí-Ruk <u>h</u> sár Parí <u>sh</u> án	Pers. winged; a good genius, a fairy Pers. angel-cheeked, fairy-faced 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	Páriz	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’i Parsi (Parsee), Parsiyan	Pársá’i Pársí, pl. Pársiyán	Pers. chastity, purity, abstinence 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- <u>ṣ</u> arīḥ	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. “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.” (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 Dīyá' Baghdádí by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. Later a middle name of Ḥabíba (Ḥabíbih) was added.
Parwiz (Parviz) Paşa, Paşalar	Parwíz (Parvíz) Paşa, pl. Paşalar	name of Persian king 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), 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 Pasha'i, Pashahi, Pashay	Páshá 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 Payambar (Payam-bar), Payambaran	Payám Payámbar, pl. Payámbarán	Pers. also Afghání. Pashtú: a glass bottle; language spoken by Afghans
Payam-i-Dust (Payam-e-Doost)	Payám-i-Dúst	Pers. news, advice; message; rumour, fame
Payghun Pay-i-Minar (Pay-Minar, Pamenar)	Payghún Páy-i-Minár	Middle Pers. an apostle; a messenger. See Nabí (Arabic influence).
Paykar	Paykar	Pers. "Radio message from a friend" (Bahá'í radio broadcasts)
Payman	Paymán	Pers. a condition, covenant
Payrawi (Pay-rawi, Payravi) Pe	Payrawí (Payraví) Pe (پ)	Pers. "foot of the minaret". Páy-i-Minár (Pamenar) tower (35.681254, 51.427529) in Tīhrán. Possibly built in the late 1800s.
Pericyltes, Periklytos, Periklutos	Pericyltes, Greek Periklýtis	Pers. face, countenance; form, figure, mould, model; portrait, likeness; an idol-temple
Peripatetic	Peripatetic	Pers. measuring; promise, agreement, compact, convention, treaty, stipulation, pledge, security, confirmation; asseveration, oath, kindred
Picha (Pichih, Picheh)	Pícha	a following, pursuit; search; dependence, consequence
Pichan Pidar (Pedar), Padar Pidar-Jan Pija Kula (Pija Kola), Picha Kula	Píchán Pidar, Padar Pidar-Ján Píjā Kulá (Píchá Kulá)	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.
Pilaw (Pilav), Pulau	Píláv (Píláv)	famed, illustrious, celebrated, praiseworthy, praised one, "much praised. Rendered in Arabic as Aḥmad
		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.
		Pers. woven, black, horse hair (or other fibre) net used to cover a woman's face. Turkish yaşmak, peçe, petche; Ar. yashmak, hijáb.
		Pers. complicated, twisted
		Pers. a father
		"Father dear". A title given to 'Abdu'lláh of Qazvín (MF)
		Pers. village (36.563549, 52.583363) 8 km NW of Babol. Possible home of Quddús.
		Pers. boiled rice and meat. Turkish pilav. English (UK) pilau, English (US) pilaf.

Pindar	Pindár	Pers. thought, imagination, fancy, opinion; pride, conceit, a high opinion of oneself
Pir	Pír	Pers. an old man; a founder or chief of a religious body or sect
Pir-Murad	Pír-Murád	Imám-Zádih Sayyid Muḥammad bin Músá al-Kázim (Pír-Murád Shrine) (29.129644, 54.031008)—building has been replaced. West Istahbán has grown around it.
Pish (Pesh)	Písh	Pers. before; in front; forward; past; future; further, beyond; preamble, premises; an example, model, exemplar, coryphaeus, chief, superior, commander, leader
Pishdad (Peshdad)	Píshdád	Pers. a law-giver; the first to redress the wrongs of the oppressed; earnest-money; Hushang, the first of the line of Peshdadian kings.
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, duocur. 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 Prayer	Plevna Prayer	Pleven, Bulgaria 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 Pur-dil (Purdil)	Pur Pur-dil (Purdil)	Pers. full; laden, charged; complete; much, very 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 Pusht	Púr-Ustádkár Pusht	Pers. See púr, ustád and kár 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.
Q 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

Qa'im bi'l-Sayf	al-Qá'im bi'l-Sayf	and restore justice. See also al-Qá'im bi'l-sayf and al-Qá'im bi-amr Alláh. "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 conqueror "the one who carries out the order of God"
Qa'im bi-amr Allah Qa'im Shahr (Qa'imshahr, Qaemshahr)	al-Qá'im bi-amr Alláh Qá'im <u>Shahr</u>	Qaem Shahr (Qaemshahr and Qa'em Shahr; formerly (pre-1979) known as <u>Sháhí</u>) 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 <u>Shaykh</u> 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'imiya, Qa'imiyya	Qá'imíya (Pers. Qá'imiyya)	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 <u>Sháh</u> , 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 extolled him in one of His Tablets.
Qa'im-Maqami	Qá'im-Maqámí	lieutenancy; succession, assigneeship; representation; deputation. Mírzá Áqá <u>Khán</u> (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 Qaba' (Quba'), Aqbiya	Qá'iní Qabá', pl. Aqbiya	name by which Mírzá Habíb-i- <u>Shíráz</u> í 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, Qábád	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; Cain, son of Adam and Eve
Qabila, Qaba'il Qabiliya, Qabiliya	Qábila[h], pl. Qabá'il Qábilíya[h or t], pl. Qábilíyát	tribe faculty, power, capacity, capability, ability; aptitude, fitness; tendency, disposition, liability, susceptibility, sensibility, receptivity (to); appetite

Qabl Qabr, Qubur Qabus	Qabl Qabr, pl. Qubúr Qábús	(preposition) before, prior to, previously grave, tomb, sepulchre Pers. a man with a handsome face and a fine complexion (káwús). Ar. nightmare.
Qabz, Qubuz	Qabz, pl. Qubúz	Pers. (verbal noun) taking, seizing, arresting, grasping, gripping, 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 Qada’ al-Qadar	Qadá (verb) al-Qadá’ wa’l-Qadar	a decree, mandate, judgement. See qadr. “the decree and the measure”, divine providence or predestination according to Sunní Muslims
Qada’	Qadá’ (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-Qadá’, 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
Qadam (Ghadam, Ghedam), Aqdam	Qadam, pl. Aqdám	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. Aqdár	divine fore-ordainment, predestination; whatever is fixed, decreed, and commanded by God; fate, destiny, lot. Decision, destiny, measure or desert, mystical station of consciousness of one’s destiny; power; the power of directing one’s own actions (free will); quantity, price, value.
Qadariya	Qadaríya[h or t]	a Muslim sect that teaches the doctrine of free-will. al-qadaríya, a theological school of early Islam asserting man’s free will. See Jabríyya.
Qadi, Qazi, Qada, Quzat	Qáđí, pl. Qađá[h]	(“cadi”) a judge (civil, criminal or religious in Islám). Pers. qází, pl. quzáť. See Qáđin.
Qadi-Kala (Ghadikola, Qadi Kola)	Qáđí-Kalá	villages: 40 km SE Sari (36.338935, 53.407464); 13 km NNW of Sari (36.674167, 53.107222); 9 km NW of Bábul (36.587500, 52.588056); & 9 km NNW Qá’im <u>Shahr</u> (36.538611, 52.897222)
Qadim, Qadimun, Qudum Qadim, Qudama’	Qádim, pl. Qádimún, Qudúm, Quddám Qáđim, pl. Qudamá’	one arriving, arriver, arrival, newcomer ancient, olden; archaic; former; without beginning or end (eternal)
Qadimi	Qadímí	ancient, olden; an old inhabitant; one holding by hereditary descent
Qadin, Quda, Qawadin	Qáđin	decisive, conclusive; deadly, lethal;—(pl. quđá[h]) judge, magistrate, justice, cadi;—pl. qawáđin requirements, exigencies
Qadir, Qadira	Qadír, fem. Qadír[h or t]	possessing power or strength, powerful, potent; having mastery (over something), capable (of something); omnipotent, almighty, all-powerful (God)—abjad value 314. Qadír and Qádir are often used interchangeably, but they have slightly different meanings. In general qadír, is used to describe the inherent nature of something or someone, while qádir is used to describe the ability to do something.
Qadir, Qadira	Qádir, fem. Qádira[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. Qadír and Qádir are often used interchangeably, but they have slightly different meanings. In general qadír, is used to describe the inherent nature of something or someone,

Qadiriya, Qadiriyyih	Qádiríya, Pers. Qadiriyyih	while qádir is used to describe the ability to do something. Qádiríya Šúfí Order, founded by ‘Abdu’l-Qádir-i-Gílaní 1077–1166
Qadiriyan, Ghadiriyan	Qadíríyán or Ghádíríyán	Pers. Dr ‘Abdu’l-Mísságh Ghádíríyán 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 Qadiya, Qadaya	Qadíya Bahá’íya Qadíya[h or t], pl. Qadáyá	the Bahá’í Cause. See Amr al-Bahá’í
Qadiyan (Qadian)	Qádíyán	lawsuit; litigation, judicial contest; action at law, suit; (legal) case, cause, legal affair; matter, affair; question, problem, issue; theorem, proposition (mathematics)
Qadiyani (Qadiani)	Qádíyání, pl. Qádíyáníyún	Pers. a very small Persian village {33.049832, 48.973821}. Qadian is a city in Punjab, India. See Ahmadíy.
Qadr, Aqdar	Qadr, pl. Aqdár	of Qádíyán. A pejorative term used by some South Asian muslims to refer to Ahmadí Muslims, primarily in Pakistan. The term originates from Qádíyán, a small town in the Punjab, northern India, the birthplace of Mírzá Ghulám Ahmad, the founder of the Ahmadiya movement. While it is pejorative to the Ahmadiya Muslim community, it is used in official Pakistani documents. See Ahmadíy.
Qaf	Qáf	extent, scope, quantity, amount, scale, rate, measure, number; sum, amount; degree, grade; worth, value, standing, rank; divine decree (singular only)
Qaflan-Kuh, Qaflankuh (Kaflan-Kuh)	Qáflán-Kúh, Qáflánkúh	name of Arabic letter ق. Qáf is said to be the Arabized form of the Middle Persian word gâp meaning “unknown”.
Qafqas, Qawqas,	Qafqás	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
Qahhar	Qahhár	al-Qafqás and al-Qawqás, the Caucasus. Pers. Qafqáz or Ghafgház (“Qafqaz”, “Kawkaz”, “Ghafghaz”).
Qahir, Qahira, Qahirih	Qáhir; fem. Qáhira[t], Pers. also Qáhirih	conquering, vanquishing; al-Qahhár the Subduer, the Almighty (God)
Qahqaha, Qahqahih Qahr	Qahqaha[h or t], Pers. Qahqahih Qahr	who or what subdues or triumphs; a conqueror; mighty, powerful; violent, forcible, oppressive. Feminine: a conqueress, victrix; Augusta; name of the capital of Egypt, Cario. The official Arabic name of Cairo is al-Qáhirah, from an-Najm al-Qáhir (planet Mars).
Qahru’llah	Qahru’lláh	loud burst of laughter
Qaht	Qaḥṭ	vanquishing, subdual, subjection, subjugation; compulsion, coercion, force; (e.g.) annoyance, trouble, sorrow, grief
Qahtan	Qaḥṭán	“Annoyance of God” or “The Wrath of God”. Name given by the Báb to an Indian dervish and to Mullá Muḥammad-‘Alíy-i-Zanjání.
Qahtani	Qaḥṭání	lack of rain, failing rain; drought, dryness; famine; dearth, failure of crops, lack, want, scarcity; penury, hunger, starvation, want, famine; a hard blow
Qahwa, Qahawat, Qahawi Qahwachi Mahallat	Qahwa[h or t], pl. Qahawát, Qaháwí Qahwachí Maḥallátí	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: Himyar (Himyartes) (in the area of Ṣan’á’) and Kahlán (Kahlanis).
Qahwachi, Qahwa-chi, Qahvih-chi	Qahwachí, Qahwa-chí, Qahvih-chí	(tribe) of Qaḥṭán. Qahtanite and Qahtani refer to Arabs who originate from south Arabia.
Qahwaji, Qahwati, Qahawati Qahwa-Khana, Qahwih-Khanih	Qahwají, Qahwátí, Qahawátí Qahwa-Khána, also Qahwih-Khániḥ	wine, coffee;—pl. café, coffeehouse (Qahvih-chiy-i-Maḥallátí) coffee man of Maḥallát, Áqá Muḥammad-Báqir
		Pers. coffee house keeper or coffee maker. Sometimes the tá’ marbúṭa is indicated: Qahwahchí, Qahvahchí, etc.
		coffeehouse owner; coffee cook
		Pers. coffee house. also Qahvih-i-khániḥ

Qahwiya Awliya', Qahviyih-i-Awliya'	Qahwíya Awliyá'	(Pers. Qahviyih-i-Awlíyá') mosque-like building containing the school attended by the Báb. It was in the Bázár-i-Murgh (Poultry Market) quarter of <u>Shir</u> az (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 Qal'a (Pers. Qal'ih, Qal'eh), Qila', Qulu'	Qál wa-qíl, Qíl wa-qál Qal'a[h or t], Pers. Qal'ih, pl. Qilá', Qulú'	long palaver; idle talk, prattle, gossip.
Qal'a Zinjir	Qal'a Zinjír	castle, fortress, stronghold, fort (especially on the top of a mountain); citadel
Qal'a-i-Muhammad 'Ali Khan	Qal'a-i-Muḥammad 'Alí <u>Kh</u> án	Pers. very small village (33.002655, 48.203327) and nearby rock outcrop 71 kn NNW of Dizfúl ("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 (قُل) say!
Qalam al-Ilahi Qalam, Aqlam (Qilam, Qulam)	al-Qalam al-Iláhí Qalam, pl. Aqlám	"the divine pen" 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) Qalandar (Kalandar), Qalandarun	Qalam-dán (Qalamdán) Qalandár, Pers. Qalandar, pl. Qalandárún	Pers. pencil-box wandering ascetic. Hájí Qalandar, Bahá'í teacher and former dervish.
Qalandariya Qalb, Qulub	Qalandáriya[h], Pers. Qalandariyya[h] Qalb, pl. Qulúb	sect of wandering ascetic Sufi dervishes 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, cardiacal; 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-'A <u>sh</u> ram 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 " <i>The Elephant</i> " 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 al-Ahadiya, Qamar-i-Ahadiya	Qamar al-Aḥadíya, Qamar al-Aḥadiyya	(Pers. Qamar-i-Aḥadíya) Moon of the Divine Oneness. <u>Shaykh</u> Ahmad al-Aḥsá'í and Sayyid Kázim ar-Ra <u>sh</u> tí.
Qamar, Aqmar	Qamar, pl. Aqmár	(Egyptian <u>G</u> hamar) 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 Qamari	al-Qamarán (dual) Qamarí	the sun and moon. Pers. Qamarání. of or pertaining to the moon, moon-shaped, moon-like, lunar
Qamariya al-Ashhur Qamariya al-Huruf Qambar	al-Qamaríya[h] al-A <u>sh</u> hur al-Qamaríya[h] al-Ḥurúf Qambar	the lunar months (Qamariyyah also used) the moon letters (grammar) (Qamariyyah also used) a companion of Imám 'Alí. Qambar-'Alí was a servant of Mullá Ḥusayn.
Qamis, Qamisa, Qumus, Aqmisa, Qumsan	Qamís, pl. Qumuş, Aqmíşa, Qumşán	shirt; dress, gown; covering, cover, case, wrap, envelope, jacket; (Christian) alb, surplice, rochet; incarnation. Fem. qamíşa[h].
Qams Qamsar (Qamşar, Ghamsar, Kamsar)	Qamş Qamşar	gallop village (33.751320, 51.427924; now a city) 25 km south of Kashan, Iran. Mirzá Maḥmúd-i-Qamşari.
Qamus, Qawamis	Qámús, pl. Qawámís	ocean; dictionary, lexicon. <i>al-Qámús al-Muḥit</i> ("The Surrounding Ocean") by Muḥammad ibn Ya'qúb al-Fayrúzábádí.

Qana, Qanan, Quniy, Qina', Qanawat	Qanáh (قنابة), Pers. Qanát	(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	Qanbar	name of servant and companion of Imám 'Alí
Qand, Qunud	Qand, pl. Qunúd	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 Tāhirih at Badasht.
Qannad	Qannád	Pers. a maker of sugar-candy; a confectioner. Áqá Ríday-i-Qannád
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't-Ṭibb, Ar. al-Qánún fī at-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. 'Alí Qápú Palace is an imperial palace in Isfahán.
Qara (Ghara)	Qará	Turkish black
Qarab, Qaraba	Qarab, fem. Qarába[h or t]	(pl. fem. qarábát) near; fem. relation, relationship, kinship. Súrih 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 Ṭihrán. See silsila and síyáh- <u>chál</u> .
Qaraguzlu, Qarah-Guzlu, Karagozlu	Qaraguzlú, Qarah-Guzlú, Karagözlú	T. "black-eyed". Turkish tribe, a large number live in Hamadán.
Qarah Darrah	Qarah Darrah	a village in Khuristan, Zanjan or Fars Provinces
Qarah Tabbah	Qarah Tabbah	("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 <i>lḥsán</i> (“splendid or beautiful”). Term is translated as “loan on benevolent terms” in <i>Tablets of Bahá’u’lláh</i> , p. 132.
Qarḥ, Qarḥa, Quruh, Qirah Qari’, Qari’un, Qurra’	Qarḥ, pl. Qurúḥ Qári’, pl. Qári’ún, Qurrá’	(fem. qarḥa, pl. qirah) ulcer, sore; abscess, boil
Qari’a, Qawari’	Qári’a[h], pl. Qawári’	intoner, reciter or reader (especially of the Qur’án); the appointed time (of anything, especially of a periodical wind to blow); devout, pure, holy
Qarin	Qarín, pl. Quraná’	(sudden) misfortune, calamity; adversity. al Qári’ah, the Great Calamity, Súra 101.
Qarmat	Qarmaṭ	connected, joined, linked, combined, united, associated, affiliated; companion, mate, fellow, associate, comrade; husband, spouse, consort
Qarmati, Qaramita	Qarmaṭí, pl. Qarámiṭa[t]	“to make the lines close together in writing” or “to walk with short steps”. See muqarmaṭ
Qarn, Qarnayn, Qurun	Qarn, dual Qarnayn, pl. Qurún	Carmathian, Qarmathian or Karmathian; members of a very fanatic and syncretic branch of Sevenser Ismá’ílí <i>Shí’á</i> Islám. Mubáarak, was an accomplished calligrapher, excelling in a <i>názuk</i> 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 Mubáarak were called Mubáarakís or Qarmaṭís (of the Qarmaṭíya sect). Names of other founders have been suggested.
Qarshi	Qarshí	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.
Qarun	Qárún	(Uzbek; Persian: <i>Nakhshab</i> ; 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.
Qarya, Quran Qasa (Qais, Qays, Qiyas) Qasam (Kasam, Kassam), Aqsam Qasas	Qarya[h or t], pl. Quran, Pers. Qurá Qása (Qais, Qays, Qiyás) Qasam, pl. Aqsám Qaşaş	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.
Qasd	Qaşd	village; hamlet; small town; rural community
Qashqa’i Qasi, Qusat Qasid	Qaşhqá’í Qásí, pl. Qusát Qaşíd	to measure, gauge
Qasida at-Ta’iyya, Qasidiy-i-Ta’iyyih	al-Qaşída at-Tá’íyya	oath
Qasida Lamiya, Qasidiy-i-Lamiyyih	al-Qaşída al-Lámíyya	clippings, cuttings, chips, snips, shreds, narrative, tale, story. Also to relate, narrate, tell (to someone something)
Qasida, Qasa’id (Kasida)	Qaşída[h], pl. Qaşá’id	endeavour, aspiration, intention, intent; design, purpose, resolution; object, goal, aim, end; frugality; thrift, economy. bi’l-qaşd, on purpose, designedly.
Qasidah al-Warqa’iyya	Qaşídah al-Warqá’íyya	clans of Turkic ethnic origin
Qasim (Qassim)	Qaşím	Pers. hard; severe
		aspired, desired, aimed at, intended; faultless, without defects (of a poem)
		(Pers. Qaşídiy-i-Tá’íyyih) ode with tá’ as the last consonant on each line
		Pers. Qaşídiy-i-Lámíyyih, an ode with lám as the last consonant on each line
		“intention”; a poem, or elegy being a kind of longer <i>ghazal</i> ; 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. ‘ayníyya, lámíyya (ending in the letter lám), Núníyya, etc.
		(Pers. Qaşídiy-i-Varqá’íyyah, “Qasidiy-i-Varqa’iyyah”) “Ode of the Dove” by Bahá’u’lláh in Arabic
		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 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) castle; palace; palais. Also a citadel, villa, any imposing building or structure, e.g. Qaşr Mazra'ih. Bahjí (built by 'Údí <u>K</u> hammár) is sometimes called Qaşr Bahjí (Mansion of Delight). Qaşr al-'Adlíya (Moroccan) 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, laziness; legal minority; failing; inaccuracy, incorrectness; error, sin, fault. Hence, " <i>Dweldest thou in palaces</i> " in Tablet to Pope Pius IX, SLH p. 54, can also be translated as "Dweldest thou in sin".
Qasr (2) (Kassre), Qusur	Qaşr, pl. Quşúr	a city (34.517551, 45.578290) in Kirmanshah Province. It is 3 km east of the Iraqi border. It is the location of the Qaşr-i- <u>S</u> hírín caravanserai.
Qasr-i-Shirin (Qasreshirin)	Qaşr-i- <u>S</u> hírín	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
Qass	Qaşş	priest, presbyter, clergyman, minister, parson, vicar, curate, pastor (Christian)
Qass, Qiss, Qusus	Qass, Qiss, pl. Qusús, Qusus	an historian, story-teller; a follower in another's footsteps
Qass, Qussas	Qáşş, pl. Quşşaş	a blower of a flute or a pipe; a butcher. Qaşşábchí (<u>chí</u> , Turkish ending indicating geographic location or profession)
Qassab, Qassabchi	Qaşşáb	decided, definite, positive; final, definitive certainty, definiteness, positiveness. Those who are certain.
Qat'i Qat'iya	Qat'í Qat'íya	decidedly, definitely, emphatically, categorically derived from root qatāfa (harvest or grain). Feminine velvet, satin; any inner garment with a long pile; a mantle or sheet folded up; a coverlet. al-Qatíf is a governorate and urban area (26.576439, 49.996458) on the Persian Gulf coast of Saudi Arabia. <u>S</u> haykh Aḥmad ibn Šálih ibn Tuq al-Qatífí, a religious authority who asked <u>S</u> haykh Aḥmad questions that were answered in Risálat al-Qatífíya ("The Treatise of Qatíf").
Qat'ian Qatif, Qatifa	Qat'íyan Qatíf, fem. Qatífa[h or t]	killed; killed in battle, fallen; one killed in battle, casualty. Qurratu'l-'Ayn called Sayyid Kázim ar-Rashtí "al-Qatíl" (the killed one)—he died in Karbalá in SH 1259/CE 1843—it is believed he was poisoned.
Qatil, Qatla	Qatíl, pl. Qatlá	dripping, dribbling, dribble, trickling, trickle;—pl. drops, driblets; rain
Qatr, Qitar	Qatr, pl. Qitár	(<i>nomen unitatis</i> of qatr) drop (also as a medicine).
Qatra, Qatarat Qatruya (Qatruyeh), Qatayrat	Qatrá[h or t], pl. Qatarát Qatrúya[h or t], pl. Qatrúyát	(diminutive of qatrat) droplet, driblet. Qatrúyah (Pers. Quṭrúyih or "Quṭrih") is a city (29.146257, 54.701239) 37 km east of Nayríz.
Qawa'id al-'Aqa'id Qawam (Qavam)	Qawá'id al-'Aqá'id Qawám	the 'foundations of (Islamic) belief'
Qawam al-Mulk, Qavamu'l-Mulk Qawati, Qahawati Qawiy, Aqwiya'	Qawám al-Mulk, Pers. Qavámu'l-Mulk Qahwátí, Qahawátí, pl. Qahwátíya Qawíy, pl. Aqwiyá'	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 Qawati, Qahawati Qawiy, Aqwiya'	Qawám al-Mulk, Pers. Qavámu'l-Mulk Qahwátí, Qahawátí, pl. Qahwátíya Qawíy, pl. Aqwiyá'	coffeehouse owner (pl. also qahwíya)
Qawl (Qaul), Aqwal, Aqawil	Qawl, pl. Aqwál, Aqáwíl	strong; vigorous; potent; mighty, powerful, forceful; intense, violent, vehement; firm, solid, robust, hardy, sturdy
		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 Muṣ’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 (Mashíyat), Determination (Irádah), Destiny (Qadar), Decree (Qaḍá’), Permission (Idhn), Term (Ajal), and Book (Kitáb). 2. Qaws-i-‘Urúj (or Qaws aṣ-ṣu’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)
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 tribe itself; also of a city in Egypt, and of an island in the sea of ‘Umán
Qaysar (Qaisar), Qayasar	Qayṣar, pl. Qayáṣir, Qayásira[h or t]	Caesar (an emperor); kaiser (from German); tsar (from Russian)
Qayyim	Qayyim	valuable, precious; straight, right; caretaker, curator, custodian, superintendent; al-qayyima the true faith
Qayyum (Qaiyum), Qayyuma	Qayyúm, Qayyúma[h or t]	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.
Qayyumiya (Qaiyumiya) Qayyumu’l-Asma’	Qayyúmiya[h or t] Qayyúmu’l-Asmá’ or Qayyúm-i-Asmá’	permanency, stability “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.
Qazim	Qázim	should be Kázim
Qazwin (Qasvin, Ghazwin, Ghasvin)	Qazwín (also Qazvín)	a city 140 km NW of Tíhrán. The Casbeen of Milton’s <i>Paradise Lost</i> .
Qazwini (Qazvini, Ghazvini) Qibla, Qiblih, Qiblatayn	Qazwíní (also Qazvíní) Qibla[h or t], Pers. also Qiblih	of or from Qazwín. Mírzá Munír Nabíl Zádih-i-Qazvíní. 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).
Qibliy-i-‘Alam	Qibliy-i-‘Álam	“Centre of the Universe” (DB p. xxxviii) a title of a Qájár Sháh
Qibt, Qubt, Aqbat	al-Qibt, al-Qubt, pl. al-Aqbát	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

Qibti, Qubti	Qibṭī, Qubṭī, fem. Qibṭīya[h or t]	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 (Sibt) remain in Egypt. See Sibt. pl. Qabāṭī. Formerly all Egyptians (not of Arabic descent), Coptic; Copt. Máriah bint <u>Sham</u> 'ún, better known as Máriah al-Qibṭīya, or Maria the Copt (d. 637).
Qidam	Qidam	time long since put, old times; remote antiquity, time immemorial; oldness; ancientness; infinite pre-existence, sempiternity (eternity), timelessness (of God); seniority
Qilij	Qilij	Turkish kılıç, pl. kılıçlar; a one-handed, single-edged and curved scimitar. Qilij Arslán; Turkish Kılıç Arslan or Kılıçarslan, literally "Sword lion" (1079–1107) was the Seljuq Sultan of Rum from 1092 until his death.
Qina', Qunu', Aqni'a, Qina'at	Qiná', pl. Qunu'	arms, weapons, armor;—pl. aqni'a, also qiná'át; veil, head veil; mask; pericardium
Qindil, Qanadil Qira'a, Qira'at	Qindíl, pl. Qanádíl Qirá'a, pl. Qirá'át	lamp; candlestick; candelabrum
Qiran (Qran, Kran)	Qirán (Qrán, Krán), pl. Qiránát	recitation, recital (especially of the Qur'án); manner of recitation, punctuation and vocalization of the Koranic text. Qirá'at al-injíl (recitation of the Gospel).
Qirat, Qararit Qirsh, Qurush Qisas	Qíráṭ, pl. Qarárīṭ Qir <u>sh</u> , pl. Qurú <u>sh</u> Qíṣás	close union, close connection; conjunction (astronomy); marriage, wedding. Persian coin used between 1825 and 1932. It was subdivided into 20 <u>sháhí</u> or 1,000 <u>dínár</u> and was worth one tenth of a <u>túmán</u> . a carat (weight); a dry measure; a square measure
Qisasi, Qasasi, Qisasyun	Qíṣāṣí, Qāṣāṣí, pl. Qíṣāṣyún	shark (zoological);—(pl.) piaster (currency)
Qisasu'l-'Ulama' Qishla, Qishlaq (Qeshlaq, Kishlak)	Qíṣāṣu'l-'Ulamá' Qí <u>sh</u> lá, Qí <u>sh</u> láq, Qí <u>sh</u> laq	requital, reprisal, retaliation; punishment, castigation, chastisement; accounting, clearing, settlement of accounts
Qishr, Qishra, Qushur	Qí <u>sh</u> r, fem. Qí <u>sh</u> ra[h or t], pl. Qú <u>sh</u> úr	narrative, epic;—(pl.) storyteller, writer of fiction, novelist, romancer
Qishri	Qí <u>sh</u> rí	biography of <u>Shí</u> 'í scholars by Tunukábaní
Qism, Aqsam	Qism, pl. Aqsám	("Qeshlag", "Qeshlagh") Turkish from kışlak. A warm place where kings, etc, pass the winter; winter-quarters. There are many such places in Iran. Qí <u>sh</u> láq of Núr is Tunikábun County on the Caspian Sea coast, see Tunukában. See Yíláq.
Qisma (Kismet), Qisam	Qisma[t], pl. Qismát, Qisam	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
Qissa, Qisas Qistas al-Mustaqim Qital	Qíṣṣa[h or t], pl. Qíṣāṣ al-Qistás al-Mustaqím Qítál	scaly, scurfy, scabrous, squamous; crustaceous; superficial
Qiyama, Qiyamah, Qiyamat	Qiyáma[h or t]	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
Qiyas Qu'ud	Qiyás Qu'úd	dividing, division, distribution, allotment, apportionment; (mathematics) division (by);—(pl. qisam) part, portion, share, allotment; lot, destiny, fate (foreordained by God)
		manner of cutting; cut;—(pl.) narrative, tale, story.
		True Balance (Qur'án 17:35, 26:182)
		fight, struggle, contention (against); combat, strife, battle. See jihád
		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-Qíyámat ("The resurrection"). In Bábí doctrine, it is the termination of a prophetic cycle and the start of a new one.
		analogical deduction
		sitting; desistance, abstention, refraining (from); renunciation, abandonment, waiver

Quba'	Qubá'	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 (Kubba), Qibab, Qubab	Qubba[h or t], pl. Qibáb, Qubab	(originally a tent of hides in a circle) a tent, tabernacle; cupola, dome; cupolaed structure, dome-shaped edifice; domed shrine, memorial shrine (especially of a saint)
Qubbat al-Khadra'	Qubbat al- <u>K</u> hadrá'	"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- <u>K</u> hadrá' 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	Qubbata's- <u>Ṣ</u> akhrāh	Dome of the Rock, on the "Temple Mount", Jerusalem
Quch	<u>Q</u> úch	Pers. a horned fighting-ram; a buck
Quchan	<u>Q</u> úchán	city and capital of <u>Q</u> úchán County, NE Iran; 90 km south of the border city of Ashkhabad (<u>A</u> shqábád). Sometimes called <u>K</u> habúshán, also name of a village 30 km NW of <u>Q</u> úchán. Old <u>Q</u> úchán (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	<u>Q</u> úch- <u>H</u> iṣār	Pers. "ram fence", a former village (35.547045, 51.445648), about 10 km SSE of the centre of Tīhrán (in Ray district), which was once owned by Bahá'u'lláh. Bahá'u'lláh transferred the title to a sister of Muḥammad <u>S</u> háh 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 Bábís. Father was Áqá Muḥammad Šáliḥ. Quddús was martyred in 1849 in the Sabz-i Maydán ("green square") of Bárfurúsh.
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 God), providence, prescience; the creation, universe, nature; destiny
Qudratu'llah	Qudratu'lláh	"Power of God"
Quds, Qudus, Aqdas	Quds, Qudus, pl. Aqdás	holiness, sacredness, sanctity;—pl. sanctuary, shrine
Qudsi, Qudsiyan	Qudsí, pl. Qudsiyán	holy, sacred; saintly; saint
Qudsiya (Ghodsia, Ghodsieh), Qudsiyyih	Qudsiya[h or t], Pers. Qudsiyyih	holiness, sacredness, sanctity; saintliness
Quffa (Quffih), Qufaf	Quffa[h or t], pl. Qufaf	large basket; (Mesopotamian) round boat, gufa (Iraqi)
Quhaf, Quhafa	Quḥáf, fem. Quḥáfa[h or t]	torrential (river). 'Uṯmán 'Abú Quḥáfah ibn 'Ámir (CE 540–635), father of the first Rashidun caliph, Abú Bakr.
Quhafa	Quḥáfa	torrential (river). 'Uṯmán 'Abú Quḥáfah ibn 'Ámir (CE 540–635), was the father of the first Rashidun caliph, Abú Bakr
Quhistan, Kuhistan	Quhistán, also Kuhistán	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-'Ali	Qulám-'Alí	(MF)
Qulam-'Aliy-i-Najjar	Qulám-'Alíy-i-Najjár	
Qulam-Husayn	Qulám-Ḥusayn	
Qulhak (Qolhak or Gholhak)	Qulhak	
Quli (Ghuli, Gholi, Kuli)	Qulí	(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]
Quli Khan	'Alí-Qulí <u>K</u> hán	"son of"
Quliy-i-Sabziwari	Qulíy-i-Sabziwárí	better known as Ali-Kuli Khan. In the early days the nom-de-plume Eshte'al al-Ebn Kalanter (<u>I</u> shti'ál ibn-i-Kalántar) was used in his writings and translations.
Qulla	Qulla	Mírzá Muḥammad Qulíy-i-Sabziwárí, a mujtahid of Yazd who was martyred
Qum (Ghom, Gom), Qumm	Qum	Pers. (Ar. influence) the top of a mountain; a large ewer
		holy city 130 km SSW of Tīhrán, location of the Shrine of Ma'súmih, the sister of Imám Riṣá, the eighth Imám

Qumi (Ghomi, Gomi), Qummi Qumrud, Qomrud Qumruq-Kilisa	Qumí (Qummí) Qumrúd Qumruq-Kilísá	from Qum village 20 km NE Qum (34.725643, 51.072090) village, near or now in Edirne (<i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> , p. 63). Turkish Gümrük Kilise?
Qunawi	Qúnawí	Şadr al-Dín Muḥammad ibn Ishāq ibn Muḥammad ibn Yúnus Qúnawí [alternatively, Qúnawí, Qúnyawí], (1207–1274), was a Persian philosopher, and one of the most influential thinkers in mystical or Sufi philosophy. As a young boy, Şadr al-Dín was adopted by Ibn ‘Arabí, and later he was his pupil.
Quni (Kuni)	Quni	a small village (38.002721, 44.705264) in West Azerbaijan Province.
Quniyah	Qúníyah	Turkish. Konya is a city (37.873514, 32.490676) in central Anatolia.
Qununlu (Qoyunlu, Koyunlu)	Áq Quyúnlu or Qará Quyúnlu	Turkish/Persian. Áq “Aq” or Qará “Qara”) The Áq Quyúnlu or Qará Áq Quyúnlu (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. The Qará Quyúnlu (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.
Qur’an, Mashaf	Qur’án (“plural”, see Maṣḥaf)	recitation, reading, the word. “The Reading, or the Book that ought to be Read”, “The Perspicuous Book”. The Holy Book of Islám revealed through Muḥammad. 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.
Qur’ani, Qur’anic	Qur’ání	(adjective) of or pertaining to the Qur’an (min al-Qur’án). English Qur’anic.
Qurashi	Qurashí	of, pertaining to, or belonging to the Quraysh (Koreish) tribe; Qurayshite (Koreishite)
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. Shaykh Ahmad 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 (“Qurayzi”) a Jewish tribe at the oasis of Khaybar (Khaibar), 138 km north of Medina. Battle of Khaybar 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 Khán was the father of Mírzá Taqí Khán.
Qurban-‘Ali-i-Banna Qurbanpur Quri-Chay (Quru-Chay)	Qurbán-‘Alí-i-Banná Qurbánpúr Qúrí-Ḥáy	DB 421 Amínu’lláh Qurbánpúr Turkish dry-brook. A river flowing through Tabríz. Azerbaijani Quru Çay (“Black River”).
Qurrat al-‘Ayn, Qurratu’l-‘Ayn	Qurrat al-‘Ayn, Pers. Qurratu’l-‘Ayn	consolation for the eye; delight of the eye; joy, pleasure, delight; darling. “Solace of the Eyes”—title given by Sayyid Kázim ar-Raṣhtí to Fátimih umm-i-Salamih of Qazvín (Táhirih—the Pure One and Zarrín-Táf—Crown of Gold).

Qurrat al-‘Ayni, Qurratu’l-i-‘Ayni	Qurrat al-‘Ayní, Pers. Qurratu’l-i-‘Ayní	“Solace of my eyes”, name given to Ṭáhirih by her teacher, Sayyid Kázim ar-Raṣṭfí.
Qurrat	Qurrat	being cool and cheerful (eye); being charmed by the sight of a beloved object (the same); joy, gladness
Qurratíya	Qurratíya	Qurratís, followers of Qurrat-i-‘Ayn
Qusayy (Qusai, Kusayy or Cossai)	Quṣayy	Quṣayy 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	Qusṭás, Qisṭás, pl. Qasátís	balance, scales
Qutb ad-Din Haydar	Quṭb ad-Dín Ḥaydar	10-11th century Persian Sufi mystic and founder of the mystic Ḥaydaríya sect
Qutb ad-Din	Quṭb ad-Dín	pivot or axis of the faith
Qutb al-Aqtab	Quṭb al-Aqṭáb	“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
R		
Ra	Rá’	Arabic letter
Ra’a, Yara, Ra’y, Ru’ya	Ra’á, Yará, Ra’y, Ru’ya	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	Ra’d, pl. Ru’úd	thunder
Ra’fa, Ra’afa	Ra’fa[h or t], Ra’áfa[h or t]	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)
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’án 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)	Ra’ísa[h]	(fem. of Ra’ís) manageress; directress; mother superior
Ra’s al-Himar, Sar-i-Khar	Ra’s al-Ḥimár, Pers. Sar-i-Khar	(Ra’su’l-Ḥimár) ass’s head, someone that cannot be trusted
Ra’s al-Husayn	Ra’s al-Ḥusayn	head of Ḥusayn. Maqám Ra’s al-Ḥusayn, places where Imám al-Ḥusayn’s head is claimed to be buried or kept.

Ra's, Ru'us, Ar'us	Ra's (m. & f.), pl. Ru'ús, Ar'us	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'án 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>Chihríq</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'uf	Ra'úf	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'án 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	Rabáḥ	gain, profit; a kind of cat
Rabb al-A'la, Rabb-i-A'la	Rabb al-A'lá, Pers. Rabb-i-A'lá	"Lord the Most High" or "Exalted Lord" (a designation of the Báḥ)
Rabb, Arbab	Rabb, pl. Arbáb	lord; master; owner, proprietor (Islamic law); (with following genitive) one possessed of, endowed with, having to do with, etc. (the Lord = God)
Rabba, Rabbat	Rabba[t], pl. Rabbát	mistress; lady
Rabbani	Rabbání	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	Rabbí	my lord
Rabbihi	Rabbihí	His Lord. Aḥmad ibn Muḥammad ibn 'Abd Rabbihí, <i>al-'Iqd al-Faríd</i> (The Precious (Priceless or Unique) Necklace)
Rabbiya'l-Abha	Rabbíya'l-Abhá	"My Lord, the Most Glorious"
Rabí'	Rabí'	spring, springtime, vernal season; name of the third and fourth months of the Muslim year
Rabí', Rabí'a	Rábí', fem. Rábí'a[h or t], Pers. Rábí'ih	fourth (fem. fourth "female"); making a fourth. It is also associated with the Arabic word for "spring" (rabí'), symbolizing new beginnings, hope, and happiness. In a broader cultural context, Rábí'a is often linked to concepts of grace, fulfillment, and gratitude. Rábí'a al-'Adawiyya al-Qaysiyya (c. CE 716–801) she was a poet, one of the earliest Sufi mystics and an influential religious figure from Iraq. 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, green domes, east of bend in SE corner of Salah and Basri St, co-ord. 32.919514, 35.068102).
Rabí'a, Rabaya	Rabí'a[h], pl. Rabáya	guard. Brothers <u>Shaybah</u> ibn Rabí'ah (c. 560–624) and 'Utbah ibn Rabí'ah (c. 563–624), and nephew Walíd ibn 'Utbah were killed in a 3 × 3 match before the Battle of Badr in 624.
Rabí'u'l-Awwal (Rabí'u'l-Avval)	Rabí'u'l-Awwal (Rabí'u'l-Avval)	third month in Islamic calendar. The first [month] or beginning of spring, referring to its position in the pre-Islamic Arabian calendar.

Rabī'u'th-Thani (Rabī' al-Athir)	Rabī'u'th-Thání	fourth month in Islamic calendar. (the second/last spring). Also known as Rabī' al-Ákhir.
Rabigh	Rábigh	Rábigh is an ancient town on the Red Sea coast about halfway between Medina and Mecca. It is about 16 km NW of Masjid Míqīt al-Juhfah
Rada, Rawd (Raud)	Ráda (Rawd)	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) Radd, Rudud	Raḍawí, Pers. Raḍaví Radd, pl. Rudúd	Ústán (province) Raḍawí <i>Khurásán</i> , in the NE of Iran return; restoration, restitution; refund, reimbursement; repayment, requital; repulsion; warding off, parrying; denial, refusal; rejection; reply, answer; reflection (e.g., of light); refutation; attribution (to)
Radi, Radiya, Radi	Ráḍí, fem. Ráḍíya[h or t]	(pl. ráḍún, fem. ráḍiyát) contented, satisfied, pleased, willing, acquiescent; pleasing, pleasant, agreeable
Radi'u'r-Ruh (Radi'r-Ruh, Radi'ar-Ruh)	Ráḍí'u'r-Rúh	"Contented spirit", name given to Mullá Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i-Manshádí by Bahá'u'lláh. [Raḍ'ar-Rúh, Raḍa'r-Rúh and Raḍiur-Rúh all appear to be incorrect]
Radifa	Rádifa[t]	second trumpet blast on Day of Resurrection (Qur'án 39:69)—Bahá'u'lláh
Radiy (Radi), Radiya (Razieh), Ardiya'	Raḍíy, fem. Raḍíya[h or t], pl. Arḍiyá'	satisfied, content; pleasant, agreeable. Persian drops the "y" of Raḍíy. Pers. fem. also "Raḍíyih". See Mahíd.
Radiy (Razi), Radiya (Raziya) Radiya, Ridan, Ridwan, Marda	Ráḍíy, fem. Ráḍíya[h or t] Raḍíya (Riḍan, Riḍwán, Marḍá[h])	willingly, with pleasure. Pers. fem. also "Ráḍiyyih". to be satisfied, be content. Riḍan (contentment, satisfaction; agreement); Riḍwán (consent, assent, agreement, acceptance, approval, sanction; good will, favour; pleasure, delight). See Marḍáh
Raf, Rif'a	Raf, fem. Rif'a[h or t]	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	Ráfí'	one who raises or exalts (bearer, crane, hoist); adducing; putting in the nominative case; a plaintiff; a high mountain
Rafi, Rafi'a	Rafí', fem. Rafí'a[h or t]	high, high-ranking; lofty, exalted, sublime; loud (voice, sound); thin, fine, delicate; exquisite, refined, subtle; artistic. Rafí' (or Qal'ih Rafí') small village 14 km NSE Sar Púl-i-Zaháb.
Rafi' ad-Darajat Rafi'a, Rafa'i'	Rafí' ad-Daraját Rafí'a[h], pl. Rafá'i'	The One Who is Exalted in Rank
Rafi'i Rafidi, Arfad	Rafí'í Ráfíḍí, pl. Arfáḍ	legal case brought before the competent authorities; a document submitted to a proper authority
Rafi-i-Khayyat Rafiq, Rufaqa', Rifaq	Rafí'-i-Khayyát Rafiq, pl. Rufaqa', Rifáq	Ardikán Ḥasan-i-Záḍih Rafí'í, a Knight of Bahá'u'lláh
Rafiq, Rafiqat	Rafíqa, pl. Rafíqát	apostate, renegade, turncoat; disloyal, rebellious; bigoted, fanatical
Rafsanjan (Rafsinjan) Raghib, Raghaba Raha, Rahat, Rah	Rafsanján Rághib, pl. Raghaba[t] Ráḥa, pl. Ráhát, Ráh	companion, attendant; escort; buddy, friend; comrade (in Marxist terminology); associate, partner; accomplice; kind (to), mild, gentle, tender
Raha', Ruha'	Rahá', Ruhá'	woman companion; girl-friend; sweetheart; mistress, par amour
Rahbar	Rahbar	city and council in Kirman province, Iran
Rahbar-i-Mu'azzam	Rahbar-i-Mu'azzam	desiring, desirous
Rahib Rahib, Ruhban Rahiba, Rahibat Rahil	Rahíb Ráhí, pl. Ruhbán Ráhiba (fem.), pl. Ráhibát Ráhíl	rest, repose; recreation; ease, leisure; vacation; comfort;—pl. palm of the hand, hand
		wide (plain); ar-Ruhá' or ar-Rahá', ancient Edessa, now Şanlıurfa
		Pers. a way-guide, escort; demonstration, proof, "leader"
		Pers. "supreme leader", commonly used as a sign of respect, although the 1989 Iranian constitution simply designates them as "leader" (rahbar)
		dreadful, awful, fearful, terrible; solemn, grave
		monk (Christian), a pious person, a devotee, a hermit
		nun (Christian)
		Rachel

Rahil, Ruhhal, Rahilun	Ráḥīl, pl. Ruḥḥāl	departing leaving, parting; traveling; (pl. ráḥílún) deceased, late
Rahim Khan, Rahimkhan	Raḥīm <u>Kh</u> án	Saráb-i-Raḥīm <u>Kh</u> án (Sarab-e Rahim Khan) village (36.800488, 46.296035) in Bukán County, West Azerbaijan Province, Iran. 145 km south Tabriz.
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 “r” is a dagger alif that is not a consonant. See Bismi'lláhi'r-Raḥmání'r-Raḥīm.
Rahimiyan Rahimpur	Raḥímíyán Raḥimpúr	UHJ 63–86, p. 620 Díjaz-i-Raḥīm Púr (“Rahim Pur”, “Dizaj-e Rahim Pur”), village, West Azerbaijan Province, Iran. 17 km SSE of Urmia (37.409444, 45.104167)
Rahiq Rahiq	Raḥíq Raḥíq	exquisite wine; necta Pers. the best wine; nectar; pure, clear, generous (wine); a kind of perfume
Rahiq-i-Makhtum	Raḥíq-i-Ma <u>kh</u> túm	sealed choice wine. A title by A. H. <u>Ish</u> râq- <u>Kh</u> ávarí. See May <u>kh</u> ána.
Rahjird (Rahjerd, Rahgird, Rah Gerd)	Ráhjird	is a village (34.389203, 50.366349) in Qom County, Qom Province
Rahm (Ruhm) Rahma	Raḥm Raḥma[t]	Pers. compassion, commiseration 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 Rahmatu'llah	Raḥmání Raḥmatu'lláh	divine Mercy of God. Raḥmatu'lláh 'Alá'í (Hájí Mullá Rhamatollah)
Rahnama, Rahanmay, Rahnamun	Ráhnámá, Ráhnámáy, Ráhnámún	Pers. showing the way; a guide; a chamberlain; a lord, prince
Raj'a, Rij'a	Raj'a[h or t], Rij'a[h or t]	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-Ḥusayn (Imám Ḥusayn)
Raja	Raja	yearning, mystical station of yearning or longing for divine grace
Raja'i (Rajaei, Rajae, Rajai) Rajaba, Rajiba, Rajab	Rajá'í Rajaba, Rajiba (varn. Rajab)	Pers. (Turkish Reçai) is a given name and surname to be afraid, be awed (respect, honour). Rajab is seventh month in Islamic calendar
Rajab-i-Haddad Rajfa	Rajab-i-Ḥaddád Rajfa[t]	DB 487 (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, Rak'atan, Rak'atayn, Raka'at	Rak'a[h or t], pl. Raka'át	(dual rak'átán (nominative case), or rak'atayn (accusative and genitive cases) 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 breaking an ongoing topic in the Quranic text. There are 558 ruku'át in the Qur'án. Yarka' imperfect form of the verb.
Rakhsh	Ra <u>kh</u> sh	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. Rám holds significant spiritual meaning and is often associated with divine attributes and qualities. It can be seen as a symbol of spiritual power and majesty.
Ramadan (Ramazan)	Ramaḏán (Pers. Ramaẓán)	ninth month in Islamic calendar. Time of “intense heat, scorched ground and shortness of rations” (burning heat)
Ramal Ramda’ Ramin, Rumah	Ramal Ramḏá’ Rámin, pl. Rumáh	name of a poetical meter sun-baked ground 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	sand. 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 Isfahán.
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 & 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-Raqqah is a city in Syria located on the northeast bank of the Euphrates River, 170 kilometres ESE of Aleppo.
Raqqi	Raqqí	of or from ar-Raqqah

Raqsha'	Raqshá'	(from <i>raqasha</i> , 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 Muḥammad-Ḥusayn <i>Khátúnábádí</i> .
Rasa'il wa Raqa'im	Rasá'il wa Raqá'im	title of a book by Mírzá Faḍl that was translated as "Letters & Essays". See <i>risála</i> and <i>raqím</i>
Rasafa, Rusafa	Raṣáfa (or Ruṣáfa)	firmness, compactness. ar-Raṣáfa, east bank of Baghdád
Rashad (variation Rishad)	Rashád (Rishád)	integrity of conduct; reason, good sense, senses; maturity; garden peppergrass (<i>Lepidium sativum</i>)
Rashad	Rashad	integrity of conduct, straightforwardness, forthrightness
Rashada	Rashada	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	Rashh	secretion (of a fluid); perspiration, sweating; leaking, leakiness; filtering, filtration, percolation; oozing, trickling; cold, catarrh
Rashh-i-'Ama'	Rashh-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	Rashíd, fem. Rashída, pl. Rushadá'	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	Rashíd ad-Dín Sinán	a leader of the Syrian branch of the Nizá'í 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" (<i>Shaykh</i> al-Jabal). He went to the Alamút valley, the centre of the Ḥashsháshín, as a youth.
Rashid Khalifa	Rashíd <i>Khalífa</i>	Dr Rashíd <i>Khalífa</i> (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	Rashsha (Rashsh)	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	Rasht	city in province of Gílán
Rashti	Rashtí	of or from Rasht. See Sayyid Kázim ar-Rashtí.
Rasiq (Rasikh), Rasiqun	Rásiq, pl. Rásiqún	firmly established, deep-rooted; grounded, firmly fixed, stable; conversant (with something), thoroughly versed, completely at home (in a field). Dr <i>Shápúr Rásiq</i> 1924–2021, Bahá'í educationalist, sociologist, scholar, author.
Rasiqun fi'l-'ilm	ar-Rasiqún fi'l-'ilm	those deeply rooted in knowledge (Śúfí terminology)
Rasm	Rasm	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 <i>sha'n</i> .
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 <u>Thamúd</u> imprisoned one of their prophets until he died. Aṣḥábí (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 Rastakhiz	Rastagár Rastá <u>kh</u> íz	Pers. safe, free, escaped, bountiful (Rastigar, Rastegar) Pers. resurrection. Rastakhiz Party (Ḥizb-i-Rastá <u>kh</u> íz “Resurgence party”) founded on 2 March 1975 by Muḥammad Riḍá Pahlaví, the <u>Sháh</u> 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. Note statement under Irsál.
Rasul Allah, Rasulu’llah	Rasúl Alláh, Pers. Rasúlu’lláh	Messenger of God. “Divine Manifestation” in the Bahá’í Writings. See Sultán 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 Rawd (Raud), Rawda (Rauda), Ridan	Rawándiz, Rawánduz 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- <u>Kh</u> wán (Rawḍih- <u>Kh</u> wán)	Pers. an eulogist of, or one who prays over, the dead. Note: since a و (wáw) after a ح (kh) may not be pronounced, it may be written as rawḍa- <u>kh</u> án.
Rawda-Khwani (Rawdih-Khwani)	Rawḍa- <u>Kh</u> wání (Rawḍih- <u>Kh</u> wání)	Pers. “lament recitation”. A traditional recital by <u>Shí’a</u> Muslims of the sufferings of Imám Ḥusayn. Note: since a و (wáw) after a ح (kh) may not be pronounced, may be written as rawḍa- <u>kh</u> ání (see PDC p. 93).
Rawdat as-Safa, Rawdatu’s-Safa	Rawḍat aṣ-Ṣafá, Pers. Rawḍatu’s-Ṣafá	Gardens of Purity. <u>Tárikh</u> Rawḍatu’s-Ṣafáy-i-Náṣirí by Riḍá Qulí <u>Kh</u> án Hidáyat
Rawdiy-i-Kafi	Rawḍiy-i-Káfi	<u>Rawḍiy-i-Káfi</u> , concerning Zawrá’ (the western side of Baghdád)
Rawh (Rauh) Rawh wa rayhan Rawha’ (Rauha’, Roha, Rooha)	Rawḥ Rawḥ wa rayḥán Rawḥá’	refreshment ‘with joy and radiance’ related to Ráḥa[h] (“rest”, “serenity”, “calm”). The eastern side of Baghdád (split by the Tigris River) was known (by Persians) as ar-Rawḥá’ (supposedly the wide-spreading or the shallow). See az-Zawrá’. ar-Rawḥá’, a small place 62 km SW of Medina, was named

Rawhani (Rauhani) Rawi, Rawiyan	Rawḥání Ráwí, pl. Ráwíyán	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). Pers. good, agreeable, clean and pure (place) one who narrates the words of another, who alleges that he said so and so; a historian, a narrator, teller
Rawiy Rawshan (Raushan) Rawshani Rawza	Rawíy Rawshan, pl. Rawáshin Rawshaní Rawza[h]	final letter, rhyming letter (in Arabic verse); rhyme skylight, scuttle (Rauza, Rouza, Roza Rozza, Roseh) Perso-Arab 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-Arab: rawḍah-i-munawwárah), meaning the illumined or illustrious tomb in a garden.
Raya, Rayat	Ráya[h or t], pl. Ráyát	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 ḥadīth that whenever it was unfurled at Khurásán, it would signalize the advent of God's new Revelation on earth. Mullá Ḥusayn took a black flag from Mashhad (now in Raḍawí Khurásán Ústán, a province) to Shaykh Tabarsí. See Cháwush.
Rayb (Raib) Rayhan (Rauhan, Reyhan), Rayhana	Rayb Rayhán, fem. Rayhána[h]	doubt; suspicion; uncertainty ease, fragrant herb, sweet basil. Rayhána bint Zayd, a Jewish wife of Muḥammad.
Raytu'l-'Ayn Raytu'llah Rayy (Raz, Ray, Rey, Raghes)	Ráyту'l-'Ayn Ráyту'lláh Rayy	Pers. "vision of the eye". See Ra'y Pers. "I saw God". See Ra'y
Razaqa	Razaqa	an ancient capital city of the Medes to the east of Shahr-i-Ray (SE Tīhrán). Ráz, an older name. 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)
Razi	Rází	Pers. inhabitant of Ráz. Abú Bakr Muḥammad Zakariyá Rází, also known as 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.
Raziq	Ráziq	giver of the necessities of life; providence. ar-Ráziq, the Maintainer, the Provider (one of the 99 attributes of God)
Razzaq	Razzáq	dispenser, disposer of; an attribute of God, as the provider of the necessities of life, the giver of daily bread; providence.
Ri'asa, Riyasa	Ri'ása, Riyása	leadership, leading position; management, direction; chairmanship; presidency, presidentship; supervision, superintendency
Riban (Riba'), Ribawan, Ribayan	Riban (Riba'), dual Ribawán (or Ribayán)	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] of the Quranic law against usury, maintaining that interest on money may be taken." Vahid Rafati, <i>The</i>

Ribat (Robat, Rubat), Ribatat, Rubut	Ribát, pl. Ribátát, Rubuṭ	development of <i>Shaykhí</i> thought in <i>Shí'í Islam</i> , p. 152. See fá'id, ribawí, and the root rabá. ribbon, band; ligature, ligament; bandage; dressing (of a wound); bond, fetter, shackle;—pl. inn for travellers, caravansary; hospice (for Sufis or the poor).
Ribat (Robat, Rubat), Rubut, Arbita	Ribát, pl. Ribát, Rubuṭ, Arbiṭa[h or t]	ribbon, 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.
Ribawi	Ribawí	usurious
Rida'	Riḍá'	foster relationship
Rida', Ardiya	Riḍá', pl. Ardiya	loose outer garment, cloak, robe; (lady's) dress, gown; attire, costume
Rida', Riza'	Riḍá', Pers. Riḥá' & Riḍá	(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'i, Riday	Riḍá'í (Riḍáy)	Pers. (Rezaei, Rezaee, Rezai, Rezaie, Rezayee, or Rezayi) "of Riḍá' (Reza)"
Rida'u'r-Ruh	Riḍá'u'r-Rúḥ	"Contentment of the spirit". This is the preferred name, based on Arabic grammar and "Riḍá", for Mullá Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i-Manshádí, see the Ráḍí'u'r-Rúḥ entry.
Rida-Quli	Riḍá-Qulí	Riḍá-Qulí, Mírzá. Half-brother of Bahá'u'lláh who kept apart from Him and hid his relationship.
Riday-i-Qannad	Riḍáy-i-Qannád	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 Najíbíyah 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.
Riday-i-Saffar	Riḍáy-i-Şaffár	
Ridwan, Ridvan	Riḍwán, fem. Riḍwána[h], Per. Riḍván	
Ridwani, Ridvani	Riḍwání	Pers. (Ar. influence) belonging to Paradise, used as surname. 'Aṭá'u'lláh Riḍvání murdered 2013 in Iran.
Ridwaniya, Ridvaniyyah	Riḍwáníya[h], Pers. Riḍvániyya[h]	used as Persian fem. name (Ridvaniyeh), satisfaction. Riḍvániyyih <i>Khán</i> um was a Persian Bahá'í serving in 'Abdu'l-Bahá's household in 'Akká. She was the daughter of Hájí Siyyid Javád and the wife of Mírzá Ḥusayn Hájí, and the brother of Aḥmad Yazdí.
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 Raf'at; Rafat, Rafati)	Rif'a[h or t] or Raf'a[h or t]	height, elevation (e.g. of a structure); high rank or standing. Raf'atí, of or related to.
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. Of or related to, e.g. Dr Vahid Rafáti (1945–, Vahíd Rafátí), former Head of the Research Department in Haifa, the author of numerous articles and books in Persian and English.
Rih, Riyah, Arwah, Aryah	Ríḥ, 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 Kitáb-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'il	Risála[h or t], pl. Risálát, Rasá'il	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</i>

Risalah Fi'l-Ghina'	Risálah Fi'l- <u>G</u> hiná'	development of <i>Shaykhí</i> thought in <i>Shí'í</i> Islam, p. 90. See nubúwa
Risalah Fi'n-Nahv	Risálah Fi'n-Nahv	"Treatise on Singing" by the Báb
Risaliy-i-'Adliya	Risáliy-i-'Adlíya	"Treatise on Grammar" by the Báb
Risaliy-i-Amriyyih	Risáliy-i-Amríyyih (Ar. Amriya)	"Treatise on Justice" by the Báb
		"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-Ayyúbiyyih	"Treatise on Job" by Abu'l-Faḍl
Risaliy-i-Dhahabiyyih	Risáliy-i- <u>D</u> hahabíyyih	should be <i>Khutbiy-i-Dhikríyyih</i> 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-'Adliya	Risáliy-i-Furú'-i-'Adlíya	"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> hásṣih	"Epistle on the Proofs of the Prophethood (of Muhammad)" by the Báb, i.e. His specific station and mission.
		treatise in answer to Faṭḥ-'Alí <i>Sháh's</i> question regarding the superiority of the Qá'im over His ancestors.
Risaliy-i-Khaqaniyyih	Risáliy-i- <u>K</u> hákáníyyih	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-Madaniyyih	Risáliy-i-Madaniyyih	Treatise on Politics by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
		"The royal message" by <i>Shaykh</i> Aḥmad to Faṭḥ-'Alí <i>Sháh</i>
Risaliy-i-Siyasiyyih	Risáliy-i-Siyásiyyih	feathers; feathering, plumage; clothes, attire, exterior; bristles (e.g., of a brush);—pl. riyásh, aryásh
Risaliy-i-Sultaniyyah	Risáliy-i-Sulṭáníyyah	feather; quill; writing pen; brush (of a painter); plectrum; lancet; (e.g.) reed (of certain wind instruments, e.g., of the oboe (music))
Rish, Rishun, Riyash, Aryash	Rísh (collective; noun Ríshun)	"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.
Risha, Rishat	Rísha[t] (n. -un.) pl. Ríshát	a silver coin
		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.
Rish-Safid	Rísh-Safid	livelihood, means of living, subsistence; daily bread, nourishment, sustenance; boon, blessing (of God); property, possessions, wealth, fortune; income; pay, wages
		"God bless him", "fortune from God"
Riyal	Riyál, pl. Riyálát	Pers. accepting, acquiescing; being pleased, gratified;—rizwán, a blessing, benediction; paradise; name of the porter or gardener of paradise
Riz-Ab (Rizab, Rezab)	Ríz-Áb	seeing, looking, viewing, vision; inspection, examination. See Ra'á
		"vision of the Primal Will of God"
Rizq, Arzaq	Rizq, pl. Arzáq	quarter, fourth part; roubouh, a dry measure. ar-Rub' al <i>Khálí</i> ("empty quarter", desert region in southern Arabia, largest in the world)
Rizqu'llah	Rizqu'lláh	consisting or four, quadripartite, fourfold, quadruple; quadrangular; tetragonal; (grammar) consisting of four radical letters, quadriliteral; quartet;—pl. quatrains (poetry)
Rizwan, Ruzwan	Rizwán, Ruzwán	Quatrains of 'Umar <i>Khayyám</i> [or those attributed to him]. <i>Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, the Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English Verse</i> is the title given by the translator Edward FitzGerald to a collection of Persian quatrains.
		(formerly known as <i>Shahríyár</i> and <i>Shahryár</i>) is a city (39 km SW of Teheran; 35.472695, 51.084748) in Tehran Province, Iran. Nabíl-i-A'ẓam first heard of the declaration of the Báb while visiting an uncle what was then a village. See Ribát.
Ru'ya', Ruya	Ru'ya', Rúyá	master, captain, pilot, skipper, boatswain, navigator
Ru'yatú'l-Mashiyya	Rú'yatú'l-Mashíyat	
Rub', Arba'	Rub', pl. Arbá'	
Ruba'i, Ruba'iiyat	Rubá'í, pl. Rubá'iyát	
Ruba'iyat 'Umar	Rubá'iyát 'Umar <i>Khayyám</i>	
Rubat-Karim (Robat-Karim)	Rubát-Karím	
Rubban (Rabban), Rubaniya, Rababina	Rubbán, pl. Rubbáníya, Rabábina[h]	

Rububiya, Rububiyya Rud	Rubúbíya[h or t], Pers. Rubúbiyyih Rúd	divinity, deity, godship, dominion, supreme power 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 plucked bird; a shorn sheep. Used as a suffix with given name, as in Yálrúd.
Rudaki	Rúdakí	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 Rasht.
Ruh al-Mu'ani	Rúḥ al-Mu'ání	ar-Rúḥ al-Mu'ání fī Tafsīri al-Qur'án al-'Azím wa Sab' ath-Mathání, <i>The Spirit of the Meanings in the Interpretation of the Great Qur'án and the Seven Repetitions</i> , a 30 volume exegesis (tafsír) of the Qur'án, by Shaykh 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 Ruha	Rúḥ m. & f., pl. Arwáh Rúḥá	breath of life, soul; spirit (in all senses); gun barrel wind, breath, spirit. Rúḥá Khánum (1880–1971) a twin daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. See Túbá.
Ruhangiz, Ruh-Angiz	Rúḥángíz	Pers. (rúḥ + ángíz) "raising the spirit". Rúḥángíz Rabbání a sister of Shoghi Effendi.
Ruhani, Ruhaniya, Ruhanun	Rúḥání, fem. Rúḥáníya[h or t]	(pl. Rúḥánún) spiritual, immaterial; divine, sacred, holy; clergyman, minister (Christian). Iṣfahání Pers. Rúḥáníyih.
Ruhaniya, Ruhaniyyih Ruhi Afnan	Rúḥáníya[h or t] Rúḥí Afnán	(Iṣfahání Pers. Rúḥáníyih) spirituality; transfiguration Shoghi Effendi's cousin, Rúḥí Muḥsin Afnán, known as Ruhi Effendi, eldest son of 'Abdu'l-Bahá's daughter, Túbá
Ruhi Fida' Ruhi, Ruhát Ruhiya, Ruhiyyih	Rúḥí Fidá' Rúḥí, pl. Rúḥát Rúḥíya, Pers. Rúḥiyyih	"my soul is redemption", a common expression spirituous; spiritual;—pl. spiritual things spirituality; mentality, mental attitude, frame of mind. Amatu'l-Bahá Rúḥíyyih Khánum 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-Baghdádí (10 December 1802—29 July 1854), was an 'Iráqí Islamic scholar best known for writing Rúḥu'l-Ma'ání
Rukh	Rukh	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 Rukn ar-Rabi', Rukn-i-Rabi'	Rukhsára ar-Rukn ar-Rábi', Pers. Rukn-i-Rábi'	Pers. cheek, face, complexion, mien "The Fourth Pillar or Support" (God, Muḥammad and the Imams are the first three)—a perfect Shí'í man (ash-Shí'í 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 Rum	Rukni'd-Dawlih Rum	the Pillar of the State 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

Rumi (Roumie), Arwam, Rumiyan	Rúmí, pl. Arwám, Pers. Rúmíyán	for Istanbul. Derived from a Greek plural word meaning Romans. Baḥr ar-Rúm (the Roman Sea) the Mediterranean. 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 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.
Rumman (Ramman), Rummana	Rummán or Rummána[h]	a pomegranate (it has red-purple aril covering each seed)
Rummani	Rummání	Pers. (Ar. influence) seller of pomegranates; resembling a pomegranate; ruby-coloured; a ruby
Runiz (Roniz Olya) Ruqayya (Ruqiyya)	Rúníz Ruqayya[h]	a town (29.192224, 53.768822) 55 km west of Nayríz (also spelled Ruqaiya, Ruqaya, Ruqiyyih, 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 Ruqya, Ruqan Rushan (Raushan, Roshan)	Ruqíy Ruqya[h or t], pl. Ruqan Rúshan	rise, progress, upward development spell, charm, magic; incantation Pers. a window. Rúshan-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 Rustam (Rostam, Rostem, Rustum)	Rushdí, fem. Rushdiya[h] Rustam	rightly guided, of true faith, mature Pers. the most renowned Persian hero, described as Persia's Hercules. Character in <u>Sh</u> áhnáma[h].
Rustami Rustaq, Rastaq	Rustamí Rustáq, Rastáq	Pers. valour, heroism (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[h or t], pl. Rutab	degree, grade, level; rank, standing, station; class, quality; (military) rank; clerical rank, order (of the Christian ministry); religious ceremony (Christian)
Ruz (Roz)	Rúz	Pers. a day; day-time; the sun; the face; good fortune; opportunity; the vernal equinox; power, strength; courage; open, manifest, clear, evident
Ruza (Roza)	Rúza (روزه)	Pers. a day (of fasting), a day's (journey, etc.); daily allowance; fasting; a fast-day. Used in the context of abstaining from food and drink, typically for religious or health reasons.
Ruz-bih (Roz-bih), Ruzbih	Rúz-bih, Rúzbih	Pers. good day, fortunate days, happy times; improving daily; happy, fortunate. For bih, see bahja.
Ruzbihan, Ruzbiḥyan (Ruzbiḥyan)	Rúzbihán, Rúzbihyán	(Roozbehan, Roozbeḥyan) Pers. names derived from Rúzbih. Rúzbihán Baqlí <u>Sh</u> írází (d. 1221), 13th-century Iranian mystic.
Ruz-i-Alast Ruz-i-Payman	Rúz-i-Alast Rúz-i-Paymán	Pers. Day of Alast Pers. Day of the Covenant. Rúz-i-Payghún may be an alternative.

Ruzita	Ruzitá	Pers. (from French) little everlasting rose. Ruzitá Samandarí, wife of Bahman Samandarí (executed 1992)
S		
Sa'a, Sa'at Sa'ada	Sá'a[h or t], pl. Sá'át, Sá' 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 Shíráz 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. a village [36.443640, 52.228517] in Mazandaran Province, and a wealthy district in northern Tíhrán. "exceedingly abstruse"
Sa'adat-Abad	Sa'ádat-Ábád	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 mustaş'ab
Sa'b mustaş'ab Sa'b	Şa'b Mustaş'ab Şa'b, pl. Şi'áb	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 Shí'a Islamic history. "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'd (Sa'ad)	Sa'd, pl. Su'úd	ape
Sa'd ibn Ma'adh (Sa'd-i-Ma'adh)	Sa'd ibn Ma'ádh, (Sa'd-i-Ma'ádh)	"fortunate, lucky". Persian poet Muṣḥarrif al-Dín ibn Muṣlih al-Dín Shírázî (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 Shírázî. Sa'dí village about 3 km north of Shiraz city centre, now District 3 of the city.
Sa'dan, Sa'adin Sa'di (Saadi)	Sa'dán, pl. Sa'ádín Sa'dí	"Joy of God"
Sa'du'llah Sa'i	Sa'du'lláh Sa'í	seeking, search or ritual walking. The walk between the rocky outcrops aş-Şafá and al-Marwah in Mecca (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'íd (Port Said) is a seaport in NE Egypt.
Sa'id (Saeed, Saied, Saeid), Su'ada'	Sa'íd, fem. Sa'ída[h or t], pl. Su'adá'	highland, upland, plateau; surface of the earth, dust on it; a mountain road; soil, land, or even a grave site in certain contexts. Şa'íd Mişr (or simply aş-Şa'íd): Upper Egypt.
Sa'id, Su'ud	Şa'íd, pl. Şu'úd Şa'íd	tributary. Qaşş ibn Sá'idah
Sa'ida, Sawa'id Sa'idi, Sa'ayida	Sá'ida[h], pl. Sawá'id Şa'idí, pl. Şa'áyida	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'íd, a mujtahid from Bárfurúsh, by Náşiru'd-Dín Sháh as a reward (to gain his political support) for his hostility to the Bábís during the siege of Sháykh Ṭabarsí in 1849.
Sa'igh, Suyyagh, Sagha, Suwwagh Sa'im Sa'imun, Suwwam, Suyyam, Siyam	Şá'igh, pl. Şuyyágh, Şágha[h], Şuwwágh Şá'im pl. Şá'imún, Şuwwam, Şuyyam, Şiyám	goldsmith, jeweller
Sa'in Qal'a (Sa'in Qal'ih)	Şá'ín Qal'a (Şá'ín Qal'ih)	fasting (adjective); faster, one who fasts
Sa'in	Şá'in	plurals of Şá'im. Hasan Balyuzi, Shoghi Effendi and Adib Taherzadeh and others use şiyám.
Sa'inu'd-Din Sa'iq, Sawa'iq	Şá'inu'd-Dín Şá'íqa[h or t], pl. Şawá'iq	Pers. small island in southern Lake Urmia and city 67 km SE Zanján
		preserver, sustainer, maintainer, keeper, guardian, protector; protective
		"Preserver of religion"
		bolt of lightning, thunderbolt

Sa'ir, Su'ur	Sa'ir, pl. Su'ur	blazing flame, fire; blaze; hell, inferno. Mt. Sa'ir (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'ir is a Palestinian town 8 km north-east of Hebron.
Sa'sa'	Ša'sa'	separated, dispersed.
Sa'sa'a	Ša'sa'a[h or t]	separating, dividing, dispersing; moving, shaking; name of a purgative plant; also of the father of a tribe. The Banú 'Ámir ibn Ša'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	Sa'úd	Ál-Sa'úd is the ruling royal family of Saudi Arabia
Sa'udi	Sa'údí	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
Sab'ata 'Ashara, Sab'a 'Ashrata	Sab'ata[h or t] 'Ašhara	seventeen (fem. Sab'a 'Ašhara[h or t])
Sab'un	Sab'ún	seventy
Saba, Saba'iyya, Saba'iyyun	Sabá, Saba' (Shaba, Sheba)	1. Saba'iyya, pl. Saba'iyyún; the people of Saba are Sabeen (not Sabian). 2. Sabá or Saba', the kingdom or region of Saba or Sheba (Hebrew for the kingdom or region rather than its people). 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	Šabáh	morning
Sabaha, (Sabh, Sibaha)	Sabaḥa (Sabh, Sibáḥa)	to swim (in); to float (figuratively); to spread, Form II to praise, glorify
Sabahani	Sabaḥaní	glorify me. Sounds like sabakthani. See Shavaktani
Saban, Sabawat, Asba'	Šaban, pl. Šabawát, Ašbá'	east wind
Sabara	Šabara	to bind, tie, fetter, shackle; to be patient, be forbearing, have patience, take patience, persevere; to bear calmly, patiently, stoutly, endure
Sabbagh	Šabbágh	dye
Sabbaq, Sabbaqun	Sabbáq, pl. Sabbáqun	anticipatory; precursory; triumphant; fast train, express train; precursor; winner in contest
Sabha, Subha, Subuhát	Sabḥa[h or t], Subḥa[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 "Sabeen"); 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 Mandaean, a Judeo-Christian Gnostic, baptist sect in Mesopotamia (Christians of St. John), used in this sense in the Qur'án. 2) The Sabians of Ḥarrán, a pagan sect extant as late as the 11th century CE. See Mandá'í.
Sabil, Subul, Asbila, Siblán	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, Sabiqín, Subbaq, Sabiqan	Sábiq, pl. Sábiqún, Sábiqín, Subbáq	antecedent, preceding, foregoing, previous, prior; former, ex-; retired; <i>sábīqan</i> formerly, previously. The Báb initially described the Ḥurúf-i-Ḥayy ("Letters of the Living") as Sábiqún (those who "have preceded in faith"). In Islam it refers to the eminent early followers of Muḥammad.
Sabiqa, Sawabiq	Sábiqa[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’ Sabiryan Sabr	Şabír, Şabár, pl. Şubará’ Şábiriýán Şabr	patient, mild, long-suffering; a surety, sponsor those who are patient fettering, shackling; patience, forbearance; composure, equanimity, steadfastness, firmness; self-control, self-command, self-possession; perseverance, endurance, hardiness. ‘Abdu’l-Bahá: <i>Şabr kun, mithl-i-Man básh</i> —“be patient, be as I am”. See Kam (Pers.).
Sabri (Zabari), Sabriya	Şabrí, fem. Şabríya[h or t]	patient. A very small village (also known as Zabárí, 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 (Shabbat); Saturday
Sabti	Sabti	(Ar. influence) surname of Aḥmad, a son of Harún ar-Rashíd, 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	Sabuktigin	also spelt as Sabuktagin, Sabuktakín (“Sabuktakíyn”), Sebüktegin and Sebük Tigin. Abú Manşúr Sabuktigin (c 942–997), a brave general, (father of Sulţán Maḥmúd, the founder of the Ghaznawíyan dynasty (r. 977–997)). In Turkic the name means beloved prince.
Sabur, Subur Sabz Sabzi Sabz-i-Maydan, Sabzih-Maydan	Şabúr, pl. Şubur Sabz Sabzí Sabz-i-Maydán	(very) patient, enduring, perseverant, steadfast Pers. green, verdant, fresh, recent. 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 Bábis were martyred. Now a gold and jewellery market.
Sabzivar (Sabzevar), Bayhaq, Sabziwar	Sabzivár	city (36.216270, 57.673413) in <i>Khurásán</i> 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- <i>Khusrújirdí</i> al-Bayhaqí, also known as Imám al-Bayhaqí, was born 994 in the small town of <i>Khusrúwjird</i> , less than 10 km west of Sabzivár (Bayhaq). Birth place of ‘Alí-Akbar Furútan. Bahá’u’lláh named it Madínatu’l- <i>Khadrá</i> ’ (“The Verdant City”).
Sad Sada (Pers. Sada, Sadih, Sadeh)	Şád Sáda	Arabic letter simple; plain, unicoloured, uniform (fabric). Pers. white; a feast kept by the Persians at the winter solstice
Sada (Sadah, Sadih, Sedeh)	Sada	Pers. a flaming fire; a festival-night, on which the Persians light a number of large fires (see <i>sáda</i>). 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 <i>Khumayní Shahr</i> , which is now part of the Isfahan Metropolitan area. Birth place of the Bahá’í poet brothers Nayyir and Síná.
Sadaqa, Sadaqat	Şadaqa[t], pl. Şadaqát	alms, charitable gift; alms-giving, charity, voluntary contribution of alms, freewill offering; legally prescribed alms tax (Islamic Law)
Sadat-i-Khamisi	Sádát-i- <i>Khamsí</i>	Surname adopted by five siyyid brothers (it was formerly Báqiroff)
Sadhaj, Sadhij, Suddaj	Sádhaj, Sádhij, pl. Suddaj	(from <i>Sáda</i>) simple; plain, uncoloured, uniform (fabric); innocent, ingenuous, naive; plain, homely; artless, guileless, candid, frank (character); primitive. <i>Sádhij</i> (Sazij), a daughter of Badí’u’lláh (a son of Bahá’u’lláh)
Sadhaja	Sádhája	simplicity; innocence, ingenuousness, naiveté; homeliness, plainness; guilelessness
Sadhijiyiyih	Sádhijíyyih	Pers. second daughter of Bahá’u’lláh and His second wife, Mahd-i-‘Ulyá
Sad-i-Isfahani Sadiq (Sadeq, Sadegh), Sadiqa	Şád-i-İsfahání Şádiq, fem. Şádiqa[h or t]	<i>Epistle to the Son of the Wolf</i> , p. 86 true, truthful (veridical), veracious, sincere, candid; reliable; accurate, true, genuine, faithful, authentic; righteous, loyal and just, saintly The sixth <i>Shí’a</i> Imám.
Sadiq, Sadiqa, Asdiqa’, Sudiqa, Sudqan	Şadíq, pl. Aşdıqá’, Şudaqá, Şudqán	friend; friendly, connected by bonds of friendship. Fem. Şadíqa[h or t] and İsfahání Pers. Şadíqih. See Pers. Yár.

Sadiqi Sadiq-i-Khurasani	Şádiqí Şádiq-i- <u>Kh</u> urásání	Pers. truthfulness; truth, sincerity Mullá Şádiq-i- <u>Kh</u> urásání (formerly known as Muqaddas), and surnamed Ismu'lláhu'l-Aşdaq by Bahá'u'lláh. 'Abbás-'Alí Şádiqípur
Sadiqi-pur (Sadiqipur) Sadiq-i-Tabataba'i Sadiq-i-Tabrizi Sadiq-i-Yazdi Sadiq-i-Zadih Sadir	Şádiqí-púr (Şádiqípur) Şádiq-i- <u>Tab</u> atabá'í Şádiq-i- <u>Tab</u> rizí Şádiq-i-Yazdí Şádiq-i-Zádih Şádir	Attempted to assassinate Náşir ad-Dín <u>Sh</u> áh in 1852.
Sadr ad-Din	Şadr ad-Dín	going out, emanating, originating; issued, come out, published, etc.; exportation, export; yield literally, "Chest of the Religion"; 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.
Sadr al-A'zam (Sadr-i-A'zam)	aş-Şadr al-A'zam (Şadr-i-A'zam)	"the Greatest Leader". Often the prime minister or chief minister; dignity of premier; chief seat. One of the honorifics attached to the chief minister of a <u>sh</u> áh. See Wazír-i-A'zam.
Sadr al-Ardibili Sadr al-Muta'allihin Sadr Sadr, Sadra, Sudur, Asdar	Şadr al-Ardibílí Şadr al-Muta'allihín Şadr Şadr (Pers. also Şadrá), pl. Şudúr, Aşdár	Sufi leader in Ardibíl. See Ardibílí. foremost among those who have become divine-like setting (the hair) a flowing (a woman) 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>Sh</u> írází (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>Sh</u> í'í 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. In Persian, the suffix "-a" is often added to names as a diminutive or affectionate form. Mullá (an honorific title) Şadrá was given the nickname "Şadrá" as a shortened form of his title Şadr ad-Dín.
Sadra'iya, Sadra'iyya, Sadra'iyyun Sadri (Sedreh, Sadre)	Şadrá'íya[h or t], Şadrá'íyya[h or t] Şadrí	(pl. Şadrá'íyún) follower of Mullá Şadrá Pers. (Ar. influence) pectoral; supreme; a vest, waistcoat; a jacket. Zoroastrian sacred vest. See kustí
Sadr-i-utag Sadru'd-Dawlah (Sadru'd-Dawlih)	Şadr-i-uṭáq Şadru'd-Dawlah	Pers. seat of honour "Heart of the state" or "Heart of the dynasty". Şadru'd-Dawlat al-Işfahání (Şadru'd-Dawliy-i-Işfahání).
Sadru'l-'Ulama'	Şadru'l-'Ulamá'	honorific title, "Heart of the scholars". A title given by 'Abdu'l-Bahá (also the title Şadr aş-Şudúr) to Ḥájí 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 Ṭihrán.
Sadru'l-A'zam, Sadr-i-A'zam Sadru's-Sudur	aş-Şadru'l-A'zam, Pers. Şadr-i-A'zam Şadru's-Şudúr	Ottoman Empire Grand Vizier or Prime Minister The title originally held by the chief priest of Persia since Şafawí times until abolished by Nádir <u>Sh</u> áh. 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

Saduq Safa' (Saffa), Safa'	Şadúq Şafá', Pers. also Şafá	priests) and mujtahids (i.e. learned doctors of the law), assisted sometimes by qađá (qadis or judges), and under the presidency of an official, known as the <u>Şaykhu'l-Islám</u> . 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. veracious, truthful, honest, sincere 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 Hajj and 'Umrah.
Safa'i (Safai) Safad, Sifad, Asfad Safadi Safaha	Şafá'í Şafad, Şifád, pl. Asfád Şafadí Şafáha[h or t]	Pers. from Ar. purity, clearness; Suhayl Şafá'í bond, tie, fetter belonging to, native or inhabitant of, Safad (fem. of Saffh) foolishness, stupidity, silliness; impudence, shamelessness, insolence departure;—pl. journey, travel, trip, tour. e.g. Pers. <i>Safar-náma</i> (<i>The book of travels</i>) second month in Islamic calendar. "void", see şafira Pers. a prince or member of a dynasty of Persian kings (Safawiyán or Safavid dynasty— <u>Khándání</u> Şafawíya), named after Ismael Şaff. aş-şafawíya (pl. aş-şafawíyyún), the safawid (or Pers. safavid). (Pers., Ar. influence) he who breaks the ranks; warlike, brave
Safar, Asfar	Safar, pl. Asfár	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 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 shedder of blood, killer, murderer. Caliph 'Abu'l-'Abbás 'Abdu'lláh as-Saffáh. brass founder or a copper smith Pers. a coppersmith 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-Şaffá'í (840–879) those standing in or forming a rank, line or a row Pers. white, fair; clear, evident, manifest. Fem. chalk, whiting. Sapíd/sapída have similar meanings. 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".
Safar, Asfar Safawi, fem. Safawiya, Safawiyyun	Şafar, pl. Aşfár Şafawí, fem. Şafawíya[t], pl. Şafawíyyún	ship, vessel, boat, bark, ark Crimson Ark. The ark dwellers (the Bahá'ís) are subscribers to a Covenant of God known as the Kitáb-i-'Ahd ("The Crimson Book"). mediator (between contending parties); ambassador (diplomatic). Also as a term for a figure of salvation—messenger, mediator. to be empty, be devoid, vacant (of) term for a figure of salvation—the friend, the chosen one
Safdar	Şafdar	
Saff, Sufuf	Şaff, pl. Şufúf	
Saffa	Şaffa	
Saffah	Saffáh	
Saffar, Saffara Saffari, Suffari Saffariyan	Şaffár, collective Şaffára[h or t] Şaffá'í, Şuffá'í Şaffá'íyán	
Saffatun, Saffat Safid (Safed), Safida (Safidah, Safedih)	Şáffatun, Şáffat Safíd, fem. Safída	
Safih, Sufaha', Sifah	Safih, pl. Sufahá', Sifáh	
Safina, Sufun, Safa'in, Safin Safinat al-Hamra'	Safína[h or t], pl. Sufun, Safá'in, Safín Safínat al-Ḥamrá'	
Safir, Sufara	Safír, pl. Sufará	
Safira, Safar, Sufur Safiy	Şafira (Şafar, Şufúr) Şaffý	

Safiy, Safi, Asfiya	Şafiy, Pers. Şafî, pl. Aşfiyá'	clear, limpid, untroubled, undisturbed, serene, cloudless, pure, sheer;—pl. sincere friend, best friend, bosom friend. İsfahání Persian Aşfiyyih.
Safiya (Safiyya), Salifiya	Şafíya[t], pl. Şalaffiya	leader's share of the loot; lion's share of the booty. Name of one of Muḥammad's wives.
Safr, Sifr, Sufr, Safir, Sufur, Asfar Safura	Şafr, Şifr, Şufr, Şafir, Şufur, pl. Aşfár Şáfúrá	empty, void, devoid, (of), free (from) Zipporah, the wife of Moses
Safwat (Safouat), Sifwat, Suwat	Şafwat, Şifwat, Şufwat	Pers. choicest, best, purest part. Muḥammad Páshá Şafwat
Saghir 'Id	aş-Şaghír 'íd	Little Bayrá'm, i.e., the feast of fast breaking on the 1st of Şhawwál
Saghir, Saghira, Sighar, Sughara	Şaghír, fem. Şaghíra[h or t]	(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. Şahabíyy (masc.), Şahabíyyah (fem.) See Tábi'ún.
Sahand	Sahand	Pers. a massive, heavily eroded stratovolcano (37.729736, 46.500086; located south of Tabríz) in East Azerbaijan Province, northwestern Iran. At 3,707 m it is the highest mountain in the province of East Azerbaijan.
Sahar	Sahar	sleeplessness, insomnia; wakefulness, vigil; watchfulness, vigilance (over); crescent moon ("just before dawn"). Turkish Seher.
Sahar, Ashar Sahba'	Şahar, pl. Aşhár Şahbá'	time before daybreak, early morning, dawn reddish (she-camel); wine, or the expressed juice of white grapes; red wine. Fariburz Şahbá', Bahá'í architect.
Sahban	Şahbán	water left in a bottle. Şahbán 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 (resolution); to be admissible, permissible; to be true, authentic, certain, sure; to prove true, turn out to be true; to hold good
Sahhaf Sahib Amr Sahib az-Zaman, Sahibu'z-Zaman	Şahḥáf Şáhib Amr Şáhib az-Zamán, Şáhibu'z-Zamán	a bookseller; a book-binder; a librarian "Master of the Cause", i.e. Shoghi Effendi. "The Lord of the Age". A title of the Qá'im or twelfth Imám, the Promised One of Islamic tradition. The Bá'b 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 Sahiba, Suhba, Sahaba, Sihaba	Şáhiba, pl. Şáhibát, Şawáhib, Şawáhibát Şahiba, Şuḥba[h or t]	fem. of Şáhib, woman companion, a lady; a wife, etc. 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-Lá'í (d. 1835–36), Şúfí poet.
Sahib-Diwan Sahib-Ikhtiyar	Şáhib-Díwán Şáhib-Ikhtiyár	"Master of the Treasury" or "Minister of Finance" possessed of free election or option; pre-eminent. Ikhtiyár used by Balyuzi and <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i>
Sahib-Qirani	Şáhib-Qirání	Pers. heroic; royal, imperial. Aḥmad Şháh's summer palace, Şáhib-Qiráníyyih (<i>Arches of the years</i>).

Sahifa, Suhuf, Saha'if	Şahífa[h or t], pl. Şuḥuf, Şaḥá'if	leaf (in a book or notebook), page; scroll; newspaper, paper, daily, journal; surface; exterior. Şuḥuf is used in the Qur'án to denote revealed scriptures or writings (e.g., Şuḥuf [this plural is more commonly used in Qur'anic contexts when referring to revealed scriptures] of Abraham and Moses in Qur'án 87:18-19). Işfahání Pers. Şaḥífiḥ. Compare with Maşḥaf.
Sahifah as-Sajjadiyah	as-Şahífaḥ aṣ-Sajjádiyah (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 Báḅ, alternative name is Şahífa Baynu'l-Ḥaramayn
Sahifiy-i-'Adliya	Şahífiy-i-'Adlíya	“Epistle of Justice: Root Principles”, “The Treatise Expressing Justice”, or the “Book of Justice” by the Báḅ. Also called Şahífiy-i-Uşúl-i-'Adlíya, on the fundamental or root principles of religion.
Sahifiy-i-A'mal-i-Sanih	Şahífiy-i-A'mál-i-Sanih	“Epistle on the Devotional Deeds of the Year” by the Báḅ
Sahifiy-i-Baynu'l-Haramayn	Şahífiy-i-Baynu'l-Ḥaramayn	“The Epistle revealed between the Twin (Two) Shrines” by the Báḅ. It was composed on the road between Medina and Mecca in answer to questions posed by Mírzá Muḥit-i-Kírmání.
Sahifiy-i-Fatimiyyih	Şahífiy-i-Fátimíyyih	Book of Fatimih. See Kalimát-i-Maknúnih and Maşḥaf.
Sahifiy-i-Furu'-i-'Adliyyih	Şahífiy-i-Furú'-i-'Adlíyyih	“Epistle of Justice: Branches” by the Báḅ
Sahifiy-i-Ja'fariyyih	Şahífiy-i-Ja'faríyyih	“Epistle to Ja'far” by the Báḅ
Sahifiy-i-Makhzumiyyih	Şahífiy-i-Makḥzúmíyyih	by the Báḅ. 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 Şahífiy-i-Makḥdhúmíyyih in <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 669]
Sahifiy-i-Makhzunih	Şahífiy-i-Makḥzúnih	“Hidden Treasured Epistle” by the Báḅ
Sahifiy-i-Radaviyyih	Şahífiy-i-Radavíyyih	“Epistle of Ridá” by the Báḅ
Sahifiy-i-Shattiyyih	Şahífiy-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>şhatt</i>). Divine revelation can be likened to a great river which inundates the land.
Sahih, Sihah, Asihha	Şahíḥ, pl. Şiháh, Aṣiḥḥá'	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-Lughā wa aṣ-Şiháh al-'Arabíya</i> “The Crown of Language and the Correct Arabic” (abbreviated as <i>aṣ-Şiháh fī al-Lughā</i> , “The Correct Language”, and <i>aṣ-Şiháh</i>), a dictionary of Arabic, by Abú Naşr Ismá'il 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, Aṣḥum, Suhúm	arrow; dart;—pl. (aṣḥum) portion, share, lot; share (of stock). as-Sahm (24.172222, 56.888611) is a coastal town in northeastern Oman.
Sahn, Suhun, Ashina	Şahn, pl. Şuḥún, Aṣḥina	a bowl, dish; plate; dish, meal, food; yard, courtyard; surface, plane; disk;—(pl. aṣḥina) phonograph record
Sahna, (Sahnih, Sahneh)	Şahna (حنه □)	Pers. a city (34.480369, 47.690936) in and the capital of Şahna County, Kermanshah Province, Iran. 60 km SE Kermanshah and 83 km SW Hamadan. Işfahání Persian Şaḥnih.

Sahra', Saharin, Sahara, Sahrawat	Ṣaḥrā', pl. Ṣaḥārin, Ṣaḥārā, Ṣaḥrawāt	desert, stepp. aṣ-Ṣaḥrā' Sahara. Ṣaḥrā' an-Nafūd 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, Suhuww	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) Saj', Asja'	Ṣaḥyún or Ṣiḥyawn Saj', pl. Asja'	Zion 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 Sajah	Saj'a[h] Sajāḥ	a passage of rhymed prose Sajāḥ bint al-Hārith ibn Suwayd, Arab Christian and soothsayer, declared she was a prophetess after learning that Musaylimah (whom she later married) and Tulayḥa ibn Khuwaylid ibn Nawfal al-Asadī (631) had declared prophethood. After the Battle of Yamāma where Musaylimah was killed, Sajāḥ converted to Islām.
Sajda, Sajadat Sajid, Sujjad, Sujud Sajin (Sajjin), Sujana', Sajna	Sajda[h or t], pl. Sajadāt Sājīd, pl. Sujjad, Sujūd Sajín, pl. Sujaná', Sajná	prostration in prayer prostrate in adoration, worshiping imprisoned, jailed, captive; prisoner, prison inmate, convict
Sajjad, Sajjadun Sajur	Sajjád, pl. Sajjádún Sájúr	one who bows in adoration, worshiper (of God) 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	Sakhira	(also Sakhar, Sakhr, Sukhur, Sukhr, Sukhra, Maskhar) to laugh, scoff, jeer, sneer (at), mock, ridicule, deride (someone or something), make fun (of)
Sakhkha	Ṣakhkha[h or t]	that which deafens by its vehemence; to pierce; calamity of the Resurrection. Found in Qur'án 80:33. From the root ṣ-kh-kh deafening sound, a cry that deafens by its vehemence; to pierce; calamity.
Sakhr, Sukhur, Sukhura, Sakharat	Ṣakhḥr (collective; nomen unitatis)	(pl. Ṣukhūr, Ṣukhúra, Ṣakharát) rocks, solid rock, boulders, rock formations
Sakhra	Ṣakhra[h]	boulder, rock. Qubbat aṣ-Ṣakhrah, the Dome of the Rock, the Mosque of Omar (in Jerusalem)—also called al-Aqṣá, "The Rock"
Sakht, Sakhta	Sákht, fem. Sákhta[h or t]	Pers. make, construction, fabric, manufacture; furniture, apparatus, gear
Sakhtan	Sákhtan	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], 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 Shekhinah ("dwelling", "settling"), and denotes the presence of God in a place. Iṣfahání Pers. Sakínih.
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	Şaláh[h], pl. Şalawát	(convention, şaláh, 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	Şaláh[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"); 'aṣr ("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 aṣ-ṣāliḥ "the pious predecessors" understood to be the first three generations of Muslims.
Salafiya, Salafiyat	Salafiya[h], pl. Salafiyát	free loan; (cash) advance. as-Salafiya is an Islamic reform movement in Egypt, founded by Muḥammad 'Abduh. Known as Salafī or Salafist movement, also Salafism. As a rule, all Wahhabis are Salafis but not all Salafis are Wahhabis. See wahhábí.
Salah ad-Din, Salahi'd-Din, Salahu'd-Din	Şaláh ad-Dín, Şaláḥi'd-Dín, Şaláḥu'd-Dín	"Righteousness of the Faith". Şaláh ad-Dín Yúṣuf ibn Ayyúb ibn <u>Şádhí</u> (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. Şaláḥi'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	Şalaḥa	şalaḥa (şaláh, şulúḥ, maşlaḥa) and şaluḥa (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; 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 Şaláhíyyih.
Salajiqa, as-Salaji Salak	as-Salájiqa[h or t], pl. as-Salájí[h] Sálak	the Seljuk 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;

Salar	Sálár	well-being, welfare; safety, security; smooth progress; success. Also means submission, see root salima. Pers. old, aged; a prince, chieftain, leader, general, commander, vice-regent, viceroy, lord-lieutenant, judge, or any person in high office. Not <i>salár</i> as in some instances in <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i>
Salaru'd-Dawla Salat al-Jinaza, Salat-i-Jinaza Salat-i-Jama'ah Salat-i-Mayyit Sali'a, Sala'	Sáláru'd-Dawla (Sáláru'd-Dawlih) Šalát al-Jináza, Pers. Šalát-i-Jináza Šalát-i-Jamá'ah Šalát-i-Mayyit Sali'a (Sala')	"leader of the state", a Governor of Kirmán <u>sháh</u> Prayer for the dead congregational prayer "Prayer for the Dead" by Bahá'u'lláh to crack, become cracked; Form VII to split, break open, burst cross
Salib, Sulban, Sulub Salih, Saliha, Salihat, Salihin, Sawalih	Šalīb pl. Šulbán, Šulub 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 <u>Thamúd</u> in Arabia. Contrast with <u>Táliḥ</u> .
Salih-i-Baraqani Salihiya	Šáliḥ-i-Baraqání Šáliḥíya[h or t]	Ḥájí Mullá Šáliḥ-i-Baraqání, father of Ṭáhirih Šáliḥíyat—a Muslim sect; al-Šáliḥíyah, a neighbourhood of Baghdad, and the name of several villages.
Salik, Salikat	Sálik, pl. Sálíkát	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 <i>Salím</i> . Masc. name.
Salim Salim, Sulama	Sálim 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, <i>Salím I</i> .
Salima	Salima (see derivatives <i>Saláma</i> , <i>Salám</i>)	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 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)
Salis	Salis	tractable, pliable, docile, compliant, obedient; flexible, smooth, fluent (style)
Saljuq	Saljúq	Pers. from Turkish <i>Selçuklu</i> (pl. <i>Selçukluları</i>). Name of founder of the Seljuk Empire who was a medieval Turko-Persian.
Saljuqi Salm, Salama	Saljúqí Salm, fem. Salama[h or t]	Pers. Salmukian dynasty peace, one who cultivates peace and friendship; eldest son of Farídún. <i>Salmih</i> is sometimes used. Pers. may use <i>Salamih</i> . See <i>Umm Salama</i> .
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. <i>Salmán al-Fársí</i> (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 Salmas	Salmánpúr Salmás	Dr Ḥabíbu'lláh Salmánpúr a city (renamed <u>Sháhpúr</u> 1930–1979; 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>Chihriq</u> . Salmás was called the “abode of Salmá” by the Báb. spring, well, “softly flowing”. A plain and the name of a river or fountain in Paradise.
Salsabil	Salsabíl	
Saltan, Saltana (Saltanih, Saltaneh)	Salṭan, fem. Salṭana[h or t]	(Pers. Salṭanih) making emperor; power, authority, dominion; magnificence, majesty; an empire, reign, kingdom, principality; saltanate. Used in title, as in Dīyá’u’s-Salṭanih, daughter of Faṭḥ-‘Alí <u>Sháh</u> . Tasalṭana (Tasaltana) to become a sultan or ruler.
Salvari, Silivri	Salvárí, Silivrí	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	Sám <u>Khán</u>	
Sam	Sám	Shem (eldest son of Noah). Pers. the rainbow; a swelling; a disease; fire.
Sam’, Asma’	Sam’, pl. Asmá’	hearing, sense of hearing, audition; ear;—pl. ears
Sama’	Samá’	hearing, listening, listening in; auditioning, audition; hearing, receiving (e.g., of a verdict); (grammar and lexicography) generally accepted usage
Sama’	Samá’ m. & f., pl. Samáwát	heaven, sky; firmament
Samad	Ṣamad	lord; eternal, everlasting (epithet of God). aṣ-Ṣamad is mentioned once in the Qur’án (verse 112:2).
Samadiyya, Samadiyyih	Ṣamadíyya, Pers. Ṣamadíyyih	eternal refuge (?). See Ṣamdán
Samah	Samáh	magnanimity, generosity; kindness; liberality, munificence; 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.
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 <u>Khurásán</u> 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	Samanú	Pers. a malt and flour candy
Samariya, Samariyyih	Sámariya[h or t] or Samaríya[h or t]	(Pers. Bahá’ís Samaríyyih) 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. Samaríyyih 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-Sámayríya (32.972709, 35.093416) and former Arab village site. See Buq’atu’l-Ḥamrá’.
Samarqand, Samarkand	Samarqand, Samarkand	city in Uzbekistan
Samarra	Sámarrá’	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”).

Samarri (Samuri, Simari)	as-Sámarrí	from or of Sámarrá'. Abú al-Ḥasan 'Alí ibn Muḥammad as-Sámarrí is the fourth deputy of the twelfth Imám.
Samawah (Samawih)	Samáwah	as-Samáwah is a city (31.314945, 45.284614) between Baghdad and Basra
Samawar, Samavar	Samáwar (Samávar)	Pers. for the Russian samovar ("self-boiling"). Sometimes written samovár.
Samdan, Samdani, Samadi	Šamdán, Šamdání, Šamadí	eternal, everlasting; divine
Samdaniya	Šamdáníya[h or t]	eternity
Sami' (Pers. Sami'ih), Suma'a	Samí', pl. Suma'á'	hearing, listening; hearer, listener
Samih, Samiha (Samihih), Sumaha'	Samíḥ, fem. Samíḥa[h or t], pl. Sumahá'	generous, magnanimous; kind, forgiving; liberal, open-handed. Samíḥih (Pers.), wife of Músá Banání (incorrectly given as Samí'ih (<i>A basic Bahá'í chronology</i>), Samíyyih (<i>The Unfolding Destiny of the British Bahá'ís</i>), Samíḥḥ, etc.
Samim	Šamím	innermost, heart; core, essence, marrow, pith; true, sincere, genuine
Samimi	Šamímí	(possible Arabic origin) cordial; inward; pure, sincere
Samir, Samira	Samír; fem. Samíra[h or t]	companion in nightly entertainment, conversation partner. Pers. also Samírá.
Samir, Summar	Sámir, fem. Sámira[h or t], pl. Summár	companion in nightly entertainment; conversationalist; entertainer
Samiramis (Semiramis)	Samírámis	a mythical and a historical early 9th century BCE Armenian queen.
Samiri (Sameri), Samiriyun	Sámirí, pl. Sámiríyún	of or belonging to Sámir. Samaritan; Samaritan language. as-Sámira, 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>ḵhuwár</i> .
Samit	Šámit, pl. Šummát	enjoying another's misfortune. 'Ubaydah ibn aṣ-Šámit 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 Šámit al-Anṣarí al-Badrí due to his actions at the Battle of Badr.
Samiy (Pers. Samiyyih)	Samíy	high, elevated; exalted, lofty, sublime, august; namesake
Samm, Sammat, Sumum, Simam	Sámm, fem. Sámmat, pl. Sumúm, Simám	poison, toxin; venom; opening, hole; eye (of a needle). A pun of as-salámu 'alaykum is as-sámmu 'alaykum.
Samn, Sumum	Samn, pl. Sumún	clarified butter (ghee), cooking butter
Samnan (Semnan)	Samnán	the capital city (180 km east of Ṭíhrán) of Semnan Province, Iran
Samra, HaOn	as-Samrá	was a Palestinian Arab village (32.722932, 35.619331), 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. The kibbutz HaOn was established on the village land, north of the village site, in 1949. Iṣfahání Persian Samrih. See 'Adasíya and an-Nuqayb. See asmar.
Samsun	Sámsún	Black Sea port, Anatolia, Türkiye
San'ai (Sana'a)	Šan'á'	capital and largest city in Yemen. It is one of the oldest, continuously inhabited, cities in the world.
San'at	Šaní'at	an art, action
Sana ("Sina")	Saná	light, splendour, brightness, flashing (of lightning); senna (name of botanical species for plants whose leaves and pods that have cathartic and laxative properties)— <i>Senna makkí</i> and <i>Senna maka</i> . Sometimes used in a poetic or literary context to describe a divine or heavenly light.
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 Yahyá 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> hazn, 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>U</u> shídár Bumí), the Báb (<u>U</u> shídár 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.
Saqar	Saqar fem.	hell
Saqat, Asqat	Saqat, pl. Asqát	any worthless thing; offal, refuse, rubbish, trash; junk
Saqi, Saghi, Saqiyán	Sáqí, pl. Suqát, Pers. Sáqiyán	a water-carrier; a cup-bearer (Bahá'u'lláh, often of wine and symbolic of "mystical inebriation"), page. Persian sometimes given as sághí.
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	Sárá	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>Khánum</u> ; loyal, full sister of Bahá'u'lláh; who married (1932) Mirza Maḥmúd (never a Bahá'í), the son of Mírzá Ismá'íl-i-Vazír of Yalrud. Maḥmúd's younger sister, Ásíyih <u>Khánum</u> , married Bahá'u'lláh.
Sarab	Saráb	mirage; phantom; sewage
Sarandib, Sayalan	Sarandíb, Sayalán (Ceylon)	Ceylon (from Portuguese Ceilão), now Sri Lanka (hence Srí Lánká, from Sinhala). Sarandíb is derived from the Sanskrit name Siṃhaladvípaḥ ("Island of Lions"), and it is the origin of the word "serendipity".
Saray, Saraya, Sarayat Sarbaz	Saráy, fem. Saráya[h or t], pl. Saráyát Sarbáz	palace. In Persian can also mean a house, grand edifice. 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>Cháh</u>	a village (36.541680, 58.411074) in the Central District of Nishapur County, Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran. 72 km NE of Sabzivár. Sar <u>Cháh</u> -i-Táziyán (33.018433, 59.560296) village 35 km NE of Bírjand.
Sar-Chashma (Sarcheshmeh)	Sar- <u>Chashma</u> (Sar- <u>Chashmah</u>)	Pers. a fountain-head, spring. Former neighbourhood (about 35.695514, 51.428747; inside the modern Baháristán neighbourhood) in District 12, Tíhrán. Iṣfahání Persian Sar- <u>Chashmih</u> .
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	Sárí	Pers. a starling; a milestone; a city and provincial capital of Mázindarán province (36.566292, 53.058604). Also once known as Zard- <u>Shahr</u> ("Yellow town"; colour of citrous fruit on trees surrounding the town) and <u>Shahr</u> -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) succumbing to something, fallen victim to something. Qur'án 69:7
Sarih, Sariha, Suraha' Sar-i-Jisr	Şaríh, fem. Şaríḥa[t], pl. Şurahá' Sar-i-jisr	Pers./Ar. clear, evident, palpable; pure, unmixed Pers. a "coffee-house of Sar-i-jisr" near al-Kádhimiya Mosque in the Kádhimayn suburb of Baghdád
Sarim al-Dawla Sarim, Sawarim	Şárim al-Dawla Şárim, pl. Şawárim	strict state
Sariya, Saraya	Saríya[h or t], pl. Saráyá	sharp, harsh, hard, severe, strict, stern, cutting
Sarkar, Sar-kar	Sarkár, Sar-kár	a brigade, army, troops, any body of men from 5 to 400 Pers. compound of (sar, "head") + (kár, "agent, doer"); a chief, superintendant, supervisor, overseer, agent; a

		title by way of respect given to a person present or absent; a workshop; a king's court; government; estate; property; knowledge, practice; headman "His Excellency the Master". A title Bahá'u'lláh used for 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Sarkar-i-Aqa	Sarkár-i-Áqá	endless duration, eternity (the world of perpetuity)
Sarmad	Sarmad	eternal, without beginning or end; "everlasting"
Sarmadi	Sarmadí	happiness, prosperity
Sarra	Sarrá'	money changer; cashier, teller, treasurer; paymaster; banker. See şayraf.
Sarraḡ (Saraf), Sarrafa	Şarráf, fem. Şarráfa[h or t]	saddler or leather worker
Sarraj	Sarráj	Pers. brigadier
Sartip	Sartíp	(also known as Qal'ih-i-Sárúq, Qal'ih-i-Bálá Sárúq and Súraḡh) is village (34.414167, 49.494167) in Markazi Province
Saruq	Sárúq	(collective; <i>nomen unitatis</i> ē) evergreen cypress tree (Sarvestan, Serostan) "land of cypresses"; city (29.267124, 53.222546) and county in the province of Fárs, Írán
Sarw, Sarv	Sarw, Pers. also Sarv	Pers. the earth; a country, region; limits, confines; upon the spot, on the premises
Sarwistan, Sarvistan	Sarwistán, Pers. also Sarvistán	Pers. a mother-in-law; pleasant, elegant, graceful; neat, clean; poor, indigent; name of an old family in Persia.—pl. solitary, recluse; a beggar; name of the father of Ardashír Bábak, founder of the dynasty of the Sasanids, who reigned in Persia from CE 224–651, when Yazdagird, the last of the race, was overpowered by the Arabians
Sar-Zamin	Sar-Zamín	belonging or relating to the Sásán dynasty (Iranian or Sasanian Empire) of Persian kings. Sásáníyún, the Sasanides; also known in English as the Sasanian, Sassanian, Sasanid and Sassanid Empire.
Sas, Sasan	Sás, pl. Sásán	Pers. a star; a mosquito curtain;— <i>sítár</i> (for sih tár), a three-stringed guitar; a rising star; a riff
		radiant, brilliant, shining, luminous, bright; manifest, obvious, clear, plain, patent, evident (proof)
		the veiler, the coverer (an attribute of God)
		attack, assault; influence, authority; presumption, cockiness, pride, power, strength
Sasani, Sasaniun, Sasaniyan	Sásání, pl. Sásáníyún, Pers. Sásáníyán	authority of God
Satar	Satár	(Pers.) The Bureau for Intelligence and Security of the State (Sázmán-i-Ittílá'át wa Amníyat-i-Kiṡṡwar, "National Intelligence and Security Organization"), was the secret police of the Imperial State of Iran (1957–1979)
Sati', Sati'an, Sawati'	Sáti', dual Sáti'án, pl. Sawáti'	Pers. a bit or filing of pure gold; a crucible. A city (35.024449, 50.357002) 70 km SW of Tíhrán.
Sattar	as-Sattár	black colour, black, blackness;—pl. black clothing, mourning; arable land, tilth; shape, form; inner part, core; majority; multitude
Satwa, Satawat	Saṡwa[t], pl. Saṡawát	mountain (32.522235, 50.257248) west of Iṡfahán. A county in Mazandaran Province, capital city (36.116846, 53.056318) is Pul-Safíd ("white bridge").
Satwatu'llah	Saṡwatu'lláh	date palm garden or land with many date palms.
Savak	Sávák (or S.A.V.A.K)	Sawda bint Zam'a was the second wife of Muḡammad.
		bruised corn; meal of wheat, barley, or vetches, especially when toasted
Sawa (Saveh)	Sáwa (ساره)	attack, assault; force, tyranny, despotism, arbitrariness
Sawad (Savad)	Sawád, pl. Aswida	abstention, abstinence, abstemiousness; fasting, fast; aṡ-ṡawm fasting during Ramadán
		a cloister; monk's cell; tower; hermitage
Sawad-Kuh (Savad-Koh)	Sawád-Kúh	heaping up to a point; collecting, bringing together; a high-crowned cap, mitre, tiara; a Christian cell, a hermitage, a monastery; an eagle
Sawda (Sauda)	Sawda[h]	a side, a part; like, resembling
Sawiq, Pist	Sawíq, Pers. Pist	lily of the valley (botanical)
Sawla (Saula, Pers. Sawlih), Sawlat	Şawla, pl. Şawlát	wool merchant
Sawm (Saum)	Şawm	Sidon, southern Lebanon
		summer
Sawma' (Sauma'), Sawami'	Şawma', pl. Şawámí'	
Sawma'a (Sauma'a)	Şawma'a[h or t]	
Sawn, Sawan (Savan), Sun	Sawn, Sawan or Pers. Sún	
Sawsan (Sausan), Susan	Sawsan, Pers Súsán	
Sawwaf	Şawwáf	
Sayda	Şaydá	
Sayf (Saif), Asyaf	Şayf, pl. Aşyáf	

Sayf (Saif), Suyuf, Asyaf, Asyuf	Sayf, pl. Suyúf, Asyáf, Asyuf	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.
Sayfu'l-Haq (Saifu'l-Haqq) Sayha (Saiha), Sayhat	Sayfu'l-Haq (Saifu'l-Haqq) Şayha[h] (n. vic.), pl. Şayhât	“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.
Sayqal (Saiqal), Sayqalat, Masaqil	Şayqal, pl. Şayqalât, Maşáqil	polisher, smoother. Şayqal (other possible names: Rayhánah, Súsan and Narjis) was a slave of Imám Ḥasan al-'Askarí and claimed by <u>Şhí'</u> ah Muslims to be the mother of the twelfth Imám.
Sayraf, Sayrafi, Sayarif, Sayarifa Sayrurat (Sairurut) Saysan (Sausan), Susan Saysan (Seysan), Sisan, Sisan-i-Qadim	Şayraf, Şayrafi, pl. Şayárif, f. Şayárida[h] Sayrúrat Saysan, Súsan Saysán	money changer; cashier, teller, treasurer. See şarráf. Pers. being, becoming, proving lily of the valley (botanical) 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. The village is on the slope (to the north) of Sahand Mountain.
Sayyah, Sayyahun	Sayyáh, pl. Sayyáḥún	traveller; tourist. Title, 'Alíy-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.
Sayyid (Saiyid), Sayyida, Asyad, Sada	Sayyid, fem. Sayyida[h or t]	(dual Sayyidán, pl. Asyád, Sáda[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.
Sayyid 'Ali (Siyyid 'Ali)	Sayyid 'Alí	Hájj Mírzá Siyyid 'Alí (surnamed <u>Khál</u> -i-A'zam, the “Most Great Uncle”) middle maternal uncle of the Báb, who raised Him after His father, Siyyid Mírzá Muḥammad-Riḍá, 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.
Sayyid Kazim ar-Rashti	Sayyid Kázim ar-Rashtí	Sayyid Kázim bin Qásim al-Ḥusaynī ar-Rashtí (1793–1843). The second (successor of <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'í) 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. Died 31–12–1843, Karbilá, leaving no successor. See <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'í.
Sayyid Muhammad	Sayyid Muḥammad	Hájj Mírzá Siyyid Muḥammad (surnamed <u>Khál</u> -Akbar, the “greater uncle”), eldest maternal uncle of the Báb.
Sayyidi (Saidi, Sidi), Sayyidiya	Sayyidí, fem. Sayyidíya[h or t]	(informal sídī) my lord; sir. Honourific before the names of Muslim saints.
Sayyid-i-'Uluvv (Siyyid-i-'Uluw) Sayyid-i-Bab (Siyyid-i-Bab) Sayyid-i-Dhikr (Siyyid-i-Dhikr) Sayyid-i-Khal-Dar (Siyyid-i-Khal-Dar) Sayyid-i-Nur (Siyyid-i-Nur)	Sayyid-i-'Uluw Sayyid-i-Báb Sayyid-i-Dhikr Sayyid-i- <u>Khál</u> -Dár Sayyid-i-Núr	“Lord of the Gate” (a designation of the Báb) “Lord of Remembrance” (a designation of the Báb) DB 471 “Radiant Sayyid”. Name given to Hájj Siyyid Javád by the Báb. DB 188.
Sayyid-i-Shish-Pari (Siyyid-i-Shish-Pari) Sayyidu'sh-Shuhada'	Sayyid-i- <u>Shish</u> -Parí Sayyidu' <u>sh</u> - <u>Shuhadá'</u>	DB 153 (Pers. Siyyidu' <u>sh</u> - <u>Shuhadá'</u>) “The master of martyrs” or “The Prince of Martyrs”, Imám Ḥusayn
Saz, Sazan	Sáz, pl. Sázán	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

Sh

Sha'a Sha'b, Shu'ub	<u>Shá'a</u> <u>Shá'b</u> , pl. <u>Shu'úb</u>	to want; to wish (something, that) 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 Sha'iq (Shayiq, Shaiq)	<u>Shá'bán</u> <u>Shá'iq</u> (<u>Sháyiq</u>)	eight month in Islamic calendar (scattered) 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>	(feminine <u>sha'na</u> [h or t] and <u>shu'úna</u> [h or t]; pl. <u>shu'únát</u>) 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. (coll.; nomen unitatis) hair; bristles; fur, pelt. <u>Ash'ar</u> , very hairy.
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>	hairy, hirsute, shaggy. 'Abd al-Wahháb ibn Aḥmad <u>ash-Sha'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'rani	<u>Shá'rání</u>	Hudá <u>Shá'rání</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'rawi (Sha'ravi)	<u>Shá'ráwí</u>	to mix with water, dilute (a beverage); to shine, beam, radiate, glitter, splendour, brightness, radiancy.
Sha'sha'a	<u>Shá'sha'a</u> [h or t]	something that is radiant, shining, luminous; a "burst of light". It carries a sense of brightness and light. It evokes imagery of brilliance and illumination.
Sha'sha'ani	<u>Shá'sha'ání</u>	Isaiah
Sha'ya Sha'ystah, Sha'istah, Sha'ystih	<u>Shá'yá</u> <u>Shá'ystah</u>	(Sha'ista, Shayista) fem. one who is polite and well-behaved
Shab Shaba (Shayb, Shayba, Mashib)	<u>Shab</u> <u>Shába</u> (<u>Shayb</u> , <u>Shayba</u> [h], <u>Mashíb</u>)	Pers. night, darkness ("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>Shabah</u> , pl. <u>Shubúh</u> , <u>Ashbáh</u>	blurred, indistinct shape; apparition; phantom; ghost, spectre, spirit; nightmare; figure, person. <u>ashbáh núr</u> "silhouettes of light". See Zill
Shabdiz	<u>Shabdíz</u>	Pers., literally "night-coloured", "black") legendary black stallion of Khosrau Parvez
Shabih, Shibah Shabistar Shabistari	<u>Shabíh</u> , pl. <u>Shibáh</u> <u>Shabistar</u> <u>Shabistará</u>	similar (to), like, resembling (someone, something) city 54 km WNW Tabriz
Shabnam	<u>Shabnam</u>	Sa'd ad-Dín Maḥmúd ibn 'Abd al-Karím Yaḥyá <u>Shabistará</u> (1288–1340) is one of the most celebrated Persian Sufi poets of the 14th century.
Shad	<u>Shád</u>	Pers. (<u>shab</u> , "night" or "darkness" + nam, "moisture") dew
Shadda	<u>Shadda</u> [h or t]	Pers. cheerful, exulting; glad, happy; much; full; wine; light, a ray, gleam
Shadh Shadhi	<u>Shádh</u> <u>Shádhí</u>	(<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> . Pers. glad Pers. gladness

Shadid, Shadidat, Ashidda', Shidad	<u>Shadíd</u> , f. <u>Shadíd</u> at, pl. <u>Ashiddá'</u> , <u>Shidád</u>	strong, powerful, forceful, vigorous, stern, severe, rigorous, hard, harsh, violent, vehement, intense; bad, evil, ominous, calamitous, difficult; grievous. <u>Shidád</u> has a numerical value of 309—described as “year of stress”, AH 1309 [CE 1892], the date of Bahá'u'lláh's ascension. See <i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> , p. 35.
Shadid-i-Sawla (Shadid-i-Sawlih)	<u>Shadíd-i-Şawla</u> (<u>Shadíd-i-Şawlih</u>)	Pers. intense, strong, vehement to attack. Name use by 'Abdu'l-Bahá for Ali-Kuli Khan.
Shadpur Shafa	<u>Shadpúr</u> (<u>Shad</u> + <u>púr</u>) <u>Shafá</u>	Pers. <u>Ghulám-Ḥusayn Shadpúr</u> 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 Hájib by Astarábádí.
Shafi', Shufa'a	<u>Shaff'</u> or <u>Sháfí'</u> , pl. <u>Shufa'a</u>	mediator, intercessor, advocate. Name, and title given to certain persons, i.e. <u>Shaff'</u> <u>Khán</u> , Prime Minister Áqásí'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 <u>ash-Sháfí'í</u> .
Shafiq, Shafiqa (Shafiqih)	<u>Shaffiq</u> , fem. <u>Shaffíqa</u> [h or t]	merciful, compassionate, condoling; affectionate, benevolent
Shaft Shafti	<u>Shaft</u> <u>Shaftí</u>	Pers. town 20 km SW of Rasht, Gilan province
Shah, Shahan	<u>Sháh</u> , pl. <u>Sháhán</u>	Pers. of or from <u>Shaft</u> . Hájí Siyyid Muḥammad-Báqir-i- <u>Shaftí</u> , a celebrated mujtahid.
Shah-'Abbas Shahab Shahadah, Shahadat	<u>Sháh-'Abbás</u> <u>Shaháb</u> <u>Shaháda</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shahádát</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 5th Safavid king of Iran milk diluted with water 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>'álami 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>Shahāṭa</u> (<u>Shaḥṭ</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 Shah-baz (Shahbaz)	<u>Sháhbár</u> <u>Sháh-báz</u>	DB 547 Pers. a royal falcon; the longest feathers in a falcon's wing; royal, generous, noble.
Shah-Chiragh (Shah-Cheragh)	<u>Sháh-Chirágh</u> (Ar. <u>Sháh-Siráj</u>)	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, Shahiyun	<u>Sháhí</u> , pl. <u>Sháhiyún</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 qirán = 1,000 dínár (units of currency).

Shahid al-Hayy Shahid ibn-i-Shahid	ash-Shahíd al-Ḥayy Shahíd ibn-i-Shahíd	living martyr ¹ martyr, son of the martyr. Title given to Ibn-i-Aṣḍaq by Bahá'u'lláh
Shahid, Shahida, Shuhada	Shahíd, fem. Shahída[h], pl. Shuhadá'	witness; martyr, one killed in battle. Family name of Rúhā Khánum who married Mírzá Jalál. Children Muníb, Ḥasan, Maryam, Duḥá and Zahra.
Shahid, Shuhud, Ashhad, Shawahid	Sháhid, pl. Shuhúd, Shuhhad	present (as witness);—(pl. Shuhúd, Ashhád) witness (for); notary public;—(pl. Shawáhid) (piece of) evidence (for); attestation; quotation serving as textual evidence; testimony; an oblong, upright tombstone (fem. of Shahíd) an oblong, upright tombstone; index finger; true copy, copy of a letter, duplicate
Shahida, Shawahid	Sháhida[h], pl. Shawáhid	
Shahid-Zadih (Shahidzadih) Shahin, Shawahin Shah-i-Sahib-'Alam Shahit, Shahuta (Shahouta)	Sháhíd-Zádih Sháhín, pl. Shawáhín Sháh-i-Šáhib-'Alam Sháhít	Pers. Indian falcon (<i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> , 99) far (away), distant, remote, outlying, out-of-the-way; stranded. Sháhúṭá or Sháhúṭa[h or t] ("place apart"), an area SE of 'Akká, and a village in Lebanon. See root shahāṭa.
Shahkuh (Shah-Kuh)	Sháhkúh (Sháh-Kúh)	Sháhkúh-i-Suflá (Shahkuh-e Sofla); also known as Sháh Kúh-i-Pá'in, Shádkúh-i-Pá'in, Sháhkúh Páin and Shá Kúh-i-Pá'in; a village (36.560526, 54.414918) in Gulistan Province, 53 km NW of Sháhrúd.
Shahmirzad (Shah-Mirzad)	Shahmírzád (Sháh-Mírzád)	city (35.772902, 53.327945) in the province of Semnam, 173 km east of Tíhrán, Iran
Shah-Muhammad Shah-Muhammad-Amin Shahnama, Shah-nama	Sháh-Muḥammad Sháh-Muḥammad-Amín Sháhnáma[h or t], Sháh-náma[h or t]	Pers. (Sháhnámih, Shahnameh, Shahnamih, Shah-namih) "The Book of Kings", a history of kings. A long (longest by one poet?) epic poem written by Firdawsí 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	Shahnáz Khánum	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 Shahnáz ("sweet music") Khánum by 'Abdu'l-Bahá, and called a "sweet singing bird" and a "nightingale".
Shahnaz	Shahnáz	Pers. (Sháh + Náz) "pride of the king"; sister of the mythical Jamshíd; female name, surname, and musical note or type of melody (can be translated as "sweet music")
Shahpar Shahpur	Sháhpár Sháhpúr	Pers. the largest bird wing feather Sasanian (Sásáníyán) kings and district in Fars. Former name of Salmás.
Shahr al-'Asal Shahr as-Sabr, Shahrú's-Sabr Shahr, Ashur, Shuhur Shahr, Ashur, Shuhur Shahraban Shahram Shahrbanu (Shahribanu)	Shahr al-'Asal Shahr aṣ-Ṣabr, Shahrú's-Ṣabr Shahr, pl. Ashhur, Shuhúr Shahr, pl. Ashur, Shuhúr Sháhrabán Shahrám Shahrbánú	honeymoon the month of patience, i.e. fasting new moon; month (especially lunar). Pers. town, city. new moon; month city, now al-Muqdádiyah, 'Iráq. 80 km NE of Baghdad Pers. male name (Shehr Bano) "Lady of the Land", one of the wives of Ḥusayn ibn 'Alí, (grandson of Muḥammad and third Twelver Shí'ah Imám) and the mother of 'Alí ibn Ḥusayn (the fourth Imámí-Twelver Shí'ah Imám). Shahríbánú in <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. lii, is incorrect.
Shahrir, Shahriwar	Shahrír, Shahríwar	Pers. eighth Persian solar month; the fourth day of every month
Shahr-i-Ray	Shahr-i-Ray	now a city on SE outskirts of Tíhrán. Formerly a village named after the saint Sháh 'Abdu'l-'Azim or Ḥaḍrat-i-'Abdu'l-'Azim.

¹ "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.

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 ash- <u>Shahrastání</u> (1086–1153), also known as Muḥammad ash- <u>Shahrastání</u> , was an influential Persian historian of religions, a historiographer, Islamic scholar, philosopher and theologian.
Shahrnush Parsipur (Parsi’pur, Parsi pur)	<u>Shahrnúsh</u> Pársí púr	(شهرنوش پارسی پور) Iranian woman writer (1946–)
Shah-Rud (Shahrud)	<u>Sháh-Rúd</u> (<u>Sháhrúd</u>)	Pers. a mighty river; name of a river; a city (36.418352, 54.969676) 330 km ENE of Teheran (named Imámrúd 1979–1980); the thickest cord of a musical instrument; name of a musical instrument.
Shah-Rukh (Shahrugh)	<u>Sháh-Rukh</u> (<u>Sháhrugh</u>)	Pers. rhinoceros horn; the rooks in chess; a title given to the sons of nobility; name of a son of Tímúr.
Shahsavār, 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 Razavi 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-khánúm</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> , ة) 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	<u>Shajara-i-Awwalíya</u>	“the Primal Tree”—a Prophet of God
Shajara-i-Haqiqat	<u>Shajara-i-Haqíqat</u>	“the Tree of divine Reality”—a Prophet of God
Shakar, Shakkar (Shikkar)	<u>Shakar</u> , <u>Shakkar</u>	Pers. sugar; sweet words
Shakara, Shukr, Shukran	<u>Shakara</u> , <u>Shukr</u> , <u>Shukrán</u>	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	<u>Shakhshíyan</u>	personally
Shakhs, Ashkhas, Shukhus	<u>Shakhsh</u> , pl. <u>Ashkhás</u> , <u>Shukhús</u>	individual, person; figure; character (of a play); someone, somebody
Shakhsi, Shakhsiya (Shakhsiyya)	<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	<u>Shákir</u>	thankful, grateful
Shakl (Shikl) at-Tathlith, Shakl at-Tarbi’	<u>Shakl at-Tathlíth</u> , <u>Shakl at-Tarbí’</u>	triangular and rectangular figures, respectively
Shakl, Ashkal, Shukul	<u>Shakl</u> (<u>Shikl</u> ?), pl. <u>Ashkál</u> , <u>Shukúl</u>	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. <u>Shakl aṣ-ṣalīb</u> “form, shape, symbol of the cross”; Christian cross. <u>Shakl at-tathlíth</u> (“threefold form”) has multiple senses in the Báb’s writings though whenever it indicates the Christian trinity. See <u>Tathlíth</u> .
Shakur	<u>Shakúr</u>	very thankful, grateful, appreciative; one of the names of God; satisfied with little, and yet thriving (cattle)
Shal, Shilan	<u>Shál</u> , pl. <u>Shílán</u>	shawl
Shalfurush	<u>Shálfurúsh</u>	‘Abdu’l-Majíd-i- <u>Shálfurúsh</u> (shawl dealer)
Shallal, Shallalat	<u>Shallál</u> , pl. <u>Shallalát</u>	cataract, waterfall, rapids
Shalwar (Shalvar), Shulwar	<u>Shalwár</u> , <u>Shulwár</u>	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 subterranean habitation; a house for the

Sham, Sha'm	<u>Shám</u> , <u>Sha'm</u>	accommodation of travellers, a caravanserai; a place for cattle; a nail 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 iláhá</u>	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 <i>buṭrus</i> and <i>batrá'</i> .
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 al-Huwiya	<u>Shams al-Huwiya</u>	Sun of the Ipseity. <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'í and Sayyid Kázim ar-Raṣhtí.
Shams wa Qamar	<u>Shams wa Qamar</u>	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 Hijrí</u>	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>Shamsíya</u> [h or t]	sun- (in compounds), solar
Shamsi-Jahan	<u>Shamsí-Jahán</u>	("Shamsi-Jehan") "Sun of the World"
Shams-i-Tabriz	<u>Shams-i-Tabríz</u>	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-Dín</u> Muḥammad	(a great Persian poet)
Shamsu'd-Duha, Shams-i-Duha	<u>Shamsu'd-Duḥá</u> (Pers. <u>Shams-i-Duḥá</u>)	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-Imárih</u>	Pers. "Sun building"
Shamuyil	<u>Shamúyíl</u>	Samuel
Shanbih, Shanba	<u>Shanbih</u> , <u>Shanba</u>	Pers. a day, Saturday
<u>Shapur</u> Rasikh (Shapour Rassekh)	<u>Shápúr Rásikh</u>	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 al-ḥamrá'</u> (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, Shiqshiqat	<u>Shaqshaqat</u>	twittering (a sparrow); roaring (a camel);— <u>shiqshiqat</u> , <u>shiqshiqat</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

Sharab Sharaf	<u>Sharáb</u> , pl. <u>Ashriba</u> <u>Sharaf</u>	prescribing laws; the Muslim law; revealed law; religion, faith, justice, equity; i.e. so-called “religious law”. See ‘Urf. beverage, drink; wine; fruit juice, fruit syrup, sherbet 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>Sharaha</u> (<u>Sharh</u>), pl. <u>Shurúh</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>sharáb</u>
Sharh al-Hikmat al-‘Arshiyah	Sharh al-Ḥikmat al-‘Ar <u>shíyah</u>	(written by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-Aḥsá‘í) commentary on al-Ḥikmat al-‘Ar <u>shíyah</u> ; Mullá Ṣadrá’s <i>al-Ḥikmat al-‘Arshíyah</i> (The book of wisdom descending from the Divine throne)
Sharh al-Khutba at-Tutunjiya	<u>Sharh</u> al- <u>Khuṭba</u> at-Ṭutunjíya	by Sayyid Kázim ar-Rashṭí. 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>خلج</u> <u>khalíj</u> (“gulf”, “bay” or perhaps a watery channel or river). According to classical and <u>Shaykhí</u> exegesis, these two gulfs or channels are sometimes allegorically understood as: 1. the channel of mercy and the channel of wrath; 2. the boundary between paradise and hell; 3. or the cosmic streams through which all things flow from the divine source. Pers. <u>Sharḥ-i-Khuṭbiy-i-Ṭutunjiyih</u> . See <u>Khuṭbat</u> at-Ṭutunjíya & https://hurqalya.ucmerced.edu/node/368 .
Sharh az-Ziyara al-Jamí‘a al-Kabira	<u>Sharh</u> az-Ziyára al-Jámí‘a al-Kabíra	“Explanation of ‘The Larger, Comprehensive Visitation Text’” by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-Aḥsá‘í. Explanation of text from ‘Alí an-Naqí, the 10th Imám.
Sharh Kitáb al-Hikma al-‘Arshiya	<u>Sharh</u> Kitáb al-Ḥikma al-‘Ar <u>shíya</u>	commentary by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-Aḥsá‘í upon the Kitáb al-Ḥikma al-‘Ar <u>shíya</u> (“The Book of the Wisdom of the Throne”) by Mullá Ṣadrá.
Sharh, Shuruh	<u>Sharh</u> , pl. <u>Shurúh</u>	expounding, presentation, explanation, illustration, elucidation, exposition, setting forth;—pl. commentary
Sharh-i-Ayat-i-Mu‘arrakh	<u>Sharh-i-Áyát-i-Mu‘arrakh</u>	“an account of the texts, giving dates”. <u>Sharh-i-Áyát-i-Mu‘arrakhíh</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 Sharh-i-Fass-i-Nigin-i-Ism-i-A‘zam	<u>Sharh-i-Du‘á‘-i-Ghaybat</u> <u>Sharh-i-Faṣṣ-i-Nigín-i-Ism-i-A‘zam</u>	“Commentary on the Occultation Prayer” by the Báb
Sharh-i-Kuntu Kanzan Makhfiyan	<u>Sharh-i-Kuntu Kanzan Makḥfiyan</u>	“Explanation of the Ringstone Greatest Name” by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá. See <u>Sharaha</u>
Sharh-i-Masha‘ir	Sharh-i-Mashá‘ir	commentary on the Islamic tradition ‘I was a Hidden Treasure ...’ (written by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-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-Lamiya	<u>Sharh-i-Qaṣídiy-i-Lámíya</u>	“A commentary on the ode rhyming in the letter Lám” written by Sayyid Kázim ar-Rashṭí.
Sharh-i-Shuhaday-i-Yazd va Isfahan	<u>Sharh-i-Shuhadáy-i-Yazd va Isfahán</u>	“Commentary on the martyrs of Yazd and Isfahán” by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá
Sharhu’l-Fawa‘id (Sharhu’l-Fava‘id)	<u>Sharḥu’l-Fawá‘id</u>	(written by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-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,

Shari'a Islami, Shar'i' Islami	<u>Sharí'a Islámí</u> , pl. <u>Shará'í'</u> Islámí	thoroughfare. <u>Shá'ri'</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 HaTziyot (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. Sharia law or Islamic law. Also <u>ash-Sharí'a</u> al-Islámí. Often abbreviated as <u>Sharí'a</u> .
Shari'a, Shara'i'	<u>Sharí'a</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shará'í'</u>	(feminine of <u>Shá'ri'</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-Ḥamza, 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'atmadárfiyán</u> was a descendant.
Sharif (Sherif), Sharifa, Ashraf, Shara'if	<u>Sharíf</u> , fem. <u>Sharífa</u> [h or t]	(pl. <u>Ashráf</u> , <u>Shará'if</u>) noble, eminent, holy; illustrious; a descendant of Muḥammad. <u>Sharíf</u> 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.
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 Ámulí Mázarání Hájí'irí</u> (1205–1246), known as <u>Sharíf al-'Ulamá'</u> , was a <u>Shí'a</u> Muslim religious authority.
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, Sharqa	<u>Sharq</u> , fem. <u>Sharqa</u> [h or t]	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>Ashrá'r</u>) bad, evil, wicked, vicious, malicious; evildoer, culprit; <u>Sharr</u> (as elative) 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>Shathíyát</u>) can be translated as "ecstatic paradox, utterance or saying"
Shatir, Shuttar	<u>Shátir</u> , pl. <u>Shátirán</u> , <u>Shutṭár</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). <i>Risála-i-Ashtát</i> possibly by the Báb.
Shatt, Shutut	<u>Shatt</u> , pl. <u>Shutút</u>	bank (of a river), shore, coast, seashore, beach, strand. <u>Shatt</u> al-‘Arab (“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.
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 Šadrá (Šadr ad-Dín Muḥammad <i>ash-Shírází</i>)
Shawand (Shavand), Shawandan Shawarin (Sheverin)	<u>Shawand</u> , pl. <u>Shawandán</u> <u>Shawarín</u> (and <u>Shúrín</u>)	Pers. cause, reason, motive; “voice” or “being” 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> ټ) 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.” “ <i>Shevket</i> ” from the Turkish <i>Şevket</i> . Ali <i>Şevket</i> 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>Shawwálát</u> , <u>Shawáwíl</u>	tenth month in Islamic calendar (lift or carry). Pers. also <u>Shavvál</u>
Shay Shay’ (Shai’), Ashya Shayad	<u>Sháy</u> <u>Shay’</u> , pl. <u>Ashyá’</u> <u>Sháyad</u>	tea. See <u>Cháy</u> thing; something; (with negative) nothing 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)	<u>Shaybání</u>	of the <u>Shaybán</u> tribe
Shayd (Shaid)	<u>Shayd</u>	Pers. deceit, fraud, hypocrisy
Shayda (Shaida)	<u>Shaydá</u>	Pers. mad, insane, in love. Fem. name.
Shayigan	<u>Sháyigán</u>	Pers. possibly <u>Sháyagán</u> for <u>Sháhagán</u> , “like a king”. Hence, <u>Ishráq-Khávarí</u> , <i>Ganj-i-Sháyigán</i> (“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>Shíkhāt</u> , <u>Shiyakhāt</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

Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Husayn-i-Tihrani

Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn-i-ṬihráníShaykh 'Abdu'r-Rahman
Shaykh 'Abid, Shaykh AnamShaykh 'Abdu'r-Raḥmán
Shaykh 'Ábid or Shaykh AnámShaykh 'Aliy-i-Miri
Shaykh Ahmad al-Ahsa'iShaykh 'Alfī-i-Mírī
Shaykh Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'í

Shaykh al-Islam (Shaykhu'l-Islam)

Shaykh al-Islám (Shaykhu'l-Islám)Shaykh an-Nar
Shaykh Badru'd-Din
Shaykh Baha'iShaykh an-Nár
Shaykh Badru'd-Dín
Shaykh Bahá'í

Shaykh Muhammad Baqir

Shaykh Muḥammad Báqir

Shaykh Muhammad-Taqi-i-Najafi

Shaykh Muḥammad-Taqī-i-Najafī

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: mashyakha, mashá'yikh, mashá'ikh (mashayikh, mash'a'ikh). See mashyakha. Feminine shaykha[h or t], shaykhát.

Mujtahid Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn-i-Ṭihrání, known as Shaykhu'l-'Iráqayn, was the son of 'Aliy-i-Ṭihrání. In 1858, Násiri'd-Dín Sháh 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.

teacher of school attended by the Báb. Real name was Shaykh Muḥammad. Called Shaykhuná ("our shaykh") by the children.

Aḥmad b. Zayn ad-Dín b. Ibráhím al-'Aḥsá'í known as Shaykh Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'í (1753–1826). Born in the village of al-Mutayrifí (25.478801, 49.557241; a village in the al-Aḥsá Oasis, see Hisá'), 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. A prominent 19th-century Muslim theologian and jurist who founded the influential 19th-century Shí'í Shaykhism (ash-Shaykhiya[h]) (Shaykhí school of Twelver Shi'ism), whose followers are known as Shaykhis (Shaykhiyún). For successor, see Sayyid Kázim ar-Raṣṭfí.

"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. Shaykhu'l-Islám is a leading Shí'í Muslim divine or high-priest of a large city appointed by the sháh of Iran. Form plural using one of the many plural forms of shaykh, NOT by adding an "s" to Islám! See PDC p. 91.

the Devil

(Shaykh Bedreddine)

Muḥammad ibn Ḥusayn Bahá'í ad-Dín al-'Ámilí (also known as Shaykh Bahá'í) (1547–1621) was an Arab Iranian Shí'a 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 × in the first verse) or the Du'á' Umm Dáwud ("The Supplication of the Mother of David"). Author of *al-Arba'ún Ḥadīth* ("Forty Hadiths"). See Du'á' al-Bahá' and Na'ím.

(1819–1883) named the "Wolf" by Bahá'u'lláh. For accomplice, see Mír Muḥammad-Ḥusayn.

(1846–1914), son of Shaykh Muḥammad Báqir, named the Ibn-i-Dhi'b ("Son of the Wolf") by Bahá'u'lláh

Shaykh Salih	<u>Shaykh</u> Ṣālīḥ	an Arab from Karbila, he was the first Bábí martyr on Persian soil. See 'Alíy-i-Bastámí entry.
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 al-Aḥsá'í. After the death of His trustee and successor, Sayyid Kázim ar-Raṣhtí, many students became Babis. The remainder split into three main groups based in: 1. Karbalá (Mírzá Ḥasan Gawhar or Mullá Muḥammad Ḥasan Qaráḥadāghí), 2. Tabríz (Ḥájjí Mírzá <u>Shafí</u> , <u>Thiqatu'l-Islám</u> and Mullá Muḥammad Mamaqání Ḥujjatu'l-Islám) and 3. Kirmán (Ḥájjí Muḥammad Karím <u>Khán</u> Kirmání). (MF 104)
Shaykh-i-Mazgani	<u>Shaykh</u> -i-Mázgání	(Shaykhi-Moallem) a learned tutor of the Báb when He was seven and eight
Shaykh-i-Mu'allim	<u>Shaykh</u> -i-Mú'allim	Shaykhism (<u>ash-Shaykhiya</u> [h or t]; Persian also <u>Shaykhgarí</u>), school founded by <u>Shaykh</u> -Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'í. His trustee and successor, Sayyid Kázim ar-Raṣhtí, left no will. Followers are known as <u>Shaykhí</u> . See <u>Shaykh</u> -Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'í.
Shaykhiya, Shaykhiyya	<u>Shaykhiya</u> [h or t], <u>Shaykhiyya</u> [h or t]	<u>Shakḥsí</u> personal, private, of one's own; <u>Shakḥsíyan</u> personally
Shaykhsi, Shakhsiyan	<u>Shakḥsí</u> , <u>Shakḥsíyan</u>	Supreme Master or "The leading wise man". Avicenna was given the honorific title <u>ash-Shaykhu'r-Ra'ís</u> . Ḥájjí Abu'l Ḥasan 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'r-Ra'is	<u>Shaykhu'r-Ra'ís</u>	"leader of a band, troop, class, sect, denomination, etc." Satan, devil, fiend
Shaykhu't-Ta'ifa	<u>Shaykhu't-Tá'ifa</u>	collective noun (pl. followers) followers, adherents, disciples, faction, party, sect. Contraction of <u>shí</u> 'atu 'Alí (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.
Shaytan (Shaitan), Shayatin	<u>Shaytán</u> , pl. <u>Shayátín</u>	adjective for member, follower. English Shiite, Shi'ite.
Shi'a, Shiya	<u>Shí'a</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shiya'</u>	the doctrines or principles of <u>Shí'a</u> Islám. English: Shiism or Shi'ism
Shi'i, Shi'ih, Shi'yun	<u>Shí'í</u> (Pers. <u>Shí'ih</u>), pl. <u>Shí'yún</u>	lion cub
Shi'ism (al-Madhab ash-Shi'a)	al-Madhab <u>ash-Shí'a</u>	span of the hand, space between the tip of the thumb and that of the little finger
Shibl, Ashbal	<u>Shibl</u> , pl. <u>Ashbl</u>	plaster (of a wall); plaster of Paris; mortar
Shibr, Ashbar	<u>Shibr</u> , pl. <u>Ashbár</u>	Pers. a dining-table
Shid	<u>Shíd</u>	probably from <u>Shíd</u> + <u>rukḥ</u>
Shidan	<u>Shídán</u>	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.
Shidrukh	<u>Shídrukh</u>	Pers. mad, enamoured; strongly inclined; astonished. <u>Shíftih-i-balá'</u> ("enamoured with torment")
Shifa', Ashfiyah, Ashafin	<u>Shifá'</u> , pl. <u>Ashfiyah</u> , <u>Asháfín</u>	"Light of Religion"
Shifta, Shiftih	<u>Shífta</u> (شيفته), (<u>Shíftih</u>)	flame, blaze, fire; shooting star, luminous meteor; star. <u>Shihábu'd-Dín</u>
Shihab al-Din	<u>Shiháb</u> al-Dín	Pers. breaker
Shihab, Shuhub, Shuhban	<u>Shiháb</u> , pl. <u>Shuhub</u> , <u>Shuhbán</u>	Pers. he broke; a fracture; the sound of anything broken; defeat, route; deficiency, loss; shame, modesty; dislike, antipathy; warmth, indignation; an eating and evacuation; broken; impaired; odd, uneven
Shikan	<u>Shikan</u>	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 handwritten (a type of Persian cursive script or half-shorthand, the "broken" form of Nasta'líq). Isfahání Persian <u>Shikastih</u> . See Nasta'líq and <u>Shikasta</u> -Nasta'líq.
Shikast	<u>Shikast</u>	"broken nasta'líq". A form of Perso-Arabic script calligraphy used for Persian and Urdu, which was a favourite script of Bahá'u'lláh.
Shikasta	<u>Shikasta</u> (شکسته)	
Shikasta-Nasta'liq (Shikastih-Nasta'liq)	<u>Shikasta</u> -Nasta'líq (<u>Shikastih</u> -Nasta'líq)	

Shikastih Nafsi	<u>Shikastih Nafsi</u>	Pers. modesty, humility; make yourself smaller than what you say (self-effacing hyperbole)
Shikkar Shikan Shawand (Shavand)	<u>Shikkar Shikan Shawand</u>	"Sweet Scented Being". Tablet by Bahá'u'lláh, named after the first two lines quoted from Ḥáfiz of <u>Shíráz</u> : "Warblers, mellifluous-toned, all the parrots of Ind shall be, Because of this Pársí sugar-cone which to Bengal goes." ¹
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 Husayn. <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</u> Ahmad al-Aḥsá'í.
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>Tihrán</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>Tihrán</u> . Now just north of the Tehran County border and the northernmost district of the city of Tehran. <u>Shimírán</u> Darwáza (Shimran Gate, 35.686490, 51.428893), former <u>Tihrán</u> northern city gate, but the modern metro station (35.699119, 51.437673) with the same name is 2 km to the north. Name may derive from <u>Cham-i-rán</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.
Shiqshiq	<u>Shiqshiq</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>Shiqshiqiya</u> [h or t]	referring to noise or substances produced by the <u>shiqshiq</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. Arđ-i- <u>Shín</u> .
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</u> Ṭabarsí). 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 ash- <u>Shirk</u> : the polytheists, the idolators
Shirka, Shirkat, Sharika, Sharilat	<u>Shirka</u> [h or t], <u>Sharika</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shirkát</u>	partnership; communion (Christian);—pl. association, companionship; company, corporation (commerce);

¹ 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. Ḥáfiz 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 (ṭúṭf) 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.

Shirkat-i-Naw-nahalan	<u>Shirkat-i-Naw-nahálán</u>	commercial enterprise (Islamic Law); establishment, firm 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 Qúchán) 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 Ádhárbáyján Province, western Írán
Shishiqa, Shaqashiq	<u>Shiqshiq</u> a, pl. <u>Shaqshiq</u>	faucal (throat) bag of the camel
Shishman	<u>Shíshmán</u> , Dr	
Shita’, Ashtiya, Shutiy	<u>Shitá’</u> , pl. <u>Ashtiya</u> , <u>Shutiy</u>	winter; rains, rainy season
Shith, Shayth	<u>Shíth</u> , <u>Shayth</u>	Seth, third son of Adam
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
Shiyakha	<u>Shiyákha</u> [h or t]	position, or dignity, of a sheik
Shiyan, Shayan	<u>Shiyán</u> , <u>Shayán</u>	Pers. a recompense, good or evil.
Shoghi Effendi Rabbani	Shoghi Effendi Rabbání	<u>Shawqí</u> Afandí Rabbání, 1 Mar 1897–4 Nov 1957. Son of Díyá’íyyih <u>Khánúm</u> (a daughter of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá, 1874–1951) and Mírzá Hádí <u>Shírází</u> Afnán (a relative of the Báb, 1864–1955)—married 1896. ‘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. As a Bachelor of Arts graduate at the Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, his name was Listed as Showqí Hâdi Rabbâni and at Oxford as Mírzá Hádí <u>Shírází</u> . 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” 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 Iṣfahání dialect from his grandmother, Munírih <u>Khánúm</u> , and his mother. Hence his use of “-ih” and “-íyya” as transcription endings. See <u>Shawqí</u> , Afandí and Rabbání.
Shrine of the Bab doors	Shrine of the Báb doors	Báb-i-Amín, Báb-i-Faḍl, Báb-i-Ashraf, Báb-i-Bálá, Báb-i-Karím, Báb-i-Qaṣṣábchí, Báb-i-Maxwell, Báb-i-Giachery, and Báb-i-Ioas
Shu’a’, Ashi’a	<u>Shu’á’</u> (collective), pl. <u>Ashi’a</u> [h or t]	(“Shoah”, “Sho’ah”) rays, beams, sun beams; spokes; horizontal wooden crosspieces (on a door or window)
Shu’a’u’llah (Shu’a Allah)	<u>Shu’á’u’lláh</u>	Light of God. Mírzá <u>Shu’á’u’lláh</u> Bahá’í, eldest son of Mírzá Muḥammad ‘Alí, ‘Abdu’l-Bahá’s half-brother.
Shu’ayb (Shu’aib, Shuaib, Shoab)	<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

Shu'un-i-Ayat Shud	<u>Shu'ún-i-Áyát</u> <u>Shud</u> (from <u>shudan</u>)	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.
Shudan	<u>Shudan</u>	the modes of revelation Pers. it was, or became; he departed, went; he perished, ceased, died 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 "Five Martyrs" of Turbat-i-Haydaríyyih (Pers. variation <u>Shuhrih</u>) repute, reputation, renown, fame, famousness, celebrity; notoriety courageous, brave, valiant, bold; hero Prince
Shuhaday-i-Khamsih Shuhra (Shoreh)	<u>Shuhadáy-i-Khamsih</u> <u>Shuhra</u> [h]	thankfulness, gratefulness, gratitude; thanks, acknowledgment; praise, laudation of thanks, thanking "Thanks to God, praise of God" A kinsman of Bahá'u'lláh who accompanied Him on the first exile to 'Iráq.
Shuja, Shija, Shaja'a, Shuj'an Shuja'u'd-Dawlih Shuja'u'l-Mulk Shuja'u's-Saltanih Shukr, Shukur	<u>Shujá', Shijá', pl. Shaja'a, Shuj'án</u> <u>Shujá'u'd-Dawlih</u> <u>Shujá'u'l-Mulk</u> <u>Shujá'u's-Saltanih</u> <u>Shukr</u> , pl. <u>Shukúr</u>	Pers. glory, majesty, magnificence, dignity, grandeur, power; train, pomp, attendance; gravity, reverence. Pers. you diminutive of <u>Shams</u> ; little or small sun; enlightened, bright. Used as a name. storehouse, granary, shed, barn. <u>Shúnih</u> in <i>Door of hope</i> . "blond", "fair-skinned" consultation, deliberation, taking counsel; counsel; advice Pers. a new type of musical instrument (lute family) "charming"
Shukri Shukru'llah	<u>Shukrí</u> <u>Shukru'lláh</u>	<u>Shurayh</u> bin Hárith al-Kindí, known as <u>Shurayh</u> al-Qádí (Judge <u>Shurayh</u>) was among social, judicial and somehow (not entirely clear) political figures of the early Islamic period. He was appointed by 'Umar bin al-Khaṭṭáb as the judge of Kúfa and 'Uṭhmán 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 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). Pers. disturbed; mixed; mad, frantic, desperately in love; faint, dejected. Muḥammad Taqí <u>Shúrída</u> <u>Shífrází</u> (1857–1926) was a blind Persian poet. (Azerbaijani Şuşa; 39.753780, 46.746586) is a city in Azerbaijan capital (32.046730, 48.854752) of <u>Khúzistán</u> Province, Iran. 83 km north of Ahváz. Pers. a camel. Also an ignorant attendant who acted as burden-bearer to some murshid (leader). Pers. name commonly applied to Abú Bishr 'Amr ibn 'Uṭhmán ibn Qanbar al-Başrí, a native of Shiraz, and celebrated Arabic linguist and grammarian. Arabic form of Persian seboyah (seb +boya)—the perfume of an apple 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: "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."
Shukuh (Shukoh, Shikuh, Shookoh)	<u>Shukúh</u>	
Shuma Shumays (Shumais, Shomais), Shumaysa	<u>Shumá</u> <u>Shumays</u> , fem. <u>Shumaysa</u> [h or t]	
Shuna, Shunat, Shuwan	<u>Shúna</u> , pl. <u>Shúnát</u> , <u>Shuwan</u>	
Shuqayr (Shuqair) Shura (Shawra)	<u>Shuqayr</u> <u>Shúrá</u>	
Shurangiz	<u>Shúrángiz</u>	
Shurayh (Shuraih)	<u>Shurayh</u>	
Shurb ad-Dukhana, Shurbu'd-Dukhan Shurb	<u>Shurb</u> ad-Dukháná <u>Shurb</u>	
Shurida (Shuride, Shoride, Shoorida)	<u>Shúrída</u> [h or t] (شوریده)	
Shusha	Shusha	
Shushtar	<u>Shúshṭar</u>	
Shutur	<u>Shutur</u>	
Sibawayh (Sibavayh, Sibawaih)	Sibawayh	
Sibt, Sibtayn, Asbat	Sibṭ, dual Sibṭayn, pl. Asbát	

Sibti	Sibtī	(The <i>Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , p. 17) Bahá'u'lláh uses the words Qibtī and Sibṭī that both have the consonants “bt”, 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-Qibt.
Siddiq	Şiddíq	
Siddiqi, Siddiqui	Şiddíqí	
Sidih (Sedeh)	Sidih	
Sidihi	Sidihí	of the grandsons, tribes strictly veracious, honest, righteous, upright; aş-Şiddíq epithet given to Caliph Abú Bakr by Muḥammad descended from or associated with Şiddíq (Abú Bakr). Siddiqui Urdu form. Pers. (from Sih-Dizh, three fortresses) city renamed Humáyún Şhahr (Humayun Shahr, 1930s–1979), Khumayní Şhahr (Khomeyni Şhahr, 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 (Mehrbín). Sidih is also the name of a city in Fars Province. Birthplace of two brothers, the Bahá’í poets Nayyir and Síná. Pers. Bahá'u'lláh wrote Javáhiru'l-Asrár (<i>Gems of Divine Mysteries</i> (Now in <i>Pen of Glory</i>)) in response to questions from Yúsuf as-Sidihí Işfahání (Yúsuf-i-Sidihí Işfahání).
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> (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.
Sidr, Sidra, Sidar, Sidarát, Sudur	Sidr, fem. Sidra[h or t]	(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	Şifáhání	Pers. alternative name for an inhabitant of Işfahán
Sifatiya, Sifatyya	Şifátíya[h or t], Şifátíyya[h or t]	attributive, conferred
Siffin	Şiffín	Battle of Şiffín (Jul 657) during the first Muslim civil war, was on the banks of the Euphrates River, in what is now ar-Raqqah, 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

Sigha-Khana (Sighih-Khanih) Sihr, Ashar, Suhur	Şığha-Khánah (Şighih-Khánih) Sihr, Aşhár, Suḥúr	al-mut'a, i.e. a temporary marriage (concubinage); a woman married in that way (concubine). Pers also Şighih. "house of concubinage" bewitchment, beguilement, enchantment, fascination;—pl. sorcery, witchcraft, magic; charm (of a woman) Abú Hátim al-Sijistání (d. AH 255), originally Sahl bin Muḥammad bin Uṭhmán al-Jašhmí, was a distinguished Islamic scholar (of the Başran grammar and linguistics school) from Sijistán. (said to be derived from Pers. <i>sang</i> "stone" and <i>gil</i> "clay" or "mud"), hard stones; a type of stone mentioned in the Qur'án as part of the punishment sent upon the people of Lút (Lot); and the stones that fell on Abraha's army, with its war elephants, that attacked the Ka'ba.
Sijistani	Sijistání	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.
Sijil	Sijjíl	name given to the greatest prison of 'Akká prison, jail. Pers. the "Mighty Prison", a name given by Bahá'u'lláh to Chúbín Dar Zindán. See Chúbíndar.
Sijin (Sejjin)	Sijjín	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 Chihríq Fortress ("Shimko Castle"). He led the Simko Shikak tribal Kurdish revolt against the Qajar dynasty from 1918 to 1922.
Sijn al-A'zam Sijn, Sujun Sijn-i-Matin	Sijn al-A'zam Sijn, pl. Sujún Sijn-i-Matín	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)
Sikak (Shikak)	Şikák	arm, weapon; arms, weapons; service (as a branch of the armed forces); armour; steel gripper, steel claw; ploughshare peace; the religion of Islám. iron chain; chain (also figurative); series (of essays, articles, etc.) See qará-gawhar.
Sikandar	Sikandar	sign, mark, characteristic; outward characteristic, feature, trait; stamp, impress, character (of something); visa (Saudi Arabia);—pl. also: features, facial expression, mien, bearing Pers. of silver, silverized, overlaid or incrustated with silver; fair, delicate capital city of Simnán district, 180 km east of Tihrán
Silah, Aslih	Siláh, pl. Asliḥa	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
Silm Silsila (Silsilah, Silsilat), Salasil	Silm m. and f. Silsila[h or t], pl. Salásil	Pers. "benevolent, mythical flying creature" in Iranian mythology and literature. Word derived from sí murgh ("thirty birds"), which was used by 'Aṭṭár of Níshápúr in his symbolic story "The Conference of the Birds" or "Speech of the Birds" in which he played with the name. The Símurgh, with its grand and majestic attributes, shares some characteristics with the griffon, such as its hybrid nature and powerful symbolism. See 'anqá'.
Sima, Simat	Sima[h or t], pl. Simát	name of an Arabic letter radiance, brilliance. Often used in a poetic or literary context to describe a divine or heavenly light. See Saná.
Simin	Símín	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)—
Simnan (Semnan) Simt, Simtayn (Simtain), Sumut	Simnán Simṭ, dual Simṭayn, pl. Sumút	
Simurgh (Simorgh)	Símurgh	
Sin Sina	Sín Siná	
Sina, Sayna', Sinin, Siniyn	Síná, Síná', Sayná', Sínín, Siniyn	

		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’íl 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) Sinn, Asnan, Asinna, Asunn, Sinan	Šínján, fem. Šanája[h or t], pl. Šanaját Sinn fem., pl. Asnán, Asinna, Asunn	castanets (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) now Sinop, on Black Sea coast east of Sámsún 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., <u>Shíráz</u> (29.597784, 52.522829).
Sinope Sipah (Sepah), Supah	Sinope Sipah, Supah	Pers. an army, a militia; soldiers, cavalry. The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC; Sipáh-i-Pásdárán-i-Inqiláb-i-Islámí, “Army of Guardians of the Islamic Revolution”). Pers. commander-in-chief 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 Sipahr, literally “Tongue [or Mouthpiece] of the Nation”] (Sipahr is his nom de plume (<i>takhallus</i>), author of <i>Násikh at-Tawárikh</i> : <i>Dawrah-i-Kámil Tárikh-i-Qájáríya</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</i> : <i>Tárikh-i-saláṭín-i-Qájáríya</i> (1897).
Sipah-Salar (Sipahsala) Sipahr (Sepehr)	Sipah-sálár Sipahr	Pers. garlic bulbs 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, a contraction of as-Síra an-Nabawíya (“prophetic biography”). Muhammad ibn Isháq, <i>Sírat Rasúl Alláh</i> .
Sir Sira (Seera), Siyar	Sír Síra[h or t], pl. Siyar	seraph. A coastal city (27.666693, 52.342536), (Táhirí before 2008) in Bushehr province, Iran. lamp, light. See Pers. <u>Chirágh</u> the light of the physicians the obvious and clear path way, road or path; direct road; the bridge across hell (according to a ḥadīth, thinner than a hair and sharper than a sword’s edge). Signifies the religion of God. See jisr. “The Straight Path” Qur’án 1:6, i.e. ‘a religion of God’ city 160 km SW of Kirmán Pers. vinegar. See Ar. <u>Khall</u> “The secret or mystery of religion”. Sirru’-d-Dín ‘Alá’í, nephew of <u>Shu</u> ’á’u’lláh ‘Alá’í. secret; secret thought; heart, inmost; secrecy; mystery; sacrament (Chr.); underlying reason (of something) “Mystery of God” (“Sir ‘Ullah”) Title given by Bahá’u’lláh to ‘Abdu’l-Bahá. Mystery veiled by Mystery the Hidden Mystery “Secret of existence”. Appellation of Hájf Mullá Ismá’íl-i-Qumí. the Mystery of Mystery variation of Syrus or Cyrus. See <u>Kurush</u>
Siraf, Tahiri (Taheri)	Síráf, Táhírí	
Siraj, Suruj Siraju’l-Hukama Sirat al-Wadih al-Mubin Sirat	Siráj, pl. Suruj Siráju’l-Ḥukamá’ aṣ-Širát al-Wáḍiḥ al-Mubín Širát	
Siratu’l-Mustaqim Sirjan Sirka (Sirkih) Sirr ad-Din, Sirru’-d-Din (Serreddin)	Širātu’l-Mustaqím Sírján Sirka Sirr ad-Dín, Sirru’-d-Dín	
Sirr, Asrar	Sirr, pl. Asrár	
Sirru’llah	Sirru’lláh	
Sirru’l-Muqanna’-i-bi’s-Sirr Sirru’l-Mustasirr Sirru’l-Wujud (Sirru’l-Vujud)	Sirru’l-Muqanna’-i-bi’s-Sirr Sirru’l-Mustasirr Sirru’l-Wujúd	
Sirru’s-Sirr Sirus	Sirru’s-Sirr Sírús	

Sirwal, Sirwil, Sarawil Sisan (Sisan-i-Qadim)	Sirwál, Sirwíl, pl. Saráwíl Sisan (Sísán-i-Qadím)	trousers, pants; drawers; panties (Seysan, Sisan-e Qadim) village (37.826778, 46.734343) in East Azerbaijan Province. 48 km SE Tabriz.
Sistan, Sakastan, Sijistan (Sagistan)	Sístán, Sakastán, Sijistán	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 Záhidán. See Zábul.
Sitar, Sutar Sitara (Sitar)	Sitár, pl. Sutar Sitára[h] (also Sitárih), pl. Sitáragán	veil, screen; covering; curtain, drape; pretext, excuse 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
Sitara, Sata’ir	Sitára[h], pl. Satá’ir	veil; screen; curtain, drape, window curtain; cover, covering
Sitarih Khanum	Sitárih <u>K</u> hánum	name given to Lady Sara Louisa Blomfield by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá
Sitr, Satr, Sutar, Astar	Sitr, pl. Sutúr, Astár	veil; screen; curtain, drape, window curtain; covering; cover (also military); protection, shelter, guard, shield; pretext, excuse. Sitr has a more abstract meaning than satr (implies covering or concealing, often in the physical sense).
Sitt, Sittat Sitta, Sitt Sittun, Sittin	Sitt, pl. Sittát Sitta[h], fem. Sitt Sittún	lady, woman six sixty. Sittín is <i>obliquus</i> (or oblique) reference to Sittún in nominative case—e.g. “the year sixty” (AH 1260). See <u>T</u> hamánín
Sivas	Sívás	city (39.750449, 37.015152) in central Anatolia, name is a truncated form of its Byzantine Greek name Sivasteia from the Koine Greek name Sebasteia, meaning that it was named in honour of an emperor using the title Sebastos, the Greek equivalent of Augustus. Bahá’u’lláh passed through the city on his exile to Istanbul. Given as Sívás and Sívás in Bahá’í books.
Siwa	Siwá	equal, alike; a mean, medium, mediocrity; beside, except
Siya Siyah	Siyá Siyáh (Síyáh)	Pers. black Pers. black; bad, unhappy, unlucky; drunk; an Arabian or Ethiopian slave; name of a horse of Işfandiyár. Bahá’í books use Síyáh.
Siyaha, Siyahat Siyahat al-Ma’arif Siyahat	Siyáha[h], pl. Siyáhát Siyáhát al-Ma’arif Siyáhát	travel; tourism “A Tour of the Sciences” by Nawfal Effendi
Siyah-Chal	Síyáh- <u>C</u> hál	travelling, going on pilgrimage; a journey, voyage; a promenade, walk, ride in a boat, etc. Pers. “The Black Pit” or “black dungeon”. In particular, the dungeon a short distance south the Gulistán Palace in Tíhrán 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 (áb anbár, 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.
Siyah-Dihan, Takistan (Takestan)	Siyáh-Dihán (Síyáh-Dihán) or Tákestán	(Seyahdehan, Siadehan, Siaden, Siyaden, etc.; “black mouth”) a city (36.067837, 49.695705) and capital of Tákestán County, in Qazvin Province; 35 km SW of Qazvin. It was a village when the Báb stayed there while being escorted to Máh-Kú.
Siyasa, Siyasat, Siyasatan	Siyása[h or t], pl. Siyását	administration, management; policy; ruling, governing, managing; government, administration of justice. Siyásatan “for reasons of expediency (Islamic Law)”. ad-duwalíya[h] as-siyása[h] diplomacy. Siyásatan jáhilíyyatan “the order and laws applied before Islam”.
Siyasi, Siyasiya, Siyasyun, Sasa	Siyásí, fem. Siyásíya[h], pl. Siyásyún, Sása	political; diplomatic;—pl. politician; diplomat, statesman. Pers. fem. also siyásiyyih. Egyptian Arabic

Siyavash Safidvash	Siyávash Safídvash	daily newspaper (Cairo) as-Siyásíyah ("The Politics", "Assiyassah"), 1922–1951. 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 Siyawakhsh (Siyavakhsh)	Síyávushí Siyáwakhsh	Jamshíd Síyávushí Pers. black-eyed; intellectual delights; son of Kay Khusraw
Siyawashan (Siyavashan) Siyawush, Siyawash (Siawash, Siavash)	Siyáwashán Siyáwush, Siyáwash	is a village (34.446679, 49.992299) in Markazi Province Pers. (Siyávush, Siyávash) Siyáwash ("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 Stafi'li	Sízdah Stafi'li	Pers. thirteen Greek staphylion (grape) <i>The Promulgation of Universal Peace</i> , p. 248
Su', Aswa' Su'al, As'ila	Sú', pl. Aswá' 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 Ḥadíth al-Ḥaqíqa or the "Ḥadíth Kumayl". 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. Aşbáh	dawn; daybreak; morning. şalát aş-şubh—morning prayer (at dawn)
Subha, Sabha, Subuhát, Sabahat	Subḥa[h or t], Sabḥa[h or t]	pl. Subuḥát, Sabahát. majesty (of God). Subuḥátu wajhi lláh the sublimity, or the august splendour, or God's countenance; sabahát lofty heights
Subhan Subhana'llah	Subḥán Subḥána'lláh	praise, glory (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 Subhani, Subhaniya Subhanika-Ya-Hu	Subḥána-Rabbíya'l-A'lá Subḥání, fem. Subḥáníya[t] Subḥánika-Yá-Hú	"Praise to the Exalted Lord" by Bahá'u'lláh divine "Praised be Thou, O He!" by Bahá'u'lláh. Also known as the Lawḥ-i-Náqús (Tablet of the Bell)
Subhi	Şubḥí	"my dawn" or "my morning". Mírzá Faḍlu'lláh Muṭadí (known as Şubḥí), was a secretary for 'Abdu'l-Bahá, a belief vacillator and later a Covenant-breaker.
Subuhát al-Jalal, Subuhát-i-Jalal	Subuḥát al-Jalál, Pers. Subuḥát-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 Sabḥa.
Subuw	Şubúw	blowing from the east (wind); the ignorance and thoughtlessness of youth; playing with boys; having childish inclinations
Sudan Suf, Aswaf Suffa, Sufaf	Súdán Şúf, pl. Aşwáf Şuffa[h], pl. Şufaf	Sudan wool (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, of a Sufi, Sufic. 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) Sufyan (Sofyan)	aş-Şúfiya[h] Sufyán	Sufism (“Sufiism”), Sufi way of life. See Ar. Taşawwuf. 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 Harb (commonly known as Abú Sufyán) (560–650), was the leader of the pre-Islamic Quraysh of Mecca. He was a staunch opponent of Muhammad, until later accepting Islam.
Sufyani	Sufyání	A figure who was believed would raise the banner of rebellion between Mecca and Damascus at the appearance of the Promised One. See <i>Pen of Glory</i> , p. 22; and 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) Suhayl Afnan (Soheil Afnan)	Suhayl Suhayl Afnán	Canopus (name of a star, astronomy) (1904–1990) a son of Mírzá Muḥsin Afnán, a cousin of the Báb, and Túbá Khánum (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 Tales of Kings by Ferdowsi. Mírzá Aḥmad-i-Işfahání (he adopted the name Mirza Ahmad Sohrab in the early 1920s; 1893–1958) was a Persian-American author and Bahá’í who served as ‘Abdu’l-Bahá’s secretary and interpreter (1912–1919). He married Juanita Marie Storch (1895–1987) in 1920, and she divorced him in 1922 and later changed her surname. Daughter, Laila Storch (1921–2022). Ahmad Sohrab 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 (Sohrevard)	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 titles <u>Shaykh</u> al-‘Ishráq (“Master of Illumination”), and <u>Shaykh</u> al Maqtúl (“Murdered Master/Sage”).
Sukhtih Sukhun (Sukhan, Sakhan, Sakhun)	Súkh ^h tih Suk ^h hun	burnt Pers. a word, vocable, speech, saying, discourse; will, pleasure; a thing, business, affair; somewhat
Sukkar, Sakakir Sukut, Sukuti Sukutiyyun	Sukkar, pl. Sakákir Sukút Sukútiyyún	sugar;—pl. sweetmeats, confectionery, candies silence; taciturnity, reticence. Sukúti taciturn, reticent The Society of Sokoutiyyoun 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 Sulayman-i-Khatib Sulaymaniyah, Sulaymaniyyih	Sulaymán-i- <u>G</u> hannám Sulaymán-i- <u>K</u> haṭīb Sulaymáníyah, Pers. Sulaymáníyyih	DB 521 as-Sulaymáníyah, city in ‘Iráqí Kurdistán named after Sulaymán Bááb. 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

Sulh	Şulh	being the “Most Great Peace”. Persian Şulh-i-A’zam, Şulh-i-Akba peace, (re)conciliation, settlement, composition, compromise; peace (politics), peace making, conclusion of peace
Sultan ar-Rusul	Sulţān ar-Rusul	“King of the Messengers” description given to the Báb by Bahá’u’lláh, where the title sulţān is higher than that of malik.
Sultan, Salatin	Sulţān (m. & f.), pl. Salátīn	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	Sulţāna[h or t] (fem.)	sultana, sultaness, empress, queen. Pers. Bahá’í also sulţānih.
Sultan-Abad, Sultanabad	Sulţān-Ábád, Sulţānábád	a neighbourhood of Karachi. Former name of Arák, capital of Markazí Province, Iran (SW of Tīhrán)
Sultani Sultan-i-‘Arab Sultaniya, Sultaniyyih	Sulţānī Sulţān-i-‘Arab Sulţānīya[h or t], Pers. Sulţāniyyih	of the sultan; sovereign, imperial, royal
Sultanu’l-‘Ulama’ Sultanu’sh-Shuhada’	Sulţānu’l-‘Ulamá’ Sulţānu’sh-Shuhadá’	“belonging to the Sulţān”. Sulţānīyah (36.434204, 48.794437), also known as Sa’ídīyih, is the capital city of Soltaniyeh District of Abhar County, Zanjan Province, Azerbaijan, northwestern Iran. 38 km SE of the centre of Zanjan.
Sultanu’sh-Shuhana’ Suluk	Sulţānu’sh-Shuhaná’ Sulúk	the Sulţān of the ‘Ulamá’ (King of Martyrs) Mírzá Muḥammad-Ḥasan. Brother of Mírzá Muḥammad-Ḥusayn, both from Işfahán.
Sulwan	Sulwán	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.
Sumaq (Summaq)	Sumáq	forgetting, oblivion; consolation, solace, comfort. See Salwán
Sumir, Sumiri (Sameri)	Súmir, Súmirí	Pers. Sumac (red fruit are dried and ground into a spice)
Sunduq, Sanduq, Sanadiq	Şundúq, Şandúq, pl. Şanádíq	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)
Sunna, Sunnat, Sunan	Sunna[h or t], pl. Sunan	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.)
Sunnat’u’llah	Sunnat’u’lláh	habitual practice, customary procedure or action, norm, usage sanctioned by tradition. The corpus of Islamic law and traditions. Ahl as-Sunan: the Sunnites.
Sunni, Sunnun	Sunní, pl. Sunnún	as-Sunan as-Şughrá, 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)
Suq ash-Shuyukh, Suqu’sh-Shuyukh	Súq ash-Shuyukh, Súqu’sh-Shuyúkhh	Practice of God, e.g. revealing Books and He does not change His practice (Qur’án 48:23)
Suq Suq’ Suqrat	Súq (mostly fem.), pl. Aswáq Şuq’, pl. Aşqá’ Suqrát	“lawful”, Sunnite, Sunni (of the sunna). Sunnī 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 Sunnī schools: Ḥanafí, Málikí, Şáfí’í and Ḥanbalí. Men versed in law are the muftis, faqíhs and qádís. For the followers of Sunnī Islám, see Şáhib Sunna.
		“the elders’ market”. Qadá’ Súq ash-Shuyukh (30.890965, 46.463713), is an ‘Iráqí district west of Basrah where Mírzá Yahyá travelled in disguise when Bahá’u’lláh left Baghdád for Kurdistan. See <i>shaykh</i> .
		market; fair. Persian bázár. English souq or souk.
		area, region, country, district, locality, land
		Socrates; wise, learned

Suqut	Suqút	fall, tumble; crash (of an airplane); collapse, breakdown, ruin; decline, downfall, fall; devolution (of a right); slip, lapse
Sur	Şúr	(ram's) horn, bugle, trumpet. Old name (Sour, Zor, Zur, Żúr) 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. Şúrát	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
Surat al-Ashab (Suriy-i-Ashab)	Súrat al-Aşháb (Pers. Súriy-i-Aşháb)	"Surah of Companions" in Arabic by Bahá'u'lláh
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- <u>Sh</u> ams	(Tablet of the Sun)—Bahá'u'lláh. Tablet on the Súrat <u>ash-Shams</u> , 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-Isráfil	"Still the people desire material luxury to such a degree that Şúr-i-Isráfil (i.e., the trumpet [ram's horn] of Isráfil [angel of life] summoning mankind to resurrection) does not awaken them." (<i>Star of the West</i> , v:16, p. 242)
Suriya	Şúríyá	erudite. Habr (Rabbi) 'Abdu'lláh bin Şúríyá al-A'war (one-eyed) of the Banú <u>Tha'</u> 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-Ahzán	"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-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- <u>D</u> habíḥ	"Tablet of the Sacrifice" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Dhibh	Súriy-i- <u>D</u> hibḥ	"Tablet of the Sacrificial Victim" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Dhikr	Súriy-i- <u>D</u> hikr	"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- <u>G</u> huṣn	"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-Ḥifẓ	"Tablet of Protection, Guardianship" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Hijr	Súriy-i-Hijr	"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- <u>K</u> hiṭáb	"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-Qamís	"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-Tawḥid	by the Báb

Suriy-i-Va'l-'Asr	Súriy-i-Va'l-'Aşr	Commentary on the Súrih of Va'l-'Aşr by the Báb, i.e. Qur'án 103
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-Zíyárat	"Tablet of Visitation" for the Báb by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Zubur	Súriy-i-Zubúr	"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>ḥ</u> Ḥiṣár	(Sorkh Hesar, Sorkh Hisar, Sorkheh Hesar, "Sourkh Eçar" and Qal'a-ye Sorkheh 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 <u>ḥ</u> , fem. Surkh <u>ḥ</u> a	Pers. red; a red tincture or red ink
Surkhah Didhah, (Shorkhah Dizah)	Surkhah Díd <u>ḥ</u> ah	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 (Soroush, Sraosha)	Surú <u>sh</u>	modern Persian form of Avestan Sraosha. Conscience, observance; also frequently referred to as the "Angel of Conscience" or "Voice of Conscience".
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>Chihál</u> Sutún "forty columns", is a Persian pavilion in the middle of a park at the far end of a long pool, in Işfahán.
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- <u>Kh</u> uḍayrí 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
T		
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 Manşúr 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	ʾ, a largely silent letter. Position is always at the end of a word that is usually feminine. In spoken Modern Standard Arabic, the tá' marbúṭa is typically pronounced as -ah in pausal form (i.e., when it is the final word in a phrase). It is pronounced as -at in a construct state when followed by a word starting with a vowel. In English, it is transcribed as an h if it is in the pausal form, or as t if followed by a word starting with a vowel. However, in Persian pronunciation, particularly in the Işfahání dialect, it is often realized as -ih. The tá' marbúṭa ending in most listed words is indicated by [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 'Alf)
Ta'am, At'ima Ta'aruf, T'aruf (Ta'arof, T'arof, Tarof)	Ṭa'ám, pl. Aṭ'ima Ta'áruf, T'áruf	food, nourishment, nutriment, fare, diet; meal, repast 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'áruf could be described as posing false invitations and promising future services or deeds to 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'aṣṣub	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-mutaṣawwifa (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 Ta'if	Tá'ib Ṭá'if	repentant, penitent, contrite 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. Iṣfahání Persian 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'áríf	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; 'Amm Táríkh world history.
Ta'rruf	Ta'arruf	inquiring with the view to learn; seeking knowledge; learning; instructing, teaching, notifying
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 ḥadīth 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 Ta'eed, d. 2021; wife Nušrat) first Bahá'í pioneer to Laos (1955).
Ta'zim	Ta'zím	aggrandizement, glorification, exaltation; military salute
Ta'ziya, Ta'ziyih, Ta'azin	Ta'ziya[h], pl. Ta'ázin	("Ta'zieh", "Tazía" or "Ta'ziyeh") consolation, solace, comfort; condolence or expression of grief. Iṣfahání Persian Ta'ziyih. 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-'āṣabí (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 Taba', Atba'	Tába (Tawb, Tawba, Matáb) 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 Taban	Tabá'ud Tábán	interdistance; mutual estrangement (separation) Pers. light, luminous, resplendent, radiant, dazzling, brilliant, shining, glittering; a gleam, flash; pith of a tree
Tabanda (Tabandih, Tabandeh)	Tábanda (تابنده)	Pers. light-giver, radiant, shining, brilliant, luminous. Name given to Mrs Hinkle Smith, Philadelphia, by 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Tabaqa, Tabaqat	Ṭabaqa[h or t], pl. Ṭabaqát	layer; stratum (of earth, air, society, etc.); floor, story (of a building); class, category; generation
Tabar Tabaraka Tabari, Tabariyun	Ṭabar Tabáraka Ṭabarí, pl. Ṭabaríyún	hatchet, ax, battle-ax God bless ...!, to be blessed of or referring to Tabaristán. Muḥammad ibn Jarír aṭ-Ṭabarí (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 Province. The Shrine of <u>Shaykh</u> Ṭabarsí (36.436309, 52.805366, near the village of Afrá), a local saint (<u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad ibn Abí Ṭálib-i-Ṭabarsí) is 6 km SW of Qá'im <u>Sh</u> ahr and 16 km SE of Bábul, Mázindarán province. Scene of the 1849 siege of the Bábís. Mullá Ḥusayn has likened the siege to the killing of Ḥusayn
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 Jadḥba by Bahá'u'lláh.
Tabasha (Tabas-ha)	Tabáshá	non-existent "word" ("Tabás há"). See tamáshá.

Tabataba	Ṭabāṭabā	surname of the great-great-grandson of Imám ‘Alí, Ismá‘íl bin Ibráhím, on account of his pronouncing the letter ق (q) like ط (t). Possible meaning: a man of high rank or high esteem.
Tabataba‘i	Ṭabāṭabā‘í	a descendant of Ṭabāṭabā
Tabawwab	Tabawwáb	gateship, more commonly bábíyat. See bawwáb
Tabdil, Tabadil	Tabdíl, pl. Tabádíl	change, alteration
Tabí’, Taba’a, Tubba’, Atba’, Tawabí’	Tábi’, pl. Taba’a[h or t], Tubbá’	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’ adherent, follower, partisan; subject, citizen, national; subordinate, servant; factotum;—pl. tawábí’ appositive (grammar); appendix, addendum, supplement;—pl. tábi’ún (tabí’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.
Tabí’a al-Kulliyya	aṭ-Ṭabí’a al-Kullíyya	the universal nature
Tabí’a, Taba’í’	Ṭabí’a[h or t], pl. Ṭabá’í’	nature; natural disposition, constitution; peculiarity, individuality, character; regular, normal manner; physics; natural science
Tabí’a, Tawabí’	Tábi’a[h], pl. Tawábí’	female attendant, woman servant; appurtenance, dependency; consequence, effect, result; responsibility;—pl. dependencies, dependent territories
Tabí’i, Tabí’un	Tabí’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) (pl. atibbá’, atibba) physician, doctor
Tabib, Tabiba, Atibba	Ṭabíb, fem. Ṭabíba[h or t]	Pers. summer, hot weather
Tabistan	Tábistán	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”)
Tabligh, Tablighat	Tablígh, pl. Tablíghát	Islamic propaganda group MUHJ 1963–86
Tablighat-i-Islami	Tablíghát-i-Islámí	causing to come forth; calling forth, challenging; bringing to view, showing openly. Persian capital (38.079132, 46.288919) of Ādharbayján Province, Iran. Earlier name: Tawríz (Tauris). Arḍ-i-Tá’.
Tabriz (Tawriz, Tauriz)	Tabríz, (Tawríz)	Pers. of or belonging to Tabríz
Tabrizi, Tabariza	Tabrízí, pl. Tabáriza	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.
Tabuk (Tabouk)	Tabúk	battalion; (e.g.) line, file, single file (of soldiers, of persons walking one behind the other); queue. Yaḥyá Ṭábúr Áqásí
Tabur, Tawabir	Ṭábúr, pl. Ṭawábír	box, case, chest, coffer; casket, coffin, sarcophagus. tabút al-‘ahd ark of the covenant.
Tabut, Tawabit	Tábút, pl. Tawábít	exposition, demonstration, explanation, illustration. expound
Tabyin, Tibyan, Ibana	Tabyín or Tibyán, and Ibána[h or t]	(mostly pronounced taḥkára) 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
Tadhkira, Tadhkara, Tadhakir	Taḥkíra[t], Taḥkára[t], pl. Taḥhákíir	Pers. Taḥkíratu’l-Vafá’. <i>The Memorials of the Faithful</i> by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá.
Tadhkirat al-Wafa’, Tadhkiratu’l-Vafa’	Taḥkírat al-Wafá’	Pers. “Biographies of the saints” by Farídi’d-Dín-i-‘Aṭṭár
Tadhkiratu’l-Awliyá’	Taḥkírat’ul-Awliyá’	Ar. for the town 144 km east of Homs, Syria, that is also named Palmrya. The site of the ancient Greek city of
Tadmur (Tadmor), Palmyra	Tadmur	

Tadrij, bi Tadrij (Bitadrij)	Tadrīj	Palmyra (from Greek for palm) is 500 m SW of the modern town centre.
Tadriji	Tadrījī	graduation; classification, categorization; gradation.
Tadrijiyan	Tadrījīyan	ma'a at-tadrīj, 'alā bi at-tadrīj, bi tadrīj, by graduation, by degrees, by steps, by gradation ("gradually", "by steps").
Tadwin (Tadvin)	Tadwīn	gradual, progressive
Tadzhikistan	Tádzhíkistán	gradually, by and by, by steps, by degrees, in stages
Tafakkur	Tafakkur	recording, writing down; entry, listing, booking; registering, registration
Taff	Ṭaff	The Republic of Tajikistan
		thinking, cogitation, meditation, reflection; speculation, contemplation, consideration
		filling (a measure or a vessel) to the brim; a side, shore, coast, river bank. at-Ṭaff is symbolic of the land of the plain of Karbilá (it is on the Euphrates River bank), near where Imám Ḥusayn was martyred. Hence, the expressions "the land of at-Ṭaff", the "day of at-Ṭaff", "casualties of at-Ṭaff" and "at-Ṭaff" all refer to the land of Karbilá and the day of 'Āshūrā'.
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)	Tafrish	city (34.697833, 50.012923 in Markazí Province) 170 km SW of Tíhrán.
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 Makḥfiyyan	"Commentary on 'I was a Hidden Treasure'" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Tafsir-i-Nubuvvat-i-Khassih	Tafsír-i-Nubuvvat-i-Kḥaṣṣih	"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-Baqarih 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-Kawṭhar	"Commentary on the Súra of Abundance" (Qur'án Súra 108) by the Báb (Ar. Tafsír Súrat al-Kawṭhar)
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 to Shāykh 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 Qayyumu'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 Taghut	Ṭághiya Ṭághúṭi	tyrant, oppressor, despot; bully, brute, gorilla tyrant or oppressor. A label applied to wealthy people and Bahá'ís during the Sháh's regime implying an oppressive or unjust manner.
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", "towighat", etc.
Taghyir	Taghyír, pl. Taghyírát	changing, alteration, modification, variation; change, replacement, relief; "transmutability"
Tahaddi	Tahaddí	doing anything equal to another; challenging (a rival); striving to overcome, competition
Tahaddin, Tahaddiyat Taham, Tahm	Tahaddin, pl. Tahaddiyát Taham, Tahm	challenge, provocation. A verb Form V may be Tahaddí 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 Ihtisham Tahdhib (Tahzib)	Tahashshum and Ihtishám Tahdhíb	shame, shyness, modesty, reticent, decency, decorum expurgation, emendation, correction; rectification; revision; training; instruction; education, upbringing; culture, refinement. Bahíyya Tahdhíb (Tahzíb).
Tahhan, Tahhana	Ṭahhán, fem. Ṭahhána[t]	a miller. Fu'ád Muḥammad Jawád Ṭahhán, 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 Sayyid Kázim ar-Rashti), 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").
Tahiriyán	Ṭáhiriyan	Pers. at-Ṭáhiriyan (the Tahirid dynasty that effectively ruled Khurásán 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 Khurásán was initially located at Marv (Merv) but was later moved to Nishápúr.
Tahirzada (Tahirzadiḥ, Taherzadeh)	Ṭáhírzáda	"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 Ṭáhírzádiḥ-i-Málmírf)
Tahlil, Tahlil	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 Takhmašpa (takhma "brave, etc." + aspa "horse"). Name of two Safavid shahs. See Taham and Aspa
Tahmid Tahqiq, Tahqiqi	Tahmíd Tahqíq	praising (God), thanking (God) realization, actualization, effectuation, implementation; fulfillment (of a claim, of a wish, etc.); achievement, accomplishment, execution; ascertainment, determination, identification, verification; substantiation; assertion, affirmation, confirmation;

Tahrif, Tahrifat	Taḥríf, pl. Taḥrífát	pinpointing, precise determination; exactness, accurateness, precision. Taḥqíqí 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. According to the Báb, neither the Tawráh nor the Injíl have been subject to taḥríf (“corruption”) in the standard Islamic sense. However, there is a gradual fading away of the “spirit” and “life” of all revelations relative to their power to inspire religious truth, until renewed by a subsequent divine revelation.
Tahrim Tahrir, Tahrirat	Taḥrím Taḥrír, pl. Taḥrírát	forbiddance, interdiction, prohibition, ban 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 Tahshiya Tahwil (Tahvil)	Taḥrírí, pl. Taḥrírí-há Taḥshíya Taḥwíl	Pers. written, in writing. Taḥríríhá Dánish insertion; interpolation 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 Taj Khatun	Taḥwíl al-Qiblih, Pers. Taḥwíl-i-Qiblih Táj-Khátún	change in the point of adoration a small village (34.551389, 50.496667), Qom County, Qom Province.
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 Saḷṭanah	(1883–1936) was a Persian princess, memoirist of the Qajar Dynasty, a daughter of Násir ad-Dín Sháh. <i>Khátirát-i-Táj al-Saḷṭanah</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	crown; 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 Sári, 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. “Effulgences”, Tablet by Bahá’u’lláh
Tajalliy-i-‘Am Tajalliy-i-Khass Tajalliy-i-Thani Tajarrud	Tajallíy-i-‘Ám Tajallíy-i-Kháss Tajallíy-i-Thání Tajarrud	“The Universal Revelation of God” “The Specific Revelation of God” “The Secondary Revelation of God” freedom; isolation; living in solitude; independence, impartiality; absoluteness; abstractness, abstraction
Tajdid, Tajdidat	Tajdíd, pl. Tajdídát	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
Tajik	Tájik	general designation for a wide range of Persian-speaking people of Iranian origin, with traditional homelands in present-day Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Uzbekistan.
Tajir, Tujjar, Tijar	Tájir, pl. Tujjár, Tijár	merchant, trader, businessman, dealer, tradesman

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Tajrid al-I'tiqad	Tajríd al-I'tiqád	(“Summation of Belief”) a commentary on Shia doctrines by Naṣíru'd-Dín Ṭúsí
Tajrid	Tajríd	peeling, paring; disrobement, stripping; denudation; deprivation; divestment; disarmament; dispatching (of troops); freeing; isolation; abstraction, detachment.
Tajrida, Tajridat, Tajarid	Tajrída[h or t], pl. Tajridát, Tajáríd	(fem. of Tajríd) military detachment, expeditionary force
Tajrish	Tajrísh	Pers. village (35.804916, 51.433882), now a neighbourhood of Tehran (in District 1)
Tajwid	Tajwíd	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).
Takathur	Takáthur	growth, increase; multiplication, propagation, proliferation; (the act of) seeking to increase, to obtain more; vying to accumulate more.
Takbir	Takbír	enlargement, increase, augmentation, magnification; enhancement, aggrandizement; intensification; amplification; exaggeration; augmentative (grammar); praise, laudation, extolment, exaltation, glorification
Takfir	Takfír	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.
Takhallus (Taqhallus)	Takhalluṣ	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 often added to their name. A poet's takhalluṣ is often included towards the end of a ghazal written by him.
Takht, Takhta (Takhtih)	Takht, fem. Takhta(h or t)	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	Takht-i-Fúlád	'the Throne of Steel'
Takistan	Tákistán	Pers. a vineyard
Takiya (Takiyya, Takyih), Takaya	Takíya[h], pl. Takáyá	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	Takíyy-i-Mawlawí	theological seminary of Mawlawí dervishes
Taklif, Takalif	Taklíf, pl. Takálíf	burdening, bothering, troubling, inconveniencing; commissioning, charging, authorization; 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	Takmíl-i-Dín	perfection of religion
Takur (Takor, Takar)	Tákur (Tákar)	village (36.200164, 52.010178) 40 km south of Núr and 47.5 km NE of Afjīh. Bahá'u'lláh's ancestral home (36.198842, 52.010238) is in this village. It was destroyed by the government in 1981. The inscription ¹

¹ 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.

		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 Násir 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.
Takyiy-i-Mawlana Khalid Takyiy-i-Mawlavi	Takyiy-i-Mawláná <u>Kh</u> álid Takyiy-i-Mawlaví	(theological seminary in Sulaymáníyyih) 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'a Tal'at al-Hayy, Tal'at-i-Hayy Tal'at-i-A'la	Ṭal'at Habíb Ṭal'a[h or t] Ṭal'at al-Ḥayy, Pers. Ṭal'at-i-Hayy Ṭal'at-i-A'lá	"Countenance of the friend", a title of Quddús. look(s), appearance, aspect, outward appearance, guise "Living Countenance", a reference to Bahá'u'lláh Pers. "Most Exalted Countenance", a designation of the Báb
Tala'i Talaq Talar	Ṭalá'í Ṭaláq Tálár	Kúrush Ṭalá'í being divorced (a wife); divorce, repudiation Pers. architectural term for a throne cut from rock or a bed-chamber, saloon or porch, built of wood and supported by four columns. The Tálár Rúd flows northwards from the Alburz mountains, flows along the west side of Qá'im Shahr and then into the Caspian Sea.
Talh, Talhun, Tuluh	Ṭalh, Ṭalhun, pl. Ṭulúh	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 Tali	Ṭalha[h or t] Tálí	a single tree of the kind talh; proper name of a man 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 Aşdaq and Diyá'u'l-Hájiyyih.
Talib, Tullab, Talaba, Taliban	Ṭálib, dual Ṭálibán (also Pers. pl.)	(pl. Ṭulláb, Ṭalaba[h or t]) seeker, pursuer; claimer, claimant; applicant, petitioner; candidate; student, pupil, scholar; madrasa student. Paşhtú 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 Takhár Province, in NE Afghanistan. Ḥadīth 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 <u>Takhár</u> and <u>Khurásán</u> , than a city called Taliqan in Khurasan.
Talkhis	Talkhís	abridgement; condensation; summary, resume; epitome, abstract, synopsis, outline; brier, abort report
Talkhunchi'i	Ṭákhūnchí'í	Mullá Kázim Ṭákhūnchí'í (from Talkhunchih)
Talkhunchih (Talkhuncheh)	Ṭákhūnchih	("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-Fakhkhár	"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 Muḥaşşan	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 (form II maddana, with a form V tamaddana) as madína ("city").
Tamaddunu'l-Mulk	Tamaddunu'l-Mulk	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 mashy) 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 Ḥusayn Effendi (d. AH 1305/ CE 1887, aged two; son of 'Abdu'l-Bahá).
Tamashshi	Tamashshí	Pers. walking; performing, carrying out
Tamhis, Tamhisat	Tamḥís, pl. Tamḥíşát	clarification; testing, thorough examination
Tamima, Tama'im	Tamíma[t], pl. Tamá'im	amulet or charm against witchcraft;—pl. Tamím well-formed, solid, firm; name of a tribe;—pl. Tamá'im amulets.
Tamimi	Tamímí	of the tribe of Tamím
Tamma, Tammat	Ṭámma[h], pl. Ṭámmát	(overwhelming) calamity, disaster. Qur'án 79:34
Tamtam	Ṭamṭám	Pers. middle of the sea
Tamthil, Tamathil	Tamṭhíl, pl. Tamáṭhíl	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	Tanáśúkh	succession; transmigration of souls, metempsychosis
Tanazu'	Tanázu'	tight, struggle, strife, contention, controversy. tanázu' al-baqá' (Pers. tanázu'-i-baqá') struggle for existence or survival.
Tanbih	Tanbíh	awaking, rousing from sleep; rendering attentive; admonition, reproof, censure, reprimand; correction, punishment
Tang	Tang	Pers. narrow, strait; sad, anxious, distressed; strong; near, neighbouring; rare, scarce; numerous, many; half

Tang-i-Qajar	Tang-i-Qájár	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
Tanja	Ṭanja[h]	“Qájár squeeze”, a form of torture, DB 648
Tankis	Tankís	Tangier (Tangiers), city NW Morocco
		reversal or inversion (from root word nakasa). In the context of Islamic and Bahá'í theology, tankís refers to an eschatological concept of reversal or inversion, particularly in relation to faith status and spiritual hierarchy. The concept of tankís is also linked to the interpretation of certain Arabic letters and their mystical meanings: It is connected to the inverted Arabic letter wáw, which in some interpretations represents the Qá'im or the eschatological 12th Imám in Shí'í Islám. In the Bahá'í writings, the concept of tankís is further elaborated to signify a new standard of spiritual status revealed with the advent of Bahá'u'lláh, where outward rank is no longer an indication of true spiritual status.
Tansikh	Tansíkh	Pers. causing to annul or abrogate; cancelling; abrogation; quashing
Tanta	Ṭanṭá	a city 85 km NNW of Cairo
Tanwin, Tanwina	Tanwín (also pl.), fem. Tanwína[h or t]	nunnation (grammar), the pronunciation of an extra n-sound at the end of inflected words in in some Semitic languages such as Literary Arabic; it is the addition of one of three vowel diacritic markers (ḥarakát) to a noun or adjective for the final letters of words with the nasal vowels -un (ó nominative case), -an (ó, genitive), or -in (ó, accusative).
Tanzih	Tanzíh	purifying, cleansing, keeping oneself at a distance from everything unclean; purity, holiness. Elimination of anthropomorphic elements from the conception of deity. A transcendence of God, i.e. God's nature and power is wholly independent of the material universe, beyond all physical laws.
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. Taqdírá, Taqádír	estimation, appraisal, assessment, taxation, rating; calculation, estimate, valuation; appreciation; esteem; assumption, surmise, supposition, proposition; implication of a missing syntactical part (grammar); (pl. Taqdírá) grading, evaluation (of achievement; school, university)
Taqdis	Taqdís	Pers. purifying, sanctifying, consecrating, calling holy; purity; sanctification, sanctity; magnification
Taqiy (Taqí), Atqiya', Tuqawa'	Taqíy, pl. Atqiya', Tuqáwa'	god fearing, godly, devout, pious. Pers. variation Taqí.
Taqiy ad-Din (Taqieddin, Takiyuddin)	Taqíy ad-Dín	an Arabic masculine name. God-fearing or pious (person) of religion (Islam). Pers. also Taqí.
Taqiy Khan-i-Farahani	Taqíy Khán-i-Faráhání	Taqí Khán-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 Shí'ah 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 Shí'a 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

Taqiy-i-Harati Taqiy-i-Juvayni	Taqíy-i-Harátí Taqíy-i-Juvayní	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. 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 Taqizadih, Taqizadeh Taqla	Taqíy-i-Káshání Taqízádih Taqlá (تقلا)	Muḥammad-Ḥusayn-i-Káshání Siyyid Ḥaṣan Taqízádih <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. 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 <i>ijtihad</i> . precedence, priority; advantage, lead; advance, drive, push; advancement, progression, progress, achievement
Taqlid	Taqlíd	eulogy, encomium, panegyric piety or fear (of God); righteousness, right conduct
Taqqum, Taqaddumat	Taqaddum, pl. Taqaddumát	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
Taqriz, Taqrizat, Taqariz Taqla Taqwim, Taqawim	Taqríz, pl. Taqrízát, Taqáríz Taqlá Taqwím, pl. Taqáwím	fettering, shackling, tying, binding; reservation, qualification; limitation, restriction, confinement, curtailment; entry, registry, registration, booking 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. (= Itár, pl. Itárát, Uṭur) hoop, ring; tire; frame; wheel; tambourine. Tár is a village (33.371974, 51.750631) 80 km north of Isfahán in Isfahan Province. "Tár" in <i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> .
Taqyid, Taqyidat, Taqayid	Taqyíd, pl. Taqyídát, Taqáyíd	"Methods of facts", 3 vols, by Ma'súm 'Alí Sháh Shírází
Tar (Tor)	Tár	joy, pleasure, delight, rapture; amusement, entertainment (with music and the like); music
Tar, Tara (Itar, Itarat, Utur)	Ṭár, fem. Ṭára[h or t]	from the Greek name Τρίπολις ("three cities"), referring to Oea, Sabratha and Leptis Magna. Ṭarábulus ash-Shám, Tripoli [in Lebanon]; Ṭarábulus al-Gharb, city of Tripoli or the Tripoli region (once known as Tripolitania) [in Libya]. Nawfal at-Ṭarábulusí (1812–87) wrote <i>Kitáb Ṣannájat al-Ṭarab fí Taqaddumát al-'Arab</i> ("The castanet of joy in the progress of the Arabs").
Tara'iq al-Haqa'iq Tarab, Atrab	Ṭará'iq al-Ḥaqá'iq Ṭarab, pl. Aṭráb	Hebrew Térah (Hebrew Bible Terah) or Térach, Abraham's father. See Ázar and Tárakh.
Tarabulus	Ṭarábulus	name of Ázar, an idol-sculptor; name of Abraham's father or his uncle. See Ázar and Tárakh.
Tarah (Terah, Terach)	Táraḥ	Pers. youth; modulation, voice, song, melody, symphony, harmony; a trill, quaver, shake; jest, sarcasm, bad temper; slyness, subtlety
Tarakh, Tarikh, Tarukh	Tárakh, Tárikh, Tárukh	ascending, rising step by step; advancement, elevation, promotion; progress, improvement; proficiency; augmentation, increase; climax; "evolution". <i>dar taraqqí ast</i> ("Taraqqíst") "is in progress"
Tarana (Taranih, Taraneh)	Tarána (Pers. Taránih)	ascension; ascent; advance, advancement; progress, rise, progressive development
Taraqqi, Taraqqiyat	Taraqqí, pl. Taraqqiyát	root is rashsha, sprinkle. "water down"
Taraqqin, Taraqqiyat	Taraqqin pl. Taraqqiyát	Pers. a royal robe, or rich dress ornamented with embroidery; that which adorns clothes, wonderful
Tarashshaha Taraz, Tiraz, Tarazat	Tarashshaha Ṭaráz, Ṭiráz, pl. Ṭarázá	

		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	Tarbiya[h or t]	education, upbringing; teaching, instruction; pedagogy; breeding, raising (of animals). Iṣfahání 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 ḩ) 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	Tárfikh Zuhúr al-Ḥaqq	“History of the Manifestation of Truth”, Persian volumes by Fáḍil Mázarandaránī (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	Tárfikhí	historic(al)
Tarikh-i-Jadid	Tárfikh-i-Jadíd	Pers. <i>Tárfikh-i-Jadíd</i> (or <i>Tárfikh-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 (Ṣúfí) 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 (Ṣúfí). “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 (Súfí orders and practices were banned in 1925), or 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	Tarzí, Pers. Darzí, Ar. pl. Tarzíya	tailor
Tasawwuf	Taṣawwuf	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	Taṣbīḥ	praising or glorification. Verbal noun of ṣabaḥa (Form II).
Tasbih, Tasbihat	Taṣbīḥ, pl. Tasbiḥāt, Taṣábīḥ	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	Taṣhakkur	returning thanks for favours, being grateful
Tashbih	Taṣhbīḥ	comparison; allegory, simile, parable; ascription of human characteristics to God, anthropomorphization (of God, theology)
Tashburj	Taṣhburj	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 <u>shaddah</u>); pressure (on). See <u>shadda</u> .
Tashkand	Táshkand	Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan
Tashkhis	Taṣhkhís	personification; exact designation, specification; identification; diagnosis; acting, performance (on stage), play(ing) (of an actor). Capable of distinguishing (right from wrong).
Tashkik	Taṣhkík	creating doubt, causing to doubt, ambiguous
Tashkil, Tashkila, Tashkilat	Taṣhkíl, fem. Taṣhkíla[h or t]	(pl. Taṣhkílát) 1. forming, formation, shaping, moulding, fashioning, creation, organization, building up; order of march. Fem. assortment, selection, variety; formation. Plural formations; organisations. 2. grammar, linguistics: vowelisation, vocalisation or diacritisation—the various diacritics, taken collectively, that are attached to Arabic letters (the equivalent for Hebrew is niqqud or nikud). See ‘arabí and i‘ráb.
Tashri’	Taṣhrí’	the process of legislation
Tashriq	Taṣhríq	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-Hijjah) during the ḥajj festival.
Taslim	Taslím	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> .
Tasmiya, Tasmiyat	Tasmiya[h or t], pl. Tasmiyát	naming, appellation, designation, name, denomination; nomenclature; use of the formula “in the name of God”). Tasmiya (not basmala) is the linguistically accurate term for the act (verb) of saying the recurring Islamic phrase (the Bismi’lláh) Bismi’lláhi ar-Raḥmání ar-Raḥími (“In the name of God, the Most Compassionate (or Gracious), the Most Merciful”). Tasmiyya can refer to the broader process of naming or designation.
Tasnim	Tasním	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	Taṣrīḥ	Pers. speaking openly; showing plainly; declaring; explanation; evidence, manifestation; narration
Tatawwur, Tatawwurat	Taṭawwur, pl. Taṭawwurat	development; evolution;—pl. stages of development, evolutionary phases, developments
Tathlith	Taṭhlíth	doctrine of the Trinity; Trinity (Christian); triangle. See <u>Shakl</u> .
Tathrib	Taṭhrīb	blame, censure, reproof

Tatwil, Kashida	Ṭaṭwíl, Kashída[h or t]	lengthening, elongation, stretching, extension, prolongation, protraction; elaborateness, exhaustiveness, prolixity, long-windedness. In typography, it refers to the act of extending a line or stroke in writing with digital fonts by adding a horizontal bar (̄, U+0640) for spacing or alignment purposes. Hence ۛ can be changed to ۛ̄, ۛ̇ or ۛ̈. Alternatively, kashída (Persian) refers to the calligraphic elongation of certain letters in Arabic and Persian scripts for stylistic or decorative purposes.
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 (Taubā)	Tawba[h]	repentance, penitence, contrition; penance. A mystical station defined by the will's repudiation of immoral actions and tendencies. See Tába
Tawba-Nama (Taubā-Nama)	Tawba-Náma	Pers. (Ar. influence) a written expression of repentance or vow not to offend again
Tawfiq (Taufiq, Tofik), Tawfiqa	Tawfíq, fem. Tawfiqa[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's-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,

Tawqí'at-Mubarakih Tawr (Taur), Atwar	Tawqí'át-Mubárákih Ṭawr, pl. Aṭwár	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 occasions such as Naw-Rúz and Riḍván are called tawqí'. Not to be confused with ṭawqí. Pers. "Blessed letters" from Shoghi Effendi. one time (= French <i>fois</i> (time)); state, condition; limit, bound; stage, degree; phase (also physics, especially electricity)
Tawrah (Taurah), Tawrat (Taurat)	Tawráh, (less commonly Tawrát)	Hebrew instruction, teaching or law. The Torah is the compilation of the first five books of the Hebrew Bible: the books of Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. The Torah is also known as the Pentateuch or the Five Books of Moses.
Tawwab, Tawwabun	Tawwáb, pl. Tawwábun	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 Taym (Taim) Tayma'	Ṭáyifih Taym Taymá'	Pers. 'a people', 'nation', 'tribe' a servant; name of a tribe
Taymiya (Taymiyya)	Taymíya[h], Taymiyya[h]	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. 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 <u>Ghāzán Khán</u> 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 Taymurtash	Taymúr Taymúrtásh	from Turkish, "iron", English Timur 'Abdu'l Ḥusayn <u>Khán</u> Taymúrtásh (1883–1933) who served as the first Minister of Court of Riḍá' <u>Sháh</u> from 1925 to 1932
Tayqan, Tayiqan, Daghan	Ṭáyqán and Ṭáyiqán	(also known as Dághán) 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 Qaṭaysfún 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 <u>Shammar</u> . The nisba (patronymic) of Ṭayy is at-Ṭá'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 Tálíb (c. 590–629), known as Ja'far at-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 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 Tálíb.
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
Tazi, Taziyan	Tází, pl. Tázíyán	Pers. (derived from tákhtan), Arabic; an Arabian horse; a greyhound; an assault;—pl. running; pursuing; Arabians; Arabian horses; hunting dogs, greyhounds.
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.
Th		
Tha	Thá'	Arabic letter
Tha'lab, Tha'laba, Tha'alib	Tha'lab, fem. Tha'laba[h or t], pl. Tha'alib	fox (fem. vixen). Banú Tha'labah, a tribe involved in many military conflicts with Muḥammad. Barakah bint Tha'alaba, commonly known by her kunya Umm Ayman, was an early Muslim and companion of Muḥammad.
Tha'labi	Tha'labí	foxy, foxlike. Abú Isháq Aḥmad ibn Muḥammad ibn Ibráhím ath-Tha'labí was an 11th-century Islamic scholar of Persian origin and a foremost Kúfí grammarian. See Khátam
Tha'r (Thar), Tha'at, Ath'ar, Athar	Tha'r, pl. Tha'át, Ath'ár, Áthár	(thár is a variation) revenge, vengeance, blood revenge; retaliation, reprisal
Thabit (Sabit, Sabet)	Thábit	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 thábit. Name given to Thornton Chase by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. Ḥabíb Thábit (Ḥabíb Sabet) (1903–1990) wealthy Bahá'í entrepreneur and industrialist. See mushrikún and muwahhidún.
Thabit al-Ja'sh	Thábit al-Ja'sh	undismayed, fearless, staunch, steadfast
Thabita (Sabita), Thawabit	Thábita[h or t], pl. Thawábit	(fem. of thábit) fixed star; fixture, fixed, firm; deep-rooted, established
Thabitin	Thábitín	the steadfast
Thabit-Rasikh	Thábit-Rásikh	
Thabit-Sarvistani	Thábit-Sarvistání	
Thalith al-Haramayn	Thálith al-Ḥaramayn	third Holy Place (after Mecca and Medina), i.e. Jerusalem. ("Thalith al-Haramain")
Thalith, Thalithan	Thálith	third; thálithan thirdly
Thamanun, Thamanin	Thamánún, Pers. Thamánín	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 sittín.

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 Yahyá.
Thamud ("Themoud", Rodwell)	<u>Thamúd</u>	said to be a descendant of Noah. Tribe of southern Arabia, successors to the people of 'Ád.
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' (Sana')	<u>Thaná'</u>	commendation, praise, eulogy; appreciation. Persian pronunciation saná'.
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>Táníyan</u> and <u>táníyatan</u> secondly; for the second time, once more, again. <u>Thání</u> man ámana: "the second who believed". See root <u>thaná</u> .
Thaniya, Thawanin	<u>Tháníya</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Thawánin</u>	fem. second (time unit); a second, a moment
Thaqafi	<u>Thaqaffí</u>	of the tribe of <u>Thaqif</u>
Thaqal, Thaqalayn, Athqal	<u>Thaqal</u> , dual <u>Thaqalayn</u> , pl. <u>Athqál</u>	weight, load, luggage; anything precious, worth keeping. Kitáb tafsír núr <u>ath-thaqalayn</u> ("The Book of the Commentary on the Light of the Twin Weights") by 'Abd 'Alí Jumu'a al-Huwayzí.
Thaqalani	<u>ath-Thaqaláni</u>	(dual, the two heavy loads); 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>thaqaláni</u> as "both worlds". Shoghi Effendi translated it as "twin weighty testimonies" in <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , p. 201.
Thaqib (Saqib), Thaqiba (Saqiba)	<u>Tháqib</u> , fem. <u>Tháqiba</u> [h or t]	(fem. pl. <u>thawáqib</u>) penetrating, hence shining brightly, glittering; brilliant, splendid; famous, sublime; high. Persians pronounce the " <u>th</u> " as "s".
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 (Sarwa), Thara', Tharwa'	<u>Tharwa</u> [h or t] and <u>Thará'</u> , fem. <u>Tharwa'</u>	fortune, wealth, riches. Often the title of a person who becomes affluent through a goodly character and positive business practices. Persians pronounce <u>Tharwa</u> as Sarwa and Işfahání Persians use Sarwa.
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 Muḥammad
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
The Wahhabi movement opposed rituals related to the veneration of Muslim saints and pilgrimages to their tombs and shrines, which were widespread amongst the people of Najd.		

Thiqa, Thiqat	<u>Thiqa</u> [t], pl. <u>Thiqát</u>	trustworthy, reliable; trustworthy person, trusted agent, informant, reliable authority or source;—pl. authorities
Thiqat al-Islám	<u>Thiqat</u> al-Islám	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 Muḥammad 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 from Fars Province (see <u>Khushnudán</u>). <u>Thurayyá</u> Afnán, a cousin of Shoghi Effendi.
Tibb	<u>Tibb</u>	medical treatment: medicine, medical science
Tibyan	<u>Tibyán</u>	exposition, demonstration, explanation, illustration
Tibyaniyan	<u>Tibyániyán</u>	Varqá <u>Tibyániyán</u> (1923–1981), a Bahá’í martyred in Iran
Tiflis, Taflis	<u>Tiflís</u> , <u>Taflís</u>	“place of warmth” (numerous sulfuric hot springs in the area). Renamed Tbilisi in 1936, it is the capital of Georgia.
Tihran	<u>Tihrán</u>	Teheran, capital of Iran. Ard-i-Ṭá’.
Tihrani, Tihraniyun	<u>Tihrání</u> , pl. <u>Tihráníyún</u>	from or of <u>Tihrán</u>
Tilasm, Tillasm, Tilasmat, Talasim	<u>Ṭilasm</u> , <u>Ṭillasm</u> , pl. <u>Ṭilasmát</u> , <u>Ṭalásim</u>	talisman, a seal, or the like, inscribed with mysterious words or characters; charm, magical combination of words;—(pl. <u>ṭalásim</u>) cryptic characters
Tilism, Tilasm, Tilismat, Talasim	<u>Ṭilism</u> , <u>Ṭilasm</u> , pl. <u>Ṭilismát</u> , <u>Ṭalásim</u>	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
Tilmidh, Talamidh, Talamidha	<u>Tilmídh</u> , pl. <u>Talámídh</u> , <u>Talamidha</u> [h or t]	pupil, student, apprentice; probationer; trainee; disciple
Timthal	<u>Timthál</u> , pl. <u>Tamáthil</u>	sculptured image; statue. <u>timthál</u> nişfí bust. Pers. image, effigy, portrait, semblance
Timujin (Temüjin)	<u>Timújin</u>	Mongol <u>timür</u> (“of iron”) + <u>jin</u> (“agency”) = “blacksmith”. <u>Temüjin</u> Borjigin (c. 1162–1227), title <u>Chingíz Khán</u> (“Perfect Warrior”; Genghis Khan, Jenghiz and Genghiz)
Timur (Timour), Taymur (Taimur)	<u>Tímúr</u> , <u>Taymúr</u>	Turkish iron. <u>Tímúr-i-lang</u> (Pers.), <u>Tímúr</u> the lame, the famous Tamerlane (1336–1405).
Timuri, Taymuri (Taimuri, Teimuri)	<u>Tímúrí</u> , <u>Taymúrí</u>	a sub-tribe of the Chahar Aimaq ethnic group in Afghanistan. Some live in <u>Khurásán</u> and around <u>Mashhad</u> .
Tin	<u>Tín</u>	(collective noun) fig. See <u>Tíná</u> and <u>Zaytá</u>
Tina	<u>Tíná</u>	transcription from Hebrew, תִּנָּה (fig, fig tree). Mount <u>Tíná</u> (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 “ <u>Tíná</u> and <u>Zaytá</u> are outwardly two hills in Jerusalem on which divine revelation was sent to the prophets of God By the mount of <u>Tíná</u> the reality of Christ is intended, and by the mount of <u>Zaytá</u> , 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 <u>Zaytá</u> . <u>Tín</u> and <u>Zaytún</u> .
Tir	<u>Tír</u>	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-Andaz (Tirandaz)	<u>Tír-Andáz</u>	Per. an archer
Tiraz, Turaz	<u>Tiráz</u> , <u>Turáz</u>	Pers. beauty; adornment
Tiraz, Turuz, Atriza	<u>Ṭiráz</u> , pl. <u>Ṭuruz</u> , <u>Aṭriza</u>	type, model, class, make, brand, sort, kind, variety, species; fashion, style; architectural style; embroidery
Tirmidh	<u>Tirmidh</u>	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>Jámiʿ at-Tirmidhí</i> , hadith collection.
Tirmih (Termeh)	Tirmih	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.
Tisʿa, Tisʿ	Tisʿa[h], fem. Tisʿ	nine
Tisʿata, ʿAshara, Tisʿa ʿAshrata	Tisʿata[h] ʿAshara, fem. Tisʿa ʿashara[h]	literally “nine ten”, nineteen. Qurʾán 74:30: “Over it are nineteen.”
Tishrin al-wwal, Tishrin ath-thani	Tishrín al-wwal, Tishrín ath-Thání	October, and November respectively (Syr., Ir., Leb., Jord.). <i>Child of the Covenant</i> uses Tashrín (Tashrin). Turkish Teşrín.
Tituwan	Tiṭuwán	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-bayḍáʿ)
Tiyul (Tuyul), Tiylat	Tiyúl (Tuyúl), pl. Tiyúlát	Pers. landed property; fiefs. An area whose taxes were transferred to an official in lieu of his remuneration, or 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.
Tizfahm	Tízfahm	Pers. of quick understanding (tíz + fahm)
Topakyan	Topakyan	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 ṭayyibat); name of a tree in paradise. Qurʾán 13:29. Ṭúbá Khánum (1880–1959), a twin daughter of ʿAbduʿl-Bahá. See Rúḥá.
Tubbaʿ	Tubbaʿ	[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 (Qurʾán 44:37). See Tabaʿ.
Tubchi (Tub-chi, Tobchi, Topchi)	Túbchí (Túb-chí)	(Turkish topçu) gunner, artilleryman
Tufan (Tofan)	Túfán	Pers. noise, sound, din; the confused hum of men or animals; the roaring of the sea; a storm
Tufang	Tufang	Pers. musket
Tufangchi (Tufang-chi), Tufangchi-ha	Tufangchi, pl. Tufangchi-há	Turkish musketeer, rifleman, armed guard.
Tufangdar, Tufangdaran	Tufangdar, pl. Tufangdárán	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 ghináʿ, singing, song.
Tughra	Ṭughrá	Ottoman Turkish (Turkish tuğra), a calligraphic monogram, seal or signature of a sultan that was affixed to all official documents and correspondence. Mishkín Qalam was “an innovative creator of tughras”.
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>Tuḥfatuʿs-saláṭín</i> , “Present for Kings”
Tuhfat al-Muluk	Tuḥfat al-Mulúk	<i>The Gift offered to the Sovereigns</i> or <i>A Gift for Kings</i> , written by Sayyid Jaʿfar al-Kashfí, father of Sayyid Yaḥyá Darábí
Tujib	Tujíb	answer. Banú Tujíb (the Tujibids (at-Tujbiyyún, sing. Tujbí)) or Banú al-Muhájir, were an Arab dynasty of al-Andalus.
Tukayha (Tulaiha)	Ṭalayha[h]	Ṭalhah ibn Khuwaylid ibn Nawfal al-Asadí (contemptuously called Ṭalayhah, the little Ṭalhah) was a 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

Tulu'	Ṭulú'	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.
Tulun Tuman (Toman), Atwam, Tuman-ha	Ṭúlún Túmán, pl. Atwám, Pers. Túmán-há	rising, going up, ascending, ascension; rise (especially of celestial bodies); appearance; climbing, ascent (of a mountain) Aḥmad ibn Ṭúlún 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". However, when referring to the currency, túmán is used both in the singular and plural contexts, e.g. 50 túmán.
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, تنكابين) city on the south coast of the Caspian Sea (134 km NW Ṭihrán), formerly known as <u>Shahsavár</u> , in and the capital of Tanukában County, Mazandaran Province, northern Iran. -bán ending used by some authors.
Tunukabani, Tunukabuni, Tunikabani	Tunukábaní, Tunukábuní, Tunikábaní	Muḥammad ibn Sulymán <u>Khán</u> -i-Tunukábaní (1852–1898). Surnamed by Bahá'u'lláh as Jamálu'd-Dín (Beauty of the Faith) and usually referred to as Jamál Afandí. Mírzá Muḥammad ibn Sulaymán Tunukábaní (1819 or 20–1885, author of <i>Qīṣaṣ al-'Ulamá'</i> (in Persian) biography of <u>Shí'a</u> scholars.
Tupakchi (Tupchi)	Túpak <u>chí</u> (Túp <u>chí</u>)	Pers. Derived from Túpak (musket) and - <u>chí</u> (7th Pers. letter) (for - <u>chih</u>) (what, which) to give Túpak <u>chí</u> (musketeer or gunner) (e.g. Mahmúd Effendi Toupjee)
Tuqa Tuqat, Toqat	Tuqá Túqát	piety, the fear of God city in and the capital of Túqát county in Anatolia, Türkiye, 100 km SSE of Samsun
Tur as-Sina	Ṭúr as-Síná	"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.
Tur, Turayn, Atwar Turab, Atriba, Tirban	Ṭúr, dual Ṭúrayn, pl. Aṭwár Turáb, pl. Atriba, Tirbán	mountain dust, earth, dirt; ground, soil. <u>Shaykh</u> Abú-Turáb, the Imam-Jum'ih of Shiraz, he ranked among the leading disciples of Sayyid Kázim ar-Ra <u>sh</u> tí. He married the sister of Mullá Ḥusayn. He protected the Báb a number of times.
Turab-i-Ishtihardi Turaj (Turadj)	Turáb-i- <u>Ishtihárdi</u> Túraj	Pers. Túraj, also called Túr, is the name of a son of Firaydún
Turan	Túrán	Pers. "The land of Túr". Turkomania, Turkistán, Transoxania, so named from Túr, eldest son of Farídún, who inherited it from his father. An ancient Persian name for the land to the east of Iran where many Turkic peoples live: it included Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgystan, southern Kazakstan, northern Afghanistan and northern Pakistan.
Turani	Túrání	Pers. a Scythian, Turanian, Turkoman (Turkumán). The "Túrání Társaság" (The Hungarian Turan Society or The Hungarian Asiatic Society) was formed in 1910. The Turan society concentrated on Túrán as the geographic location where the ancestors of Hungarians might have lived.
Turan-Shah Turath Turba, Turab	Túrán- <u>Sháh</u> Turá <u>th</u> Turba[h or t], pl. Turab	inheritance, legacy 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 Balúchistán, Pakistan. See Muhr.
Turbat-i-Haydariyyih, Turbat-i-Haydari	Turbat-i-Ḥaydaríyyih, Turbat-i-Ḥaydarí	“Burial Place of Ḥaydar”, Quṭb ad-Dín Ḥaydar tomb is in the centre of the city. A city (115 km SSW Mashhad) in and capital of Torbat-i-Heydarieh County, in Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran. Ancient name Záviḥ (Záwa). The city is famous for high quality za’farán (saffron). (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.
Turjuman, Tarajima, Tarajim	Turjumán, pl. Tarájima, Tarájim	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.
Turkistan (Turkestan)	Turkistán	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).
Turkiya, Turkiyah (Turkieh), Turkiye	Turkiya, Pers. Turkiyah, T. Türkiye	Turk-like. Also Turkumán and Turkamán (Turkuman, Turkaman). at-Turkumán, Turkmen.
Turkman, Tarakima	Turkmán, pl. Tarákima[h or t]	(Türkmen + ábád) second-largest city in Turkmenistan and the capital of Lebap Province. Former name Chárjúy (four brooks).
Turkmenabat (Charjuy)	Türkmenabat	(“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 Caspian Sea to the west. Ashqabat (‘Ishqábád) is the capital and largest city.
Turkmenistan	Türkmenistan	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).
Turkumanchay	Turkumancháy	Pers. city (36.311341, 59.382279) in Razavi Khorasan Province (Ústán Raḍawí Khurásán)
Turqabah (Torqabeh, Torghabeh)	Ṭurqabah	Pers. (also called Sulṭánábád, Sulṭáníyyih) is the ancient name of Káshmar, 70 km west of Turbat-i-Ḥaydaríyyih
Turshiz (Torshiz)	Turshíz	from Turshíz. e.g. Mullá Shaykh-‘Aliy-i-Turshízí and Áqá Siyyid Ḥusayn-i-Turshízí
Turshizi	Turshízí	ancient city 26 km NNW of Mashhad. Greek name Susia. Now known as Tous.
Tus (Tous, Toos)	Ṭús	(Ar. influence) native of Ṭús in Khurásán, 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.
Tusi	aṭ-Ṭúsí	Imám Abú Muḥammad Sahl ibn ‘Abd Alláh at-Tústari (AH 203–283). Persian Muslim scholar and early classical Sufi mystic born in Shúshhtar (Shústar).
Tustari	Tústarí	mulberry tree; mulberry; the first month of the Coptic calendar
Tut	Tút	Pers. parrot
Tuti	Ṭúṭí	(dual Ṭutunjayn, Taṭanjayn) gulf. Etymology, spelling and meaning are unknown, but Sayyid Kázim ar-Raṣhtí specifically identified khalíf as a synonym.
Tutunj, Tatanj, Tutunjayn, Tatanjayn	Ṭutunj, Taṭanj	

Tutunjiya (Tutunjiyya), Tatanjiya	Ṭutunjíya[h or t], Ṭutunjiyya[h or t]	(also Taṭanjíya, Taṭanjíyyih) adjectival form of Ṭutunj. See entries for <u>Khalíj</u> , <u>Khuṭbat aṭ-Ṭutunjíya</u> and <u>Sharḥ al-Khuṭba aṭ-Ṭutunjíya</u> .
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.
U		
Ubay (Ubai), Ubayy	Ubay, Ubayy	Arabic given name derived from Abíy
Ubayd (Ubaid), 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
Ubur	'Ubúr	crossing, traversing, transit; passage; fording (e.g. Abraham crossing the Euphrates River)
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	Udh'kurú	remember! (command)
Udh'kuru'llah	Udh'kurú'lláh	Remember God!
Udhr, Udhra, A'dhar, 'Udhrat	'Udh _r , pl. A'dhár	excuse, apology, pretext; objection; virginity; the attainment or accomplishment of one's wants or wishes, good success, fortunate issue, victory, conquest; fem. 'udhra[h or t], pl. 'udhrát 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)
Ufqi, Ufuqi, Afaqi	Ufqí, Ufuqí, pl. Áfáqí	horizontal;—pl. coming from a distant country or region
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
Ukaz (Souq Okaz or Souq Okadh)	'Ukáẓ	'Ukáẓ was (c. 542–726) the site of the largest and best known open air marketplace (Súk 'Ukáẓ, 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	'Ukht, pl. Akhawát	a sister; (grammar) cognate; counterpart
Ula	'Ulá	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.
Ulfa	Ulfa[h or t]	familiarity, intimacy; friendship, love, affection; union, concord, harmony, congeniality
Uliyya	'Ulíyyá	("owleya") probably should be 'Ulyá
Ulu'l-'Azm	Ulú'l-'Azm	"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 Muḥammad)
Uluha, Uluhiya (Uluhiyya)	Ulúha[h or t], Ulúhíya[h or t]	(also Ulúhiyya[h or t], see iláhiya) deity, divinity, godhead. More fundamentally, being worthy of worship, love, and obedience as a god. Ulúhat refers to "deity" or "divinity", emphasising the essence or nature of being a god. It can imply the abstract quality of

Uluww ('Uluvv)	'Uluww (عُلُوْ)	divinity itself, focusing on the concept of godhood. Ulúhíyat is more about "godhead" or "divinity", similar to ulúhat but often used in theological contexts. It can describe the divine attributes or the state of being divine. It usually refers to the nature and attributes of God, including the theological aspects of divinity. So, while both terms are related to the concept of divinity, ulúhat often focuses on the abstract quality of being a deity, whereas ulúhíyat encompasses the divine nature and attributes more holistically.
Uman	'Umán	height, tallness, elevation, altitude; greatness, grandeur, highness, exaltedness, sublimity (variation of 'alw, 'ulw, 'ilw, upper or better part (of anything)). Dictionaries use 'ulúw.
Umari	'Umarí	Oman (the Sultanate of Oman)
Umawi, Umayya	Umarí	follower of 'Umar (i.e. a traditionalist)
Umawiya, Umawiyun	al-'Umawíya[h], pl. al-'Umawíyún	Umayyad, Ommayyad (adj.). Banú Umayya[h], the Umayyads, Ommayyads
Umayr (Umair)	'Umayr	(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-Khiláfah 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.
Umayya, Umawiyun, Umawíyyun	Umayya[h], pl. Umawíyún, Umawíyyún	one who is intelligent. Muṣ'ab ibn 'Umayr, companion of Muḥammad.
Umda, 'Umad	'Umda[h], pl. 'Umad, 'Umdán	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.
Umm al-Kitab	Umm al-Kitáb	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 Salama (umm Salma)	Umm Salama[h or t] (أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ)	literally 'mother of the Book' (or Bahá'u'lláh use of "Mother Book"), is an Islam-related term that may refer to al-Fáṭiḥa, the first Surah of the Qur'án, also referred to as Umm al-Qur'án.
Umm, Ummahat	Umm, pl. Ummahát	(Pers. umm-i-Salamih) "mother of peace".
Umma, Umam	Umma[h or t], pl. Umam	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).
Umman	'Ummán	(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 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 sha'b.
Ummati	Ummatí	Oman
Ummi (Ummiy), Ummun	Ummí, pl. Ummún	Pers. a follower of a religious sect or creed.
Umm-i-Ashraf	Umm-i-Ashraf	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 (an-nabí al-ummí). The Báb and Bahá'u'lláh also claimed to be al-ummí.
Ummu'l-'Iraq	Ummu'l-'Íraq	mother of Ashraf
		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). la-'amru lláhi, by the everlasting existence of God!, by the Eternal God!
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 Khalfah (Caliphate).
Umri ('Umre), 'Amri	'Umrí, 'Amrí	a life-time, an age, long space of time, reign (of a king). Persians drop the 'Ayn.
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". ¹ It has a minimum of nine members (all men), the number will be gradually "increased nine by nine" ² . 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.
Unsur, 'Anasir	'Unşur, pl. 'Anášir	origin; race, stock, breed; ethnic element; element (chemistry, politics); component, constituent, ingredient;—pl. also: nationalities
Unsuró	'Unşurí	race, racial; ethnic; elemental, of or pertaining to the elements
Unzurna	Unżurná	(a form of nazara) 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-Murri (pre-622–683) was a general of the Umayyad Caliphate during the reigns of Mu'áwiya 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 Urdu Bihisht (Ardi Bihisht)	'Urd, pl. A'rád Urdí (Ardí) bihi <u>sh</u> t	honour, good repute; dignity 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 Hindi, Persian and Arabic
Urdubadi	Urdúbadí	Siyid 'Abdu'l-Karím-i-Urdúbadí
Urdunn	Urdunn	al-Urdunn, Jordan (valley and country)
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 horse); also the boundary between paradise and hell, a kind of purgatory which, according to Sa'dí, appears to

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

² 'Abdu'l-Bahá in *Summon up remembrance*, p. 248.

Urfzadih Urim (Ourim, Owrim, Oorim)	‘Urf-Zádih Úrím	be a hell to the blessed, and a heaven to the damned. See <u>Shar’</u> . Pers. village (35.946855, 52.975789), Mazandaran Province, 2 km NW of the main <u>Ṭīhrán-Bárfurúsh</u> road in Mazandaran Province Pers. the prophet Enoch; Hermes. See Idrís Europe. Urubbí European (adjective and noun) “water town”, city (37.549665, 45.078732) in West <u>Ádharbáyján</u> Province, Iran. The city and Lake Urmia are SW of Tabríz. Renamed Rīdā’īya after Rīdā <u>Sháh</u> during the Pahlavi Dynasty (1925–1979). The purported birthplace of Zoroaster. “Arva” (al-‘Urwa al-Wuthqá) buttonhole; loop, noose, coil; ear, handle (of a jug, and the like); tie, bond “The Sure Handle” or “the strongest handle”, symbolic of the Faith of God. a lion. Usáma ibn Zayb (b. 612) early Muslim and companion of Muḥammad. He was the son of Zayd ibn al-Ḥáarithah, Muḥammad’s freed slave and adopted son, and Umm Ayman (Barakah), a servant of Muḥammad. Usámah bin Muḥammad bin ‘Awaḍ bin Ládin (Usama bin Ladin) (1957–2011) was a founder of the pan-Islamic militant organization al-Qá’idah (al-Qaeda). a Turkish speaking tribe living near Sárí ibn Abí Uṣaybi’a (1203–1270), was a Syrian Arab physician a village 46 km NE Jiddah (21.924930, 39.349794) on the road to Mecca 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> imperitive form of <u>Shakara</u> (thank) city (37.915222, 46.119893) in East Azerbaijan Province, 23 km SW of Tabríz 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. Reka Uskul (Peka Ускул, river in Russia north of Mongolia). Pers. members of the Uskúlí (Usqúlí) family from ‘ <u>Ishqábád</u> 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 helped to form its first LSA. (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. Ar. professor; teacher; master, one who is skilled in an art or profession 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. Asatír Publishing, Tehran. 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. “Origins of the Twelfth Imám, Muḥammad ibn-i-Ḥasan al-‘Askarí” written by Muḥammad-ibn-i-Ya’qúb, titled <u>Shaykh-i-Kulayn</u>
Urmus Urubba (Urubbi), Urup Urumiyah (Urumiyyih, Urmia, Urmia)	Urmus Urubbá, Pers. Urúp Urúmíyah	
Urwa, ‘Uran	‘Urwa, ‘Uran	
Urwatu’l-Wuthqa, Urvatu’l-Vuthqa	‘Urwatu’l-Wuthqá, Pers. ‘Urvatu’l-Vuthqá	
Usama (Osama)	Usáma[h or t]	
Usanlu Usaybi’a (Usaibi’a)	Usánlú Uṣaybi’a	
Usfan (Asfan)	‘Usfán (‘Asfán)	
Ushidar Mah (Oshedar Mah)	Úshídár Máh	
Ushkur Usku (Osku)	Ushkur Uskú	
Usku’i	Uskú’í	
Uskul or Usqul	Uskúl or Usqúl, Turkish Üskül	
Uskuli (Ouskouli) or Usquli	Uskúlí or Usqúlí	
Ustad Muhammad Rida Ustad, Asatida	Ustád Muḥammad Ríḍa Ustád, pl. Asátida	
Ustadh, Asatidha	Ustádh, pl. Asátidha	
Ustan Ustura, Asatir	Ustán Uṣtúra, pl. Asatír	
Usul al-Fiqh	Uṣúl al-Fiqh	
Usul al-Kafi, Usul-i-Kafi	Uṣúl al-Káfí (Ar), Uṣúl-i-Káfi (Pers)	

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. ‘Utbah 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</u> at-Tábi‘ín (literally “The best of the Tábi‘ún”) and Sayyid at-Tábi‘ín fī Zamánahu (literally. “Leader of the Tábi‘ún of his Era”).
Uwaysi (Uwaisi), Uwaysiyan	Uwaysí, pl. Uwaysíyán	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. Uwaysíyán 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”.
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		
Vahdat-i-Bashar	Vaḥdat-i-Bašhar	“unity of vision”
Vahdat-i-Haqq	Vaḥdat-i-Haqq	
Vahdatu’sh-shuhud	Vaḥdatu’sh-Shuhúd	
Vahhab-i-Khurasani	Vaḥháb-i-Kḥurásání	
Vakilu’d-Dawlih	Vakílu’d-Dawlih	
Vakilu’l-Haqq	Vakílu’l-Haqq	Pers. Representative of the True One, i.e. God
Valiy-i-Amru’llah	Válíy-i-Amru’lláh	
Valiyyih	Váliyyih	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”
Vanners	Vanners	daughter of Faṭḥ-‘Alí Sháh (MF)
		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 Warjáwand. See Bahrám
Varqa	Varqá	Pers. dove (Ar. Ḥamám). Mírzá ‘Alí-Muḥammad-i-Varqá (d. 1896), first wife, Núrfíyyih, 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

Vazir-i-Mukarram	Vazír-i-Mukarram	Varqá (see Walí'u'lláh entry) and his eldest son, Dr 'Alí-Muhammad 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.
Vazir-i-Yalrudi	Vazír-i-Yálrúdí	(Vazír Mokarram of Iṣfahán)
Vazir-Nizam	Vazír-Nizám	
Visi Pasha	Vísí Páshá	
W		
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-'Ašr, Pers. also Va'l-'Ašr	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, riffraff. The criminal elements of poor areas of any town or city. See lúṭṭigari.
Wad, Widan	Wád, pl. Wídán	river
Wada', Wida'	Wadá', Wídá'	farewell, leave-taking, adieu, valediction
Wadad, Widad (Vidad), Wudad	Wadád, Wídád, Wudád	love, friendship, affection
Wadd, Widd, Wudd, Awdad	Wadd, Widd, Wudd	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 Khandaq, "trench") by Imám 'Alí.
Wadi al-Qamar	Wádí al-Qamar	The Valley of the Moon, see Wádí ar-Rum
Wadi al-Qura' (Wadi al-'Ula)	Wádí al-Qurá' (Wádí al-'Ulá)	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 wadi in Jordan. Also known as Wádí al-Qamar.
Wadi, Awdiya	Wádí, pl. Awdiya[h or t]	valley. See Wádin. MCI 112, 139
Wadi'	Wadí'	calm, peaceable, gentle-hearted, mild-tempered, meek.
Wadi', Wida'	Wadí', pl. Wídá'	"Wadie Bistani", a young Christian (Balyuzi, 'Abdu'l-Bahá, p. 470)
Wadih	Wáḍih	pure, clean; neat
Wadin, Awdiya (Audiya), Widyan	Wádin, pl. Awdiya, Widyán	clear, lucid; plain, distinct; obvious, patent, manifest; visible, conspicuous; evident, apparent, ostensible
Wadq	Wadq	valley; river valley, river bed, ravine, gorge, wadi; river; (newspaper) column
Wadqayn (Wadqain)	Wadqayn	dropping, distilling (as the heavens), falling (rain); approaching, drawing near; finding repose; rain, especially incessant; face, aspect, side
Wadud	Wadúd	double calamity
Wafa (Vafa), Waffa (Vaffa), Yafi	Wafá, Yafí	favourably disposed, attached, devoted, fond, friendly 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; 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);

Wafa'i (Vafa'i) Wafd, Wufud, Awfad	Wafá'í Wafd, pl. Wufúd, Awfád	payment (of a debt); counterbalance, setoff, compensation; faithfulness fidelity; good faith; loyalty, allegiance; fulfilment, accomplishment, realization, completion Pers. fidelity, sincerity arrival, coming (as an ambassador to a king);—pl. a delegation, a deputation
Wafi	Wafí	(P. or A. origin uncertain) entire, whole, complete; just (weight); full (measure); faithful to an engagement; much
Wafi, Wafiya	Wáfí, 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	Wafiy, pl. Afiyá'	true to ones word; faithful (lover); reliable, trustworthy; entire, whole, total, full, complete, integral, perfect
Waha, Wahat Wahaba (Vahaba), Wahb Wahada, Yahida, Wahda, Hida, Wahuda	Wáḥa[h or t], pl. Wáhát Wahaba, (Wahb, verbal noun) Waḥada, Yaḥidu (Waḥda[h], Ḥida[h])	oasis to give, donate; to grant, accord; to present; to endow and Waḥuda 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. Waḥda[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, Vahdatu'l-Vujud	Waḥdat al-Wujúd, Waḥdatu'l-Wujúd	unity/oneness of being/existence. Mystical doctrine associated with the Sufi school of Muḥyí ad-Dín bin 'Arabí, emphasizing that all existence is a manifestation of God's being (wujúd). God is the sole reality, and creation is a "shadow" or self-disclosure (tajallí) of His attributes, not His essence. Often mislabelled as pantheism (ḥulúl) by its opponents, but closer to panentheism (God permeates creation yet transcends it). The existence of all things is one and that existence itself is Alláh. The Bahá'í Faith rejects pantheism but incorporates a panentheistic framework (a broader meaning of waḥdat al-wujúd, "the unity of existence") through a tripartite ontology: 1. God (Essence) is Unknowable, transcendent, beyond all attributes. 2. Primal Will/Command (Logos): The divine "first emanation", mediating between God and creation (e.g., the Manifestations of God). 3. Creation: A reflection of God's attributes through the Primal Will, not His essence. Can be translated as "existential monism". Pers. Vaḥdatu'l-Vujúd.
Wahdat fi'l-Kathrat, Vahdat dar Kathrat	Waḥdat fi'l-Kathrat	"unity in diversity"; seeing God (unity) in many forms of the world. Pers. waḥdat dar kathrat or vaḥdat dar kathrat
Wahhab (Vahhab), Wahhaba	Wahháb, fem. Wahhába[h or t]	(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 of 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.
Wahhabiyya	Wahhábíyya[h or t]	al-Wahhábíyya (Wahhabism) is a reformist religious movement within Sunnī Islām, based on the teachings of 18th-century Ḥanbalí cleric Muḥammad ibn 'Abd al-Wahháb (c.1703–1792). Movement was established in the region of Najd and later spread throughout the Arabian Peninsula—followed primarily today in Saudi Arabia and Qatar.
Wahid (unique), Wahida, Wuhidun	Waḥíd, fem. Waḥída[h or t], pl. Wuḥídún	(Pers. also vaḥíd ("vahid")) alone; solitary, lonely; single, separate, individual, sporadic, isolated; sale, only, exclusive; singular, unique; matchless, unequaled,

Wahid (unity), Wahida, Wuhidun	Wáḥid, fem. Wáḥida[h or t], pl. Wuḥidún	incomparable. Superlative form of ‘waḥada’, to be alone. Numerical value of 28. Fem. pl. Waḥídát. See Sayyid Yahyá Dárábí. (Pers. also váḥid (“vahid”)) 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. “uniqueness” or “solitude”. Describes the state of being unique or alone. Unitarianism, unity manifested in the realm of Divine Attributes; a Muslim sect. Refers to the concept of unity or the state of being one.
Wahidiya, Wahidiyya	Waḥídíya[h or t], Waḥídiyya[h or t]	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
Wahidiya, Wahidiyya	Wáḥidíya[h or t], Wáḥidiyya[h or t]	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)
Wahm, Awham (Auham)	Wahm, pl. Awhám	crooked
Wahy, Vahy	Waḥy, Pers. also Vahy	Pers. the full extent of something from end to end; the space that something covers. About 225 mm when a hand span is meant. A measure used by Shoghi Effendi to specify the spacing of plants.
Waj	‘Waj	strong emotion, emotional upset; passion, ardor; ecstasy of love
Wajab (Vajab)	Wajab	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)
Wajd (Wujd)	Wajd	The face or countenance of God.
Wajh, Wujuh, Awjuh (Aujuh)	Wajh, pl. Wujúh, Awjuh	to turn ones face toward something
Wajh’u’llah	Wajh’u’lláh	necessary, requisite, essential, indispensable, inevitable, unavoidable, inescapable; incumbent, imperative, binding, obligatory; proper, adequate, fair;—pl. duty, obligation; incumbency; requirement, exigency, necessity; task, assignment
Wajhahu	Wajhahú	necessary being or existence (God)
Wajib (Vajib), Wajibat, Waja’ib	Wáḥib, pl. Wáḥibát, Wajá’ib	Pers. level, plain ground.
Wajib al-Wujud (Vajibu’l-Vujud)	Wáḥib al-Wujud	finding; finder; agitated, excited, upset, worried (about); in love (with)
Wajid (Vajid), Wujdan (Vujdan)	Wajíd, pl. Wujdán	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.
Wajid	Wáḥid	Beneficence of God. Has been used as a name.
Wajih, Wajiha, Wujaha’, Wajihat	Wajíh, pl. Wujahá’	to entrust, assign, commission, charge (with), put in charge (of); to authorize, empower, appoint as representative or agent, etc.
Wajihu’llah	Wajíhu’lláh	attorney-general of the state
Wakala, Yakilu, Waki, Wukul	Wakala, Yakilu, Waki, Wukúl	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. Narayanrao Rangnath Shethji is believed to be the first Hindu Bahá’í—better known as N. R. Vakíl—served as Chairman Indian NSA for many years.
Wakil ad-Dawla, Wakilu’d-Dawla	Wakíl ad-Dawla, Wakílu’d-Dawla	
Wakil, Wukala, Vakíl	Wakíl (Vakíl), pl. Wukalá (Vukalá)	

Walad, Awlad (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 Válí/Wáliyán.
Wali al-‘Ahd (Vali-‘Ahd) Wali Amru’llah (Valiy-i-Amru’llah)	Walí al-‘Ahd (Pers. Valí-‘Ahd) Walí Amru’lláh	designated heir of a ruler, or crown prince (Pers. Valíy-i-Amru’lláh, Iṣfahání Persian Valíyy-i-Amru’lláh) the “Guardian of the Cause of God” (Shoghi Effendi, appointed in <i>The Will and Testament of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá</i>), Defender of the Faith, Leader, Commander-in-Chief.
Wali’u’llah, Valiyu’llah	Walí’u’lláh, Pers. also Valíyu’lláh	“friend, custodian, guardian of God”. Mírzá Valíyu’lláh Khán-i-Varqá (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 surviving Hand of the Cause of God for the Bahá’í Faith. He married Bahíyyih Khánum, 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, Walidat, Walidayn	Wálid, fem. Wálida[h], dual m. Wálidáyñ	(pl. fem. wálidát) procreator, progenitor; father/mother, parent; al-wálidán the parents, father and mother
Walid, Walida, Walidayn	Wálid, fem. Wálida[h], dual m. Wálidáyñ	(pl. wildán, wuldán, 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
Waliy Amr (Valiy-i-Amr)	Walíy Amr (Pers. Valíy-i-Amr)	the “guardian of the cause [of God]”, a <i>Shí’a</i> expression used for the twelfth Imam
Waliy Amru’llah	Walíy Amru’lláh (Walíy-i-Amru’lláh)	Defender of the Faith; Leader, Commander-in-Chief; “Guardian of the Cause of God” (Shoghi Effendi, appointed in <i>The Will and Testament of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá</i>).
Waliy, Waliya, Awliya’ (Auliya’)	Walíy, fem. Walíya[t], pl. Awliyá’	(Pers. also walí) 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 awliyá’. 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)
Waqā’i’ ‘Amri Abadah	Waqā’i’ ‘Amrí Ábádah	(Pers. Waqáyi’-i-Amríy-i-Ábádah, “Waqayi’-i-Amriy-i-Abadah”) “Events of the prosperous reign” by Áqá Mírzá Qábil-Ábádahí
Waqf, (Vaqf), 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.

Waqi', Waqi'a	Wáqi', fem. Wáqi'a[h or t]	falling, dropping, tumbling; occurring, happening; actual, real, factual; material, corporeal, tangible; event, fact, matter of fact; factual findings, factual evidence, facto; located, situated (geography); transitive (grammar);—fem. incident, occurrence, event; happening, development; fact; accident, mishap; fighting, combat, battle. wáqi'-nawís or wáqi'-nigár (Pers.) a news-writer, chronicler, a person who gathers intelligence, a government reporter.
Waqi'a, Waqa'i' (Waqayi')	Waqi'a[h or t], pl. Waqá'i'	(waqáyi' is also used in Persian) 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
Waqif Waqifa, Waqifiyya Wara'	Wáqif Wáqifa or Wáqifiyya Wara'	standing still, motionless, at rest those who hesitate or stop 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. Awraq, 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 Ásiyih <u>Kh</u> ánúm (the "Most Exalted Leaf") and after her passing on Bahíyyih <u>Kh</u> ánúm (the "Greatest Holy Leaf"). Translations used by Shoghi Effendi to distinguish between them.
Waraqatu'l-Firdaws, Waraqatu'l-Firdaws Waraqatu'r-Ridvan, Waraqatu'r-Ridvan Ward, Warda, Wurud	Waraqatu'l-Firdaws Waraqatu'r-Riḍván Ward, fem. Warda[h or t], pl. Wurúd	"The Leaf of Paradise" "The Leaf of Delight", "The Leaf of Paradise" (collective; nomen unitatis ē) rose(s); blossoms, flowers, bloom; fem. rose; rosette; cockade; rosebush
Wardat Abyad, Wardu'l-Abyad	Wardat Abyaḍ, Wardu'l-Abyaḍ	white rose. A favourite flower of Bahá'u'lláh's was a particular white rose from His home in Tīhrán. This 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." See warqá'.
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 Lamḥát ijtimá'iyya min ta'ríkh al-'Iráq al-ḥadíth (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 Tīhrán.
Warid, Wurrad, Waridat	Wárid, pl. Wurrád, Wáridát	arriving; found, mentioned; newcomer, arrival;—pl. wáridát imports; receipts, incomings, returns, proceeds, takings
Wariq Warith Warq Warqa, Varqa, Warqat	Wariq, Wáriq Wáriṭh, pl. Waraṭha, Wurráth Warq Warqa[h or t], pl. Warqát	leafy, green, verdant inheriting; heir, inheritor stripping (a tree) of its leaves; coming into leaf (a tree) 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 (executed 1896) was surnamed Varqá by Bahá'u'lláh

Warqa'i Warqa'iya Was Wasat	Warqá'í, Pers. Varqá'í Warqá'íya, Pers. Varqá'íyya Wás Waśát	(Shoghi Effendi uses a metonymy, "Dove"). His second son was Mírzá Valíyu'lláh <u>Khán-i-Varqá</u> (1884–1955), and his son was 'Alí-Muḥammad Varqá (1911–2007). of or belonging to the pigeon/dove pigeon/dove/nightingale song Pers. an ear of wheat or barley 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). wasatín or wasaṭan: in the middle or midst of, within description, depiction, portrayal, characterisation;—pl. quality, property; characteristic, distinguishing mark, peculiarity; adjective (grammar); fem. also medical prescription
Wasf, Wasfa, Awsaf (Ausaf)	Waśf, fem. Waśfa[h or t], pl. Awśaf	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: qamarw <u>ash</u> , moon-like.
Wash (Vush). Wush (Vush)	W <u>ash</u>	neighbourhood of Bagh <u>dád</u> —once a farm where Bahá'u'lláh celebrated Riqdán (1863). See Manşúr
Washshash (Vashshash)	al-W <u>ashshásh</u>	wide, vast; roomy, spacious, large; capacious wide; broad; large, roomy, spacious, vast, sweeping, extensive; far-reaching
Wasi, Vasi', Wasa' Wasi', Vasi'	Wasi' (Pers. Vasi'), pl. Wisá' Wási'	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. wásilát, the total collected under every description (a revenue-form in India).
Wasil, Wasila, Wasilat	Wásił, fem. Wásiła[h or t]	(pl. Awsíyá' (broken plural), waśíyún or waśiyyún (regular nominative, "wasiyun")) 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>waśíy</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 Yahyá. (fem. of waśíy) (pl. Waśáyá, Waśíyát, also regular pl. waśiyyát) direction, directive, instruction, injunction, order, command, commandment; recommendation advice, counsel, admonition, exhortation; will, testament, testamentary disposition; bequest, legacy
Wasiy (Wasi, "Vasi"), Awsiya' (Ausiya')	Waśíy (Pers. Waśí)	Pers. last will, testament. Name of a five page Arabic document by the Báb to the Name of God al-Azal ("Eternity"; i.e. Mírzá Yahyá Núrí), and of a work by Farídu'd-dín 'Aṭṭár.
Wasiya (Wasayat), Wasaya, Wasiyat	Waśíya[h or t] or Waśiyya[h or t]	Pers. a small village (36.414954, 52.867229) 5 km south of Qá'im <u>Shahr</u>
Wasiyat-Nama or Wasiyyat-Nama	Waśíyat-Náma or Waśiyyat-Náma	village (5 km south of Qá'im <u>Shahr</u> , 36.415021, 52.867400), Mazandaran Province
Was-Kas (Vas-Kas)	Wás-Kas	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.
Waskas, Vaskas, Vas-Kas	Wáskas, Pers. Váskas, Vás-Kas	doubtful, distracting; apprehensive; melancholy, morbid
Waswas, Wasawis	Waswás, pl. Wasáwis	peg, pin; tent pin, tent peg; stake, pole
Waswasi	Waswási	homeland, home country, fatherland; home. Modern meaning nation. Bahrám Kay <u>kh</u> usraw Waṭan <u>kh</u> áh, an Indian Bahá'í.
Watad, Watid, Awtad Watan (Vatan), Autan	Watad, Watid, pl. Awtád Waṭan, pl. Auṭán	home; native; indigenous, domestic; patriotic; national; nationalistic;—pl. nationalist, patriot
Watani, Wataniyun	Waṭaní, pl. Waṭaníyún	to place one's confidence, put faith (in) rely, depend (on)
Wathiqā, Yathiqu, Thiqa, Wuthuq	Wath <u>iq</u> a, Yath <u>iq</u> u (<u>Th</u> iqā, Wuthúq)	letter of alphabet
Waw, Vav Wayl (Wail) Waz, Vaz	Wáw, Pers. Váv Wayl Wáz, (Váz)	affliction, distress, woe Pers. a desisting, giving over, suspending, relinquishing, letting alone, abandoning, deserting,

Wazara, Yaziru Wazir (Vazir), Wuzara'	Wazara, Yaziru Wazír (Pers. also Vazír), pl. Wuzará'	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).
Wazír-i-A'zam	Wazír-i-A'zam	(wizr) to take upon oneself, carry (a burden) (cabinet) minister; vizier; queen (in chess). From wazara (to carry a heavy burden). "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 aş-Şadr 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 Khán-i-Thábit Vujdání.
Wilashahr (Vilashahr), Wila Shahr	Wíláshahr or Wílá Shahr	Pers. (Víláshahr or Wílá Shahr) a small town in Iran, located in the rural area of Işfahán (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 Shí'a 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 jurisprudent" 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), Awrad (Aurad)	Wird, pl. Awrád	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. Persian continual motion or employment; incantation, chant, or repetitive prayer. It is often used in a spiritual or religious context to refer to phrases or passages recited repeatedly during prayers or meditations.
Wirdi (Virdi)	Wirdí (Virdí)	Pers. closely related to wird, but wirdí can be used more specifically to indicate "a reciter" or "one who chants or recites incantations". It can also refer to the act of chanting itself.
Wisal (Visal)	Wişál	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	Wişáya	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

Wudu'	Wuḍú'	IV to leaf, burst into leaf, put forth leaves, sprout. See waraq.
Wujud (Vujud)	Wujúd	purity, cleanness, cleanliness; ritual ablution before prayer
		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 (mustahíl al-wújud), which includes the existence of a co-sharer in God's entity, attributes or actions.
Wujud al-Mumkin Wujudiyah (Wujudiyyah)	al-Wujúd al-Mumkin Wujúdfiya[h]	contingent existence 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 Wusul, Wusulat	Wustá fem., pl. Wusat Wuṣúl, pl. Wuṣúlát	middle, central; the middle finger arrival; attainment, obtainment, achievement; receipt; (pl.) receipt. Pers. also voucher; union with, or enjoyment of, a wished-for object; collection acquisition
Y		
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 Ya 'Aliyu'l-A'la, Ya 'Aliyyu'l-A'la	Yá 'Alíyu'l-'Alá, Yá 'Aliyyu'l-'Alá Yá 'Alíyu'l-A'lá, Yá 'Aliyyu'l-A'lá	"O Thou the Exalted of the Exalted!" "O Thou the Exalted of the Most Exalted!" is an invocation addressed to the Báb. Same as "Yá-'Alí-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'lá]. Hence, "O Thou the Exalted One who art the Most Exalted" and it refers to the Báb.
Ya Allah	Yá Alláh	"O God". The name Yulláh as found in Azerbaijani-born 'Alí-Yulláh Nakhjavání (1919–2019) is a distinctive Persianate or Turkic-influenced form of the Arabic Alláh, as used in compound names. Yulláh can be interpreted as "Exalted by God" or "Alí of God". See Yalláh.
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 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.
Ya Baba'l-Abha Ya Baha'u'l-Abha	Yá Bába'l-Abhá Yá Bahá'u'l-Abhá	"O Gate of the All-Glorious" "O Glory of Glories", or "O Glory of the All-Glorious".
Ya Baha'u'llahu'l-Abha	Yá Bahá'u'lláhu'l-Abhá	" The Greatest Name " يا بهاء الله "O Bahá'u'lláh of the All-Glorious" يا بهاء الله ابها

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

Ya Ilaha'l-Mustaghath	Yá Iláha'l-Mustagháth	(alternative genitive transcription for Yá Alláhu'l-Mustagháth) "O Lord of the time of Mustagháth", invocation by the Báḅ, to be recited in times of trouble and difficulty. "O my God" "O thou the Most Exalted Lord" [Ya-Rabb-el-Aala!] "O Thou my Lord, the Most Glorious" "O Thou the Lord of the Age" "O Thou the Healer" (MF 44) name of Súra 36 Yá' Sín of the Qur'án, after the isolated letters Yá' Sín. Various 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	Yá Iláhi	name of the letter ʾ (y/i)
Ya Rabb-i-A'la or Ya Rabbu'l-Ala	Yá Rabb-i-A'lá or Yá Rabbu'l-Álá	earth coloured gazelle; the name of a donkey gifted to Muḥammad by al-Muqawqis, probably the governor of Egypt. See duldul.
Ya Rabbiya'l-Abha	Yá Rabbíya'l-Abhá	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 Khánnum</i> , p. 131. See Ma'júj (Magog) and Mu'zam
Ya Sahibu'z-Zaman	Yá Şáhibu'z-Zamán	O God!
Ya Shafi	Yá Shafí' or Yá Sháfí'	Jacob, James; (plural) male mountain quail
Ya Sin, Yasin (Yaseen), Yassin	Yá Sín, Yásín	Jacobite, an adherent of Jacob Baradai
		the son (or grandson) of Qaḥṭán
		dryness
		Pers. remembrance, recollection, memory; watching, watchfulness; a picture, painting, figure, image
Ya'	Yá'	pl. Aydin, Ayádin, Ayadí. hand; foreleg; handle; power, control, influence, authority; assistance, help, aid; (Islamic Law) (personal) possession, actual control; benefit; favour
Ya'fur, Ya'afir	Ya'fúr, pl. Ya'áfír	he remembers. From the verb <i>dhakara</i> .
		they (masculine) remember (see Qur'án 3:191). From the verb <i>dhakara</i> .
Ya'juj, Yajuj	Ya'júj, Yá'júj, Yájúj	"Hand of the Cause of God", sometimes shortened to "Hand of the Cause". Pers. Ayadíy-i-Amru'lláh.
		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.
		God's hand
Ya'llah, Ya Allah	Yá'lláh, Yá Alláh	Jaffa, seaport in Israel, now part of Tel Aviv
Ya'qub (Yaqub, Yakub), Ya'aqib	Ya'qúb, pl. Ya'áqíb	Japheth, a son of Noah
Ya'qubi, Ya'aqiba	Ya'qúbí, pl. Ya'áqiba[h or t]	now (35.666036, 51.318646) part of District 18 in SW Tíhrán
Ya'rab (Ya'rub)	Ya'rab	Pers. one, single, alone, only; singular; incomparable, peerless; orthodox, Unitarians
Yabs, Yubs, Yabas	Yabs, Yubs, Yabas	Pers. singularity, unity; excellence, anything incomparable; union, conjunction; solitude; victory; concord, unanimity. In the 1930s Persian government officials ordered Persians to use a last name that was not their father's first name. In Pune, brothers Isfandíyár and Surúsh Furúd, who were Bahá'ís, adopted Yagánagí ("Unity") as their last name.
Yad	Yád	Man Lá Yahḍuruḥu 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 Shí'a ḥadíth scholar Abú Ja'far Muḥammad ibn 'Alí ibn Báḅawayh al-Qummí (c. 923–991), commonly referred to as Ibn Báḅawayh or ash-Shaykh aṣ-Ṣadúq (the truthful scholar) was a Persian Shí'ite Islamic scholar
Yad, Yadan, Aydin (Aidin), Ayadin, Ayadi	Yad fem., dual Yádán	Jehovah; Moses; adieu
		the Jews; Jewry. Descendants of Yahúdá
Yadhkuru	Yadhkuru	
Yadhkuruna (Yadhkuruwna)	Yadhkurúna (Yadhkuruwna)	
Yadi Amru'llah, Ayadi Amru'llah	Yád Amru'lláh, pl. Ayadí Amru'lláh	
Yad-kar, Yad-kard, Yad-gar (Yadgar)	Yád-kár, Yád-kard, Yád-gár	
Yadu'llah (Yadollah)	Yadu'lláh	
Yafa	Yáfá	
Yafith (Yafis, Yafes)	Yáfíth	
Yaft-Abad (Yaftabad)	Yaft-Ábád (Yaftábád)	
Yagan	Yagán	
Yaganagi (Yaganegi)	Yagánagí	
Yahduruḥu al-Faqih	Yahḍuruḥu al-Faqíh	
Yahu	Yáhu	
Yahud	al-Yahúd	

Yahudi, Yahudiyan Yahya	Yahúdí, Pers. pl. Yahúdiyán Yaḥyá (يحيى)	Jewish; Jew (word ends with an alif maqṣúra, عى) John. St. John the Baptist (Yaḥyá ibn Zakariya). 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 Yūḥanná. 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 Khánun. 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”), Šubḥ-i-Azal (“Morning of Eternity”, a self-assumed title) and Ṭḥamaratu’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 Hayiya.
Yahya, Mirza	Yaḥyá, Mírzá	Yaḥyá’í (i.e. Azalí) Bábís. Yaḥyá’í is a follower of Azal, in particular of Yaḥyá Azal, all of whom were Covenant Breakers of the Bahá’í Dispensation.
Yahya’i, Yahya’iyun	Yaḥyá’í, pl. Yaḥyá’iýún	Surnamed Waḥíd (Waḥíd)
Yahya-i-Darabi or Yahyay-i-Darabi Yakun Yalda	Yaḥyá-i-Dárábí or Yaḥyáy-i-Dárábí Yakún Yaldá	Pers. (Ar. influence), it will be; sum total Pers. the longest night of winter; name of one of Jesus’ attendants
Yalda’i Yali, Yalli (also Yallali, Yalali)	Yaldá’í Yalí, Yallí, (variation Yallalí, Yalalí)	
Yallah (Yalla)	Yalláh (يلا)	Pers. exclamation uttered in a state of intoxication or on receiving good news a widely used Arabic colloquial expression meaning “let’s go”, “come on”, “hurry up”, or, in some contexts, “okay”, which is derived from Yá Alláh (يا الله). Over time, it has become a secular, everyday exhortation used by speakers of all backgrounds to encourage action or movement. See Yá Alláh.
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 Ṭíhrán. 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 Yamm, Yumum Yanbu’, Yanabí’	Yamín ad-Dawla Yamm, pl. Yumúm Yanbú’, pl. Yanábí’	right hand of the Government open sea; (in Syria) side 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 Sádiq (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 šúfi concepts” section below.
Yaqtin	Yaqṭín	(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 renowned for his encyclopedic writings on the Muslim world. Yáqút aḥmar red ruby.
Yar, Yaran	Yár, pl. Yárán	Pers. a friend, lover, companion, comrade; an assistant, defender; a mistress; equal; strength, power; a pestle;—pl. friends; followers, clients. See Arabic Šádiq.
Yarbu’, Yarabi’ Yari	Yarbú’, pl. Yarábí’ Yárí	jerboa (desert rodent, <i>Jaculus jaculus</i> ; zoological.) 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	Yárkand	Yarkant County (38.406262, 77.174983) in Chinese Turkestan, 155 km SE Kashgar. Officially known as Shache (or Yakan, Soche).
Yarmuk	Yarmúk	(“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’ Yashmaq, Yashmak Yasmin, Yasamin, Yasim, Yasam	al-Yasa’ Yashmaq and Yashmak Yasmín, Pers. Yásim, Yásam	Elisha, mentioned in Qur’án 6:86 and 38:48 (Turkish yaşmak) face veil worn by women jasmine (usually a feminine name with various spellings, including Jasmin). Yásamín (Ar. for botanical genus <i>Jasminum</i>).
Yasu Yatadhakkaruna Yatafakkaruna Yathrib	Yasú’ Yatadhakkarúna Yatafakkarúna Yathrib	Arabic for Jesus. See ‘Ísá those who reflect. See fakara those who think. See fakara 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-Faṣl); 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 Dhú’l-Hijjah (celebrates Muḥammad’s farewell and full pilgrimage, Friday 10 Dhú’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-Adḥá (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 Yawm al-Hashr	Yawm al-‘Ahd Yawm al-Ḥashr	Day of the Covenant the day of congregation (of the dead), the Day of Resurrection. The Advent of Muḥammad was a Day of gathering.
Yawm al-Hisab Yawm al-Qiyamah, Yawmu’l-Qiyamah Yawm an-Nahr, Yawm-i-Nahr	Yawm al-Ḥisáb Yawm al-Qiyámah, Yawmu’l-Qiyámah Yawm an-Nahr, Pers. Yawm-i-Nahr	the Day of Reckoning, Judgement Day Day of Resurrection Day of sacrifice or immolation (third day of Muslim pilgrimage)

Yawm at-Taghabun	Yawm at-Taghábun	Day of Resurrection, the Day of Judgement (a day when expected gains turn into losses, and <i>vice versa</i>). Pers. Yawmu'l-Taghábun
Yawm at-Talaq, Yawm-i-Talaq	Yawm at-Taláq, Pers. Yawm-i-Taláq	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.
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-Haqq	day of truth or day of happening. Day of the Advent of the Messenger
Yawmu'l-Ittihad, Yawm-i-Ittihad	Yawmu'l-Ittiḥád, Pers. Yawm-i-Ittiḥad	"Unitarian Day"
Yawmu'l-Khuruḡ	Yawmu'l-Khurúḡ	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. Arḡ-i-Yá'.
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". Yıldiz Palace in Istanbul.
Yuhanna al-Ma'madan	Yúḡanná al-Ma'madán	John the Baptist. See 'amada
Yuhanna, Yuhannah	Yúḡanná (یحییٰ), "Pers." Yúḡannah	John. From shortened form of Hebrew Yəhōḡhánán, meaning "Yahweh is gracious". Yúḡanná 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 Ṣaḡába (companions) of Muḡammad.
Yunan	Yúnán	Ionia, Greece; the Greek nation. al-yúnán, the Greeks; Greece. ḡukamá'i yúnán, the Greek sages or philosophers.
Yunani, Yunaniyun	Yúnání, pl. Yúnáníyún	Greek;—pl. a Greek; yúnáníya[h] Greek language. as-ṣhaykh al-yúnání (the "Greek sage") could refer to Plato, Aristotle or even Plotinus.
Yunis Khan-i-Afrukhtih	Yúnis Khán-i-Afrúkh̲tiḥ, Dr	(Youness Khan Afrukhteh), titled Jináb-i-Khán by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. See Afrúkh̲ta.
Yunis, Yunus	Yúnis, Yúnus ulláh	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-Ardibílí	
Yuz	Yúz	Ottoman Turkish "hundred". 'Alí Big Yúz-Báshí. Yúz-Báshí (Turkish Yüzbaşı) rank of centurian or captain.
Yuzbak (Öz Beg, Uzbak, Uzbek, Uzbeg)	Yúzbak	Pers. member of Turkic people from Uzbekistan and neighbouring areas
Ywamu'l-Akhirah	Ywamu'l-Ákh̲irah	The Last Day, the appearance of Bahá'u'lláh
Z		
Za, Ze, Zal	Zá', Z or Ze, Zál	Pers. letters transcribed as z, z and dh̲
Za'faran (Zaaferan)	Za'farán	saffron. "The Holy Tree [Sadrat] is, in a sense, the Manifestation of the One True God, exalted be He. The Blessed Tree in the land of Za'farán referreth to the land which is flourishing, blessed, holy and all-perfumed,

Za'im al-Dawla, Za'imu'd-Dawla Za'im, Zu'ama'	Za'im al-Dawla, Za'imu'd-Dawla Za'im, pl. Zu'ama'	where that Tree hath been planted." (<i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , p. 137). The use of Za'farán may be due to its value and rarity in Middle Eastern culture, possibly symbolizing the preciousness of divine revelation. Most likely a metaphor for a sacred or spiritually significant place. A village (36.104670, 50.117758) in Qazvin Province.
Za'ir, Za'run, Zuwwar Za'ira, Za'irat, Zuwwar Za'irpur Zabadani	Zá'ir, pl. Zá'irún, Zuwwár Zá'ira, pl. Zá'irát, Zuwwar Zá'irpúr Zabádání	"leader of the state" leader; ringleader; colonel (Iran 1922); brigadier general (military; formerly Syrian); guarantor (of) visitor, caller, guest fem. visitor, caller, guest Ṭúbá Zá'irpúr (MUHJ 573) (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 Zabihu'llah (Gabi'u'llah) Zabul	Zabarjadí, Pers. also Zabarjadín Zabíḥu'lláh Zábul	of the colour of chrysolite (a mineral) Pers. (see Ar. <i>Ḍhabīḥu'lláh</i>) "Sacrifice of God" (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 Zad, Zada (Zadih, Zadeh), Zadagan	Zabúr Zád, Záda, pl. Zádagán	(Book of) Psalms, Psalter Pers. (pl. "zadegan") born, a son; offspring, generation; born of, descendant of (as a suffix). As a suffix, زاده (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) Zafar Zafir Zafira	Záda-zád (suffix, also záda) Záfar Záfir Záfira	Pers. born of, son of, offspring of victory, triumph victorious, triumphant; successful; victor, conqueror to be successful, succeed, be victorious, be triumphant; conquer, vanquish, defeat, overcome, surmount 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 va Bulbul	Zágh va Bulbul	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
Zagh	Zágh	Pers. the Zagros Mountains (Jibál Zághrús, Pers. Kúh háy-i-Zágrus) are a long mountain range in Iran, northern Iraq, and SE Türkiye
Zaghrus (Zagros)	Zághrús	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.
Zahara (Zuhur)	Záhara (Zuhúr)	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).
Zahid, Zuhhad, Zahidan	Záhid, pl. Zuhhád, Pers. also Záhidán	shining, luminous, radiant, brilliant; bright (of God) mastering, knowing (something); visible, perceptible, distinct, manifest, obvious (literal), exoteric, 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). See opposite Báṭin. Záhir
Zahir, Zahira Zahir, Zawahir	Záhir, fem. Záhira[h or t] Záhir, fem. Záhira[h or t], pl. Zawáhir	

Zahiran	Ẓáhiran	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.
Zahiri	Ẓáhirí	externally, outwardly; seemingly, presumably, ostensibly, allegedly. See Báṭin, ta'wíl
Zahiriya	Ẓáhiríya[h or t]	external or literal outer, outside, exterior, outward; superficial; Zahiritic, interpreting the Qur'án according to its literal meaning
Zahiru'l-'Umar	Ẓáhiru'l-'Umar	manifestation, externality. "Literalists", followers of an Islamic legal and theological school that insisted on strict adherence to the literal text (ẓáhir) of the Qur'án and Ḥadīth as the only source of Muslim law. It rejected practices in law (fiqh) such as analogical 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 ("Zahrat")—flower (especially a yellow one); the freshness and bloom of a plant; flower, blossom; splendour; beauty, grace, loveliness.
Zahr, Zuhur, Azhur, Zuhurat	Ẓahr, pl. Ẓuhúr, Aẓhur	back; rear, rear part, rear aide, reverse; flyleaf; deck (of a steamer); upper part, top, surface. Ẓuhúrát (as a genitive; for example) pro tempore, provisional, temporary.
Zahrawi Zahru'l-Kufah, Zahru'l-Kufih Zajra Zaka	Zahráwí Ẓahru'l-Kúfah Zajra[h or t] Zaká	gay, merry, cheerful (person). 'Abdu'l-Hádíy-i-Zahráwí a description of Baghdád and Najaf in Islamic traditions a shout, trumpet blast
Zakah, Zakat, Zakan, Zakawat	Zakáh (or Zakát), pl. Zakan, Zakawát	to thrive; to grow, increase; to be pure in heart, be just, righteous, good; to be fit, suitable (for someone), befit (someone)
Zakariya, Zakariyya or Zakari	Zakaríya, Zakariyya, or Zakarí	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)
Zakariyyay-i-Qadi-Kala'i Zakawa (Zikawa)	Zakaríyyáy-i-Qáđí-Kalá'í Zakáwa[h or t]	Hebrew origin meaning "God has remembered". Zacharias (prophet Zechariah; the father of Yaḥyā (John the Baptist) according to the Qur'án).
Zakhu	Zákhú	a cousin of Khusrav-i-Qáđí-Kalá'í, and his successor
Zakiy (Zaki), Zakiya, Azkiya	Zakíy (Zakí), fem. Zakíya[h or t]	purity, probity, innocence; quickness of parts, ingenuity
Zalam	Ẓalám	(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.
Zalamina Zalamun	Ẓalamína Ẓalámún	(pl. Azkiyá) pure; chaste; virtuous; guiltless, blameless, sinless. Pers. Bahá'í fem. also Zakiyyih or "Zakíyyih".
Zalim, Zalimun, Zullam, Zalama	Ẓálim pl. Ẓálimún, Ẓullám, Ẓalama	evildoer, villain, malefactor, rogue, scoundrel, tyrant, oppressor
Zalum	Ẓalúm	unjust, Qur'án 26:209 oppressors, wrongdoers (Qur'án 5:45, 4:75; <i>Making the crooked straight</i> p. 45) unjust, unfair, iniquitous, tyrannical, oppressing; tyrant, oppressor; offender, transgressor, sinner. Názimu'sh-Sharí'ah was known as Ẓálim, the Tyrant.

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 (*al-insánu*, usually translated as "the Perfect Man") undertook it (*al-amánata*, "the trust" or "the faith in God")—he was indeed unjust (*ẓalúman*) and foolish (*jahúla*). However, this must be incorrect when applied to the Prophet. The Báb stated "*Man, this 'Alí*" was the "*Wronged One*" (*ẓalúm*) and He was indeed "*been entitled 'the Unknown' (jahúl)*" (See SWB, p. 70). 'Abdu'l-Bahá (Má'idíy-i-Ásmání, vol. 2, p.

Zalzal, Zilzal Zalzala, Zalazil	Zalzál, Zilzál Zalzala[h or t] (fem.), pl. Zalzál	50): "... <i>the Bearer of the most weighty Trust as 'zalúm 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.</i> " See jahúl. concussion, shock, convulsion; earthquake affliction, misfortune; to shake, rock, convulse, cause to tremble; earthquake time; period, stretch of time; duration 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'a mubáraka zamán). See Šáhib az-Zamán. temporal, time; worldly, earthly; passing, transient, transitory; secular;—pl. people of the world. period or time, given time 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 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). Pers. a woman; a lady; a bride, a wife; effeminate, timid, cowardly; one who assumes a bold and animated air in walking to commit adultery, fornicate, whore Pers. women's apartments; feminine; womanly. The inner apartments of a house in which the women of the family live. See mardána. 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. a belief in the two principles of light and darkness; impiety, heresy; atheism. See zindíq Pers. Egyptian, Ethiopian, Moor, Negro; a savage; a fool; name of the founder of a dynasty Negro. Arabic form of Zangí city (36.683110, 48.509688) between Qazvín and Tabríz, formerly Zangán. Home of Ḥujjat. Arḍ-i-Zá'. of or from Zanján opinion, idea, assumption, view, belief, supposition; doubt, uncertainty an infernal tree with exceedingly bitter fruit, the fruit of which is supposed to be the heads of devils; a thorny tree, cactus. Šhajaratu'z-zaqqúm is mentioned in Qur'án 37:62, 44:43. It is said 44:43 ("bitter tree") can refer to Hájí Mírzá Karím <u>Khán</u> , who was also a heavy smoker. Pers. gold; money, riches, wealth; an old man or woman; an old man, grey and ruddy Pers. Zoroaster a city (76 km NW Kerman) and capital of Zarand County, Kerman Province, Iran Pers. yellow, saffron-coloured; pale, pallid, wan; saffron chain mail, coat of mail. (Zar + dastán?) <i>Eminent Bahá'ís in the Time of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , p. 291 Pers. an embroiderer; embroidered; fastened with golden nails (a coffin). Pers. embroidery, often with gold and silver thread Pers. great gold or filled with gold (zar = gold + gandah = big or large), i.e. a place of significant wealth or importance. Former small village (35.773149, 51.432725) that is now a quarter (Sector 3, 8 km north of the city centre) in the Šhimírán division of Teheran. It is about 5 km southwest of Niyávarán. The Russian legation in 1852 was in the village. Today the Russian Embassy Garden is now on the north side of the district, and the British Embassy Garden is on the east side of it.
Zaman, Azman Zaman, Azmina	Zaman, pl. Azmán Zamán, pl. Azmina	
Zamani, Zamaniyan	Zamání, pl. Zamáníyán	
Zamaniya Zamin	Zamaniya[h or t] and Zamáníya[h or t] Zamín	
Zamzam	Zamzam	
Zan, Zanan	Zan, pl. Zanán	
Zana, Zinan, Zina Zanana (Zenana)	Zaná, Zinan, Ziná' Zanána	
Zand, Zinad, Zunud	Zand m. & f., pl. Zinád, Zunúd	
Zandaqa	Zandaqa[t]	
Zangi	Zangí	
Zanj, Zinj, Zunuj Zanjan	Zanj, Zinj (colloquial), pl. Zunúj Zanján	
Zanjani, Zanjaniyun Zann, Zunun	Zanjání, pl. Zanjáníyún Žann, pl. Žunún	
Zaqqum	Zaqqúm	
Zar	Zar	
Zaradusht, Zardusht (Zardosht) Zarand	Zarádusht, Zardusht Zarand	
Zard Zard, Zara, Zirih, Zarud Zardastan	Zard Zard, (Pers. Zara, Zirih), pl. Zarúd Zardastán	
Zar-duz	Zar-Dúz (Zar-Doz)	
Zar-duzi Zargandah (Zargandeh, Zargandih)	Zar-Dúzí (Zar-Dozí) Zargandah	

Zargar Zari', Zurra' Zarin, Zarrin (Zarrinih or Zarrineh) Zarqan	Zargár, Zargar Zári', pl. Zurrá' Zarín, Zarrín Zarqán	Pers. goldsmith seedsman, sower; peasant; farmer; planter Pers. golden (from <u>zarghún</u> , "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. See Kitáb al-Badái' al- <u>Áthár</u> .
Zarrin-Taj	Zarrín-Táj	"Crown of Gold", one of the titles given to Ṭáhirih 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 Zawal (Zaval)	Zaytúna[h or t], pl. Zaytúnát Zawál	olive tree, olive end, passage, extinction, disappearance, vanishing, cessation; setting (of the sun); noon (or zenith)
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 Zawj (Zauj), Azwaj	Zawár, pl. Zúwár Zawj, pl. Azwáj	a visitor; a stranger, pilgrim 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 Zayandih-Rud	Záyanda Záyandih-Rúd	Pers. bringing forth; a mother 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) Zaydi (Zaidi)	Zaydán Zaydí	Jurjī Zaydán. See Zahidan 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 <u>Shi'a</u> Muslims in the country being Zaydí. The followers dismiss religious dissimulation (taqíya). They are a <u>Shi'ih</u> breakaway group.
Zaydiyya (Zaidiyya)	Zaydiyya[h]	Zaidism (Arabic: az-zaydiyya, adjective form zaydí) is one of the <u>Shi'a</u> sects closest in terms of theology to Ḥanafí Sunnī 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. Superlative azayn ("azain") most adorned, most decorated, supreme ornament.
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 'Alíy) 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, זֵיט, olive. Mount Zaytá (Mount of Olives). See Tíiná 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 Tíiná 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).
Zh		
Zhinus	Zhínús	Zhínús Muḥmúdí
Zib (Zeb)	Zíb	Pers. ornament, elegance, beauty; lovely, graceful
Ziba (Zeba)	Zíbá	Pers. beautiful, elegant; adorned, arranged; consistent. Zíbá <u>Khán</u> um (d. 1932), African slave owned by Fath-‘Alí <u>Sháh</u> . Son <u>Ghulám</u> -‘Alí Siyáh (1871–1949) became a Bahá’í.
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	Zíj	leveling line (used by masons); ephemeris, astronomical almanac. Zíj as-Sindhind (“astronomical tables of Siddhanta”) by al- <u>Kh</u> árazmí.
Zill, Zilal, Zulul, Azlal	Záll, pl. Zílál, Zúlúl, Azlál	shadow, shade, umbra; shelter, protection, patronage; shading, hub; slightest indication, semblance, trace, glimpse (of something); tangent (geometry). See <u>Sh</u> abah
Zillu’llah	Zállu’lláh	“Shadow of God” DB xxxviii
Zillu’s-Sultan	Zállu’s-Sulṭán	“Shadow of the King”, Mas’úd Mírzá, eldest son of Náṣir ad-Dín <u>Sháh</u> .
Zimam, Azimma	Zimám, pl. Azimma	camel halter, nose rope of the camel; rein, bridle; halter (hence “guide”); day hook; register; ground, land
Zin	Zín	Pers. a saddle
Zina (Zyna), Zinat (Zynat and Zeenat)	Zína[h or t], pl. Zínát	embellishment, adornment, ornament, decoration; cloth, attire, finery. Zínat <u>Khán</u> um (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
Zindaqi	Zindagí	Pers. life
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	Zírák	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 Bosh ^h rúyih) in Bosh ^h rúyeh County, South Khorasan Province, Iran. Named <u>Kh</u> ayru’l-Qurá by Bahá’u’lláh.
Zirih-Kinari	Zirih-Kínarí	Mullá Sa’íd-i-Zirih-Kínarí (Zira may be a form of Zahra?)
Ziyad, Ziyada	Ziyád, fem. Ziyáda[h or t]	increase, increment, accretion, growth; surplus, excess; increase, augmentation, raising, stepping up; enhancement, elevation, intensification; extra pay,

Ziyara, Ziyarat	Ziyára[h or t], pl. Ziyárát
Ziyarah al-Jami'ah	az-Ziyárah al-Jámi'ah
Ziyarat	Zíyárat
Ziyarat-i-Shah-'Abdu'l-'Azim	Zíyárat-i- <u>Sháh</u> -‘Abdu’l-‘Azím
Ziyarat-Nama-Ha	Zíyárat-Náma-Há
Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Awliya'	Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Awliyá'
Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Bab wa Baha'u'llah	Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Báb wa Bahá'u'lláh
Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Babu'l-Bab	Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Bábu'l-Báb wa Quddús
Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Bayt	Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Bayt
Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Maryam	Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Maryam
Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Mulla Muhammad	Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Mullá Muḥammad
Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Siyyidu'sh-Shuhada'	Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Siyyidu' <u>sh</u> - <u>Shuhadá'</u>
Zubayda (Zubaida)	Zubayda[h or t]
Zubda, Zubad	Zubda[h], pl. Zubad
Zubur	Zubúr
Zuhal	Zuḥal
Zuhayr (Zuhair), Zuhayra (Zuhaira)	Zuhayr, fem. Zuhayra[h]
Zuhd	Zuhd
Zuhr, Azhar	Zuhr, pl. Azhár
Zuhra (Zohrah, Zohrih, Zohreh)	Zuhra[h or t]
Zuhur Allah, Zuhur-i-Ilahi	Zuhúr Alláh, Pers. Zuhúr-i-Iláhi
Zuhur	Zuhúr

allowance (in addition to the salary). Easier to pronounce Ziyád as Zíyád (H. M. Balyuzi). 'Ubayd Alláh ibn Ziyád was the Umayyad governor of Baṣra, Kúfa and Khurásán during the reigns of caliphs Mu'áwiya 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.

visit; call (social, of a doctor). A pilgrimage ("visitation") made to the shrines of the Imams, Sufi saints. etc. "Pers." Ziyárih.

Comprehensive Pilgrimage, attributed to the tenth Imam, 'Alí al-Hádí

visiting; a visit (especially to a sacred tomb, etc.), a religious visitation, a pilgrimage. Visiting Tablet revealed by Imám 'Alí.

Tablet written while in vicinity of the Sháh-‘Abdu’l-‘Azím Shrine (35.585668, 51.435394) in Rey, about 12 km south of the centre of Ṭihrán by the Báb

Pers. letters (or epistles) of visitation

"Tablet of visitation for the exalted ones" by Bahá'u'lláh
"Tablet of visitation for the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh" by Bahá'u'lláh

"Tablet of visitation for Mullá Husayn and Quddús" by Bahá'u'lláh

"Tablet of visitation of the House" by Bahá'u'lláh

"Tablet of visitation for Maryam" by Bahá'u'lláh

Zíyárat-Námiy-i-Mullá Muḥammad 'Alíy-i-Bárfurúshí (Tablet of visitation for Quddús) by the Báb

"Tablet of visitation for the Prince of the Martyrs" by Bahá'u'lláh

marigold. Zubayda bint Ja'far ibn Manṣúr, a wife of Caliph Hárúnu'r-Rashíd.

(fresh) butter (as opposed to samn); cream;—pl. choicest part, prime, cream, flower, elite; extract, quintessence; essence, substance; gist, main point

(Book of) Psalms, Psalter

the planet Saturn

little flower, blossom. Zuhayr bin Abí Sulmá (c.520–c.609), one of the greatest Arab poets of pre-Islamic times

(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

noon, midday; (feminine) midday prayer (Islamic Law) brilliancy, light, brightness, whiteness; beauty; Banú Zuharah clan of the Quraysh tribe; a flower, blossom. az-Zuhara the planet Venus.

("Manifestation of God") See Nabíyu'lláh and Rasúlu'lláh

appearance; visibility, conspicuousness; pomp, splendor, show, ostentation, window-dressing. Zuhúr is a term used by Bahá'u'lláh for "Manifestation" or "advent") instead of Rasúl or Nabí; and a new term: "Manifestation of God" (Zuhúr Alláh). In Shi'ite

Zukhruf	Zukhruf, pl. Zukhrúf	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 <i>maẓhar</i> and <i>maẓar</i> .
Zulaykha (Zulaikha)	Zulaykhá	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.
Zulma, Zulmat, Zulumat, Zulamat, Zulum	Zulma[t], pl. Zúlmát, Zulumát, Zulamát	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.
Zumra, Zumar	Zumra, pl. Zumar	darkness, duskiness, gloom, murkiness.—pl. also Zúlam. <i>baḥr az-zulumát</i> . 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.
Zumurrud	Zumurrud	troop; group (of people); crowd
Zumurrudi, Zumurrudin	Zumurrudí, Pers. also Zumurrudín	emerald
Zunuz	Zunúz	colour of an emerald
Zunuzi	Zunúzí	The capital of Marand
		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-Khániḥ)	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. ¹	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	Śád	ṣ	90	م	Mím	m	40
ث	Thá'	th	500	ض	Ḍad	ḍ	800	ن	Nún	n	50
ج	Jím	j	3	ط	Ṭá'	ṭ	9	ه	Há'	h	5
ح	Ḥá'	ḥ	8	ظ	Zá'	ẓ	900	و	Wáw	w	6
خ	Khá'	kh	600	ع	'Ayn	' (left) or `	70	و	Ḍamma wáw ²	ú	6
د	Dál	d	4	غ	Ghayn	gh	1,000	ی	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 ³
ز	Záy	z	7								

Some grammarians regard alif (ا) and hamza (ء) as two distinct letters, while others regard them 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 *hurúf shamsíyah*, red in the above table) and 14 moon letters (حروف قمرية *hurúf 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	ash-shams	the sun	az-zafar	the victory
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¹ Transcription

² A consonant with a ḍamma on top, followed by a wáw.

³ The isolated hamza (ء) is treated as if it were placed on an alif where it would have an abjad value of 1.

ath-thalj	the ice	ar-rajul	the man	aṣ-Ṣalāh	the prayer	al-lawḥ	the tablet
ad-dub	the bear	az-zamán	the time	at-ṭa'ám	the food	an-nabát	the vegetable

'Ayn & hamza consonants

The Arabic consonant **letters** 'ayn and hamza are transcribed as **left** and **right** curly apostrophes respectively—these are **punctuation quote marks**, not letters. The alternative punctuation characters for plain ANSI text files are ` and ' respectively.¹ Unicode **letter** characters 02BB and 02BC can be used—these look exactly like curly apostrophes—but they are more difficult to insert with a keyboard, their use will impede word searches, and the words will be flagged as spelling mistakes unless all combinations are added to a custom dictionary. Refer to the **Unusual characters** section.

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).

Elision and grammatical cases

The two words Nāṣir ad-Dín can be linked by eliding the vowel of “al-” and adding a letter to reflect one of three grammatical cases in Arabic:

- Nāṣiru'd-Dín: nominative case, used for the subject of a sentence.
- Nāṣira'd-Dín: accusative case, used for the direct object of a sentence.
- Nāṣiri'd-Dín: genitive case, used to indicate possession or relation.

However, the nominative case is used, e.g. Nāṣiru'd-Dín Sháh Qájár, when the name is used in isolation in an English sentence.

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: “Bábhhood” or “Babhood”, etc.

Numbers

Arabic numerals are written from left to right.

	• (0)	١ (1)	٢ (2)	٣ (3)	٤ (4)	٥ (5)
Ar. m./f.	ṣifr	wáhid	ithnání	thalát	arba'a[h or t]	khamṣa[h or t]
Pers. m./f.	aṣfar	wáhida	ithnatání	thalátha[h or t]	arba'	khamṣ
	ṣifr	yak	du	Sih	chahár	panj
						khamṣ
	٦ (6)	٧ (7)	٨ (8)	٩ (9)	١٠ (10)	
Ar. m./f.	sita[h or t]	sab'a[h or t]	thamániya[h or t]	tis'a[h or t]	'ashara[h or t]	
Pers. m./f.	sitt	sab'	thamánin	tis'	'ashar	
	shash	haft	hasht	nuh	dah	
	sitt	sab'		tis'a		

Plurals

Arabic

Regular (“sound”) 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 (described as “broken” plurals), 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

¹ Searching in Word: use ^39 for single straight quote, ^34 for double straight quote and ^013 for paragraph or carriage return mark.

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.¹

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’ẓam)
3	Siyyid Ḥasan (Sultánu’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 (Miṣḥkín-Qalam)
6	Mírzá ‘Alí-Muḥammad (Varqá, Dove)	16	Mírzá Ḥasan (Adíb)
7	Mírzá Maḥmúd Furúghí	17	Shaykh Muḥammad-‘Alí
8	Mullá ‘Alí-Akbar (Hájí Ákhúnd)	18	Mullá Zaynu’l-Ábidín (Zaynu’l-Muqarrabín)
9	Mullá Muḥammad (Nabíl-i-Akbar)	19	Mírzá Alí-Muḥammad (Ibn-i-Aṣḍaq)
10	Hájí Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqí (Vakílu’d-Dawlih) (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.²

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 Ṭálíb, Ḥasan ibn ‘Alí and Ḥusayn ibn ‘Alí.³

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.⁴

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

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

² Qur’án 69:17 (Rodwell).

³ *Majma’ al-Bayan*, vol. 10, p. 346. See 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.

⁴ Shoghi Effendi, *Directives of the Guardian*, pp. 51–2.

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’¹

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*.² This brings the total numerical value of *Bahá'* to 9, which is of great significance in the Bahá'í Faith.³

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.”⁴

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 (*wáhid*, 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.⁵

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 ($19 \times 19 = 361$)—each member of which is a “mirror”—can also be considered as reflections of the First and the Last, the first eleven unities ($11 \times 19 = 209$) are created through the Báb and the remaining eight ($8 \times 19 = 152$) 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.⁶

Shoghi Effendi always referred to the Shrine of the Báb as the “Throne of the Lord”.⁷

Hands of the Cause of God

Appointed by	Details
Bahá'u'lláh	Hájí Mullá 'Alí-Akbar-i-Shahmírzádí (Hájí Ákhúnd) (1842–1910)
	Mírzá Muḥammad-Taquí (Ibn-i-Abhar) (d. 1917)
	Mírzá Ḥasan-i-Adíb (Adíb) (1848–1919)
	Mírzá 'Alí-Muḥammad (Ibn-i-Aṣdaq) (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)
	Áqá Muḥammad-i-Qá'iní (Nabíl-i-Akbar) (1829–1892)
	Mírzá 'Alí-Muḥammad-i-Varqá (d. 1896)
	Mullá Šádiq-i-Muqaddas (Ismu'lláhu'l-Aṣdaq) (d. 1889)
	Shaykh Muḥammad Ridáy-i-Yazdí (believed to be Mullá Muḥammad-i-Ridáy-i-Muḥammad-Ábádí (1814–1897))
Shoghi Effendi	Hájí Abu'l-Ḥasan (Hájí Amín) (1831–1928) [1928]
	John Ebenezer Esslemont (1874–1925) [1925]
[Posthumous	Martha Root (1872–1939) [3 October 1939]
appointments]	Keith Bean Ransom-Kehler (1876–1933) [30 October 1933]
	John Henry Hyde Dunn (1855–1941) [27 April 1951]
	Siyyid Muṣṭafá Rúmí (d. 1942) [14 July 1945]
	'Abdu'l-Jalíl Bey Sa'd (d. 1942)
	Muḥammad Taqíy-i-Iṣfahání (1860–1946)
	Roy C. Wilhelm (1875–1951) [1952]
	Louis George Gregory (1874–1951) [1951]
Shoghi Effendi	<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
24–12–1951	<i>Iran</i> : Valíy'u'lláh Varqá (1884–1955), Ṭarázu'lláh Samandarí (1874–1968), 'Alí-Akbar Furútan (1905–2003)
(twelve)	<i>American continent</i> : Horace Hotchkiss Holley (1867–1960), Dorothy Beecher Baker (1898–1954), Leroy C. Ioas (1896–1965)
	<i>European continent</i> : George Townshend (1876–1957), ⁸ Hermann Grossmann (1899–1968), Ugo Giachery (1896–1989)
Shoghi Effendi	<i>Canada and United States</i> : Siegfried Schopflocher (1877–1953) and Corinne Knight True (1961–1961) (resp.)
29–02–1952	<i>Iran</i> : Dhikru'lláh Khádím (1904–1986), Shu'á'u'lláh 'Alá'í (1889–1984)
(seven)	<i>Germany, Africa, Australia</i> : Adelbert Mühlischlegel (1897–1980), Músá Banání (1886–1971), Clara Dunn (1869–1960)

¹ Ugo Giachery, *Shoghi Effendi*, p. 89.

² See Muḥammad Muṣṭafá, *Bahá'u'lláh the Great Announcement of the Qur'án*, pp. 102–103.

³ See Frank Ayers, *Studying the Holy Qur'án*, vol. 6, pp. 205–6.

⁴ Marzieh Gail, *Summon up remembrance*, p. 128.

⁵ The Báb, Persian Bayán 4:18.

⁶ See Nader Saiedi, *Gate of the Heart*, p. 285.

⁷ Shoghi Effendi in Ugo Giachery, *Shoghi Effendi: recollections*, p. 83.

⁸ 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)).

	(resp.)
Shoghi Effendi	Amatu'l-Bahá Rúhíyyih <u>Khánum</u> (1910–2000) [March 1952]
	Jalál <u>Kháḍīh</u> (Jalal Khazeh) (1897–1990) [December 1953]
[date]	Paul Haney (1909–1982) [March 1954]
(five)	'Alí Muḥammad Varqá (1911–2007) [November 1955]
	Agnes Baldwin Alexander (1875–1971) [March 1957]
Shoghi Effendi	<i>Uganda</i> : Enoch Olinga (1926–1979)
	<i>West and South Africa</i> : William Sears (1911–1992), and John Aldham Roberts (1901–1992)
2–10–1957	<i>British Isles</i> : Hasan Muvaqqar Balyuzi (1908–1980) and John Graham Ferraby (1914–1973)
(eight)	<i>Pacific</i> : Harold Collis Featherstone (1913–1990) and Raḥmátu'lláh Muḥájir (1923–1979)
	<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-Urúmi
2	Mírzá Muḥammad Ḥasan-i-Buṣhrú'í, brother of Mullá Ḥusayn	12	Mullá Aḥmad-i-Ibdál-i-Marágh'i'í
3	Mírzá Muḥammad-Báqir-i-Buṣhrú'í, nephew of Mullá Ḥusayn	13	Mullá Báqir-i-Tabríz
4	Mullá 'Alí-i-Bastámí (first martyr of the Bábí Dispensation)	14	Mullá Yúsuf-i-Ardibílí
5	Mullá <u>Khudá-Bakhsh</u> -i-Qúchání, later known as Mullá 'Alí-i-Rázi. His son Maṣḥíyyatu'lláh later martyred in his youth.	15	Mírzá Hádí-i-Qazvíní, son of Hájí Mírzá 'Abdu'l-Vahháb & brother of Mírzá Muḥammad-'Alí
6	Mullá Ḥasan-i-Bajistání	16	Mírzá Muḥammad-'Alí-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- <u>Khán</u> -i-Yazdí	18	Hájí Mullá Muḥammad 'Alí-i-Bárfurúshí (Quddús)
9	<u>Shaykh</u> Sa'íd-i-Hindí (the Indian)		Mírzá 'Alí Muḥammad (The Báb) is the Nuṭṭiy-i-Úlá
10	Mullá Maḥmúd-i- <u>Khu</u> 'í		("Primal Point") that generated these Letters

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 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

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 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".¹

Maintenance of a "balance of freedom between the [elected] institution, whether national or local, and the individuals who sustain its existence."²

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"

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

¹ The Universal House of Justice, *Messages 1963 to 1986*, p. 217.

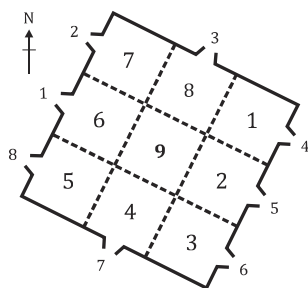
² Universal House of Justice, Individual Rights and Freedoms, letter dated 29–12–1988.

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."¹ 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 Aḥmad in Constantinople has six, but the Qur'án mentions eight."² 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."³ "... the station of magnification and gatehood ... 'carries the throne of God,' that is, the Báb or the Point of glorification."⁴

Doors and rooms



Rooms above tombs

9. The Báb
8. 'Abdu'l-Bahá

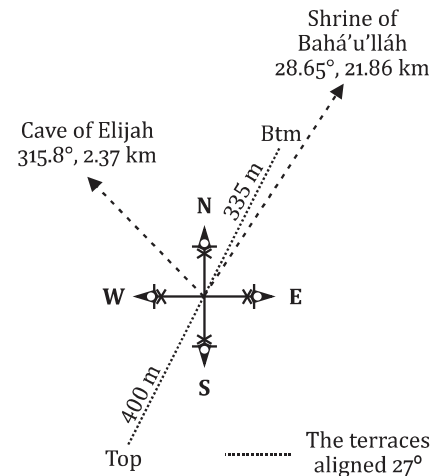
First story octagon door

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 Maḥmúd Qaṣṣábchí of 'Iráq
2	Mirzá Abu'l-Faḍl of Gulpáygán, Irán	7	William Sutherland Maxwell, Canada
3	Ustád Áqá 'Alí-Ashraf, Russia, son of Mullá Abú-Tálib	8	Ugo Giachery, Italy
4	Ustád 'Abdu'l-Karím, Irán	Upper	Leroy Ioas, USA
5	Ustád Áqá Bálá, Russia, son of Mullá Abú-Tálib		

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	Máhi-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 Elâziğ)
4	Niyálá	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	Khánaqin-'Iráq	66	Amásiyá (Amasya)
9	Rayy	38	Ghazál-Ribát-i-Máhi Dasht	67	Iláhiyyih (Kovak)
10	Hasan-Ábád	39	Sháhrabán (now al-Muqdádiyah)	68	Sámsún (on the Black Sea)
11	Qal'a-i-Muḥammad 'Alí Khán ⁵	40	Ba'qubah	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) ⁶	71	Constantinople (now Istanbul)
14	Báqir-Ábád	43	Judaydih	72	Kúchik-Chakmachih (Küçükçekmece)
15	Manzariyyih	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 (Tuz Khurmát/Tuz Khurma)	76	Bábá-Ískí (Babaeski)

¹ Shoghi Effendi in Ugo Giachery, *Shoghi Effendi: Recollections*, p. 84.

² 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."

³ *Summon Up Remembrance*, p. 128.

⁴ Nader Saiedi, *Gate of the heart*, p. 285.

⁵ Qal'a—fort or stronghold

⁶ The first stop after Najbíyyih (for seven days) was at Firayjât, on the bank of the Tigris River, 5 km to the north.

19	Ráhjird	48	Táwuq	77	Adrianople (Edirne)
20	Siyávi <u>sh</u> ih (Siyáwa <u>sh</u> án)	49	Karkúk (Kirkuk)	78	Uzún-Kúprú (Uzunköprü)
21	Sárúq	50	Irbíl (Erbil)	79	Ká <u>sh</u> ánih (Keşan)
22	Díz-Ábád	51	By the river Záb (Kalak?)	80	Gallipoli (Gelibolu)
23	Hamadán	52	Bar <u>ṭ</u> allih (Bar <u>ṭ</u> Alláh, Bartella)	81	Madelli (Mytilene)
24	Gardánih-i-Ásad-Ábád	53	al-Máw <u>ṣ</u> il (Mosul)	82	Smyrna
25	Ásad-Ábád	54	Zá <u>kh</u> ú (Zakho)	83	Alexandria
26	Kangávar	55	Jazríh (Cizre, Ar. Jazárat ibn ‘Umar)	84	Port Said
27	Şahnihi	56	Ni <u>ṣ</u> fbin (Nusaybin)	85	Jaffa
28	Bísítún	57	Ḥasan-Áqá (Amuda?)	86	Haifa
29	Kirmán <u>sh</u> áh	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	Istiqlál	Independence
4	Tuesday	Fiḍál	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	Mashiyat	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	Sultán	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
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>shan</u> bih
Monday	yawm al-ithnayn	dú- <u>shan</u> bih
Tuesday	yawm ath- <u>thal</u> átá’	sih- <u>shan</u> bih
Wednesday	yawm al-arbi’á’	chahár- <u>shan</u> bih
Thursday	yawm al- <u>kham</u> ís	panj- <u>shan</u> bih
Friday	yawm al-jum’a	jum’a
Saturday	yawm as-sabt	<u>shan</u> bih

English	Arabic ¹	Foreign ¹	English	Arabic ¹	Foreign ²
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¹ Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Iran (from classical Arabic, which are from Syriac).

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	hazírán	yúniyú & yúniyah	December	kánún al-awwal	dísebar

Islamic

Order	Arabic ²	Meaning	Days
1	al-Muḥarram	Forbidden	30
2	Ṣafar	Departure or void	29
3	Rabī' u'l-Awwal	first month or beginning of spring	30
4	Rabī' 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	Shawwāl	lift or carry, raised	29
11	Dhú'l-Qa'da	the one of truce/sitting	30
12	Dhú'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	Mihr	30	10	Day (Dai)	30
2	Urdí (Ardí) bihiṣht	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-Khilāfah ar-Ráshidūn)**

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

The Umayyad (al-Khilāfah al-'Umayyāyah)

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-Ḥakam) (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)

The Abbaside (al-Khilāfah al-'Abbásiyah)

1	Abu'l-'Abbás 'Abdu'lláh as-Saffāḥ (750–54)	6	Muḥammad al-Amín (809–13)
2	Abú-Ja'far al-Manṣúr (754–75)	7	'Abdu'lláh al-Ma'mún (813–33)
3	Muḥammad al-Mahdí (775–85)	8	Muḥammad al-Mu'taṣim ("al-Mu'taṣim-Bi'lláh"—'He who is steadfast in God') (833–42)
4	Músá al-Hadí (785–86)	9	Hárún al-Wáthiq ("al-Wáthiq-Bi'lláh"—'He who has his trust in God') (842–47)
5	Hárún ar-Rashíd (786–809)	10	Ja'far al-Mutawakkil ("al-Mutawakkil 'Alá'lláh"—'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

¹ Egypt, Sudan, Arab countries in the Persian Gulf (phonetic based on old Latin names).

² Fifth month also (using fem. of awwal) Jumádá al-Úlá. Alternatives for 4th and 6th months are Rabī' al-Ákhir and Jumádá al-Ákhir respectively.

* 30 days in leap years

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 Tálíb (632–661) ¹	7	Músá al-Kázim ibn Báqir (765–799)
2	Ḥasan ibn 'Alí (661–669)	8	'Alí III ('Alí ibn Músá ar-Riḍá) (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 aṣ-Ṣádiq 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 aṣ-ṣuḡhra) 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: Jábulsá and Jábulsá. See *A Traveller's Narrative*, p. 98.

Deputies of the twelfth Imám

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

Meccan pilgrim meeting points

1. Dhú'l-Hulayfah (Masjid aṣh-Shajarah, “Mosque of the Tree”, 24.413730, 39.542951), 9 km from Medinah, 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 Medinah.
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 aṣh-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 súra names

Súra	Súra
1 al-Fátíḥa—The opening	58 al-Mujádilah—The pleading woman
2 al-Baqara—The cow	59 al-Ḥaṣhr—The mustering, The exile or The emigration
3 Ál 'Imrán—The family of Imran	60 al-Mumtaḥinah—She that is to be examined or She who is tried (or tested) [†]
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-Munáfiqu'n—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 at-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-Háqqah—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

¹ Dates are for the time the A'imma held office (imamah).

[†] The tests faced by the women who emigrated to Medina.

17	al-Isra' or Baní Isrá'íl—The night journey or The children of Israel	74	al-Muddath th ir—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	ash-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-Ghāshiya—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	ash-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-Ṣáffát—Those ranged in ranks	94	ash-Sharḥ—The expansion
38	Ṣád—Ṣád	95	at-Tín—The fig
39	Zumar—The troops or The crowds	96	al-'Alaq—The clot
40	Ghāfir or al-Mu'min—Forgiver or The believer	97	al-Qadr—The power
41	Fuṣṣilat or Há Mím—Explained in detail or Há Mím	98	al-Bayyinah—The evidence
42	ash-Shúrá—The consultation	99	az-Zalzala—The earthquake
43	az-Zukhruf—The gold ornament, The embellishment or The gilding	100	al-'Ádiyát—The chargers or The assaulters
44	ad-Dukhán—The smoke	101	al-Qári'ah—The calamity or The great calamity
45	al-Játhiya—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
53	an-Najm—The star	110	an-Naṣr—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-Ikhlás—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'ẓam*).

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 Ishráq-Khávárí 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-Ṣádiq, 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	الرَّحْمَنُ	ar-Raḥmán	The All Beneficent
2	الرَّحِيمُ	ar-Raḥím	The Most Merciful
3	الْمَلِكُ	al-Málik	The King, the Sovereign

4	الْفُؤُوسُ	al-Quddús	The Most Holy
5	السَّلَامُ	as-Salám	Peace and Blessing
6	الْمُؤْمِنُ	al-Mu'min	The Guarantor
7	الْمُحْيِي	al-Muhymin	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-Khálíq	The Creator
12	الْبَارِئُ	al-Bári'	The Maker
13	الْمُصَوِّرُ	al-Muṣawwir	The Fashioner of Forms
14	الْعَفَّارُ	al-Ghaffár	The Ever Forgiving
15	الْقَهَّارُ	al-Qahhár	The All Compelling Subduer
16	الْوَهَّابُ	al-Wahháb	The Bestower
17	الرَّزَّاقُ	ar-Razzáq	The Ever Providing
18	الْفَتَّاحُ	al-Fattáh	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-Kháfīḍ	The Abaser
23	الرَّافِعُ	ar-Ráfi'	The Exalter
24	الْمُعِزُّ	al-Mu'izz	The Giver of Honour
25	الْمُذِلُّ	al-Mudhíll	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-Khabír	The All Aware
32	الْحَلِيمُ	al-Ḥalím	The Forbearing, the Indulgent
33	الْعَظِيمُ	al-'Aẓím	The Magnificent, the Infinite
34	الْعَفُورُ	al-Ghaffúr	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	الْمُقِيتُ	al-Muqít	The Nourisher
40	الْحَسِيبُ	al-Ḥasíb	The Reckoner
41	الْجَلِيلُ	al-Jalíl	The Majestic
42	الْكَرِيمُ	al-Karím	The Bountiful, the Generous
43	الرَّقِيبُ	ar-Raqīb	The Watchful
44	الْمُجِيبُ	al-Mujīb	The Responsive, the Answerer
45	الْوَاسِعُ	al-Wási'	The Vast, the All Encompassing
46	الْحَكِيمُ	al-Ḥakím	The Wise
47	الْوَدُودُ	al-Wadúd	The Loving, the Kind One
48	الْمَجِيدُ	al-Majíd	The All Glorious
49	الْبَاعِثُ	al-Bá'ith	The Raiser of the Dead
50	الشَّهِيدُ	ash-Shahíd	The Witness
51	الْحَقُّ	al-Ḥaqq	The Truth, the Real
52	الْوَكِيلُ	al-Wakíl	The Trustee, the Dependable
53	الْقَوِيُّ	al-Qawíy	The Strong
54	الْمَتِينُ	al-Matín	The Firm, the Steadfast
55	الْوَلِيُّ	al-Walíy	The Friend, Helper

56	الْحَمِيدُ	al-Ḥamíd	The All Praiseworthy
57	الْمُحْصِي	al-Muḥṣí	The Accounter, the Numberer of All
58	الْمُبْدِي	al-Mubdi'	The Producer, Originator, & Initiator of All
59	الْمُعِيدُ	al-Mu'íd	The Reinstater Who Brings Back All
60	الْمُحْيِي	al-Muḥyí	The Giver of Life
61	الْمُمِيتُ	al-Mumít	The Bringer of Death, the Destroyer
62	الْحَيُّ	al-Ḥayy	The Ever Living
63	الْقَيُّومُ	al-Qayyúm	The Self Subsisting Sustainer of All
64	الْوَاجِدُ	al-Wájid	The Perceiver, the Finder, the Unfailing
65	الْمَاجِدُ	al-Májid	The Illustrious, the Magnificent
66	الْوَاحِدُ	al-Wáḥid	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-Qádir	The All Able
70	الْمُقْتَدِرُ	al-Muqtadir	The All Determiner, the Dominant
71	الْمُعَدِّمُ	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-Ákhir	The Last
75	الظَّاهِرُ	aẓ-Záhir	The Manifest; the All Victorious
76	الْبَاطِنُ	al-Báṭin	The Hidden; the All Encompassing
77	الْوَالِي	al-Wáli	The Patron, The Protecting Friend, The Friendly Lord
78	الْمُتَعَالِي	al-Muta'álí	The Self Exalted
79	الْبَرُّ	al-Barr	The Most Kind and Righteous
80	الْتَوَّابُ	at-Tawwáb	The Ever Returning, Ever Relenting
81	الْمُنْتَقِمُ	al-Muntaqim	The Avenger
82	الْعَفُو	al-'Afúw	The Pardoner, the Effacer of Sins
83	الرَّؤُفُ	ar-Ra'úf	The Compassionate, the All Pitying
84	الْمَلِكُ مَالِكُ	Máliku'l-Mulk	The Owner of All Sovereignty
85	ذُو الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ	Dhú'l-Jalál wa'l-Ikrám	The Lord of Majesty & Generosity
86	الْمُقْسِطُ	al-Muqsit	The Equitable, the Requirer
87	الْجَامِعُ	al-Jámi'	The Gatherer, the Unifier
88	الْغَنِيُّ	al-Gḥání	The All Rich, the Independent
89	الْمُعْنِي	al-Mughnī	The Enricher, the Emancipator
90	الْمَانِعُ	al-Máni'	The Withholder, the Shielder, the Defender
91	الضَّارُّ	aḍ-Ḍárr	The Distressor, the Harmer
92	النَّافِعُ	an-Náfi'	The Propitious, the Benefactor
93	النُّورُ	an-Núr	The Light
94	الْهَادِي	al-Hádí	The Guide
95	الْبَدِيعُ	al-Badí'	The Incomparable, the Originator
96	الْبَاقِي	al-Báqí	The Ever Enduring and Immutable
97	الْوَارِثُ	al-Wáriṭh	The Heir, the Inheritor of All
98	الرَّشِيدُ	ar-Rashíd	The Guide, Infallible Teacher, & Knower
99	الصَّبُورُ	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 ṭ. 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 ¹	‘, 2018, ^u8216
00B4, ^u180	‘, 02B9, ^u697	‘, 02BC, ^u700	‘, 02BE, ^u702	‘, 2019, ^u8217

During the optical character recognition (OCR) process to convert text images to text font:

- Enter the grave (`) accent to ensure an ‘Ayn within a word or name remains as a left single quote **after** replacing all single straight quotes with their curly equivalent.
- Enter the acute () accent where an initial single right quote is required (Unicode 00B4, search using ^u180; e.g. ‘tis).

In the resulting Word document:

- Replace straight quotes, (‘, 27, ^39) and (“, 22, ^34), with their equivalent curly quotes (as on the keyboard)—Word automatically replaces straight left and right quote marks based on their position within a paragraph.
- Replace the grave accent or straight ‘Ayn (`, 60, ^96) a copy of the left curly quote (the ^u notation will not work in the replace window).
- Replace the grave accents with a copied single right quote.

Ligatures

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>sharī’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>ṭarīqa</i> , the ‘way’ or ‘path’ and is the standard technical term for a mystical order. <i>Ḥaqīqa</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>sharī’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 yaqīn</i> (knowledge of certitude, demonstration; a religious life—Qur’ān 102:5); <i>‘ainu’l-yaqīn</i> (experimental knowledge; truth ascertained by evidence; certainty, Qur’ān 102:7); and <i>ḥaqqu (‘ilmu) ‘l-yaqīn</i> (certain truth or knowledge, Qur’ān 56:95, 69:51)
Modes of the soul (3)	<i>an-nafs al-‘ammāra bi’l-sú’</i> (the erring soul, Qur’ān 12:53), <i>an-nafs al-lawwāma</i> (the guiding soul, Qur’ān 75:2), <i>an-nafs al-muṭma’inna</i> (the soul at peace, Qur’ān 89:27) ²

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()
' 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,
```

¹ Left and right half ring or half circle.

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

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