

Arabic & Fársí transcription list & glossary for Bahá'ís

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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 Fársí (Pers.) (including some of Turkish (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*.

What is transcription?

The Romanization of Arabic in Latin script makes use of various diacritics and non-standard Latin characters to represent Arabic phonemes that do not exist in English. Amongst other issues 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. Likewise, the pronunciation of short vowels (a, i or u—these are not normally shown in written Arabic though they always appear in the Qur'án), 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.

Romanization is often termed “transliteration”, but this is not technically correct. Transliteration is the direct representation of foreign letters using Latin symbols, while most systems for Romanization 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*¹ of another script, whilst transcription is concerned primarily with representing its *phonemes*.² 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 *mnazrĥ alḥrwf al'rbyĥ*.

Shoghi Effendi introduced a system of transcription of Arabic letters to Roman letters that is an adaptation of the system recommended by the Tenth International Congress of Orientalists held in September 1894 at Geneva. Refer to *Muḥammad and the Course of Islám*, pp. xiii–xvi for more details. However, Shoghi Effendi himself often uses Persian forms of Arabic words where “w” is replaced by “v”, and the last one or two letters are replaced by “ah”, “ih”, “yah” and “yih”. Shoghi Effendi also uses hybrid “words” in *The Promised Day Is Come* where the singular form of a word (and sometimes plural forms) is “converted” to a “plural” by adding an English “s” instead of using the correct plural form of the Arabic word. Paragraph 229 (pp. 91–2) is an atypical example where a large number of hybrid “words” have been used.

Transcription of Bahá'í terms

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 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.³

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.⁴

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*.⁵

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

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.

³ Shoghi Effendi, postscript to a letter dated 12 March 1923, *Bahá'í Administration*, p. 43.

⁴ From a letter written on behalf of the Universal House of Justice to the National Spiritual Assembly of Panama, 16 July 1979.

⁵ The Universal House of Justice, 21 July 1998, *Messages from the Universal House of Justice 1963–1986*, p. 187.

Accuracy

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

- a) Consistency with transcription rules as used by Shoghi Effendi, and similar words.
- b) An internet search of transcribed forms of the words.
- c) An internet search for the original Arabic of the words that are then manually transcribed.
- d) A search for the words in Arabic dictionaries (e.g. *The Hans Wehr Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic*).
- e) Consulting knowledgeable Arabic and/or Fársí 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.

Corrections, additions and suggested improvements to the list are welcomed. Contact jonahwinters@gmail.com or romane@miscellanie.com.

Capitalization

Arabic and Fársí do not have capital letters. 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.

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.

Hybrid words/names

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

Plurals

Arabic

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

Persian

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

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:

- a) Remove all accents and underdots.
- b) Remove the definite article ("al-", "ul-", 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.)
- c) Remove final letters such as "ah", "ih", "yah" and "yih" (usually Persian forms), and "h" and "t" that often represent a *tá' marbúta* (refer to the *tá' marbúta* entry).
- d) 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".
- e) Use the following table for the replacement of transliterated (translit.) Persian letters with single or double (diaeresis below) underdots with the letters in the letter(s) in the transcription (transcr.) column. The transliterated letter z may represent *ḏ*, *dh*, *z* or *ẓ*.

Translit.	Transcr.	Plain text	Translit.	Transcr.	Plain text
ṣ	<u>ṭh</u>	th	ṣ	ḍ	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.

Transcribed Roman script forms of Arabic/Fársí words/names

Plain text	Transcribed text	Word meanings & comments
Prefixes, suffixes and links		
Prefixes		
Ma-	Ma-	prefix creating nouns of place. e.g. <u>kh</u> ubz, “bread” → mak <u>h</u> baz, “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”.
Links		
-i-, y-i- (-e, -yi-, y-e, -ye, -i)	-i-, y-i-	Persian (iḍáfa) -i- (“-e”) sound inserted in pronunciation (not represented in Persian script) at the end of one word to indicate that the following word stands in a possessive or adjectival relation to it; equivalent to “of” in English. If the noun ends in a long vowel (not a “y”) or a silent h, the link y-i- (“y-e-”) is used, e.g. Ágháy-i-Karand (formal) and Ághá Karand (informal). See iḍáfa entry.
Suffixes		
dan	-dán	Pers. (suffix and prefix) denoting what holds or contains anything (i.e. container/box); know thou; (in compound) knowing, intelligent.
ha	“-há”	Pers. most common form of pluralization for Persian nouns. See above Persian section under Plurals heading.
hood	-hood	1. A condition or state of being the thing or being in the role denoted by the word it is suffixed to, usually a noun, e.g. childhood. 2. A group sharing a specified condition or state, e.g. brotherhood
istan parast, -parastan	-istán -parast, pl. -parastán	home or place Pers. a non-joining suffix roughly equivalent to “ist”, frequently denoting a worshiper or follower of, but often with unpredictable meanings. Example: át <u>ish</u> -parast, a fire-worshipper; a physician.
ship	-ship	English suffix of nouns denoting condition, character, office, skill, etc.
stan un, an, in, át	-stán -un, -an, -in; m. pl. -ún, -án, -ín; f. pl. -át	Pers. “place of” or “country” subjective/nominative, objective/accusative and possessive/genitive singular noun case endings (respectively) where they exist. See i’ráb.
yy, yya (iya), yyih	-yy, fem. -yya[h or t], Pers. -yyih	<i>nisba</i> , a suffix used to form adjectives in Arabic grammar. Sometimes <i>íya</i> is used. Often denotes either a group of people who follow a certain person, or a group with a certain ideological system. The feminine <i>nisbah</i> is often used as a noun relating to concepts, most frequently to ones ending in “ism”, with the m. (ي) and fem. (يَة) <i>nisbah</i> being used as adjectival forms of the concept-noun (e.g. “ist”) depending on agreement. Thus al- <u>ish</u> tirákiyyah “socialism”, and <u>ish</u> tirákiyy (m.) and <u>ish</u> tirákiyyah (fem.) socialist.
A		
A’ila, ‘A’ilat, ‘Awa’il A’isha, ‘A’ishih	‘Á’ila, pl. ‘A’ilát, ‘Awá’il ‘Á’ <u>ish</u> a[h or t], Pers. also ‘Á’ <u>ish</u> ih	family, household ‘Á’ <u>ish</u> a bint Abú Bakr, third wife of Muḥammad. Also spelt Aisha[h or t], Aisyah, Ayesha or Ayisha.

A'la, Ulya (Olya), Ulan, A'alín, A'láhu	A'lá, fem. 'Ulyá, pl. 'Ulan, A'alín	higher, highest; upper, uppermost; 'Álín the highest portion of something; heights, peaks (figuratively). A'láhu further up, above.
A'lam, 'Alma' A'rabi, A'rab	A'lam, fem. 'Almá' A'rábí, pl. A'ráb	more or most learned 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, 'Urján A'sam, 'Asma', 'Usm A'war, 'Aura'. 'Ur A'zam, (see Azim)	A'raj, fem. 'Arjá, pl. 'Urj, 'Urján A'şam, fem. 'Aşmá', pl. 'Uşm A'war, fem. 'Aurá', pl. 'Úr A'zam, f. 'Uzmá, pl. A'ázim	lame, limping;—jack (in a deck of cards) having a white foot (animal); excellent, valuable, precious one-eyed 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 Ab Ab, Aban	A'zamí Áb Áb, pl. Ábán	<u>G</u> hulám Husayn A'zamí Pers. father (in parts of Iran). 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. bádgr). a father (also ecclesiastical); ancestor, forefather. Abú'l- (father of; Abú, Abá and Abí (iđáfa or partial names, nominative, accusative and genitive respectively) must be followed by another name); e.g. abú'l başar, the father of man, Adam.
Ab, Abu, Aba, Abi, Aba'	Ab, pl. Ábá'	(fem. 'abá'a[h or t], also 'abáya[h or t], pl. 'abá'át). loose outer garment, cloak, mantle. English aba or abba.
Aba, A'bi'a, Aba'a, 'Aba'at	'Abá' (Pers. also 'Abá), pl. A'bi'a	Áqá Naqd-'Alí, blind martyr from Zanján, given the name Abú-Başír (father of insight) by Bahá'u'lláh
Aba-Basir	'Abá-Başír	Pers. a city, building, habitation; 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! when added to a noun it denotes a city or place of abode, e.g. Alláhábád ("Abode of God"); city in Uttar Pradesh, India.
Abad (Allahabad)	Ábád	Ar. endless, eternal, eternity without end. Pers. populous, thriving, prosperous, developed, inhabited. ábád suffix used in compound Persian names of towns and inhabited areas. cf. azal.
Abad	Abad, pl. Ábád	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)
Abada, 'bada, 'Ubuda, 'Ubadiya	'Abada ('bada, 'Ubúda, 'Ubáđiya)	Pers. nearly synonymous with but more emphatic than ábád, and never used in forming compounds. City in Iran to the north of Kuwait City
Abadan	Ábádán	Pers. pleasantness; a follower of Ábád or Mahábád, the first prophet sent to Persia, and alleged author of the <i>Dasátír</i> .
Abadi	Ábáđí, pl. Ábáđiyán	city in Fars Province, Iran. 170 km north of Shiraz, 185 km SW Yazd and 200 km SSE Isfahán.
Abadih (Abadeh)	Ábáđih	Layla Ábáđih'í, Mírzá Husayn <u>K</u> hán Ábáđih'í
Abadih'í Abahab, 'Adhabat, A'dhiba	Ábáđih'í 'Ađháb, pl. 'Ađhábát, A'dhiba	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	Abyađ, fem. Bayđá', pl. Bíd	(Abayze, Bayze) white; bright; clean, shiny, polished; blameless, noble, sincere (character); empty, blank (sheet of paper);—pl. al-bídán the white race; bayáđ al-bíd white of egg, albumen. ad-dár al-Bayđá' "the white house", Casablanca.
Abaziya (Abazi, Abazih)	Abázíya[h or t]	the Republic of Abkhazia (capital Sukhumi), is a partially

Abbas Abad, Abbas-Abad, Abbasabad Abbas	'Abbás Ábád, 'Abbás-Ábád, 'Abbásábád 'Abbás	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 Tīhrán. 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-Khiláfah al-'Abbásíyah) 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 ibnat al-Háritḥ al-Hilálíyah (c. 594–673)—she married Muhammad. Hájí Mullá 'Abbás-'Alí
Abbas-i-Nuri	'Abbás-i-Núrí	Abbaside, descendant of al-'Abbás, uncle of Muḥammad. 'Abbásiyyán, the princes of the house of 'Abbás, the Abbasides.
Abbasiyya	'Abbásiyya[h]	Mírzá 'Abbás-i-Núrí or Mírzá Buzurg-i-Vazír, Bahá'u'lláh's father
Abbas-Qulí-i-Larijani Abbud	'Abbás-Qulí-i-Larjání 'Abbúd	al-Khiláfah al-'Abbásíyah, Abbasid (Abbaside) Caliphs (750–861). al-'Abbásiyya[h], formerly al-Yahúdiya[h], former Palestinian village, now Israeli city of Yehud.
Abd Manaf (Abdu Manaf), Abd-i-Manaf Abd, 'Abid, 'Ubdan, 'Ibad	'Abd Manáf, Pers. 'Abd-i-Manáf 'Abd, pl. 'Abíd, 'Ubdán, 'Ibád	sniper who killed Mullá Ḥusayn, 1 February 1849 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 Kḥammár. The common wall has been opened. Both are now known as the House of 'Abbúd.
Abda, 'Abdat Abda'	'Abda, pl. 'Abdát Abda'	name of an Arab tribe slave, serf; bondsman, servant, worshipper;—(pl. 'ibád) servant (of God), human being, man. al-'ibád humanity, mankind
Abdar	Ábdár	woman slave, slave girl, bondwoman more amazing, more exceptional; of even greater originality. See Badí'
Abd-i-Hadir Abdu'dh-Dhikr Abdu'l-'Ali Abdu'l-'Aliy-i-Harati Abdu'l-'Azim Abdu'l-'Azim-i-Khu'i Abdu'l-'Aziz Abdu'l... ("Abdil", "Abdul")	'Abd-i-Háḍir 'Abdu'dh-Dhikr 'Abdu'l-'Alí 'Abdu'l-'Alíy-i-Harátí 'Abdu'l-'Azím 'Abdu'l-'Azím-i-Kḥu'í 'Abdu'l-'Azíz 'Abdu'l...	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-Ahad	'Abdu'l-Aḥad	(1830–1876) Sulṭán of the Ottoman Empire iḍáfa or partial name ['Abd (slave or servant) + u'l (the) = slave of the ...] followed by a name (e.g. of God). "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) (initials 'Ayn 'Ayn (A.A.) at the end of Tablets, etc.) asked to be known as 'Abdu'l-Bahá after the passing of Bahá'u'lláh. Wife Munírih Kḥánum. 4 daughters: Dīyá'íyyih (mother of Shoghi Effendi), Ṭúbá, Rúhá and Munavvar. The Shrine of 'Abdu'l-Bahá (under construction, 2020–2022) is a low

Abdu'l-Baqi	'Abdu'l-Báqí	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.
Abdu'l-Baqir	'Abdu'l-Báqir	"servant of the everlasting"
Abdu'l-Fattah	'Abdu'l-Fattáh	"Servant of the Conqueror" (not Faṭṭáh)
Abdu'l-Ghaffar	'Abdu'l- <u>G</u> haffár	(MF)
Abdu'l-Ghani Baydun	'Abdu'l- <u>G</u> haní Bayḍún	
Abdu'l-Ghani	'Abdu'l- <u>G</u> haní	
Abdu'l-Hadi	'Abdu'l-Hádí	
Abdu'l-Hamid	'Abdu'l-Ḥamíd	'Abdu'l-Ḥamíd <u>K</u> hán (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-Haqq	'Abdu'l-Ḥaqq	
Abdu'l-Husayn	'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn	
Abdu'l-Husayn-i-Avarih	'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn-i-Áváríh	
Abdu'l-Husayn-i-Shushtari	'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn-i- <u>S</u> hushṭarí	
Abdu'l-Jalil	'Abdu'l-Jalíl	
Abdu'l-Javad	'Abdu'l-Javád	
Abdu'l-Karim	'Abdu'l-Karím	
Abdu'l-Karim-i-Iravani	'Abdu'l-Karím-i-Íravání	
Abdu'l-Karim-i-Qazvini	'Abdu'l-Karím-i-Qazvíní	
Abdu'l-Karim-i-Tihirani	'Abdu'l-Karím-i-Ṭíhrání	
Abdu'l-Khaliq	'Abdu'l- <u>K</u> háliq	"Servant of the Creator"
Abdu'l-Khaliq-i-Isfahani	'Abdu'l- <u>K</u> háliq-i-Íshahání	he cut his throat when Ṭáhirih put aside her veil at the conference of Badašṭ
Abdu'l-Khaliq-i-Yazdi	'Abdu'l- <u>K</u> háliq-i-Yazdí	
Abdu'llah ('Abda'llah, 'Abdi'llah)	'Abdu'lláh ('Abda'lláh, 'Abdi'lláh)	servant of God
Abdu'llah ibn Ubayy	'Abdu'lláh ibn Ubayy ibn Salúl	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'llah Khan-i-Turkaman	'Abdu'lláh <u>K</u> hán-i-Turkamán	a commander of forces attacking at <u>S</u> haykh Ṭabarsí (he was killed during the conflict)
Abdu'llah Pasha	'Abdu'lláh Páshá	his house in 'Akká is now a Bahá'í centre. Grid coordinates 32.923799, 35.068098
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	Sulṭán of the Ottoman Empire (1823–1861)
Abdu'l-Majid-i-Nishaburi	'Abdu'l-Majíd-i-Níshábúrí	
Abdu'l-Majid-i-Shirazi	'Abdu'l-Majíd-i- <u>S</u> hírází	
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	'Abdu'l-Vahháb	
Abdu'l-Vahhab-i-Qazvini	'Abdu'l-Vahháb-i-Qazvíní	
Abdu'l-Vahhab-i-Sha'rani	'Abdu'l-Vahháb-i- <u>S</u> ha'rání	
Abdu'l-Vahhab-i-Shirazi	'Abdu'l-Vahháb-i- <u>S</u> hírází	Pers. 'Abdu'l Wahab
Abdu'l-Vahhab-i-Turshizi	'Abdu'l-Vahháb-i-Ṭurshízí	
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-Kárkutí	
Abdu'r-Rasul-i-Qumi	'Abdu'r-Rasúl-i-Qumí	
Abdu'r-Razzaq	'Abdu'r-Razzáq	
Abdu'sh-Shams, 'Abd Shams	'Abdu' <u>sh</u> - <u>S</u> hams or 'Abd <u>S</u> hams	'Abd <u>S</u> hams ibn 'Abd Manáf was the oldest son of 'Abd Manáf al-Mughírah ibn Quṣayy (great-great-grandfather of Muḥammad through his son Háshim) and grandson of Quṣayy ibn Kiláb.
Abdu's-Sahib	'Abdu's- <u>S</u> áhib	
Abdu's-Salam	'Abdu's-Salám	
Abdu's-Salih	'Abdu's- <u>S</u> álih	the Gardener of the Riḍván Garden, 'Akká
Abdu's-Samad	'Abdu's- <u>S</u> amad	(Sammad)
Abdu's-Samad-i-Hamadani	'Abdu's- <u>S</u> amad-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

Abdus, 'Ubdus	'Abdús, 'Ubdús	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
Abgusht, Ab-Gusht, Abi-Gusht Abha	Ábgúsh̄t, Áb-Gúsh̄t Abhá	'abdús = 'abd aw's (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 'Uḥmán Pers. (abgoosht, abi-Gosht) gravy, broth, stew more splendid, more brilliant. "Most Glorious". al-Abhá (El-Abha) "The Most Glorious". Abhá Beauty—Jamál-i-Abhá—a title of Bahá'u'lláh. Abhá Kingdom—The Most Glorious Kingdom (also Abhá Paradise). See Alláh-u-Abhá and Yá Bahá'u'l-Abhá
Abhal, Ubhul, Abhala	Abhal, Pers. Ubhul, fem. Abhala[h]	savin (<i>Juniperus sabina</i> ; botanical) or Persian the seed of the mountain cypress, or juniper; juniper berries; mountain cypress
Abhar Abhar	Abhar Abhar	(Ar.) more brilliant, more magnificent 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-Taqí-i-Abharí is known as Ibn-i-Abhar, Hand of the Cause of God.
Abi-'Abdi'llah Abid, Abidun, 'Ubbad, 'Abada	Abí-'Abdi'lláh 'Ábid, pl. 'Ábidún, 'Ubbád, 'Abada	Arabic term used in reference to Imám Ja'far Šádiq an adorer, or servant of God; worshipper—see as used in conjunction with Zayn.
Abidu'l-'Ulama	Abídu'l-'Ulamá	literary man of the 'Ulamá. Title given to Mírzá Muḥammad Ḥasan, known as Adíb, Hand of the Cause of God.
Abi-Ghafray-i-Ta'i Abi-Quháfih Abir	Abí-Gḥafráy-i-Ṭá'í Abí-Quḥáfih 'Ábir, pl. 'Ábirún	Pers. (see Ṭayy'). See SDC 48. DB p. liv passing; crossing, traversing, etc.; fleeting (smile); transient, transitory, ephemeral; bygone, past, elapsed (time);—pl. passerby. 'ábir ṭaríq wanderer, wayfarer. See Áwárih
Abiward, Abivard Abiy Abjad	Abíward, Abívard Abiy Abjad	Pers. now Dargaz, Raḍawí Khurásán Province, Írán disdainful, scornful; proud, lofty, lofty-minded "alphabet". The word consists of the first four (in original order) consonants (alíf, bá', jím and dál) of the Arabic alphabet. Abjab is a writing system, e.g. Arabic, in which only consonants are represented. Abjab is also used as a term for the Arabic numeral system, where each consonant has an abjad numerical value. Letters with a "doubling" <i>shaddah</i> (also called a <i>tashdíd</i>) are counted once.
Abraha al-Ashram	'Abraha[h] al-'Ashram	("Abraha al-Ashram") an Abyssinian prince, who built a Christian church in Šaná' to rival the Ka'ba at Mecca. According to traditional Arab belief, he made an unsuccessful attack with his forces of elephants to destroy the Ka'ba CE 570 (known as the year of the elephant and date of the birth of Muḥammad).
Absat 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 Híjjatu'l-Wadá' (Farewell Hájí) 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 ash-Shí'í	Abú 'Abd Alláh al-Ḥusayn ibn Aḥmad ibn Zakaríya ash-Shí'í (died 911) was a Da'í (missionary) for the Isma'ilis in Yemen and North Africa
Abu 'Ali Abu 'Amir al-Ashari Abu 'Imran Musa ibn Maymun Abu al-'Ala' (Abul A'la) Abu al-Dawahi Abu al-Fida', Abu'l-Fida'	Abú 'Alí Abú 'Ámir al-Asharí Abú 'Imrán Músá ibn Maymún Abú al-'Alá' (أبو العلاء) Abú ad-Dawáhi Abú al-Fidá', Pers. Abu'l-Fidá'	father of Ḥanzala Maimonides (originally Moshe ben Maimon) "father of glory" ("Abul A'la") "Father of Iniquities", Abú Bakr. See Dáhiya Abú al-Fidá' Ismá'íl ibn 'Alí ibn Maḥmúd al-Malik al-Mu'ayyad 'Imád ad-Dín (1273-1331), better known in

Abu Dharr al-Ghifari al-Kinani	Abú <u>D</u> harr al- <u>G</u> hifárí al-Kinání	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', Sulţán of Hamáh</i> . The moon crater, Abulfeda, is named after him. ("Abouzar", "Abudhar", "Abu-Dhar Ghefan") (also known as Jundab bin Junádah bin Sufyán al- <u>G</u> hifárí) (590–653) illiterate shepherd (of the Banú <u>G</u> hifár, a Jewish tribe) who became a companion (4th or 5th) of Muḥammad and a companion of Imám 'Alí
Abu Jahl	Abú Jahl	"father of ignorance". Amr ibn Hishám ibn al-Mughíra, a leader of the polytheistic Quraysh tribe's Banú Mak <u>h</u> zúm clan. Abú-Jahl was the uncle of Muḥammad and his greatest enemy. He was known as Abu'l- <u>H</u> ikam (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 náşiya and hání'.
Abu Sinan (Abu-Sinan, Abou Senan)	Abú Sínán (Abú-Sínán)	"Father of the teeth". a Druze village (Hebrew Abu Snan) about 7.5 km east of Bahjí and 4 km west the Druze village of Yarká (Yirká)
Abu-'Umar-'Uthman Abu'd-Dawahi Abu'l-Bashar	Abú-'Umar-'U <u>th</u> mán Abu'd-Dawáhí Abu'l-Bashar	Father of Misfortunes "the father of man"—one of the titles given by Muslims to Adam
Abu'l-Fadl (Gulpaygani)	Abu'l-Fa <u>ḍ</u> l	Mírzá Muḥammad Gulpáygání (1844–1914) (pseudonym Abu'l-Fa <u>ḍ</u> l—"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-Fa <u>ḍ</u> á'il ("Progenitor of all Virtues" or "Father of all Excellences").
Abu'l-Fath-i-Shahristani Abu'l-Fida Abu'l-Futuh	Abu'l-Fa <u>ṭ</u> h-i- <u>S</u> hahristání Abu'l-Fidá' Abu'l-Fu <u>t</u> uḥ	("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-Hikam Abu'l-Huda Abu'l-Qasim-ibn-i-Haji-Zayna Abu'l-Qasim-i-Hamadani Abu'l-Qasim-i-Kashi Abu'l-Qasim-i-Khurasani Abu'l-Qasim-i-Mazkani Abu'l-Qasim-i-Qa'im-Maqam Abu'l-Qasim-i-Shirazi Abu'sh-Shurur Abu-Bakr	Abu'l-Ḥasan-i-Bazzáz Abu'l-Ḥikam Abu'l-Hudá, <u>S</u> hay <u>kh</u> Abu'l-Qásim-ibn-i-Ḥájí-Zayná Abu'l-Qásim-i-Hamadání Abu'l-Qásim-i-Ká <u>sh</u> í Abu'l-Qásim-i- <u>K</u> hurasání Abu'l-Qásim-i-Mazkání Abu'l-Qásim-i-Qá'im-Maqám Abu'l-Qásim-i- <u>S</u> hírází Abu' <u>sh</u> - <u>S</u> hurúr Abú-Bakr	"the Father of Wisdoms". See <u>H</u> ikma
Abu-Bakri's-Siddiq Abu-Hanifa, Abu-Hanifih Abu-Ja'far-i-Tusi Abu-Jahl	Abú-Bakrī- <u>ṣ</u> - <u>S</u> iddíq Abú-Ḥanífa (or Ḥanífih) an-Nu'mán Abú-Ja'far-i- <u>T</u> úsí Abú-Jahl	a learned Bábí from Ká <u>sh</u> án (Abu'l Kazim)
Abu-Nasr Muhammad al-Farabi	Abú-Na <u>ṣ</u> r Muḥammad al-Fárábí	"the father of iniquities or wickedness" (EGB, Balyuzi) first Muslim caliph, Abú Bakr a <u>ṣ</u> - <u>Ṣ</u> iddíq 'Abdalláh bin Abí Quḥáfaḥ <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> liv
Abuqir, Abu Qir Abu-Rahim Abu-Sufyan	Abúqír, Abú Qír Abú-Raḥím Abú-Sufyán	famous Persian theologian and jurist follower of Imám <u>S</u> ádiq who handed down his traditions (Abudjahl) ("father of ignorance") Abu'l-Ḥakam 'Amr Ibn Hishám (Alpharabius in the West) Persian philosopher and writer (c. 872–between 14 December 950 and 12 January 951) is a town on the coast 18 NE of Alexandria, Egypt
Abu-Talib Abu-Talib-i-Sang-Sari	Abú- <u>T</u> álib Abú- <u>T</u> álib-i-Sang-Sarí	<u>S</u> ak <u>h</u> r 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. Abú- <u>T</u> álib, Mullá. Sons 'Alí- <u>A</u> shraf and Áqá Bálá Siyyid Abú- <u>T</u> álib-i-Sang-Sarí (<i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 426)

Abu-Talib-i-Shahmirzadi	Abú-Ṭálib-i- <u>Shahmírzádí</u>	
Abu-Turab	Abú-Turáb	
Abu-Turab-i-Qazvini	Abú-Turáb-i-Qazvíní	
Abwa	al-Abwá'	village 34 km NE of Rábigh (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" DB 178. See Arba'
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 ("bídan") the white race
Abyan	Abyan	clearer, more distinct, more obvious. Root bána, bayán
Ad	'Ád	Traditionally, a fourth generation descendant of Noah; an ancient Arabian tribe
Ad'iyah wa Munajat	Ad'iyah (Ad'iyih) wa Munáját	"Prayers and Supplications" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
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'	'Adá'	enmity, hostility, antagonism, animosity; aggression
Adab	Adab, pl. Ádáb	culture, refinement; good breeding, good manners, social graces, decorum, decency, propriety, seemliness; humanity, humaneness; the humanities; belles-lettres
Adall	Aḍall	more or most astray; more or most tending to lead astray
Adalla	Aḍalla	"to leave in error or lead astray"
Adam	Ádam	Adam
Adarisa	Adárisa[h]	the Idrisids (al-Adárisah) were an Arab Muslim dynasty of Morocco (788–974), founded by Idrís I. The Idrisids are considered the founders of the first Moroccan state.
Adasi	'Adasí	lenticular
Adasiya, Adasiyyih	'Adasiya[h], Pers. 'Adasiyyih	now a town (32.666810, 35.623901) in Jordan 17 km SE of Tiberias. This is the resting place of a half brother of Bahá'u'lláh, and one of three villages (he purchased land in 1901) where 'Abdu'l-Bahá grew corn and wheat during World War I. See as-Samrá and an-Nuqayb.
Addas	'Addás	('adás, lentil(s)) was a young Christian slave boy (originally from Nineveh, an ancient Assyrian city) who lived in Ṭá'if during the time of Muḥammad. He is believed to be the first person from the western province of Ṭá'if to convert to Islam.
Adhab-i-Qabr	'Adháb-i-Qabr	chastisement in the grave
Adham, Dahma', Duhm	Adham, fem. Dahmá', pl. Duhm	black, deep-black. Note Adham (ادهم, d-h-m) has the consonants d and h, not <u>dh</u> .
Adhan	Ádhán (variation Adhán)	announcing, giving notice; the signal for summoning to prayers, by the mu'adh <u>dh</u> in (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 Sádiq-i-Muqaddas added after the ádhán: "I bear witness that He whose name is 'Alí-Qabl-i-Muḥammad ['Alí preceding Muḥammad, the Báb] is the servant of the Baqíyyatu'lláh [the "Remnant of God", Bahá'u'lláh]."
Adhan, Adha	Aḍhan, Aḍhá[h]	(collective; <i>nomen unitatis</i> Aḍháh) slaughter animal, blood sacrifice, immolation. 'Íd al-Aḍhá "Festival of Sacrifice".
Adhar (Azar), Adhur (Azur)	Ádhar, Ádhur	Pers. fire; and the 9th Persian solar month and the ninth day of every month
Adharbayjan, Adhirbayjan	Ádharbayján, (Ázarbayján)	Pers. "land of fire" or "land of fire guardians", Azerbaijan or Azerbaijan, country and a province in NW Iran. Also Ádhirbayján, Ázarbayján, Ázarbaygán.
Adharbayjani, Adhirbayjani	Ádharbayjání, (Ázarbayjání)	Pers. official language in Ádharbayján
Adhari, Adhariyan	Ádharí, pl. Ádhariyán	Pers. native of Ádharbayján (Ázarí, pl. Ázariyán)
Adi	'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
Adib	Ádib	host
Adib, Adiba, Udaba'	Adíb, fem. Adíba, pl. Udabá'	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
Adi-Ghazal (Adi-Guzal)	'Ádí- <u>Ghazál</u>	Mírzá 'Alí-i-Sayyáh-i-Marághih'í

Adil ('Adilih), 'Adila, 'Adawl	'Ádil, fem. 'Ádila, pl. 'Adawl	just, fair, equitable; upright, honest, straightforward, righteous. Persian fem. also 'Ádilih
Adirna, Adirnih, Adarnah	Adirna[h], Pers. Adirnih, T. Adarnah	Hadrianopolis (Greek or Adrianople in English), now known as Edirne. Same numerical value (ادرنه, 1+4+200+50+5=260), as SIRR (60+200, "Mystery"). See Adrianople and Arḍ-i-Sirr.
Adiya, 'Adiyat, 'Awadin	'Ádiya, pl. 'Ádiyát, 'Awádin	wrong, offense, misdeed, outrage; adversity, misfortune, reverse; obstacle, impediment, obstruction;—pl. vicissitudes. Root 'adá'
Adja' Adl, 'Udul	Adjá' 'Adl, pl. 'Udul	father of Qarád SDC 49 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>ca</u> di (Maghrīb)
Adliya Adna, Dunya, Adanin, Adnun	'Adlíya Adná, fem. Duniyá	justice, administration of justice, jurisprudence (pl. m. Adánin, Adnún) nearer, closer; situated lower down, nether; lower, inferior; lowlier; smaller, of less significance; more appropriate, better suited, more suitable. See Duniyá entry.
Adrianople Adu'dh-Dhikr Adud ('Azud), A'dad	Adrianople 'Adu'dh-Dhikr 'Aḍud, pl. A'dád	now Edirne. See Adirna. Servant of the Remembrance. A designation of the Báb. help, aid, assistance, support, backing; helper, aide, assistant, supporter, backer.—pl. upper arm; strength, power, vigour, force (CE 978–983)
Adudu'd-Dawlih Aduw, A'da', 'Idan, 'Udan, 'Udah, A'adin Afandi (Effendi)	'Aḍudu'd-Dawlih 'Aduw, pl. A'dá', 'Idan, 'Udan, 'Udáh Afandí, pl. Afandiyá	(pl. also A'ádin; fem. 'Adúwa, "'Aduwa") enemy Effendi in English. Gentleman (when referring to non-Europeans wearing Western clothes and the tarboosh); (after the name) a title of respect. Efendi (pronounced effendi), Turkish title of nobility meaning a lord, master or gentleman. It designates a higher rank than Big. coming from a distant country or region. See ufq (pl. m. Afḍalún, Afáḍil, fem. Fuḍlayát) better, best; more excellent, preferable, etc.
Afaqi Afdal, Fudla, Afdalun, Afadil, Fudlayat	Áfáqí Afḍal, fem. Fuḍlá	chaste, modest, virtuous, pure; decent; honest, upright, righteous
Aff, 'Affa	'Aff, fem. 'Affa	to refrain, abstain (from something forbidden or indecent); to be abstinent, continent, virtuous, chaste, modest, decent, pure. See 'Iffa
Affa, Iffa, 'Afaf	'Affa ('Iffa[t], 'Afáf)	Pers. name of the father of the caliph 'Usmán (Othmán or 'Uthmán)
Affan	'Affán	people living in the mountains between the mountains between Kandahár and the river Indus; lamentation, groaning, cries for help; alas!
Afghan	Afghán, pl. Afághina[h or t]	of Afghán (adjective and noun) Afghanistan
Afghani Afghanistan Afif, Afifa, A'fa', A'iffa	Afghání Afghánistán 'Afíf, fem. 'Affa[h], pl. A'fá', A'iffa	chaste, modest, virtuous, pure; decent; honest, upright, righteous. 'Affif is a city 343 km east of Medina. Pers. also 'Affih
Afifi	'Affífi	of or from 'Afif. Muḥammad al-'Affífi, Persian Consul in 'Akká in 1880s. He owned the gardens (Ḥumaymih or 'Affífi) near 'Ayn Fawwár and the village of an-Nahr.
Afirin (Afarin), Afrin	Áfirín, Áfrín	Pers. praise, glory, applause, encomium, benediction, blessing; blessed; well done! bravo! name of the first of the five intercalary days of the Persian year; (in compounds) creating
Afjih (Afjeh), Afchih (Afcheh)	Afjih, Afchih	Pers. village (35.859598, 51.689772; 33 km NE Ṭihrán) in Lavasanat District (Bakhsh Lavásánát), Shemiranat County (Sháristán Shímíránát), Teheran Province. It is 7.25 km NE of the town of Lavásán and 30 km NE Tehran. It is 47.5 km SW of the village of Takúr. Bahá'u'lláh was the guest of the Grand Vizir, in a summer residence in the Afchih village, when the assassination attempt was been made on the sháh.
Aflatun Afnan-i-Kabir Afra	Aflátún Afnán-i-Kabír Afrá	Plato, from the Greek form of the name Pers. bravo! well done! praise applause. Village SW of Qá'im Shahr and east of the Shrine of Shaykh Ṭabarsí.

Afranĵ	Afranĵ	Pers. elegance, dignity, grace; magnificence, grandeur, power; maguitude; a throne; a crown; provisions, necessities. The Franks, French; the crusaders; all Europeans. <i>Khán-i-Afranĵ</i> in 'Akká.
Afrasiyab ("Afrasyab")	Afrásiyáb	Pers. name of an ancient king celebrated in Persian poetry, sovereign of Túrán, and a Scythian or Turk by birth; one who moves leisurely on the road; a travelling companion
Afriqa, Ifriqiya, Afriqiya	Afríqá fem.	and Ifríqiyá (now usually pronounced Afríqiyá fem.) Africa
Afrukhta (Afrokhta, Afrukhtih)	Afrúkhta[h]	Pers. inflamed, lighted; shining, radiant; polished, furbished
Afruz (Afroz)	Afrúz	Pers. burning; illuminating, dazzling, animating. Feminine name.
Afsah, Fusha	Afşaĥ, fem. Fuşhá	of purer language; more eloquent
Afsana (Afsanih, Afsaneh)	Áfsána, Afsána	Pers. fem. name. A charm, incantation; a fiction, tale, fable, romance, parable; a narrative, a story of past events; public, notorious, noted.
Afshar	Afshár	Pers. (in compounds) speaking idly; fixing, inserting; pressing, squeezing out (water); a weaver's foot treadle; an assistant, associate, companion, partner; a branch of the Turkic Oghuz people
Afshin	Afshín	Pers. name of a person known for his liberality
Aftab, Aftabam	Áftáb	Pers. masc. name, sunlight or sunshine; the sun; a day; wine; the soul. Áftábam (Áftáb+am) I am the sun. See <i>Khurshíd</i>
Aftabah (Aftabih)	Áftábah	Pers. a ewer, water-pot, or kettle
Aftab-parast	Áftáb-Parast	Pers. a worshipper of the sun; sunflower; a chameleon (or iguana); a water-lily; in India, any blue flower
Aftah, Mufattah	Aftaĥ and Mufaṭṭaĥ	broad-headed, broad-nosed
Afus	Afús	village 156 km WNW of Isfahán
Afuw	'Afúw	one who forgives much. al-'Afúw, attribute of God, The Pardoner, The Effacer, The Forgiver
Afw	'Afw, Pers. also 'Afú, 'Ufú	effacement, obliteration, elimination; pardon, forgiveness; waiver of punishment (Islamic Law); amnesty (for); boon, kindness, favour; surplus
Afyah, Fayha	Afyah, fem. Fayhá'	fragrant, redolent, aromatic, sweet-smelling; wide, vast, spacious, extensive. al-Fayhá' (another name for Tripoli), because of the smell of the orange pollen from vast orange orchards that were in the area. al-Fayhá' is a nickname of Damascus.
Agah	Ágáh	Pers. aware, wary; intelligent, knowing, acquainted with; prudent; vigilant, attentive; notice, news, indication, information
Agahu'llah	Ágáhu'lláh	Ágáhu'lláh Tízfahm, executed May 1982
Agar, Ar	Agar, Ar	Pers. if; although
Agha, Aghawat, Aghayan	Ághá, pl. Aghawát, Pers. Ágháyán	lord, master, sir; eunuch serving at royal court, harem chamberlain. Ághá Muĥammad Khán-i Qájár (14 March 1742–17 June 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, ruling from 1789 to 1797. Similar to áqá.
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	Aĥad, fem. Iĥdá, pl. Áĥád	one; somebody, someone, anybody, anyone (especially in negative sentences and questions). al-Aĥad ("the only one"), an attribute of God.
Ahadiya (Ahadiyya)	Aĥadiya[h or t]	unity, oneness (also absolute unity), singularity; concord, alliance
Ahamid (Ahamed)	Aĥamid	highly praised (?)
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	Áhangar	Pers. blacksmith, a dealer in iron
Ahd, 'Uhud	'Ahd, pl. 'Uhúd	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-Kisa'	Ahl al-Kisa'	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 at-Tariq	Ahl at-Ṭariq	"people of the path" or "people of true religion" (Islamic)
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"
Ahl-i-Haqq	Ahl-i-Ḥaqq	"people of the truth"
Ahmad Big Tawfiq	Aḥmad Big Tawfíq	
Ahmad Sohrab	Ahmad Sohrab	Mírzá Aḥmad-i-Iṣfahání (1893–1958). Later adopted the name Ahmad Sohrab. Was declared a Covenant-breaker by Shoghi Effendi in 1939.
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-Ahsa'i, Shaykh	Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í, <u>Shaykh</u>	Aḥmad b. Zayn ad-Dín b. Ibráhím al-'Aḥsá'í known as <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'í (1753–1826 (died in Hadiyah (25.533908, 38.749569), Saudi Arabia, about 140 km NW of Medina). The first of the "twin resplendent lights" (Bábayn, two gates) who taught their followers that the coming of the Promised One of Islam (the Báb) was at hand and prepared them for His advent. Founder of the 19th-century <u>Shí'í</u> Shaykhism (<u>ash-Shaykhiya</u> [h]), whose followers are known as Shaykhs (<u>Shaykhiyún</u>). For successor, see Siyyid Kázim Raṣhtí.
Ahmad-i-Azghandi	Aḥmad-i-Azghandí	
Ahmad-i-Bahrayni	Aḥmad-i-Baḥrayní	
Ahmad-ibn-i-Abi-Talib-i-Tabarsi	Aḥmad-ibn-i-Abí-Ṭálib-i-Ṭabarsí	

Ahmad-i-Ibdal	Aḥmad-i-Ibdál	
Ahmad-i-Ibdal-i-Maraghi'i	Aḥmad-i-Ibdál-i-Marághí'i	
Ahmad-i-Kashani	Aḥmad-i-Káshání	
Ahmad-i-Katib	Aḥmad-i-Kátib	
Ahmad-i-Khurasani	Aḥmad-i-Khurásání	
Ahmad-i-Kirmani	Aḥmad-i-Kirmání	
Ahmad-i-Mu'allim	Aḥmad-i-Mu'allim	
Ahmad-i-Nukhud-Biriz	Aḥmad-i-Nukhud-Biríz	
Ahmad-i-Payvandi	Aḥmad-i-Payvandí	
Ahmad-i-Qazvini	Aḥmad-i-Qazvíní	
Ahmad-i-Ruhi	Aḥmad-i-Rúhí	
Ahmad-i-Saffar	Aḥmad-i-Şaffár	
Ahmadiy, Ahmadi	Aḥmadíy, Aḥmadí	belonging to Aḥmad; a Muslim; name of a gold coin
Ahmadiya	Aḥmadíya[h], Aḥmadiyya[h]	followers of Aḥmad (alternative name for Muḥammad). al-Jamá'ah al-Islámíyah al-Aḥmadíyah (the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community), founded by Mírzá Ghulám Aḥmad in Qádiyán, Punjab, India. Aḥmadíya <u>Shaykh</u> Maḥmúd al-Masjid in Haifa (32.804954, 34.969869).
Ahmad-i-Yazdi	Aḥmad-i-Yazdí	
Ahmar, Hamra, Humr	Aḥmar, fem. Ḥamrá', pl. Ḥumr	red, red-coloured, ruddy; rosy, pink. Alhambra (Spanish), the Citadel of Granada, ("the Red Palace"; al-Ḥamrá', lit. "the red one"). Baḥru'l-Aḥmar, the Red Sea. ¹
Ahrari	Aḥrání	
Ahsa'i	Aḥsá'í	Ḍiyá'u'lláh Aḥrání executed 1982. Aḥrár is pl. of Ḥurr
Ahsan, Ahasin	Aḥsan, pl. Aḥsín	of or from al-Aḥsá. See <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í.
Ahsanu'l-Qisas	Aḥsanu'l-Qiṣaṣ	better; nicer, lovelier, more beautiful; more excellent, more splendid, more admirable
Ahu	Áhú	The Best of Stories [Ar.]: 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.
Ahwar, Hawra (Haura), Hur, Huran	Aḥwár, fem. Ḥawrá', pl. Ḥúr, Pers. Ḥúrán	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
Aja'ibu'l-Makhlúqat	'Ajá'ibu'l-Makhlúqat	having eyes with a marked contrast of white and black, (also, said of the eye:) intensely white and deep-black.—
Ajab, A'jab	'Ajab, pl. A'jáb	pl. Ḥúr (also used as singular in Pers.) interpreted as virgins or a "virgin of Paradise". See ḥuríya and ḥurí.
Ajal	Ajal, pl. Ájál	"The marvels of creation" by Qazwíní
Ajam	'Ajam	astonishment, amazement;—(pl.) wonder, marvel
Ajami, A'jam	'Ajámí, pl. A'jám	appointed time (term), date, deadline; instant of death; respite, delay. In the Qur'án often refers to the term of nation(s).
Ajda'	Ajda'	(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)
Ajiba, 'Aja'ib	'Ajfba, pl. 'Ajá'ib	barbarian, non-Arab; Persian (adj. and n.)
Ajja, Ajij	Ajja, Ajj	mutilated (by having the nose, or the like cut off). SDC p. 49.
Ajudan	Ájúdán	wondrous thing, unheard of thing, prodigy, marvel, miracle, wonder;—pl. remarkable things, curiosities, oddities
Ajudan-Bashi	Ájúdán-Báshí	to burn, blaze, flame (fire). e.g. Má' ujáj bitter, salty water.
Ajuz, 'Ajz, A'jaz	'Ajuz, 'Ajz, pl. A'jáz	Pers. aide-de-camp, adjutant
Ajwibatu'l-Masá'il, Ajwibatu'l-Masa'il	Ajwibat al-Masá'il	Pers. chief adjutant
Ajz	'Ajz	backside, rump, posteriors. Also stem, stump, trunk (of palm tree) Qur'án 54:20 & 69:7
Akasha ('Akash, Akkash)	'Akásha[h or t]	"Answers to some questions", book by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad.
Akbar, Akbarun, Akabir, Kubra, Kubrayat	Akbar, pl. Akbarún, Akábir	Pers. Ajwibatu'l-Masá'il (Ajwibatu'l-Masa'il). See Jawáb
		weakness, incapacity, disability, failure, impotence (for, to do something); deficit
		awkwardness, clumsiness
		greater, bigger, larger; older; senior-ranking [comparative form of 'kabura' (to elevate)]. Note: <i>akbar</i> , اكبر, consists

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.

Akbar-ibn-i-'Abid Akh, Ikhwa, Ikhwan	Akbar-ibn-i-'Ábid <u>Akh</u> , pl. <u>Ikhwa</u> , <u>Ikhwán</u>	of four consonants: ا ك ب ر (right to left in Arabic, or Alif, Káf, Bá' and Rá' in English)—the first letter is an Alif, but shown as a short vowel. Fem. Kubrá, pl. Kubrayát.
Akhar Akhbari	Á <u>kh</u> ar <u>Akhb</u> arí	brother; fellow man, neighbour; friend;—pl. <u>ikhwán</u> specifically, brethren or members of an order; al- <u>ikhwán</u> religious brotherhood of the Wahabi sect, militant in character, established by Ibn Sa'úd in 1910 another, different, second school, founded by Mullá Muḥammad-Amír of Astarábád, in opposition to the <i>mujtahids</i> or the Uṣúlís. The <u>Akhb</u> arí followers only accept the traditions ascribed to the Prophet and the Imáms; whereas the Uṣúlís (they constitute the vast majority of the Twelvers), maintain that the <i>mujtahid</i> has the right, as the deputy of the Hidden Imám, to deduce principles from the Qur'án as well as the traditions, and to use <i>qiyás</i> or 'analogy' to make an authoritative statement.
Akhdar (Akhzar), Khadra', Khudr	<u>Akh</u> ḍar (f.), <u>Kha</u> ḍrá', pl. <u>Khu</u> ḍr	green. al- <u>Kha</u> ḍrá' "the Verdant" (epithet of Tunis); the sky. Persian forms are similar and the ḍ is replaced by a ḏ. <u>Kha</u> ḍrá'—final Hamza is left out in some books.
Akhir Akhir, Akhira, Akhirun, Akhirat, Awakhir	<u>Akh</u> ír <u>Ákh</u> ir, pl. <u>Ákh</u> irún, <u>Ákh</u> irát, <u>Awákh</u> ir	last; latest; rearmost; the second of two last, ultimate, utmost, extreme; end, close, conclusion; foot, bottom (of a paper). Fem. <u>Ákh</u> ira[h or t], the invisible world, afterlife. See <u>akh</u> úr, <u>dunyá</u> and <u>awwal</u> . Turkish (also Ahlat; Armenian Khlat) is a historic town and district on the west side of Lake Van. Pers. a star; horoscope, predominant star at anyone's nativity; an omen, augury; an ensign, standard; name of an angel. Name of a newspaper. Pers. "brilliant stars". Book by Furúgh Arbáb.
Akhlat	<u>Ákh</u> laṭ	last; latest; rearmost; the second of two last, ultimate, utmost, extreme; end, close, conclusion; foot, bottom (of a paper). Fem. <u>Ákh</u> ira[h or t], the invisible world, afterlife. See <u>akh</u> úr, <u>dunyá</u> and <u>awwal</u> . Turkish (also Ahlat; Armenian Khlat) is a historic town and district on the west side of Lake Van. Pers. a star; horoscope, predominant star at anyone's nativity; an omen, augury; an ensign, standard; name of an angel. Name of a newspaper. Pers. "brilliant stars". Book by Furúgh Arbáb.
Akhtar, Akhtaran	<u>Akh</u> tar, pl. <u>Akh</u> tarán	Pers. a star; horoscope, predominant star at anyone's nativity; an omen, augury; an ensign, standard; name of an angel. Name of a newspaper. Pers. "brilliant stars". Book by Furúgh 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-'Alí (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> wánda-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> ahmírzádí.
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 (Hebrew, more commonly spelt Akko) or Acre (seaport in Israel). 'Akká is the Arabic form used by Bahá'ís. Houses in 'Akká used by the Bahá'ís: Malik, <u>Kh</u> avvám and Rábi'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> thar	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. 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.
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. 'Alá' ad-Dín Tekish (full name: 'Alá ad-Dunyá wa ad-Dín Abu'l Muẓaffar Tekish ibn

Ala	‘Alá	Il-Arslán) or Tekesh or Takesh (Takash?), 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, 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’í (علائى)	Pers. benefits, favours, kindnesses
Ala’u’d-Dawlih	‘Alá’u’d-Dawlih, Yúsuf	from the root ‘Alá, high, elevated. <i>Shu’á’u’lláh ‘Alá’í</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, A’lam (I’lam)	‘Alam, pl. A’lám	sign, token, mark, badge, distinguishing mark, characteristic; road sign, signpost, guidepost; flag, banner, standard, ensign, streamer, pennants; mountain (Qur’án 55:24); a distinguished, outstanding man; an eminent personality, an authority, a star, a luminary
Alam, Alamun, Awalim	‘Álam, pl. ‘Álamún, ‘Awálim	world; universe, cosmos;—pl. ‘Álamún—inhabitants of the world, specifically human beings. al-‘álamán the two worlds = Europe and America. See Baḥrání.
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	‘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. (قلبي): you can stop or move on, but stopping is preferred. (صلي): 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-Dharr	“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	‘Alamu’l-Hudá	“distinguished guide”
Alamu’l-Khalq	‘Álamu’l-Khalq	(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, ‘Alaqaṭ	‘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 <i>alast</i> ”, Qur’án 7:172) and all the men confirmed that by saying “yes, yes, thou art our Lord”. This demonstrates the total and inherent essential dependence of man to the continuous grace of God. So <i>alast</i> and the cycle of <i>alast</i> is a reference to this Covenant.

Alawi, 'Alawiya, 'Alawiyān	'Alawí, fem. 'Alawíya[h or t]	pl. 'alawiyán upper; heavenly, celestial; prince, lord (a descendant of 'Alí ibn Abí Ṭálib). 'Alawíya[h] is a follower of Imám 'Alí; English Alawis or Alawites; official name of the Nusayris (Nuṣayríyah), an Islamic sect inhabiting the coastal district of Latakia in NW Syria, founded by Ibn Nusayr. Pers. also 'Alawiyih.
Alayhi ('Alaihi)	'Alayhi	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.
Alayka ('Alaika)	'Alayka	above, on, or to thee. See salám.
Alburz	Alburz, Alborz	the principal mountain range in northern Írán
Alf, Uluf	Alf, pl. Ulúf, Álaf	thousand; millennium
Alfi 'Id	Alfí: Alfí 'Íd	millennial celebration, millenary
Alfiya (Alfiyya)	Alfíya[h], Pers. Alfíyyih	millennium. <i>al-Alfíya</i> short title of <i>al-Khulása al-Alfíya</i> ("Millennium Summary"), famous 1,000 line poem on the principles of Arabic grammar by Ibn Málík, Abú 'Abd Alláh Jamál ad-Dín Muḥammad (c. 1204–1274), was an Arab grammarian born in Jaén, Spain, worked in Damascus.
Ali an-Naqi, Ali-Naqi	'Alí an-Naqí, 'Alí-Naqí	'Alí ibn Muḥammad ibn 'Alí, commonly known as 'Alí al-Hádí and 'Alí an-Naqí, the 10th Imám
Ali Baba	'Alí Bábá	Mullá 'Alí Bábá of Tákur. 'Alí Bábá wa al-Arbá'ún Luṣúṣ ("Alí Bábá and the forty thieves"). Name in English has become Alibaba.
Ali Big Yuz-Bashi	'Alí Big Yúz-Báshí	
Ali ibn Abi Talib	'Alí ibn Abí Ṭálib	Imám 'Alí (the first) (13 September 601–29 January 661) 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.
Ali Pasha	'Álī Páshá	'Álī Páshá, Muḥammad Amín
Ali	'Alí	high, eminent. al-'Alí, the divine name for the All-Knowing.
Ali, 'Aliya	'Álī, fem. 'Áliya	high, sublime, eminent, excellent, grand; the upper part; above
Ali-'Askar-i-Tabrizi	'Alí-'Askar-i-Tabrízí	Merchant from Tabríz
Ali-Abad (Aliabad)	'Alí-Ábád	a village 35 km SW of Ṭíhrán
Ali-Abad (Aliabad, Aliyabad)	'Alí-Ábád	A very small village (35.1318499, 50.9764761) in the Central District of Qom County, Qom Province
Ali-Ahmad	'Alí-Aḥmad	
Ali-Akbar-i-Ardistani	'Alí-Akbar-i-Ardistání	
Ali-Akbar-i-Mazgani	'Alí-Akbar-i-Mázgání	(MF)
Ali-Akbar-i-Najjar	'Alí-Akbar-i-Najjár	(MF)
Ali-Akbar-i-Quchani	'Alí-Akbar-i-Qúchání	
Ali-Akbar-i-Shahmirzadi	'Alí-Akbar-i-Shahmírzadí	known as Hájí Ákhúnd, a Hand of the Cause of God (1842–1910)
Ali-Asghar	'Alí-Aṣghar	(MF)
Alif	Alif	the vertically aligned or "upright" first consonant (ا, آ) 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 ا, wáw و, and yá' ي, which might be either a consonant or a vowel letter. The Báb is often identified as the "upright Alif", a vertical line that is unwavering and straight, and thus the symbol of the true Path of God, the supreme Standard of truth, the straight line of justice and moderation. In writing the alif serves as a prop for vowel-signs (small vowel diacritics above or below): آ a; ا i; إ u; أ ú, o, au; and اى 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 ى is called an alif qá'ima, alif kḥanjaríyah, 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 a و or a ي.
Ali-Hamzih	'Alí-Ḥamzih	
Ali-ibn-i-Muhammad	'Alí-ibn-i-Muḥammad	
Ali-ibn-i-Musa'r-Rida	'Alí-ibn-i-Músá'r-Riḍá	
Ali-Jan	'Alí-Ján	
Ali-Khan	'Alí-Kḥán	

Alil, A'illa'	'Alíl, pl. A'illá'	sick, ill, ailing; sick person, patient; soft, gentle, mild, pleasant. meaning with place names: "lower"
Alim, 'Ulama	'Alím, pl. 'Ulamá' (Pers. 'Ulamá)	knowing; cognizant, informed; learned, erudite; al-'Alím the omniscient (one of the attributes of God)
Alim, Alima, Ulama	'Álim, fem. 'Álima, pl. 'Ulamá'	(adj. or noun) "scholar", knowing; familiar, acquainted (with), cognizant (of); expert, connoisseur, professional;—pl. "learned ones", learned, erudite; scholars (of Islamic law), savants, scientists, doctors, theologians. The 'ulamá' are Muslim scholars recognized as having specialist knowledge of Islamic sacred law and theology. The 'ulamá' are collectively known in Persian society as the Jámí'a-i Rúháníyat (the spiritual concourse). Bahá'í Writings use 'Ulamá.
Alima ('Ilm)	'Alima ('Ilm)	to know; teach; tell, notify; to learn, study; to inquire, ask
Ali-Mardan	'Alí-Mardán	
Ali-Mirzay-i-Shirazi	'Alí-Mírzáy-i-Shírází	
Ali-Muhammad	'Alí-Muḥammad	
Al-i-Muhammad	Ál-i-Muḥammad	children (or family) of Muḥammad
Ali-Murad ('Alimurad)	'Alí-Murád	(sometimes shortened to 'Alímurád)
Alin	'Álin	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)
Alipur or Chah-i-Ahmad Vatn Dust	'Alpúr or <u>Cháh-i-Aḥmad</u> Vatn Dúst	village in Yunesi Rural District, Yunesi District, Bajestan County, Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran
Ali-Qabl-i-Muhammad	'Alí-Qabl-i-Muḥammad	
Ali-Quli Khan (Ali-Kuli Khan)	'Alí-Qulí <u>Khán</u>	better known as Ali-Kuli Khan, married Florence Breed (parents of Marzieh Gail)
Ali-Rida	'Alí-Riḍá	
Ali-Shawkat	'Alí-Shawkat	(GPB 241)
Aliy, 'Aliya, 'Ilya	'Alíy, fem. 'Alíya[h], pl. 'Ilya[h]	("Aliyy", "Alí") high, tall, elevated, exalted, sublime, lofty, august, excellent. Pers. fem. also 'Alíyyih.
Aliy-i-Baraqani	'Alíy-i-Baraqání	
Aliy-i-Barfurushi	'Alíy-i-Bárfurúshí	entitled Quddús
Aliy-i-Bastami	'Alíy-i-Bastámí	Mullá 'Alíy-i-Bastámí, a Letter of the Living
Aliy-i-Kani	'Alíy-i-Kání	
Aliy-i-Kirmanshahi	'Alíy-i-Kirmánsháhí	
Aliy-i-Las-Furush	'Alíy-i-Lás-Furúsh	
Aliy-i-Miri	'Alíy-i-Mírí	
Aliy-i-Mudhahhib	'Alíy-i-Mudḥahhib	
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-Ṭabíb-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'llah	'Alíyu'lláh	'Alí is chosen by, or from God
Aliyu'llahi	'Alíyu'lláhí	Sect of Islám
Aliyyu'l-'Ala	'Alíyyu'l-'Alá	
Alizadih	'Alízádih	Maqṣúd 'Alízádih
al-Kitab al-Hayy	al-Kitáb al-Ḥayy	"The Living Book", the Manifestation of God for the time being considered. An alternative expression is "The Speaking Book" (al-Kitáb an-Nátiq). See al-Kitáb aṣ-Ṣámit. (relative pronoun) he who, that which; who, which, that. Plurals: m. alladhína, fem. allátí, allawátí ("allawati"), all'í ("alla'i")
Alladhi, Allati, Alladhina	Alladhí, fem. Allatí	seller of provender (dry food such as hay and oats for livestock)
Allaf	'Alláf	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.
Allah	Alláh (originally al-Iláh)	God is Great
Allahu 'Azam, Allah-u-'Azam	Alláhu 'Azám, Pers. Alláh-u-'Azám	(greeting response to Alláh-u-Akbar—men) God is the Most Mighty
Allahu A'zam, Allah-u-A'zam	Alláhu A'zám, Pers. Alláh-u-A'zám	(greeting response to Alláh-u-Ajmal ("God the Most
Allahu Abha, Allah-u-Abha	Alláhu Abhá, Pers. Alláh-u-Abhá	

Allahu Ajmal, Allah-u-Ajmal	Alláhu Ajmal, Pers. Alláh-u-Ajmal	Beauteous")—women) "God is Most Glorious, God is All-Glorious". A form of the Greatest Name. 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 Mishkín-Qalam.
Allahu Akbar, Allah-u-Akbar	Alláhu Akbar, Pers. Alláh-u-Akbar	(greeting response to Alláh-u-Abhá—women) God is the Most Beautiful. greeting by a man to a man. God is the Most Great or God is the Greatest. See Alláh-u-A'zam above
Allahu Anwar, Allah-u-Anwar	Alláhu Anwár, Pers. Alláh-u-Anwár	God is Most Luminous
Allahu Aqdam, Allah-u-Aqdam	Alláhu Aqdam, Pers. Alláh-u-Aqdam	God is the Most Ancient
Allahu Athar, Allah-u-Athar	Alláhu Athar, Pers. Alláh-u-Athar	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	most erudite, very learned (of the ulama); learned in every branch of the Islamic sciences
Allamiy-i-Hilli	'Allámiy-i-Ḥillí	"the very erudite Doctor", a title of the famed Shí'ih theologian, Jamálu'd-Dín Ḥasan ibn-i-Yúsuf ibn-i-'Alí of Hilla (CE 1250–1325) (MF p. 169)
Allamiy-i-Nuri	'Allámiy-i-Nurí	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
Alusi	Álúsí	Tablets of the Holy Night by Bahá'u'lláh
Alvah-i-Laylatu'l-Quds	Alváḥ-i-Laylatu'l-Quds	Tablets to the Sultans
Alvah-i-Salatin	Alváḥ-i-Salátín	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-Tablighi-i-Amrika	Alváḥ-i-Tablígḥí-i-Amríká	Tablets of Commandments by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Alvah-i-Vasaya	Alváḥ-i-Vaşáyá	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
Am	Am	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
Ama	'Amá'	bondmaid, slave girl. Pers. "Amih".
Ama, Ima, Amawat	Ama[h or t], pl. Imá', Amawát	Pers. he came; arrival. Dar Ámadam ("I have arisen")
Amad, Amadam	Ámad	to baptize, christen
Amada	'Amada	Pers. "come from on high" or "come down from on high".
Amadan az fawq	Ámadan az fawq	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
Amal, A'mal	'Amal, pl. A'mál	doing, acting, action, activity; work, labour; course of action, way of acting, practice; achievement, accomplishment; activity (for), work (in the service of something); making, production, manufacture, fabrication; performance, execution; make, workmanship; practical work, practice;—pl. act, action; operation (military); work, job, chore, labour; deed, feat, achievement, exploit; occupation, business; trade, craft, handicraft; vicegerency, province, district; administrative

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

Aman	Amán	district 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-Ázádí, "Freedom Tower") in Tihrán, 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 Turkey, 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) (8 Aug. 1910–19 Jan. 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-Ḥaqq	"Maid servant of Truth (or God)". Title given by 'Abdu'l-Bahá to Núríyyih, 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 al-Zakah, 'Ummal al-Zakah	'Ámil al-Zakáh, pl. 'Ummál al-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, Awamil, Ummal	'Ámil, pl. 'Awámil, 'Ummál	peaceful. Áminah bint Wahb, mother of Muḥammad; died CE 577 in the village of al-Abwá'.
Amin, Amina	Ámin, fem. Ámina[h]	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.
Amin, Umana	Amín, pl. Umaná'	Persian name. Office of amín; trust, guardianship, custody; security; commission, deputation; secure, safe.
Amini	Amíní	[Amín Ḥalabí]
Amin-i-Halabi	Amín-i-Ḥalabí, <u>Shaykh</u>	Trusted of God. See Ardakání.
Amin-i-llahi	Amín-i-lláhi	
Aminu'd-Dawlih	Amínu'd-Dawlih	
Aminu'l-'Ulama	Amínu'l-'Ulamá	
Aminu'l-Bayan	Amínu'l-Bayán	"Trusted of the Bayán"
Aminu'llah	Amínu'lláh	"Trust of God"
Aminu's-Sultan	Amínu's-Sultán	(MF)
Amir al-Mu'minin	Amír al-Mu'mínín	Commander of the Faithful, Caliph. Sunnis believe the first to hold the title was 'Umar ibn al-Khattáb, and Shí'í

Amir Rud (Amirud)	Amír Rúd	believe the title applies exclusively to 'Imám 'Alí. Pers. a village (36.633470, 51.567460) on the Caspian Sea coast, Mazandaran Province. It is named after the river to its east.
Amir	Ámir	commander; lord, master; orderer, purchaser, customer, client
Amir, 'Amira	'Ámir, fem. 'Ámira[t]	inhabited; peopled, populated, populous; full, filled, filled up; jammed, crowded, filled to capacity (with); amply provided, splendidly furnished; civilized; cultivated (land); flourishing, thriving, prosperous
Amir, Umara, Amirat	Amír, pl. Umará', pl. fem. Amírát	commander, governor, lord; prince, emir; title of princes of a ruling house; tribal chief. Commander of the Faithful
Amira'l-Mu'minin	Amíra'l-Mu'minín	
Amir-Divan	Amír-Díván	
Amir-i-Kabir	Amír-i-Kabír	Great Prince
Amir-Kiya	Amír-Kíyá	
Amir-Nizam	Amír-Nizám	Grand Vizir or General of the Army
Amir-Tuman	Amír-Túmán	
Amiru'l-Kuttab	Amíru'l-Kuttáb	Prince of Calligraphers
Amiru'sh-Shu'ará'	Amíru'sh-Shu'ará'	(The Emir of Poets) (sing. <u>shá'ir</u>)
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	'Ámm, pl. 'Umúm, A'mám	father's brother, paternal uncle; ibn al-'amm cousin on the father's side; bint al-'amm female cousin on the father's side. 'Ammú (in colloquial Arabic), a paternal uncle, can be used out of respect for any older man, also used as a name.
Amma, 'Ammatan, 'Awamm	'Ámma[h], pl. 'Awámm	(noun) generality; commonalty; the masses, the people;—'ámmatan (adverb) in general; generally; commonly, altogether, in the aggregate, collectively;—pl. al-'Awámm the common people, the populace; the laity (Christian). cf. <u>Kháṣṣa</u> .
Amman	'Ammán	Ancient Philadelphia, capital city of Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Ammar	Ammár	constantly urging, always demanding (to do something); inciting, instigating
Amna'	Amna'	harder to get at, more forbidding; offering greater resistance
Amr al-Baha'i	Amr al-Bahá'í (Amr-i-Bahá'í)	"the Glorious Cause", "the Bahá'í Cause", the Bahá'í Faith
Amr Allah, Amru'llah	Amr Alláh, Amru'lláh	"command of God", "House of God's command" or "cause of God"
Amr va Khalq	Amr va <u>Khalq</u>	Revelation and creation, compilation by Fáḍil Mázandarání
Amr	'Amr	preserving; living long; visiting; faith, religion. 'Amr ibn al-'Áṣ al-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	'Amrú (pronounced 'Amr)	the final ʾ being employed solely to distinguish this word from 'umar, Omar. 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,

Amra	'Amra[h]	concern, business.
Amran	'Amrán	headgear (e.g., turban); (e.g.) repair, repair work
Amrani	'Amrání	a small city in western central Yemen
Amr-i-Abda'	Amr-i-Abda'	Muḥammad Muḥammad Ṣa'íd al-Baqqálí al-'Amrání,
Amr-i-Badi'	Amr-i-Badí'	Bahá'í arrested in Morocco, 1962
Amrika	Amríká	(the Most Wondrous New Cause)
Amru'llah	Amru'llah	(the Wondrous New Cause)
		America
		"God's command". Name given to a house (41.679178,
		26.556450) occupied by Bahá'u'lláh on the northern side of
Amu (Amuya)	Ámú (Ámúya)	the Sulṭán Salím Mosque in Erdine.
		Pers. a tumour, swelling, inflation; Ámú Daryú modern
		name of the ancient Oxus River
Amu	'Amú	Mullá Ḥasan 'Amú (SAQ 34-5) (Ámú?)
Amud, A'mida, Umud	'Amúd, pl. A'mida, 'Umud	flagpole, shaft (of a standard); pale, post, prop, shore, pier,
		buttress; lamppost; (telephone, telegraph) pole; column,
		pillar, pilaster; stem (of a glass); (pl.) column (of a
		newspaper)
Amud, Awamid (Avamid)	'Ámúd, pl. 'Awámíd	(Pers. dictionary, column) Arabic dictionary = 'Amúd,
		steering column, steering mechanism (of an automobile)
Amul (Amol)	Ámul	companion. A town (36.466423, 52.354574) in Mázindarán
		province, on the Haraz River, near the Caspian Sea.
An	'An	(preposition) off, away from; from (designating the
		source); out of (a feeling); about, on (a topic); according
		to, as attested or declared by, from what ... 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. 'Anábir	ambergris;—pl. sperm whale
Anbar, Nibr, Anabir	Anbár, Nibr, pl. Anábir, Anábir	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).
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	'Andalíb, pl. 'Anádíl	Pers. a nightingale
Andar	Andar	Pers. in, into, within; added to the words
Andarman (Enderman, Endermane)	Ándarmán	small village 10 km south of the centre of Tíhrán and 3 km
		NW of the Sháh 'Abdu'l-'Azim Shrine (in Shahr-i-Ray)
Andarun	Andarún	Pers. within; the inside; the heart, bowels; intrinsic,
		interior, internal. Village 190 km ESE of Ahvaz, Iran
Andaruni	Andarúní	interior; inner women's apartments. See biruni
Andarz	Andarz	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	al-Andalus	Spain
Anfusihim	Anfusihim	themselves
Angiz (Angez)	Ángíz	Pers. raised, elevated; (in compounds) exciting, raising. village 84 km SW Ardabil, and 95 km east of Tabriz, Iran.
Angur	Angúr	Pers. a grape, a raisin; granulations in a healing sore [angoor]
Anis, Anisa	Anís, fem. Anísá	close, intimate; close friend; friendly, kind, affable, civil, polite, courteous. Close Companion, Anís, is the title of Mírzá Muḥammad-‘Alí-i-Zunúzí, the companion of the Báb in martyrdom, and Ḥájí Muḥammad-Ismá‘íl (referred to as Anís in Súriy-i-Ra’ís). ‘Abdu’l-Bahá: By the symbolic Tree of Anísá is meant the divine Lote-Tree, the Tree of Life (the Báb and Bahá’u’lláh)—see <i>The Hidden Words</i> , Persian 19 and Qur’án 24:35
Anjuman	Anjuman	Pers. a company, assembly, society, banquet, congregation, synagogue, congress, any place where people meet and converse; a multitude
Ankabut, Anakib	‘Ankabút, pl. ‘Anákib	spider
Anqa’ (‘Anka)	‘Anqá’	a legendary bird, griffon
Anqura	Ánqura[h]	Greek Ánkyra (“anchor”); Ánqurah or Ankara is the modern capital city of Turkey
Ans	‘Ans	bending (a stick); a strong she-camel with a long tail; an eagle.
Ansari, Ansariyyah	Anšarí, pl. Anšaríyyah	related to Anšár, the Helpers. Those who rallied around Muḥammad after His flight from Mecca to Medina. Anšaríyyah is believed to be a mistranscription of Nušayríyyah. Abú al-Qásim <u>K</u> halaf ibn al-‘Abbás al-Zahráwí al-Anšarí (936–1013), popularly known as al-Zahráwí, 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. Latin Anthony
Antun (Anton, Antoun)	Antún	(“anoud”, not ánúd) contumacious (stubbornly or wilfully disobedient to authority), refractory, wayward; a cloud big with rain
Anud	‘Anúd	
Anushirwan (Anushirvan, Nushirvan)	Anúshírwán (Núshírván)	Sásáníyán king of Persia known for his just rule (CE 531–578). The Prophet Muḥammad was born in Arabia at the time of his reign (about 570–1).—SDC p. 68. Persians sometimes use Anúshírván or even Núshírván. There are instances of Núshírván, Núshíruván and Nawshírván (MF 20).
Anwari (Avari)	Anwárí (Anvárí)	name of a famous Persian poet, who died AH 586/CE 1190. See núr.
Anyabuli	Anyábulí	now Inebolu. A Black Sea port in Turkey, 225 km WNW of Samsun
Anzali	Anzalí	Pers. Bandar-i-Anzalí (37.466949, 49.469869), Port of Enzeli, SW end of Caspian Sea, Iran. See nuzl.
Aq, Ak	Áq	Turkish white
Aqa Baba (Aqa-Baba, Aga Baba)	Áqá Bábá (Áqá-Bábá)	small villages in Qazvin Province: “Aka-Baba” 21 km south Qazvin and “Aga-Baba” (Ágha Bábá) 22 km SNW Qazvin
Aqa Buzurg-i-Nishapuri	Áqá Buzurg-i-Níshápúrí	born in <u>K</u> hurasán, but was the son of Ḥájí ‘Abdu’l-Majíd-i-Níshápúrí. Bahá’u’lláh sent Áqá Buzurg to Iran with a message for Násiri’d-Dín <u>S</u> háh. Áqá Buzurg was then martyred. He was given the titles Badí’ (Wonderful) and <u>F</u> akhru’ <u>sh</u> - <u>S</u> huhadá’ (Pride of Martyrs). (Fatollah)
Aqa Fatu’llah	Áqá Fatu’lláh	Mírzá Áqá Ján <u>K</u> ashání (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
Aqa Jan Kashani	Áqá Ján <u>K</u> ashání	

		amanuensis (despite his limited education) and gave him the title of <u>Khádím</u> ("Servant") and later <u>Khádimu'lláh</u> ("Servant of God"). Áqá Ján served as Bahá'u'lláh's amanuensis for nearly 40 years, but was dismissed shortly before Bahá'u'lláh died in 1892. During Bahá'u'lláh's retirement to the mountains of Kurdistan, Mírzá Áqá Ján worked for Mírzá Yaḥyá and even went on a secret mission to assassinate Násiri'd-Dín <u>Sháh</u> . He became a Covenant-Breaker about 1897.
Aqa Jan-i-Kaj-Kulah	Áqá Ján-i-Kaj-Kuláh	Áqá Ján was a native of Salmás in <u>Ádḥar</u> báyján. 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 Riḍá-Qulí-i-Tafrishí in 'Akká on 22 January 1872. (Boroodjerdy)
Aqa Mirza 'Abdu'-r-Rahim-i-Burujirdi	Áqá Mírzá 'Abdu'-r-Raḥím-i-Burújirdí	
Aqa Najaf-'Aliy-i-Zanjani	Áqá Najaf-'Alíy-i-Zanjání	
Aqa Siyyid	Áqá Siyyid	[Asseyid is an abbreviation]
Aqa, Aqayan	Áqá, pl. Áqáyán	Pers. master, sir, gentleman; when affixed to a name means Mr (a male honorific title—"the Master"). Sarkár Áqá (Chief Master) or Áqá was a title given by Bahá'u'lláh solely to 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Aqaba	'Aqaba	to follow (someone, something or after someone, after something), succeed (someone, something); to come after, ensue; to continue
Aqaba, 'Iqab	'Aqaba[h or t], pl. 'Iqáb	a tendon; mountain pass; the summit of Miná, where Muḥammad was first publicly acknowledged by a number of persons; steep mountain-summits difficult of approach;—pl. declivities or difficult passages of mountains. al-'Aqaba (ancient name Elath, Ailath; modern name a shortened form of 'aqabat Aylah, "the mountain-pass of Ayla"), the only coastal city in Jordan at the northern end of the Gulf of 'Aqaba. Pledge of al-'Aqaba (al-bay'a al-'Aqaba) is the oath of allegiance of people from <u>Yathrib</u> to Muḥammad, prior to his emigration to <u>Yathrib</u> (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.
Aqasi	Áqásí	Turkish proper name, e.g. Hájí Mírzá Áqásí (Grand Vizier of Persia, the Antichrist of the Bábí Revelation)
Aqay-i-Kalim	Áqáy-i-Kalím	Mírzá Músá, known as Áqáy-i-Kalím, a faithful brother of Bahá'u'lláh
Aqay-i-Munir	Áqáy-i-Munír	
Aqay-i-Rikab-Saz	Áqáy-i-Rikáb-Sáz	
Aqay-i-Tabrizi	Áqáy-i-Tabrízí	
Aqdas	Aqdas	(MF) more hallowed, more sacred, holier. The most holy. A derivative of qadusa, as is Quds.
Aqida, Aqa'id	'Aqída[h], pl. 'Aqá'id	article of faith, tenet, doctrine; dogma; creed, faith, belief; conviction; ideology (modern meaning)
Aqil, 'Uqala'	'Aqil, pl. 'Uqalá'	intelligent, wise, judicious (persons)
Aql al-Awwal	al-'Aql al-Awwal	first intellect
Aql, 'Uqul	'Aql, pl. 'Uqúl	intellect, intelligence, reason, insight, mind, rationality and wisdom;—(pl.) sense, sentience, reason, understanding, comprehension, discernment, insight, rationality, mind, intellect, intelligence
Aqli, 'Aqliyun	'Aqlí, pl. 'Aqlíyún	reasonable, rational; ratiocinative; mental; intellectual;—pl. rationalist; an intellectual
Aqliya	'Aqlíya[t]	mentality, mental attitude
Aqsa al-Madina	Aqsa al-Madína[h or t]	most distant part of a city or the most distant city (in a country or world). e.g. <u>Shírás</u> and <u>Búshíhr</u> . See Qur'án 36:20.
Aqsa, Quswa, Aqasin	Aqsa, fem. Quṣwá, pl. Aqásin	more distant, remoter, farther (away); al-Masjid al-Aqsa, "the Farthest Mosque", built on the claimed site of the Temple of Solomon on the southern end of Fort Antonia or the claimed "Temple Mount" in Jerusalem. See aṣ-

		Şakhrāh and Ḥarām
Ara	Árá	Pers. (in compound, from árāstan), embellishing, adorning; ornament (e.g. majlis-árā, 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-'Arabiyyah, "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 (26 July 1165–16 November 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"). Nuṣúṣ 'Arabíya ("Arabic text") consists of rasm, nuqaṭ 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
Arad, A'rad	'Araḍ, pl. A'ráḍ	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	wind; diligent inquiry. Yawm 'Arafah (Day of Arafah) is the second day of the Ḥajj on 9 <u>D</u> hu'l-Ḥijjah—it celebrates the revelation of Qur'án 5:3 to Muḥammad just before sunset while on Jabal 'Arafát for His farewell sermon (<u>K</u> huṭbatu'l-Wadá'). He gathered the Muslims and recited the revelation after sunset, the day then considered to be 10 <u>D</u> hu'l-Ḥijjah 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].
Araja, 'Uruj	'Araja, 'Urúj	to ascend, mount, rise
Arak	Arák	capital of Markazi Province, Iran (formerly Sulṭánábád)
Aramram	'Aramram	strong, violent, vehement
Aran va Bidgul	Árán va Bídgul	a city that grew from an amalgamation of two villages (Árán and Bídgul, 34.060281, 51.478633), 9 km NE of Kashan
Ararat	Ararat	European name of the Ararat peaks in Turkey. 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. For the specific peak, see al-Júdí.
Aras	Aras	name of a river near Tiflís, the Araxes of the ancients. See Ra's.
Arastan	Árástan	Pers. to adorn, decorate, embellish; to set in order
Arastu	Arastú	Pers. a swallow; swallow-wort
Araysh	al-'Aráysh	Larache, harbour town, Morocco
Arba'a, Arba', Arba'un (Arba'in)	Arba'a[h or t], fem. Arba', pl. Arbá'ún	four;—pl. forty. Pers. also Arba'ih. "Arba'in" error of the genitive form (arba'in) in <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , p. 242 (see <u>Shaykh</u> Bahá'í, author of <i>al-Arba'un Ḥadīth</i>).
Arba'ata 'Ashara, Arba'a 'Asharata	Arba'ata[h] 'A <u>sh</u> ara, f. Arba'a 'A <u>sh</u> arata[h]	fourteen
Arbil	Arbíl	(Erbil, Irbil) city 80 km ESE of Mosul, Iraq
Ard al-Muqaddasa	al-Arḍ al-Muqaddasa	the Holy Land, Palestine. Shoghi Effendi stated it became the Most Holy Land (al-Arḍ al-Aqdas) after the arrival of Bahá'u'lláh.

Ard wa Sama'	Arđ 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	Arđ fem., pl. Aráđín, Aráđún	earth; land, country, region, area; terrain, ground, soil. Pers. arz, pl. arází
Ardabil	Ardabíl or Ardibíl	city 175 km east of Tabriz, in the province of Ádhirbáyján, near the Caspian Sea
Ardakan Ardakani (Ardikani)	Ardakán or Ardikán Ardakáni	city 55 km NW of Yazd of or from Ardakán. Hájí Abu'l-Ḥasan-i-Ardikáni (1831–1928), also known as Amín-i-Iláhí.
Ardashir, Ardishir (Ardeshir)	Ardashír, Ardishír	Pers. "great lion". Name of Persian rulers (Ardishír and Ardashír are derived from Middle Persian 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). the Exalted Spot, the Shrine of the Báb and Zanján city on west side of Caspian Sea, Iran the Land of Paradise, Mílán city 55 km NW of Yazd the Land of Mystery, Adrianople. See Adirna. Province in Iran Pers. intrepid, courageous fragrance, perfume, scent, aroma Pers. the inner fortress or citadel of a walled city an organ; a wild horse Pers. yes, very well, indeed, truly; no broad, wide; extensive, vast petition, application, memorial 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
Ard-i-A'la Ardibili Ard-i-Jannat Ardikan (Ardakan) Ard-i-Sirr Ardistan Ardshir Arf Arg Arghun Ari Arid, Irad Arida, 'Ara'id Arif, 'Arifun, 'Arifin	Arđ-i-A'lá Ardibíl Arđ-i-Jannat Ardikán Arđ-i-Sirr Ardistán Ardshír 'Arf Arg Arghún Árí 'Aríđ, pl. 'Iráđ 'Aríđa, pl. 'Ará'id 'Árif, pl. 'Árifún, 'Árifín	
Arif, 'Urafa'	'Árif, pl. 'Urafá'	knowing (something), cognizant, aware (of something); expert, authority, specialist; teaching assistant, monitor (an older pupil assisting the teacher of a Qur'anic school)
Arish, 'Urush, 'Ara'ish	'Arísh, pl. 'Urush, 'Ará'ish	arbor, bower; hut made of twigs; booth, shack, shanty; trellis (for grapevines); shaft, carriage pole. al-'Arísh, city on the northern coast of the Sinai Peninsula.
Aristu, Arasta (Arast), Arastu	Aristú, Pers. Arastá, Arastú	Aristotle ("the best purpose"). Greek arast arastá. Dr Aristú Khán, brother of Dr Luṭfu'lláh Ḥakím,
Arjmand (Arjumand)	Arjmand	Pers. rare, excellent, worthy of great price, valuable, exquisite, beloved, dear, brave, generous, noble, distinguished; wise
Arjumand, Arjmand, Arzaman	Arjumand, Arjmand, Arzamán	Pers. town, formerly Arzamán, in and the capital of Arjumand District, in Firuzkuh County, Ṭíhrán Province, Iran. Also written "Arjomand".
Arjumandi Arman Arqam	Arjumandí Ármán Arqam	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
Arrab, 'Arraba Arsh, Urush, A'rash	'Arráb, fem. 'Arrába[h or t] 'Arsh, pl. 'Urúsh, A'rásh	godfather/godmother, sponsor a throne, chair of state; the throne of God ('Arsh Alláh, the Shrine of the Báb or more generally, the Bahá'í World Centre); the empyrean (heaven); a palace, citadel; roof of a house; a canopy; a tent; a prop, buttress, stay, support; a leader or chief of the people
Arshin Arshiyih Arslan	Árshín 'Arshíyyih Árslán, Arslán	Russian cubit (аршин) followers of Mullá Şadrá, DB, p. 207. See 'Arsh 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 'Ađud ad-Dawlah Abú Shujá' Muḥammad Alp Árslán ibn Dáwud (1029–1072), real name Muḥammad bin Dáwud Chaghri

Arus, 'Urus, 'Ara'is, 'Arusan	'Arús, pl. 'Urus	(Turkic Çağrı), was the second Sultán of the Seljuk Empire and great-grandson of Saljúq (Seljuk), the eponymous founder of the dynasty. bridegroom; f. (pl. 'ará'is) bride; doll; al-'arúsán bride and groom, the newlyweds "Light of the Aryans"
Aryamihr (Aryamehr As	Áryámihir 'Áş	'Amr ibn al-'Áş al-Sahmí (c.585–664) was the Arab commander who led the Muslim conquest of Egypt and served as its governor in 640–646 and 658–664. He conquered most of Palestine, to which he was appointed governor, and led the Arabs to decisive victories over the Byzantines in 634 and 636. He was a contemporary of Muḥammad and one of the Şahába. happier, luckier Questions and Answers nerve; sinew sinewy, nerved, nervy; nervous, neural, nerve-, neuro-, neur- (in compounds); nervous, high-strung lion; Leo (astronomy) city (34.781937, 48.122466) in Hamadan Province Lion of God. Compound proper name Mírzá Asadu'lláh-i-Işfahání (c. 1826–1930) the emissary who took the remains of the Báb from Iran to the Holy Land. He married a sister of Munírih <u>Khánum</u> . Daughter Farahángíz <u>Khánum</u> (see Farahángíz entry) and son Dr Amínu'lláh (sometimes Amín, or Ameen Ullah Fareed) Faríd (1882–1953), known in Persian as Mírzá Amínu'lláh Asadu'lláh). Mírzá Asadu'lláh-i-Işfahání was sent (1900–02) to consolidate the American community and to address the effects of Kheiralla's disaffection. Shortly after (1914?), Mírzá Asadu'lláh and his son were expelled from the Faith. Mírzá Asadu'lláh Fáḡil Mázandarání (c. 1880–1957) was a prominent Iranian Bahá'í scholar in Iran (GPB 297) Ḥusayn Asadu'lláhzádih
As'ad As'ilah wa Ajwiba Asab, A'sab Asabi	As'ad As'ilah wa Ajwiba 'Aşab, pl. A'şáb 'Aşabí	
Asad, Usud, Usd Asadabad (Asad-Abad) Asadu'llah Asadu'llah-i-Isfahani	Asad, pl. Usud, Usd, Usúd, Ásád Asadábád Asadu'lláh Asadu'lláh-i-Işfahání	
Asadu'llah-i-Mazandarani	Asadu'lláh-i-Mázandarání	
Asadu'llah-i-Sabbagh Asadu'llahzadiah Asadyari Asaf al-Dawla, Asafu'd-Dawla	Asadu'lláh-i-Şabbágh Asadu'lláh-i-Zádih, Ḥusayn Asadyári, 'Abdu'l-'Alí Áşaf al-Dawla, Áşafu'd-Dawla	
Asala, Asalatan	Aşála[t]	(1748–1797) was the Nawab wazir of Oudh (Awudh, r. 1775–1797) firmness, steadfastness, strength of character; nobility of descent, purity of origin (originality); aşálatan immediately, directly, personally originality of species to press (out), squeeze (out) (something, e.g., grapes, olives, etc.); to wring (something, especially wet clothes); to compress (something). See 'Aşr listing for other Forms. foundation (hence also principle), fundament, groundwork, ground, basis, pedestal; keynote;—pl. Asásiyyún people of principle. The term "assassin" likely has roots in ḥashsháshín (<u>hashísh</u> (hashish) smokers or users), a mispronunciation of the original Asásiyyún, but not a mispronunciation of Asásiyyín. The term assassin originally referred to the methods of political control exercised by the Asásiyyún, and it can be seen how it became "assassin" in several languages to describe similar activities anywhere. The Asásiyyún were medieval Nizárí (an-Nizáriyyún) Ismailis (Ismá'íliyyún). fundamental, basic; elementary; essential; principal, chief, main (Dr Marcard Assadorian) Pers. of a handsome face; a tearing lion; red-coloured; name of a king of Yemen (Pers. of Ar. influence) referring to King Aşbah of Yemen earlier, antecedent; preceding, previous, prior; former, ex-; foremost, more or most excellent; surpassing; previous; past times 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). Son of Mullá Şádiq-i-Muqaddas-i- <u>Khurásání</u> —both named a Hand of the Cause
Asalat-i-Naw' Asara, 'Asr	Aşálat-i-Naw' 'Aşara ('Aşr)	
Asas, Usus, Asasiyyun	Asás, pl. Usus, Asásiyyún	
Asasi, Asasiyat, Asasiyyin	Asásí, pl. Asásíyát, Asásiyyín	
Asaturiyan Marcard Asbah, Asbahi	Ásátúriyán Márcárd Aşbah	
Asbahi Asbaq	Aşbahí Asbaq	
Asdaq	Aşdaq	

Asdaqí	Aşdaqí	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
Asfiya', 'Asfiyyih	Aşfiyá', Pers. Aşfiyyih	Druse village of 'Isfiya, east side Mt Carmel. See Şaffiy
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.
Asgharzadiah	Aşgharzádih	Pers. surname, e.g. Dīyá'u'lláh Aşgharzádih
Ash	-aşh	Pers. (added to a noun ending in soft <i>o</i> 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 Işhâq al-Ash'arí (c. 874—936)
Ash'ariyya, 'Asha'ira	al-'Ash'aríyya[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 Işhâq al-Ash'arí (873-4 to 935-6). Followers: Ash'arites. See Şha'r 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 şáhib.
Ashab, Sahba', Suhb	Aşhab, fem. Şahbá', pl. Şuhb	reddish; wine
Ashar	Aşhar	liveliness, high spirits, exuberance; wildness; insolence, impertinence
Ashara, 'Ashar	'Ashara[h], fem. 'Ashar	ten; al-'Ashara the first ten days of Muḥarram
Ashchi	Áshchí	cook, maker of broth. Áqá Ḥusayn-i-Áshchí. See Ásh.
Ashhadu	Ashhadu	I bear witness, I testify, I declare. See Şháhídh.
Ashhal, Shahla	Ashhal, fem. Şahlá	having bluish-black eyes. (Pers. with Ar. influence) Şhahlá, a black eye inclined to red, and having a sly, deceitful, sinister look; a dark-grey-eyed woman (MF p. 68) barley soup with whey
Ash-i-kashk	Ásh-i-kashk	to love passionately (someone, something), be passionately in love (with someone, with something)
Ashiq, 'Ashiq	'Ashiq, fem. 'Ashíqa[h or t]	lover; fancier, fan;—pl. knucklebone; (game of) knucklebones. Fem. 'Áshíqa[h or t]. 'Aváshiq is a village in the Diyálá Valley east of Baghdád.
Ashiq, Ushshaq, Awashiq (Avashiq)	'Áshiq, pl. 'Ushsháq, 'Awáshiq	
Ashjari	Ashjárí	'Azízu'lláh Ashjárí
Ashmunin, Ushmunin, Ushmunayn	Ashmúnín (Ushmúnayn)	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").
Ashraf, Sharfa'	Ashraf, fem. Şharfá'	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-Tálib. 'Alí-Ashraf, his son, later donated it to the Faith. Áqá Siyyid Ashraf-i-Zanjání (mother: Umm-i-Ashraf).
Ashrafi	Ashraffí	Pers. a gold coin. Şháh Ashraf Hútak (c. 1700 - c. 1730; r. 1725-1729) issued gold coins that were named after him.
Ashtyan (Ashtian)	Áshtiyán	Pers. capital city of Áshtiyán County, Markazí Province, Iran. 81 km WSW of Qum.
Ashu (Asho)	Ashu	Pers. heavenly Ashu Zarathushtra
Ashura	'Ashúrá', 'Ashúrá', Pers. also 'Áshúrá	name of a voluntary fast day on the tenth day of the Muslim month Muḥarram—Şhí'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

Ashyab, Shaiba, Shib	Ashyab, fem. Shaibá, pl. Shíb	Husayn at Karbilá Ar. white, grey (hair); white-haired, grey-haired (person); old, aged; old man.
Asi, Asiyih	Ásí, fem. Ásíyih	Pers. Melancholy, solicitous, sorrowful; a physician, surgeon. Ásíyih is the name of Pharaoh's daughter who rescued Moses. See Navváb, title given to Bahá'u'lláh's wife (Ásíyih Khánum) blowing violently
Asif Asifu'd-Dawlih Asir, Aseer	'Áşif Áşifu'd-Dawlih 'Asír	difficult, hard, harsh, rough; 'Asír is a mountainous province in SW Arabia, between the Hejaz and Yemen, capital city is Abhá.
Asiya Asiyah (Asiyih, Asiya)	Ásiyá Ásiyah (آسيه) (Ar.), Ásíya (Pers.)	Asia Ásiya, Pharaoh's wife who educated Moses. Ásíyih Khánum (1820–1886, née Ásíyih Yalrúdí) was the wife of Bahá'u'lláh and the mother of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. She is also known also known by her titles of Navváb, the Most Exalted Leaf, Búyúk Khánum or Haḍrat-i-Khánum.
Askar, Asakir Askari	'Askar, pl. 'Asákir 'Askarí, pl. 'Askariyún, 'Asákir	army, host, troops military, army- (in compounds);—(pl. al-'askariyún) the military;—(pl. 'asákir) soldier; private (military); policeman;—pl. enlisted men, ranks. 'Alí al-Hádí (the tenth Imám) had the title al-'Askarí (military) due to the town (Sámarrá) he had to live in was a military camp). The hidden Imám Mahdí (twelfth), Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥasan al-'Askarí (disappeared CE 874).
Asl, Usul	Aşl, pl. Uşúl	root; trunk (of a tree); origin, source; cause, reason; descent, lineage, stock (especially one of a noble character); foundation, fundament, basis; the origins!;—pl. principles, fundamentals, rudiments, elements (e.g., of a science)
Aslam	Aslam	(adj. of salím) safer; freer; sounder; healthier (“most peaceful”)
Aslas	Aslas	more tractable, more pliable, more obedient; more flexible, smoother, more fluent. See salis
Asli, Asliyan	Aşlí, Pers. pl. Aşliyán	original, primary, primal, initial; genuine, authentic, pure; basic, fundamental, principal, chief, main
Asl-i-Qullu'l-Khayr Asliyat (Asliyah)	Aşl-i-Qullu'l-Khayr Aşlíyat	“Words of Wisdom” by Bahá'u'lláh Pers. originality; genuineness; nobleness. Variation of aşála.
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 Aspa Asqalan, Ashkelon, Ashqelon, Ascalon	Asmar, fem. Samrá', pl. Sumr Aspa 'Asqalán, Heb. Ashkelon	brown; tawny;—pl. Samráwát brown-skinned women Pers. a cold, a horse nearing two years old city in the Southern District of Israel on the Mediterranean coast, 50 km south of Tel Aviv
Asr, 'Asar, 'Usur Asr, A'sur, 'Usur, A'sar	'Aşr, 'Aşar, pl. 'Uşúr 'Aşr, pl. A'sur, 'Uşúr, A'sár	(fem.) afternoon; afternoon prayer (Islamic Law) (act of) pressing (out), squeezing (out); (act of) wringing (out);—pl. age, era, time; period; epoch; afternoon
Asrar-i-Shihadat-i-Imam	Asrár-i-Shihádat-i-Imám	mysteries of the martyrdom of the Imám. Dar Asrár-i-Shihádat-i-Imám Husayn by Siyyid Kázim.
Asraru'l-Athar Ast Ast Astaghfiru'llah	Asráru'l-Áthár Ast Ást Astaghfiru'lláh	The mysteries of the Writings by Fáqil Mázanarání. Pers. is (from búdan, to be); he willeth, he seeketh Pers. praise, commendation (“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.
Astan	Ástán	Pers. the place where the shoes or slippers are pulled off;

Astani	Ástání	a threshold; lying supine; a king's court, royal palace; the Ottoman Porte; the tombs of prophets and other holy men
Astar	Astar	Yadu'lláh Ástání
Astarabad (Gurgan, Gurgin or Gorgan)	Astarábád (Istarábád)	Pers. a mule; a bone; a seed, a kernel
		Pers. (astar+ábád, "city of mules") ("Istarabad") city on south eastern Caspian Sea border of Irán. Since 1937 called Gúrgán (Gorgán).
Astarabadi	Astarábádí	Mullá Muḥammad Amín bin Muḥammad <u>Sh</u> aríf al-Akḥbárf Astarábádí was an Iranian theologian and founder or proponent of the conservative (Akḥbárf) strand in Twelver <u>Sh</u> í'a Islamic belief, those who favour aḥádíth over fatáwá. He opposed the uṣúlí tendency within the Twelver <u>Sh</u> í'a tradition.
Aswad, Sawda (Sauda), Sud, Sudan	Aswad, fem. Sawdá, pl. Súd	black; dark-coloured; more or most illustrious or powerful;—pl. súdán a black, Negro.
Ata al-Zakata	Atá al-Zakáta	to give alms
Ata, Ityan, Aty, Ma'ta	Atá (Itján, 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. 'aṭa'iyih, "'aṭa'íyyih", "ataieh". 'Alí Akbar Furútan married 'Atá'íyyih 'Azíz- <u>Kh</u> urásání in 1931.
		Gift of God
Ata'u'llah	'Atá'u'lláh	doorstep, threshold; (door) lintel; also al-'Ataba[h] al-'ulyá step, stair; 'Utbah masc. name
Ataba, 'Atab, A'tab	'Ataba[h or t], pl. 'Atab, A'táb	Pers. (from <i>atá</i> , a father, and <i>bak</i> , a lord), the lord father (a title given to the governors of Shiraz); a guardian, preceptor, teacher; the prime minister, or vizir; honorary title of an amír
Atabak	Atábak	title of Mírzá 'Alí-Asgḥar <u>Kh</u> án
Atabak-i-A'zam (Atabik-i-A'zam)	Atábak-i-A'zam	(Pers. 'Atabát-i-'Álfiyát) (lit. Supreme Shrines). Bahá'í Shrines of the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh. Applied by <u>Sh</u> í'a Muslims to the cities of Karbalá', Najaf, Kázimayn and Sámarrá. Also known as al-'Atabát al-Muqaddasa ("holy doorsteps").
Atabat al-'Ali, Atabat-i-Aliyat	al-'Atabát al-'Álfiyát	Pers. 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. Plural: steps, thresholds. The Shi'ite holy shrines in Iraq and the cities of their location: Karbalá', Najaf, Kázimayn, and Sámarrá—locations of the tombs of the first six Imams.
Atabat	'Atabat, pl. 'Atabát	Turkish (Ata + türk, father of the turks) honorific surname given to Muṣṭafá Kemál Páshá
Ataturk	Atatürk	Pers. more or most pure
Athar	Aṭhar	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	Aṭhar, pl. Áṭhár	"Traces of the Most High Pen". Collected Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh in Arabic and Persian
Athar-i Qalam-i A'la	Aṭhar-i-Qalam-i-A'la	archaeologic(al); archaeologist; old, ancient, antique
Athari	Aṭharí, Áṭhárí	sinful, criminal, wicked, evil; sinner
Athim, Athama, Uthama'	Áṭhim, pl. Athama, Athím, Uṭhamá'	marking; marked, chosen, selected;—(from Greek αἰθήρ)
Athir	Aṭhír	sky, ether; fire as an element. Pers. the sphere of fire; the sun; tears
Athiriy	Aṭhíríy	ethereal
Atifi	'Áṭifí	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	Áṭish	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)	Áṭish-Parast, pl. Áṭish-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

Atqan Attar, 'Attara	Atqan 'Atṭár, fem. 'Atṭára[h or t]	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 peninsular. more perfect, more thorough 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 'Atṭár (apothecary), was a 12th-century Persian poet, theoretician of Sufism, and hagiographer from Níshápúr who had an immense and lasting influence on Persian poetry and Sufism. Mantıq-uṭ-Tayr ("The Conference of the Birds") and Iláhí-Náma ("The Book of Divine") are among his most famous works. of or relating to a druggist; the business of a perfumer or druggist
Attari	'Atṭárí	compassionate, sympathetic, affectionate, loving, tender, kind
Atuf	'Aṭúf	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
Atyab, Atyaban, Atayib	Aṭyab, dual Aṭyabán, pl. Aṭáyib	or (with following subjunctive) unless, except that Pers. (أوراه) ("Awárih") an account-book; computation; certainty, assuredness; lost, annihilated; ruined; scattered; destitute of name or character; an exile, outcast, vagabond, vagrant, wanderer, straggler, immigrant; iron filings; oppression, injustice; bane, ruin, desolation. For Arabic, see Ṭaríq. See also Áyatí. Pers. the sacred books of Zoroaster.
Aw (Au) Awara (Awarah, Avarih, Avareh)	Aw Áwára (Áwárih, Ávárih)	flying round anything (as birds round a watering-place or carcase); state, condition; work, business; a guest; good fortune, happiness; one who takes care of his family
Awasta (Avesta) Awf (Auf)	Awastá 'Awf	villages in the provinces of Fárs, Markazí and Qazvín (26 km SSE Sáviḥ (Sáveh) and 45 km NW of Qum). Áwín Zindán (Evin Prison, Tíhrán)
Awih (Avih, Aveh, Awah)	Áwih	noun. highest point, acme, pinnacle; culmination, climax; apogee (astron.); peak (fig.; of power, of fame). 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.
Awin Awj ("Auj"), Awji	Áwín Awj	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!
Awn ('Aun), A'wan	'Awn, pl. A'wán	Pers. a throne; wisdom, understanding; beauty, gracefulness; life; a manufacturing village; fraud, deceit; mirth; a worm which eats into wood; a line whereon things are hung to dry; glory, honour; a man's name; (metaphorically) heaven. A low mountain near the village of Tákur, in the province of Núr, Persia, the summer residence of Bahá'u'lláh.
Awrang (Aurang)	Awrang	Pers. form "the Infernal Letters" See waraq (paper) and nárí
Awraq-i-Nariyyih	Awraq-i-Náriyyih	giving in exchange or return, requiting, repaying; a gift; name of an Arab tribe (Banú Aws)
Aws (Aus)	Aws	wider, larger, roomier, more spacious
Awsa' (Ausa') Awsat ("Ausat"), Awasit, Wusta, Wusat Awtad Awwal, Ula, Awwalun, Awa'il	Awsa' Awsat, pl. Awásit Awtád Awwal, f. Úlá, pl. m. Awwalún, Awá'il	middle, central; the middle finger pegs or tent stakes. See Watad/Autád first; foremost, most important, principal, chief, main; first part, beginning; (with definite article) earlier, previous, former. al-úla "pre-existence" (cf. ad-dunyá ("earthly life") and al-ákhira ("afterlife").—pl. also awwalín.
Awwam	'Awwám	good swimmer. az-Zubayr ibn al-'Awwám ibn Khuwaylid (594–656), was one of the companions of Muḥammad and Khadíjah's nephew.
Ay	Ay	that is (to say), i.e.; namely, to wit

Aya (Ayih), Ay, Ayat	Áya[h or t], collective Áy, pl. Áyát	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>).
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-Durríya fí Ma'áthir al-Bahá'íya</i> (“The Pearly Stars in the Achievements of the Bahá'í Faith”). After the death of 'Abdu'l-Bahá he pressed for the election of the UHJ in the hope of becoming a member. When he failed, he withdrew from the Bahá'í Faith and began to publicly denounce it and published <i>Kashfu'l-Ḥiyal</i> (Uncovering of Trickery).
Ayatu'l-Kursi Ayatu'llah al-'Uzma	Áyatu'l-Kursí Áyatu'lláh al-'Uzmá	verse of the throne Qur'án 2:255 the greatest sign of God, “Grand Ayatu'llah”, a Marjii' at-taqlíd (“source to follow”) or Marjii' ad-Díní (“religious reference”). See a'zam 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 His <i>Will and Testament</i>
Ayatu'llah-i-Khurasani Ayaz	Áyatu'lláh-i- <u>Khurásání</u> Áyáz and Ayáz	(MF) Pers. name of a favourite of Sulṭán Maḥmúd of <u>Ghaznah</u> ; name of one of the Emirs of Sulṭán Ibrahím bin Mas'úd bin Maḥmúd <u>Ghaznawí</u> .
Aydil-Khani Ayk (Aik), Aykatun	Aydil- <u>Khání</u> Ayk, Ayka[h or t], pl. Aykatún	(collective; nomen unitatis ة) thicket, jungle, a forest, copse, grove, thicket, wood (أَيْكَة).—pl. the dwellers of woods (an epithet for the people of Midian (Midianites) to whom the prophet <u>Shu'ayb</u> was sent).
Ayman (Aiman) Ayn ('Ain), 'Uyun, A'yun	Ayman, fem. Yumná 'Ayn fem., pl. 'Uyún, A'yun, A'yán	right-hand, right, on the right; lucky 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; substance, essence; 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). The Bahá'í Faith transcribes an 'Ayn as a left single quotation mark (') [U+2108]. Two internationally accepted forms are a Greek rough breathing mark (') [U+02BB] and a modifier letter left half ring (') [U+02BF]—see the Special characters section.
Ayn-'Ayn (E. E.) Aynan Ayni, 'Aini	'Ayn-'Ayn 'Aynán (dual of 'Ayn) 'Ayní	short form for 'Abdu'l-Bahá 'Abbás two eyes, springs or fountains Pers. (Ar. influence) of or relating to the eye; genuine, essential, real
Aynu'l-Baqar (Aynu'l-Baghar)	'Aynu'l-Baqar	an ancient spring (“The spring of the cow”) about half-way between the moat around 'Akká and Tel 'Akká
Aynu'llah ('Ainullah)	'Aynu'lláh	Eye of God. Brothers Sulaymán and Raḥmán 'Aynu'lláhi, guards in the Disciplinary Forces (NAFA).
Aynu's-Sitt	'Aynu's-Sitt	“Spring of the woman”—about 200 metres south of 'Aynu'l-Baqar
Ayyam-i-Ha Ayyam-i-Shidad	Ayyám-i-Há Ayyám-i- <u>Shidád</u>	“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	Job (the prophet) Ayyubid dynasty, the Ayubites Pers. desire, love, passion, lust; avidity, avarice, covetousness; (at the end of compounds) greedy; name of a city.
Az	Az	Pers. from; of; for; by; out of; with; belonging to; by means of; in
Azad	Ázád	Pers. free, independent, liberated, delivered, manumitted, exempted; fault, less; solitary, lonely; a kind of faqír, or

Azadi	Ázadí	devotee; a lily; a cypress; a fresh date; an evergreen; a delicious kind of fish Pers. liberty; freedom from worldly cares; praise, thanksgiving
Azal	Azal	Pers. eternity (without beginning). cf. abad.
Azali	Azalí, pl. Azálál	Pers. existing from all eternity, eternal; God; a follower of Mírzá Yahyá based on his assumed title of "Şubḥ-i-Azal".
Azaliya	Azalíya[t]	life everlasting, eternity
Azamat, 'Azamut	'Azamat, 'Azamút, pl. 'Azamát	Pers. magnitude, magnificence, pride, pomp, grandeur; (metaphorical) a grandee.
Azamatu'llah	'Azamatu'lláh	Magnificence of God
Azamut	'Azamút	Ar. greatness, magnitude, grandeur, dominion
Azan	Ázán or Azán (also Adhán)	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 Muslim name for Abraham's father, or, according to others, his uncle's, that of his father being Tárikh. See Tárah and Tárah.
Azar	Ázar	al-Azáriqah were an extremist branch of al-Kháríjyat, 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.
Azariqa	Azáriqa[h]	"From the Garden of Holiness" by Bahá'u'lláh village (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.
Az-Bagh-i-Ilahi	Az-Bágh-i-Iláhí	
Azghand	Azghand	
Azhar	Azhar	
Azhar, Zahra, Zahrá'i	Azhar, fem. Zahrá	
Azib	'Ázib	unmarried; distant pasture; a camel which feeds abroad all night; name of a mountain. Bará' ibn 'Ázib of the Anşár was a companion of Muḥammad and narrator of ḥadíth. He fought beside Muḥammad in 15. In 645, during the caliphate of 'Uṭhmán, he was made governor of al-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) 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-Khu'í	(MF)
Azim-i-Tafrishi	'Azím-i-Tafríshí	he killed Táhirih
Aziz Khan-i-Sardar	'Azíz Khán-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 Khán Bahádur (<i>Unfolding Destiny</i> , p. 44)
Azizi	'Azízí	determination, firm will, firm intention, decision, resolution; energy
Azizu'llah	'Azízu'lláh	bone
Azm	'Azm	blue; blue eyed; heaven, the sky. al-Azraq aṣh-Şhámí, a Damascene blue dye, also name of a Syrian notorious for
Azm, A'zum, 'Izam	'Azm, pl. A'zum, 'Izám	
Azraq, Zarqa', Zurq	Azraq, fem. Zarqá', pl. Zurq	

Azuma, Izam, Azama	'Azuma, 'Izam, 'Azáma	causing grave suffering to the captive family of Imám Husayn after the tragedy of Karbila.
Azurdigan (Azordegan, Azordigan) Azza, Izz, Azaza	Ázúrdigán 'Azza ('Izz, 'Izza 'Azáza)	to be or become great, big, large, grand, grandiose, magnificent, imposing, powerful, or mighty; etc. Pers. name to be or become strong, powerful, respected; etc.
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'ith, Bawa'ith	Ba'da Bá' <u>ith</u> , pl. Bawá' <u>ith</u>	(preposition) after; in addition to, beside; aside from 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'athá <u>t</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, domain (figurative). Title assumed by Siyyid Mírzá 'Alí Muḥammad (al-Báb, the Gate; born 1 Muḥarram 1235, 20 October 1819; executed 27 Sha'bán 1266, 9 July 1850 in the Tabriz barrack square) after the declaration of His Mission in Shíráz in May 1844. Father was Mírzá Muḥammad-Riḍá, who died (1828) while he was still an infant. He left to go on pilgrimage to Mecca, arriving in time to perform the sacrifice on Friday 10 Dhu'l-Hijjah 1260 (Friday 20 December 1844). Before leaving He addressed a Tablet to the Sharíf 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 Khadíjih-Bagum. Writings: Qayyúmu'l-Asmá', the Persian and Arabic Bayán, Dalá'il-i-Sab'ih ("Seven Proofs") and the Kitáb-i-Asmá'. Second wife, Fáṭimih (sister of Mullá Rajab 'Alí Qahír and Mullá 'Alí Muḥammad Siráj), married 6 months in Isfahán in 1847; Mírzá Yaḥyá married her for a few days (Bahá'u'lláh was in Kurdistán), on the basis that he was the Báb's "successor", then passed her to Siyyid Muḥammad. Some designations of the Báb are: Siyyid-i-Dhíkr, Ṭal'at-i-A'lá, Siyyid-i-Báb, 'Abdu'dh-Dhíkr, Ḥaḍrat-i-A'lá, Bábu'lláh, Rabb-i-A'lá, Nuṭṭiy-i-Úlá and Nuṭṭiy-i-Bayán. (DB 72).
Baba, Babawat Baba-Iski Babak	Bábá, pl. Bábawát, Pers. Bábáyán Bábá-Iskí Bábak	pope; papa, father, daddy Babaeski, 50 km SE Adrianople, Turkey Pers. (diminutive of báb), a little father; one who educates; faithful, constant, firm, strong; a turquoise stone; name of a king.
Baba-zadih (Babazadih) Babi, Babiyyun, Babiya	Bábá-Zádih Bábí, pl. Bábíyyún (Bábíya)	a follower of the Báb (Bábís often used as the plural). al-Ímán al-Bábí: the Bábí Faith.
Bab-i-Amin Bab-i-Ashraf	Báb-i-Amín Báb-i-Ashraf	Shrine of the Báb door—centre NW side Shrine of the Báb door—centre NE side (Tomb 'Abdu'l-Bahá)
Bab-i-Bala Babi-Dukhtaran	Báb-i-Bálá Bábí-Dukhtarán	Shrine of the Báb door—centre SE side site in Shíráz where the Báb's son is buried

Bab-i-Fadh	Báb-i-Faḍl	Shrine of the Báb door—northern end NW side
Babigari	Bábígarí	Pers. Bábí Faith (Babism)
Bab-i-Giachery	Báb-i-Giachery	Shrine of the Báb door—southern end NW side
Bab-i-Ioas	Báb-i-Ioas	Shrine of the Báb octagon door—SW side
Bab-i-Karim	Báb-i-Karím	Shrine of the Báb door—northern end SE side
Bab-i-Makhsus	Báb-i-Makḥṣús	Special or specific gate
Bab-i-Maxwell	Báb-i-Maxwell	Shrine of the Báb door—centre SW side
Bab-i-Qassabchi	Báb-i-Qaṣṣábchí	Shrine of the Báb door—southern end, SE side
Babiya, Babiyya, Babiyyat, Babiyyat	Bábíya[t]	the status of the Báb (Gate-hood) [replace “Babhood” by Gate-hood or Door-ship] (-hood or -ship—state of being, quality or condition)
Babiyyih	Bábíyyih	house of Báb in Mashhad
Babr, Bubur	Babr, pl. Bubúr	(babur, babor, barbar and baber) tiger
Babri	Babrí	of Babr. Babrí Masjid—formerly a famous mosque in Ayodhya, India. See Záhír.
Babu'd-Din	Bábu'd-Dín	“The Gate of Religion”
Babu'l-Bab, Bab-i-Bab	Bábu'l-Báb, Pers. Báb-i-Báb	“gate of the Gate”, name given to Mullá Muḥammad-Husayn-i-Buṣhrú'í (also Janáb-i-Bábu'l-Báb)
Babu'llah	Bábu'lláh	“The Gate of God” (a designation of the Báb)
Babu'llahu'l-A'zam	Bábu'lláhu'l-A'zam	the Most Great Báb
Babul (Babol), Babil	Bábul, Babíl	Babel, Babylon, renowned for wine and magic; the planet Jupiter; the East. City (36.538588, 52.676906) in Mazandaran Province, formerly known as Bárfurúsh.
Babulsar, Babul Sar, Mashhad-i-Sar	Bábulsar, Bábul Sar	Pers. also known as Mashhadsar, Mashhad-i-Sar and Meshed-i-Sar; is a city and capital of Babolsar County, Mazandaran Province, Iran. It is located alongside the Caspian Sea north of Bábul. A busy seaport during the 18th and 19th centuries.
Bad	Bád	Pers. wind, air, breath
Bad'a, Badi'a, Bidaya	Bad'a[h or t], Badí'a[h or t]	Bidáya[h or t] (Badáya[h or t]) 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
Bada'	Badá'	Pers. coming in the mind; appearing; beginning. Two meanings: 1. Appearance after hiding involving alteration of the Divine Will or the non-fulfilment of the Divine Will. A Shí'a concept where God may alter the course of human history as is seen to be fit. 2. Origination of a new idea. The Sunní view on Badá' is that it is not applicable to God. The Báb made significant reinterpretations of the concept of <i>badá'</i> . 1. Change in divine revelation according to the principle of progressive revelation. 2. Acceptance embodies the recognition of God's absolute power and authority and thus is the highest sign of spiritual maturity. 3. The concept of magnification (<i>takbír</i>), as the symbol of the completion of the four layers of the divine covenant. One's faith is complete and will not be subject to alteration or negation if one believes in all four supports or pillars of the covenant. See <i>Gate of the heart</i> , pp. 207–11.
Bada', Bada'a	Badá' and Badá'a	Ar. obscenity, ribaldry, foulness (of language); disgust, loathing, aversion, contempt
Badakhshan	Badakhshán	“Badakh Mountains”. NE Afghanistan province
Badasht	Badasht	a village (36.421145, 55.052742) 7 km east of Sháhrúd and 8.5 km SE of Bastám in Semnan Province, venue of the first Bábí conference.
Badawi, Badw	Badawí, pl. Badw	Bedouin, nomadic; rural (as distinguished from urban); a Bedouin;—pl. desert, nomads, Bedouins
Badawiya, Badawiyat	Badawíya, pl. Badawíyát	Bedouin woman, Bedouin girl
Badayi'u'l-Athar	Badáyi'u'l-Áthár	“initial impressions”, diary of Mírzá Maḥmúd-i-Zarqání. Given English title of “Travels of 'Abdu'l-Bahá to the West. (collective; nomen unitatis ð) pl. -át. eggplant, aubergine
Badhinjan, Baydhinjan (Baidinjan)	Bádhinján and Baydhinján	of astonishing beauty
Badi' al-Jamal, Badi'u'l-Jamal	Badí' al-Jamál, Pers. Badí'u'l-Jamál	the wonder of the age
Badi' az-Zaman, Badi'u'z-Zaman	Badí' az-Zamán, Pers. Badí'u'z-Zamán	unique, marvellous, wonderful, astonishing, surprising, wondrous, rare. Name of the calendar introduced by the Báb in the Kitabu'l-Asmá' (“Book of Divine Names) and used by the Bahá'ís. See <i>abda'</i> and Áqá Buzurg-i-Níshápúrí.
Badi'	Badí'	(fem. of Badí') an astonishing, amazing thing, a marvel, a
Badi'a (Badi'ih), Bada'i	Badí'a[h or t], pl. Badá'i'	

Badí'i	Badf'í	wonder; original creation. Pers. also Badf'ih.
Badí'u'l-Hayat	Badf'í'u'l-Hayát	rhetorical "Wondrous Life" A name give by Bahá'u'lláh to Mírzá Ja'far.
Badí'u'llah	Badf'í'u'lláh	"wonder of God". Mírzá Badf'í'u'lláh, son of Bahá'u'lláh.
Badil, Badila, Budala'	Badíl, fem. Badíla[h], pl. Budalá'	substitute; stand-in, double (theatrical art); a good, just, religious man; (fem.) serving as a replacement or substitute. Budayl (Badíl) ibn Warqá' al-Khuzá'í was a Meccan Companion of the Prophet and one of the <u>shaykhs</u> of the Khuzá'ah tribe.
Badkubah (Badkubih), Bad-Kubah	Bádkúbah, Bád-Kúbah	"Wind-pounded city". See Bákú
Badkubi'i (Badkoubei)	Bádkúbí'í	Pers. (bád + kúb)
Badr, Budur	Badr, pl. Budúr	full moon. Badr Ḥunayn is a city 80 km SE of Yanbú'. Site of the famous Battle of Badr, between the Quraysh led polytheists, and the Muslims under the leadership of Muḥammad, in 624.
Badri	Badrí	of or relating to the full moon; plenilunar; one who had been present at the battle of Badr; a purse full of money
Badshah, Padshah	Báds <u>h</u> áh, Páds <u>h</u> áh	Pers. an emperor, sovereign, monarch, king. Also Pád- <u>S</u> háh ("Padeshah")
Badw	Badw	desert; nomads, Bedouins
Bagh	Bá <u>g</u> h	garden
Bagh	Bá <u>g</u> h	Pers. a ditch; name of an idol; a god (enters into composition of names, as bagh-dád—"god-given")
Baghban, Bagh-Pira	Bá <u>g</u> hbán, Bá <u>g</u> h-pírá	Pers. a gardener; a vine-dresser
Baghban-Bashi	Bá <u>g</u> hbán-Bá <u>sh</u> í	
Baghcha	Bá <u>g</u> h <u>ch</u> a	Pers. a little garden, a garden
Baghdad	Bá <u>g</u> hdád	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-Manşúr 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 <u>h</u> ("founded"), hence city "Founded by God". In Islamic times, the west bank was known as az-Zawrá and the east bank as ar-Rawḥá'.
Baghdadi, Baghdadyun, Baghdida	Bá <u>g</u> hdádí, pl. Bá <u>g</u> hdádyún, Bá <u>g</u> hdída	native of Baghdád
Bagh-i-Firdaws	Bá <u>g</u> h-i-Firdaws	"Garden of Paradise", agricultural land west of the Riḍván Garden, and east of old Akko ('Akká)
Bagh-i-Jannat	Bá <u>g</u> h-i-Jannat	"Garden of Paradise"
Bagh-i-Takht	Bá <u>g</u> h-i-Takht	"Garden of the Throne" or "Garden of the Level", in western Shíráz.
Bagh-Misha (Bagh-Mishih)	Bá <u>g</u> h-Mishá (s,h) (Pers. Bá <u>g</u> h-Mí <u>sh</u> a)	(Azerbaijani) eastern district of Tabriz
Bagh-Panba (Bagh-Panbih)	Bá <u>g</u> h-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	Pers. far be it!
Baha	Bahá	Pers. price, value
Baha' ad-Din, Baha'u'd-Din	Bahá' ad-Dín, Bahá'u'd-Dín	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 'Alí), 4. The hidden name of God—identified by the Báb as hidden in <i>Ta'álá</i> , i.e. 'Alí, but the ultimate name is <i>Bahá'</i> [the Greatest Name]. See <i>Gate of the heart</i> , pp. 105-7. Abjad: Bahá' is eight plus one = 9—hence the significance of the number nine. ('B' is two, the short vowel is not written in, the 'h' is five, the long vowel is one, and the hamza, represented by the apostrophe, is one.) 'Abdu'l-Bahá interpreted Qur'án 69:17 as "... on that day eight [Bahá (8)]

Baha'i Holy Year	Bahá'í Holy Year	will bear up the throne (the body) of thy Lord. On that day eight will bear up one." 1. Centennial of "year nine" AH 1269/CE 1952 (Revelation received by Bahá'u'lláh about two months after imprisonment in Siyáh Chál)—October 1952 to October 1953. 2. Centennial Ascension Bahá'u'lláh, Riḍván 1992 to Riḍván 1993.
Baha'i Khun	Bahá'í <u>Khún</u>	Pers. the price of blood (which is paid to the relations of a person killed, as an atonement)
Baha'i, Baha'iyun (Baha'iun)	Bahá'í, pl. Bahá'iyún (البيهائيين)	precious, valuable. "Follower of the Glory" (Bahá'ís is a generally used hybrid plural) A follower of Bahá'u'lláh; a person of light, of enlightenment. al-Ímán al-Bahá'í: Bahá'í Faith. "Bahá'ían" (the Bahá'ís) by Siyyid Muḥammad Báqir Najafí.
Baha'iya, Baha'igari Baha'iyya, Baha'iyyih	Bahá'íya[t], Pers. Bahá'igarí Bahá'íyya, Bahá'íyyih (Per.)	Baha'ism, the doctrine of practice of the Bahá'ís (Ar. pl. Bahá'íyyát) [Bahá'í Dispensation] Feminine of Bahá'í. ("Radiant" or "Full of Glory"—derived from Bahá) Bahá'íyyih <u>Khánum</u> (also known by Persians as the variant Bahíyyih <u>Khánum</u>), the Greatest Holy Leaf ("Baha-el-Abhá") "The Glory of the All-Glorious", "The Glory of the Most Glorious".
Baha'u'l-Abha	Bahá'u'l-Abhá	("The Glory of God") Title of Mírzá Ḥusayn-'Alí of Núr, founder of the Bahá'í Faith (1233–1309; 1817–1892). Born (2 Muḥarram 1233; 12 November 1817) in Ṭíhrán. 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.
Baha'u'llah	Bahá'u'lláh (بهاء الله or بهاءالله)	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
Bahadur, Bahaduran	Bahádur, pl. Bahádurán	Pers. spring, beginning of summer; a blossom; orange-flower; a Buddhist temple; an idol; the harem of a prince spice; a species of odoriferous herb; anything beautiful and splendid; name of a village 14 km NW Hamadan
Bahar	Bahár	Pers. belonging to the spring, vernal
Bahar, Baharat	Bahár, pl. Bahárát	Pers. spring; vernal blossoms; title of a celebrated work of Súfí, Persian poet, native of Jám, Bushihr Province, Iran
Bahari	Bahá'í	Pers. it is spring (?)
Baharistan	Baháristán	delightful, blissful. Form of the word bahija
Bahariyih, Bahariyyih, Baharieh	Bahá'íyyih, Bahá'íyyih	magnificent, splendid, beautiful; happy, joyous; delightful
Bahhaj	Bahháj	to be glad, he happy (about), he delighted (at)
Bahij	Bahij, Bahij	dazzling, brilliant, splendid, sparkling
Bahija	Bahija	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 bhírá, meaning "tested (by God) and approved".
Bahir	Báhir	Mihdí Báhirí (martyr)
Bahira	Bahírá	beautiful, glorious, magnificent, splendid; brilliant, radiant, shining, gorgeous. Bahíyyih <u>Khánum</u> , "Greatest Holy Leaf" (born Fáṭimih Sultán, 1846–15 July 1932).
Bahiri	Báhirí	splendour, magnificence, beauty, resplendence; joy, delight; being joyful and glad; being beautiful; beauty, elegance, grace, excellence; gladness, cheerfulness, alacrity; exultation; happiness. The area around Bahjí was known as al-Bahja, "Place of Delight".
Bahiy, Bahiya	Bahíy, fem. Bahíya[h], Pers. Bahiyya[h]	"Delight of hearts" by Ḥájí Mírzá Ḥaydar-'Alí. See bahja and ṣadr
Bahja (Bihja, Bihjat, Behjat, Bahajah)	Bahja[h or t]	magnificent, splendid, beautiful; happy, joyous; delightful. That part of the plain of 'Akká where the Shrine and the Mansion of Bahá'u'lláh are located. See Núr 'Alá Núr, and 'Údí <u>Khammár</u> for his doorway inscription.
Bahjatu's-Sudur (Bihjatu's-Sudur)	Bahjatu'ş-Şudúr, Bihjatu'ş-Şudúr	Pers. intelligent, acute, adroit; the supreme intelligence; a cloud pouring rain; (also bahmani barf, "snow") an
Bahji, Bahij	Bahjí, Bahij	
Bahman	Bahman	

Bahnimír Bahr, Bihar, Buhar, Abhar, Abhur	Bahnimír Baḥr, pl. Biḥár, Buḥúr, Abḥár, Abḥur	avalanche of snow. The 11th month of the Persian solar calendar. city near southern coast of Caspian Sea 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-Qaṭíf and Ḥadjár (modern al-Ḥasá). The Bahrayn nation consists of 50 natural and 33 artificial islands in the western Persian Gulf. See Yamm and Biḥáru’l-Anwár. Rúḥu’lláh Bahrámsháhí 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. al-Mu’áwíya(?) ‘Abdu’lláh bin Shaykh Núru’lláh al-Baḥrání compiled 100 vol. collection of traditions and Islamic history known as ‘Awálim or ‘Awálim al-‘Ulúm (‘Awálim al-‘Ulúm wa al-Ma’árif wa al-aḥwál min al-Áyát wa al-Akḥbar wa al-Aqwál). “sea of all knowledge” search (for), quest (of); examination, study; research; investigation, exploration; discussion; treatise; (pl.) study, scientific report (on) a city (232 km SW Mashhad) and capital of Bajestan County, Iran. Pers. sister; miss, lady (modern colloquialism) Abú Bakr Muḥammad ibn Yaḥyá ibn aṣ-Ṣá’igh at-Tujíbí ibn Bájjá[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. the east Pers. name of Kirmánsháh (1987–95) lucky, fortunate Pers. 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 people in the area), while Mecca is the name of the city in which they are both located. young camel. Caliph Abú-Bakr follower of Abú-Bakr (i.e. traditionalist)
Bahram Shahi, Bahramshahi Bahram	Bahrám Sháhí, Bahrámsháhí Bahrám	
Bahrami Bahran (Bahrain, Bahrein) Bahrani	Bahrámí Baḥrán Baḥrání	
Bahru’l-‘Ulum Bahth, Buhuth, Abhath	Baḥru’l-‘Ulúm Baḥth, pl. Buḥút, Abḥáth	
Bajastan (Bajestan, Bejestan, Bijestan)	Bajastán	
Baji Bajja	Bájí Bájja[h]	
Baka, Buka, Bukan	Baká (Buká’, Bukan)	
Bakhit Bakhsh	Bakhít Bakhsh	
Bakhshandagi (Bakhshandegi) Bakht	Bakhshandagí Bakht	
Bakhtar Bakhtaran Bakhtawar (Bakhtavar) Bakhtiyari Bakk Bakka (Bacca, Becca)	Bakhtar Bakhtarán Bakhtáwar Bakhtíyaráí (بختیاری) Bakk Bakka[h or t]	
Bakr, Abkhur, Bukran Bakri	Bakr, pl. Abkur, Bukrán Bakrí	

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 Balá	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.
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-Khanih Bala-Khiyaban Balal	Balah (Balí) Balá-Khánih Balá-Khíyábán Balál	Pers. yes balcony rural district in Mazandaran Pers. moisture, humidity, freshness (of youth or young plants); water
Bala-Rastaq Bala-Sari, Balasari	Balá-Rastáq Balá-Sarí, Bálásarí	a village in Iran “above the head”. A term used by the Shaykhis (Shaykhí followers) to distinguish ordinary Shi’ites (the Balá-Sarí—those who pray standing at the head of the Imam while facing the Qiblih; i.e. with their backs to the Imam) from members of their own sect.
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 Ballur, Billaur, Bulur Baluch	Bálinus Balkh Ballúr, Billaur, Bulúr Balúch	Apollonius was also known as Bálinus city and province in Afghanistan 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.
Baluchistan Baluz, Baluza, Baluzat Balyuz	Balúchistán Balúz, Balúza, pl. Balúzát Bályúz	SW province of Pakistan blouse said to derive through Turkish (from Balius, Baylus (بالیوز, “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)
Balyuzi Bamdad, Bamdadan Bana, Bayan	Bályúzí Bámdád, Bámdádán Bána (Bayán)	Ḥasan Muwaqqar Bályúzí (1908–1980) Pers. early morning to be or become plain, evident, come out, come to light; to be clear (to someone)
Banadak (Banaduk?) Sadat Banan Banani Banda (Bandih), Bandagan Banda Astanash	Banádak Sádát Banán Banání Banda, pl. Bandagán Banda Ástánash	village 40 km south Yazd finger tips Hand of the Cause Músá Banání, and wife Samíḥih 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 Hurmúzgán Province on the southern Persian Gulf coast of Iran
Bandar-i-Gaz	Bandar-i-Gaz, Bandar-i-Jaz	Pers. city (36.775484, 53.949476) in Golestan Province, on Caspian Sea (SE corner)
Bandiy-i-Bab-i-Baha	Bandiy-i-Báb-i-Bahá	Pers. bondsman at the door of Bahá (Bahá’u’lláh). A

Bandiy-i-Khuda Bani-Hashim	Bandiy-i- <u>Khudá</u> Baní-Háshim	designation used by <u>Mishkín</u> -Qalam. See banda bondsmen 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 Irán (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>Ghazwat al-Khandaq</u>) together with the Quraysh. They later participated in the battle of <u>Khaybar</u> .
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'	remaining over; rest, remainder, remnant; arrears; balance; surplus. al-Baqí' is a cemetery (demolished in the 19th and 20th centuries) in Medina which is 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' Baqillani	Báqilá' Báqillání	a bean (<i>Faba sativa</i>) (Ar. influence) a vendor of beans; nickname of a celebrated scholar. Abú Bakr Muḥammad ibn aṭ-Ṭayyib al-Báqillání (c. 940–5 June 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>Shí'a</u> Imám and an Ethiopian slave who was one of the very early converts to Islám.
Baqir-Abad, Baqirabad (Baghirabad)	Báqirábád	now Báqirshahr (35.532500, 51.402500) a city in Rayy County, Teheran Province. 18 km south of <u>Ṭíhrán</u> . Baqer Abad caravanserai (34.930381, 50.823423) on Teheran- Qom Old Rd.
Baqiri Baqir-i-Bastami Baqir-i-Kafsh-Duz Baqir-i-Kandi Baqir-i-Kashani Baqir-i-Qa'ini Baqir-i-Rashti Baqir-i-Sabbagh Baqir-i-Shiraz Baqir-i-Tabrizi Baqiya, Baqaya Baqiya, Baqiyat	Báqirí Báqir-i-Bastámí Báqir-i-Kafsh-Dúz Báqir-i-Kandí Báqir-i-Káshání Báqir-i-Qá'íní Báqir-i-Rashtí Báqir-i-Şabbágh Báqir-i-Şhíráz Báqir-i-Tabrízí Baqíya[h or t], pl. Baqáyá Báqiya[h or t], pl. Báqiyát	descendants of Muḥammad al-Báqir remainder, rest; remnant, residue remaining; remainders;—pl. remainders, balances, arrears
Baqiyyatu'llah	Baqíyyatu'lláh	“Remnant of God” A title of the Twelfth Imám that is also applied to the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh.
Baqlava Baqqal (Bakka), Baqqalun, Baqqala Baqqshish Bar	Báqlavá Baqqál, pl. Baqqálún, Baqqála Baqqshísh, pl. Baqqáshísh Bar	a sweetmeat greengrocer; grocer present of money; tip, gratuity, baksheesh Pers. (preposition) on, upon, onto

Bara'	Bará'	free, exempt (from)
Bara'a, Bara'at	Bará'a, pl. Bará'át	being free; disavowal, withdrawal, repudiation; innocence, guiltlessness; naiveté, guilelessness, artlessness;—pl. license, diploma, patent
Barafrukhta (Bar-afrokhta)	Barafrúkhta[h]	Pers. inflamed, fired, lit up. Dr Ali Mohammed Barafroukhteh, the only member of the 1960 French NSA to reject Mason 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[t], pl. Barakát	blessing, benediction; abundance, prosperity
Baraka'llahu Fikum	Baraka'lláhu Fíkum	"May God bless you"
Barakatu'llah	Barakatu'lláh	"God bless you"
Baramaki, Baramika	Barmakí, pl. Barámika[t]	a hero, a noble, liberal man; of the Persian family of Barmacides (highly celebrated all over the East for their generosity, magnificence, and distinguished patronage of men of genius) founded by <u>Khalid</u> ibn Barmak (705–782). When <u>Balkh</u> , the native town of Barmakids fell to the Arabs, <u>Khalid</u> ibn Barmak and his brothers moved to the garrison town of Basra in Iraq, where they converted to Islam. Their ancestor was a Pramukh (pronounced in Arabic as Barmak), a title borne by the high priest in the Buddhist temple of Nawbahár (naw + bahár, new monastery).
Baraqan (Baraghan), Savojbolagh	Baraqán	village, in Sávajbulágh county, 14 km north of Karaj and 52 km WNW of Tíhrán
Baraqani (Baraghani)	Baraqání	from Baraqán (Baraghán). Fátima Zarrín Táj Baraqání (Táhírih).
Baratha	Baráthá	a mosque on a highway between Baghdád and Kazímayn
Barazat	Barázát	Temptation
Barbad	Barbad or Bárbad	late 6th–early 7th century CE Persian poet-musician, lutenist, music theorist and composer of Sasanian music who served as chief minstrel-poet under <u>Sháhán-Sháh Khusraw II</u>
Barbat, Barbut	Barbaṭ, Barbuṭ	Pers. a harp or lute
Barfurush	Bárfurúsh	a town in Mázindarán, now known as Bábul (Babol)
Bari'	Bári'	skilled, skilful, proficient, capable, efficient; brilliant, outstanding (work of art)
Bari'	Bári'	the creator, God, the Deity. Hence, al-Bári'
Barid	Baríd	Pers. a fast or light breed of horse; courier's horse; hunter; courier, messenger, running footman; a measure of two parasangs or twelve miles
Barik	Bárik	Pers. thin, slender, minute
Baris, Paris	Báris, Pers. Páris	Paris
Barmakiyan, Baramika	Barmakíyán, Ar. Barámika[h]	Pers. the Barmakids (Ar. al-Barámikah), also spelled Barmecides, were an influential Iranian family from <u>Balkh</u> where they were originally hereditary Buddhist leaders (in the Nawbahar monastery), and subsequently came to great political power under the Abbasid caliphs of Baghdád.
Barq, Buruq	Barq, pl. Burúq	lightning; flash of lightning; telegraph
Barqi (Barki)	Barqí (Barkí)	pertaining or relating to lightning; electric; telegraphic, telegraph- (in compounds). Aḥmad bin Muḥammad bin <u>Khalid</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 muḥaddith</u> (ḥadíth 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 ("Bartella") town 21 km east of Mosul, 'Iráq (Barṭ Alláh)
Bartalla (Bartella), Baratallih (?)	Barṭalla[h]	interval, gap, break, partition, bar, obstruction; isthmus.
Barzakh, Barazikh	Barzakh, pl. Barázikh	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;

Basar (“Bassar”), Absar	Başar, pl. Abşár	enough, sufficient; often; yes, indeed, certainly, it is so, very true, surely, undoubtedly, unquestionably
Bash	Básh	vision, eye-sight; glance, look; insight; sight, discernment, perception. Name (“Başşár”) given by Bahá'u'lláh to blind poet Mírzá Baqir Bihishtí
Basha, Bashawat, Pasha	Báshá, (Pers. Páshá), pl. Báshawát	Pers. be, stay, remain, wait, be still Ar. being, existing; English a basha or pasha (corruptions of bádsháh (a king), pádsháh, pádisháh, etc.); governor of a province, counsellor of state, great lord (or boy, prince); also sometimes the grand vazir. Former honorary title given to Turkish officers of high rank. bin-bashí (Turkish binbaşı) rank of major (1,000 men). Pers. pl. Pásháhá. Turkish paşa, pl. paşalar.
Bashar	Başhar	man, human being; men, mankind; mortals, the human race
Bashir wa Nadhir	Başhír wa Nadhír	Bahá'u'lláh appeared as the “Announcer and Warner”, cf. Qur’án 35:22.
Bashir, Bushara’	Başhír, pl. Buşhará’	bringer of glad tidings (announcer), messenger, herald, harbinger, forerunner, precursor; evangelist (Christian)
Bashiri	Başhírí	Announcer of God
Bashir-i-Ilahi	Başhír-i-Iláhí	village 53 km NE of Nayríz
Bashnih (Beshneh)	Başnih	(most insightful, discerning, endowed with insight, seeing). Adjective, superlative form of Başár (sight).
Basir	Başír	(keen) insight, penetration, discernment, understanding, (power of) mental perception, mental vision
Basira	Başíra, pl. Başá’ir	Siyid Başír-i-Hindí, the blind Indian Bábí
Basir-i-Hindi	Başír-i-Hindí	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	Básit	simple; plain, uncomplicated; slight, little, modest, inconsiderable, trivial, trifling
Basit	Basít, pl. Busaṭa	the earth
Basita	al-Basíta	“word” meaning to utter the invocation bismi’lláh ar-raḥmání ar-raḥími “In the name of God, the Beneficent, the Merciful”. The “word” is derived from “in the name of” and is the act of uttering the above invocation.
Basmala	Basmala, pl. Basmalát	a single pimple or pustule. Başrah port in southern Iraq (untranscribed variations: Basra, Bosrah, Basorah, Balsora)
Basra (Basrih)	Başra[h] (Pers. may use Başrih)	native of al-Başrah. Başriyún (English Basran, school of) grammarians. See Kúfí
Basri, Basriyun	Başrí, pl. Başriyún	Pers. (verbal noun) stretching out (the hand); distension; diffusiveness; being wide enough for; preferring, exalting
Bast	Basṭ	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
Bast	Bast	city in and capital of the Bastam District of Shahrud County, Semnan Province, Iran. 8 km north of Sháhrúd. Home of Mullá ‘Alí, the fourth Letter of Living.
Bastam, Bistam, Bustam	Basṭám, Bisṭám or Busṭám	Pers. ancient, preceding, old; the past; the world, fortune; solitary
Bastan	Bástán	to cut off, sever (something); to amputate (something); to mutilate, render fragmentarily (a text) Form VII to be cut off, be severed, be amputated
Batara (Batr)	Batara (Batr)	basin-shaped valley; plain, level land, flatland, open country. Baṭhá’ Quraysh is a southern neighbourhood of Mecca. See Makkah.
Batha’, Bitah, Bathawat	Baṭhá’, pl. Biṭáh, Baṭhawát	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
Batil, Abatil	Bátíl, pl. Abátíl	falsely; futilely, in vain
Batila	Bátíla	inner, interior, inward, inmost, intrinsic; hidden (concealed), secret. Derived from baṭn. See Záhír. <i>bátin al-bátin</i> —inner inward meaning.
Batin, Bawatin	Bátín, pl. Bawátín	internal
Batini	Bátíní	belly, stomach, abdomen; womb; interior, inside, inner
Batn, Butun, Abutun	Baṭn, pl. Buṭún, Abṭun	

Batt (Butt)	Batt	portion; depth
Battah	Baṭṭáh	settlement, decision
Battani	Battání	village on coast of Libya, 115 km east of Bengazi
		Battán is thought to be a street or a part of Ḥarrán. Abú 'Abdu'lláh Muḥammad ibn Jábir ibn Sinán ar-Raqqí al-Ḥarrání aṣ-Ṣábi' al-Battání (Latinized as Albategnius, Albategni or Albatenius) (c. 858–929) was an Arab astronomer, astrologer, and mathematician. He is perhaps the greatest and best known astronomer of the medieval Islamic world. He was the author of a set of Astronomical Tables, which in its Latin version provided the groundwork of astronomy in Europe for several centuries.
Battuta, Batuta	Baṭṭúṭa[h]	Muḥammad ibn Baṭṭúṭa or Ibn Baṭúṭah; 25 February 1304–1368 or 1369), was a Moroccan scholar who widely travelled the medieval world.
Batul	Batúl	virgin
Batuli	Batúlí	virginal
Batum	Bátúm	now Batumi, Georgia
Bawanat, Bavanat	Bawánát	county in Fars Province, Iran (Bavánát-i-Fárs)
Bawil, Bavil	Báwíl, Bávíl	village 23 km SW of Tabríz. It consists of Bávíl 'Ulyá or Bávíl Bálá (Upper Babil), and Bávíl Suflá or Bávíl Pá'in (Lower Babil). See Mílán and Uskú
Bay, Baya, Bayat	Báy, f. Báya, pl. Báyát	formerly, in Tunisia, a title after the names of the members of the Bey's family. See Beg
Bay'a (Bai'a)	Bay'a[h or t]	agreement, arrangement; business deal, commercial transaction, bargain; sale; purchase; homage; inauguration, salutation, or acknowledging the authority of a great man; swearing allegiance; homage, fealty. Bay'ah originally referred to the striking together of hands between buyer and seller to mark an agreement. Bay'at is sometimes taken under a written pact given on behalf of the subjects by leading members of the tribe with the understanding that as long as the leader abides by certain requirements towards his people, they are to maintain their allegiance to him. The Pledge of the Tree (bay'at aṣh-shajarah), Pledge of Satisfaction or of Riḍwán (bay'at ar-riḍwán) was a pledge that was sworn to Muḥammad by his Ṣaḥába (companions) prior to the Treaty of Ḥudaybiyyah (AH 6/ CE 628). The pledge, sworn under a tree, was to avenge the rumoured death of 'Uṭhmán ibn 'Affán.
Bayad, Bayadat	Bayáḍ, Bayáḍát	white, whiteness: whitewash;—pl. barren, desolate, uncultivated land, wasteland; gap, blank space (in a manuscript); blank; leucoma (medicine); linen
Bayan, Bayanat	Bayán, pl. Bayánát	clearness (particularly of the meaning of revelation), plainness, patency, obviousness; statement, declaration, announcement; manifestation; explanation, elucidation, illustration; information, news; (official) report, (official) statement; enumeration, index, list; eloquence. Also exposition or utterance. Title given by the Báb to His Revelation, and, in particular, to His Books. Muslims are puzzled by the chronology given in Qur'án 55:2–4. "Bayán (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 (نايلا 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
Bayani, Bayaniyun (Bayanis)	Bayání, pl. Bayáníyún (?)	explanatory, illustrative; rhetorical. A follower of the Báb, but not Bahá'u'lláh. Some also followed Mírzá Yahyá (Ṣubḥi-i-Azal).
Bayan-i-'Arabi, Arabic Bayan	Bayán-i-'Arabí	"Arabic Bayán" by the Báb, completed after the Bayán-i-Fársí
Bayan-i-Farsi, Persian Bayan	Bayán-i-Fársí	"Persian Bayán" (Mother Book of the Bábí Revelation) by the Báb
Bayat	Bayát	Ar. passing the night; doing anything in the night; a nocturnal invasion; place name, name of a tribe. Pers. grief, anxiety, care.

Bayazid	Báyazíd	father of Yazíd
Bayda (Baida, Baiza), Baydun, Baydat	Bayḍa[h], pl. Bayḍún, Bayḍát	egg; helmet; main part, substance, essence. Pers. also Bayza. 'Abdu'l-Ghání Bayḍún owned 14.5 ha of land adjacent to Bahjí, but he and his family fled in 1948 and the land reverted to the state. The land was swapped in 1952 for the land purchased by 'Abdu'l-Bahá for Dhikru'lláh SE of the Sea of Galilee, near the Jordan River.
Baydi (Baidi, Baizi), Baydawi	Bayḍí, Bayḍawí and Bayḍawí	egg-shaped, oviform, oval, ovate. "bayḍ" is often written as "baid", "beyd", "bayz", "beyz" and "baiz".
Baydun	Bayḍún	white (a pl. form of abyad). 'Abdu'lláh Páshá built a palace south of Bahjí (now part of the Atidot Research Institute) that was purchased by 'Abdu'l-Ghání Bayḍún, he was from a prominent Muslim family of 'Akká, who were always antagonistic to the Bahá'í Faith.
Bayg (Bag, Big), Bayk	Bayg, Bayk	Pers. town (35.374245, 59.038781) in Razavi Khorasan Province. Áqá Bálá Bayg from Shíshaván was the Naqqásh-Báshí, chief artist in the court of the crown prince. He made the only portrait of the Báb.
Bayhaq (Baihaq)	Bayhaq	See Sabzivár. Abú Bakr Aḥmad ibn Ḥusayn ibn 'Alí ibn Músá al-Khusrawjirdí al-Bayhaqí, also known as Imám al-Bayhaqí was born 994 in Khusrawjird, near Bayhaq. During his lifetime, he became a famous Sunní ḥadíth expert, following the Sháfi'í school in fiqh and the Ash'arí school of Islamic Theology.
Bayigani	Báyigání	Pers. Siyyid Muḥammad-i-Báyigání
Bayn (Bain)	Bayn	separation, division; interval; difference
Bayram (Bairam)	Bayrám	Turkish festival. Due to past influence of Ottoman Turkish, many Muslims have adopted the use of the word Bayrám, using the term "Lesser Bayrám" to refer to their own Eid al-Fitr ('Íd al-Fiṭr) celebrations; "Greater Bayrám" refers to Eid al Adha ('Íd al-Aḍḥá) (see Aḍḥan).
Bayrut (Bairut)	Bayrút	Beirut (capital of Lebanon). See Lawḥ-i-Arḍ-i-Bá.
Bayt (Bait), Buyut, Buyutat, Abyat	Bayt, pl. Buyút, Buyútát	house, building, temple, edifice; fabric, tent (of nomads); room; apartment, flat; (garden) bed; family; case, box, covering, sheath; verse, couplet;—pl. large, respectable houses; respectable families;—(pl. abyát) verses, couplets. Baytu'l-Ḥarám (Baytu'd-Du'á, Baytu'l-'Atíq, Baytu'llah) = The temple of Mecca.
Bayt al-'Iffat, Buyút al-'Iffat	Bayt al-'Iffat, pl. Buyút al-'Iffat	house of chastity
Bayt al-Maqdis	Bayt al-Maqdis	the Holy Land
Bayt-i-A'zam	Bayt-i-A'zam	"The Most Great House" (House of Bahá'u'lláh in the Kakh quarter of Baghdád, occupied by the family shortly before Bahá'u'lláh returned from Kurdistán) See Madad, house of.
Bayt-i-Fanduq	Bayt-i-Fanduq	a house in the German Templar colony, Haifa, where Bahá'u'lláh stayed, 1883
Baytu'l-'Adl	Baytu'l-'Adl	Pers. House of Justice
Baytu'l-'Adl-i-A'zam	Baytu'l-'Adl-i-A'zam	Pers. Universal House of Justice. See Universal House of Justice listing.
Baytu'l-Hazan	Baytu'l-Ḥazan	house of sadness
Baytu'llah	Baytu'lláh	the House of God—the Ka'bah in Mecca
Baytu'l-Ma'mur	Baytu'l-Ma'múr	Frequented Fane. In Islám, the Ka'bah or its archetype in heaven.
Baytu'l-Maqdis	Baytu'l-Maqdis	al-Aqsa Mosque, Jerusalem
Baytu'l-Muqaddas	Baytu'l-Muqaddas	"the House of Holiness"—name given to Jerusalem
Bayyin (Baiyin), Abyina'	Bayyin, pl. Abyiná'	clear, plain, evident, obvious, lucid, manifest, patent;—pl. eloquent
Bayyina, Bayyinat	Bayyina[h or t], pl. Bayyínát	clear proof, indisputable evidence; evidence (Islamic Law); a document serving as evidence
Bazar, Bazarat	Bázár, pl. Bázárát	bazaar, permanent, enclosed oriental market (Pers. origin, and Middle Persian wázár)
Bazari	Bázarí	merchant or craftsman of the bazaar
Baz-Av-u-Bidih-Jami	Báz-Áv-u-Bidih-Jámí	"Return and grant a chalice" by Bahá'u'lláh
Bazzaz	Bazzáz	draper, cloth merchant; the mercer
Bedikian	Bedikian	Armenian. "Auntie" Victoria Schnabel (1879–1955) married Díkrán (Տիգրան, tigran (pronounced díkrán) "fighting with arrows") Mardiros (Մարտիրոս, "martyr") Bedikian (Պետրիկյան, petikyan, pronounced bítkiyán) (1866–1945), in 1901.
Beg (Beyg or Baig), Begum, Bey	Beg, fem. Begum	Turkish a lord, a prince; title put after the names of

Bektashi Ben Gurion	Bektáshí Sderot Ben Gurion	servants and petty officials. Turkish Bey. See Báy Turkish. Dervish order, mainly in Antolia and the Balkans. Ben Gurion Ave passes through the German Colony from Haifa Harbour up to the base of the Bahá'í terraces. As part of the restoration of the German Templer Colony 2003 and onwards, the Haifa municipality moved the upper end of Ben Gurion Avenue 1.86 m to bring it into alignment with the terraces' central stairs.
Bethulia, Bethulie	Bethulia, Bethulie	Bethulia is a Biblical city (location uncertain), situated on a mountain overlooking the plain of Jezrael, whose deliverance by Judith, when besieged by Holofernes, forms the subject of the Book of Judith. Hebrew בתוליה (a virgin). Similar to Ar. Batúlí (virginal).
bi	bi	(prep.) in, at, on (place and time); with (indicating connection, association, attendance); with, through, by means of (designating instrumentality or agency, also with passive = by); for (= at the price of); by (= to the amount of); by (introducing an oath)
bi'l-Haqq bi'llah bi'l-Quwa Bi'r (Ber), Abar, Bi'ar bi't-Tasrih Biba (Beba, "Babba")	bi'l-Haqq bi'lláh bi'l-Qúwa[t] Bi'r (fem.), pl. Ábár, Bi'ár bi't-Taşríḥ Bibá	of a truth "by God!", "with God" or "through God" with power, powerfully, vigorously well, spring Pers. in detail; expressly, distinctly, explicitly city (28.922043, 30.980567) in Bibá district, Muḥáfzat Baní Sawíf (Beni Suef Governorate), 130 km SSW of Cairo, Egypt. See Kawm aş-Şa'áydah.
Bibi Bibinid (Bebeeneed)	Bíbí Bibíníd ببينيد	Pers. a lady, a matron; wife, mistress of the house Pers. look and see; behold. A favourite word of Shoghi Effendi.
Bid', Bid'a	Biḍ', Biḍ'a[t]	(commonly, with genitive pl. of fem. nouns, biḍ'a[t] with genitive pl. of m. nouns; in classical Arabic biḍ' with both genders) some, a few, several
Bid'a, Bida'	Bid'a, pl. Bida'	innovation, novelty; heretical doctrine, heresy;—pl. creations (of fashion, of art). A belief or practice without any precedent in the time of Muḥammad or the Imams, usually prohibited because it may represent unbelief (al biḍ'a kufr, "innovation is unbelief")
Bidil	Bídíl	Pers. heartless, dispirited, out of heart; pusillanimous; love-sick; ignorant; melancholy, dejected, sad, stupid.
Bidil, Abdu'l-Qadir	Bídíl, Abdu'l-Qádir	Mawláná Abu'l-Ma'ání Mírzá 'Abdu'l-Qádir Bídíl (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 Bídíl's patronymic, Abu'l-Ma'ání, "The Father of Meanings", with his devastating nom de plume, Bídíl, "The Heartless", illustrates perfectly the conceptual coupling of Love and Meaning in the sensibilities of the literary self-expression of his audiences.
Bidpay (Pilpay)	Bídipáy (Pílpáy)	friendship; a famous Indian philosopher and author of the celebrated collection of fables about animals (in reality moral stories about kings, ministers, etc.). Better known by the Arabic version <i>Kalílah wa Dimnah</i> (after the names of two jackals), and the Persian version <i>Anwár-i-Suḥaylí</i> (Lights of Canopus)—both derived from the Sanskrit Panchatantra (of Bídipáy) and Hitopadesa stories.
bi-Farmayid (Bifarmayid)	bi-Farmáyíd	Pers. "here you are", please come and eat, please come and sit, ..., etc.
Big Bigliyirbigi	Big Bigliyirbigí	(Great, a lord or prince) Honorary title lower than <u>Khán</u> . 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 Biharu'l-Anwar (Bihar al-Anwar)	Bih Biháru'l-Anwár (Biḥár al-Anwár)	Pers. good, excellent; elegant; better; safe, sound "Seas of Lights". A 26 vol. compilation of Shí'í traditions (ahádíth) compiled by Shí'a scholar Muḥammad-Báqir Majlisí. The full title: <i>Biḥár al-'Anwár al-Jámi'ah li-Durar</i>

		<i>'Akhbár al-'A'immah al-Athár</i> ("Oceans of lights, an encyclopedia for pearls of traditions of the pure imams"). See Majlisí.
Bihbahan, Behbahan, Behbahan	Bihbahán	Pers. city and capital of Behbahan County, Khuzestan Province, Iran. 100 km east of Bandar Máshhahr.
Bihbahani	Bihbahání	of or from Bihbahán. Áqá Muḥammad Bāqir 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, uṣúl. He was titled as Wahíd al-'Aṣr (The exceptional of the time) by as-Sayyid Muḥammad aṭ-Ṭabáṭabá'í al-Iṣfahání. His son was Sayyid Muḥammad 'Alí b. Wahíd Bihbahání (b. 1144/1731–32, d. 1216/1801) known as Áqá Muḥammad 'Alí Kirmánsháhi. He was an influential <u>Shí'a</u> jurist, uṣúlí 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 " <u>Ṣúfi-kush</u> " (Sufi-killer).
Bihi	Bihi	with, for, from, in, or by him, or it
Bihmard	Bihmard	Pers. bih + mard
Bihmardi	Bihmardí	Pers. Faríd Bihmardí. Bih + Mardí
Bihnam	Bihnám	Pers. bih + nám. Bihnám Páshá'í
Bihnaz (Behnaz)	Bihnáz	Pers. fem. name
Bihruz	Bihruz	Pers. (Behrouz, Behrooz, Behruz Behrus, Bihuroz) Bih+rúz + "good day or lifetime", success
Bihshahr (Behshahr)	Bihshahr	Pers. city in Mazindaran, 47 km NE Sárí. Formerly named Ashraf.
Bijan, Bizhan	Bíjan or Bízhan	Pers. "hero". One of the main Iranian heroes in the <i>Sháhnámih</i>
Bika (not Baka)	Bika	A composite comprising the prefix "bi" with the suffix "ka", which stands for the 2nd person singular masculine pronoun "Thou" or "Thee". "Bika" can be translated as "upon Thee", "to Thee", "on Thee" or "about Thee", depending on the context. "Baka" in <i>Tablets of Abdul-Baha Abbas</i> should be Bika.
Bilad al-Kurd, Kurdistan	Bilád al-Kurd, Pers. Kurdistán	Kurdistan (English) or the land (bilád) of the Kurds (al-Kurd). Greater Kurdistan, a roughly defined geo-cultural historical region wherein the Kurdish people form a prominent majority population and Kurdish culture, languages and national identity have historically been based.
Bilal	Bilál	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>shín</u> " as "sín".
Billahi'l-'Aliyyi'l-'Azim	Billáhi'l-'Alíyyi'l-'Azím	"in God, the Exalted, the Mighty" (bi + Alláh)
Bilqis	Bilqís	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'
Bimar	Bímár	Pers. sick, infirm, afflicted; the eye of a mistress
Bimaristan	Bímáristán	hospital; lunatic asylum
Bin	Bin	the son of
Bint	Bint	daughter of
Binyamin	Binyámín	Benjamin
bi-Qamis al-Babiyya	bi-Qamíṣ al-Bábiyya	garment of Gatehood
bi-Qamis al-Wilaya	bi-Qamíṣ al-Wiláya	garment of Sanctity
Biradar	Birádar	Pers. brother
Biradar-zadar	Birádar-záda	Pers. brother's son, nephew
Biraw (Birau)	Biraw	Pers. ("biro", "buro", "burro") go!, get away!, get off!
Birjand	Bírjand	city in eastern Iran
Birjis	al-Birjís	Jupiter (astronomy). Martyr, Dr Sulaymán Birjís, Káshán (1897–1950)
Birkas	Birkás	now Lüleburgaz ("Lule Burgas"), Turkey. 23 km ESE Babaeski and 75 SE Edirne
Birujird	Birújird	Capital city of the province of Luristán, Mírzá Bururg was governor

Birun	Bírún	Pers. without, out of doors; exterior, extrinsic, foreign; the outside; from, a great way from
Biruni	Bírúní	Pers. outer or men's quarters. See andarúní
Bishara, Bisharat, Basha'ir	Bishára[t], pl. Bishárát, Basha'ir	good news, glad-tidings; annunciation, prophecy; gospel; basha'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)	Bísitún	city (34.396402, 47.444158) in Kermanshah Province
Bismi'llah	Bismi'lláh	"word" derived from the expression "In the name of God" = bi-ismi-alláh = bi'smi-alláh. Basmala is the act (verb) of saying the recurring Islamic phrase "Bismi'lláhi ar-Raḥmáni ar-Raḥími"—"In the name of God, the Most Compassionate (or Gracious), the Most Merciful". Bismi'lláh is the first phrase of the first verse of every súra of the Qur'án except the ninth, and is repeated in 27:30, i.e. it occurs 114 times in the Qur'án. The verse/expression consists of 19 letters.
Bismi'llahi'l-Amna'u'l-Aqdas	Bismi'lláhi'l-Amna'u'l-Aqdas	("In the Name of God, the Most Unapproachable, the Most Holy"—Báb) (DB 66), the formula substituted by the Báb for the Muslim <i>Bismi'lláhi'r-Raḥmáni'r-Raḥím</i> .
Bismi'llahi'l-Bahiyi'l-Abha	Bismi'lláhi'l-Bahíyyi'l-Abhá	"In the name of God, the Glorious, the Most Glorious" (used in calligraphic bird design by Mishkín-Qalam—described as a "bird of paradise in the form of the Greatest Holy Name sitting on the tree of Túbá (tree of paradise)")
Bismi'llahi'r-Rahmani'r-Rahim	Bismi'lláhi'r-Raḥmáni'r-Raḥím	Bismi'lláh ar-Raḥmán ar-Raḥím (19 consonants in بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ) "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 first verse of Súra 1 in the traditional order. 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-Raḥmáni'r-Raḥím, all that is in Bismi'lláhi'r-Raḥmáni'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."
Bistami	Bistámí	native of Bastám
Bistum	Bistum, Bístum	Pers. the twentieth
Bisutun (Bisotun)	Bísutún	Pers. pillarless. Bísutún city 36 km NE Kirmásháh, at the foot of Mount Bísutún on which there is the huge Bísutún Inscription in 3 cuneiform scripts (crucial to the decipherment of one of the cuneiform scripts)
Bisyar Khub	Bisyár <u>Khú</u> b	Pers. very well, all right, very or most good
Bisyar	Bisyár	Pers. many, much; numerous; frequent; copious; very; exceedingly
Bitra', Batra'	Bitrá', Batrá'	Petra ("rock", ancient city of the Edomites and Nabataeans; ruins now in SW Jordan)
Biya inja	Biyá ínjá	Pers. come here
Biya	Biyá	Pers. (imperative of ámadan), come, come hither, approach
Biyaban	Bíyábán	a mountain near Zanjan
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
Bughd, Bighda and Baghda'	Bughd, Bighda[h] and Baghdá'	hatred, hate
Bujnurd	Bujnúrd	capital city of North Khurasan Province, Iran
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

Bulbul, Balabil	Bulbul, Balabil	Muḥammad ibn Ismá'íl ibn Ibráhím ibn al-Mughírah ibn Bardizbah al-Ju'fí al-Buḵhárí, 19 July 810–1 September 870), Persian Islamic scholar, author of the <i>aṣ Ṣaḥíḥ al-Buḵhárí</i> collection of hadiths (aḥádíth).
Buli, Bolu	Búlí	nightingale
Buluq	Bulúk	Ar. for town (Bolu) 260 km east of Istanbul.
		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
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] Gu <u>sh</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>S</u> hahyád ("Shah's Memorial Tower"). Designed by the Bahá'í architect Ḥusayn Amánát. Since moving to Canada in 1980, he has designed three administrative buildings on the Bahá'í Arc in Haifa, and the Bahá'í House of Worship in Samoa.
Burnus, Baranis, Barnus, Burnus	Burnus, pl. Baránis	(also barnús, burnús, pl. baranís) burnoose, hooded cloak; casula, chasuble (of Coptic priests)
Burqa, Burqu', Baraqi'	Burqu', (Pers. also Burqa'), pl. Baráqi'	veil (worn by women; long, leaving the eyes exposed)
Burujiird	Burújird	capital city of the province of Luristán, place of the governorship of Mírzá Buzurg
Busayra, Busayrah, Busaira, Bozrah	Buṣayrá (Ar.), Boṣrah (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)	Bú <u>sh</u> ihr	also known as Bandar Bú <u>sh</u> ihr, previously Beh Ardasher, Antiochia in Persis and Bukht Ardashir. Iranian city (once the primary port of Iran) and province on the Persian Gulf.
Bushru'i	Bu <u>sh</u> rú'í	(of or from Bu <u>sh</u> rúyih)
Bushruiyh (Boshrouyeh)	Bu <u>sh</u> rúyih	a town in <u>K</u> hurásán, 55 km NE of Ṭabas and 70 km WSW of Tún. It is the birthplace of Mullá Ḥusayn, first disciple of the Báb.
Busra (Bosra, Bozra, Bozrah)	Buṣrá	officially named Buṣrá a <u>sh</u> - <u>S</u> hám, town SW Syria where 12-year old Muḥammad met the monk Baḥírá
Bustan, Basatin	Bustán, pl. Basátín	garden or orchard. <i>Tablets of Abdul-Baha Abbas</i> "Boston"
Bustani	Bustání	gardener; garden (adj.); horticultural
Butrus	Buṭrus	Peter (Petros). See batrá
Buy	Búy	Pers. odour, fragrance, perfume; scent, spice; hope, wish,

Buya (Boya)	Buya	desire; search, quest; love; nature, disposition; portion, part, lot Pers. hope, desire; fumitory; a Persian dynasty (Buyid) of the Dailamites (Daylamígán) founded by 'Alí ibn Buya.
Buy-i-Juy-i-Muliyán	Búy-i-Júy-i-Múliyán	Pers. "The fragrance of the Muliyan Brook" poem by Rudaki
Buyuk	Búyúk	Turkic (Büyük), great, big, large, major, grand
Buyuk-Aqa	Búyúk-Áqá	
Buyuk-Chakmachih	Búyúk- <u>Chakmachih</u>	Büyükçekmece, a district and municipality in the suburbs of Istanbul (about 30 km west of the city), Turkey on the Sea of Marmara coast of the European side. It is west of Küçükçekmece
Buzurg-Banna	Buzurg-Banná	Ustád Áqá Buzurg-Banná
Buzurj, Buzurg	Buzurj, Pers. Buzurg	great, grand. The title given by Fath-'Alí <u>Sháh</u> 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>Khadjjih Khánum</u> .
Buzurjzada, Buzurgzada	Buzurjzáda, Pers. Buzurgzáda	(Buzurgzadeh) Bozorgadeh Kahn
C		
Caelum, Cælum, Coelo, Cælo	<i>ex cælo</i>	Latin. <i>cælum</i> is sky, heaven. <i>Cælum</i> is a variation of <i>cælum</i> . Hence, <i>ex cælo</i> is "from the sky" or "from heaven". Compare with <i>ex cathedra</i> "from the chair", with the full authority of office. The Catholic pope is said to occupy the "chair of Peter". Refer to <i>The heart of the Gospel</i> , p. 66.
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), Chahar juy	<u>Chahár</u>	Pers. four, a crab. Contraction <u>chár</u> . <u>Chahár júy</u> , the rivers of Paradise; the elements; name of a province in <u>Khurásán</u> .
Chahar Bagh, Charbagh	<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.
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, possibly near <u>Kirmánsháh</u> . Mentioned in DB p. 13.
Chal	<u>Chál</u>	pit
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. 1162–18 August 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>	Pers. a runner, mounted messenger, courier; post; mail. Persian government post, called in old times, Baríd, where post horses may be hired by private individuals.
Chapar-chi, Chaparchi	<u>Chápár-chí</u> , <u>Chápárchí</u>	Pers. courier
Chaq	<u>Cháq</u>	Pers. time; health; healthy, well; stout, obese
Chardivari	<u>Chárdívári</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> (<u>چشمه</u>)	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 'Alí</u> or <u>Chashmah-yi-'Alí</u>	Pers. "spring of 'Alí", <u>Chashmih-'Alí</u> , "Cheshmeh-'Alí". Name of many locations. A spring (35.607392, 51.444928) 10 km SSE city centre of <u>Tíhrán</u> .
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.
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. something; who? what? which? a Turkish affix to form words denoting the agent village 128 km WNW of Isfahán Pers. forty "Four Valleys" by Bahá'u'lláh. Addressed to <u>Shaykh</u> 'Abdu'r-Rahmán-i-Karkútí. See <u>chahár</u> and <u>wadí</u>
Chigan, Jigan Chihal (Chihil) Chihar-Vadi	<u>Chígán</u> , <u>Jígán</u> <u>Chihal</u> , <u>Chihil</u> <u>Chihár-Vadí</u>	Pers. face, visage; original essence; a map; small shot Pers. "Face view", "portrait painter" or "real face of people". Iranian newspaper first published (possibly 1890s) in Alexandria and then Cairo. It acted as a conduit of ideas (unable to be published in Iran) between Egypt and Iran in the campaigns of political, social, and cultural reform.
Chihra, Chihra Chihra-Nama (Chehreh-Nama)	<u>Chihra</u> , fem. <u>Chihra</u> (چهره) <u>Chihra-Namá</u>	Pers. "Face view", "portrait painter" or "real face of people". Iranian newspaper first published (possibly 1890s) in Alexandria and then Cairo. It acted as a conduit of ideas (unable to be published in Iran) between Egypt and Iran in the campaigns of political, social, and cultural reform.
Chihriq, Chehriq, Chahriq	<u>Chihriq</u>	Qal'ah <u>Chihriq</u> ("Shimko Castle", see <u>Şikák</u>) is a citadel in Kurdish <u>Ádhirbáyján</u> , designated by the Báb as <u>Jabal-i-Shadíd</u> (the "Grievous Mountain"), name chosen based on <u>Chihriq</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>Chihriq-i-Ulya</u> ("Upper" <u>Chihriq</u> , 38.079311, 44.599834), about 70 km NW of Urmia; and <u>Chihriq-i-Suflá</u> ("Lower" <u>Chihriq</u> , 38.076439, 44.611989) is 1 km ESE of <u>Chihriq-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 <u>Zúlá Cháy</u> River and a side stream. It is less than 1 km to the west of <u>Chihriq-i-Ulya</u> and 19 kms south east of the modern <u>Türkye</u> border. Access to the fort was only possible by crossing the river, making it more difficult for the Báb's followers to reach him.
Chilaw-kabab	<u>Chiláw-kabáb</u>	"national dish" of Iran; cooked rice with one of many varieties of kebab
Chinar Chinar-Sukhtih	<u>Chinár</u> <u>Chinár-Súkhutih</u>	Pers. chenar or Oriental plane tree "burnt tree", a section of <u>Nayriz</u> (south and SW of city centre) that includes the <u>Masjid Jámi' Kabír</u> . <u>Varqá's</u> house ≈ 29.189037, 54.326549. <u>Qal'ah-i-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 <u>Shiraz</u> . See <u>Ar. Siráj</u> .
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>	(<u>Choobindar Choubindar</u> ; also known as <u>Júbín Dar</u> , <u>Chúbín</u> , and <u>Chundar</u>) is a village to the SW of <u>Qazvín</u> . <u>Chúbín Dar Zindán</u> (Prison) is on the west side of the village. See <u>Sijn-i-Matín</u>
Chula (Chuleh, Chulih, Choleh) Chulaw (Chulav), Chilaw Chupan	<u>Chúla</u> (چوله) <u>Chuláw</u> (<u>Chuláv</u>) <u>Chúpán</u>	Pers. porcupine Pers. plain boiled rice Pers. (Chopan, Copan) a shepherd. <u>Amír Chúpán</u> and <u>Dr Chúpán</u>
Comforter	Comforter	(<u>Gk. Paracletos</u>) <u>Muhammad</u> and <u>Aḥmad</u> ("the Praised One", "a Mercy for all creatures" and "most kind and merciful to the Believers") are almost a translation of the Greek word <u>Periclytos</u> . The use of "Comforter" in the <u>John 14:16</u> and <u>16:7</u> is based on the Greek word <u>Paracletos</u> ("Advocate", "one called to the help of another, a kind friend"). Muslims argue that <u>Paracletos</u> is a corrupt reading for <u>Periclytos</u> .
Cunningham	Cunningham	1919 model car arrived <u>Port Said</u> early January 1920 (<u>Prelude to the Guardianship</u> , p. 126). Recently restored and stored in an air conditioned building at the front of 7 <u>Har-Parsim St, Haifa</u> .
D		
Da'a, Du'a'	<u>Da'á</u> , <u>Du'á'</u>	<u>Ar.</u> 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

Da'i or Du'at	Dá'í, pl. Du'át	publicity (for) Pers. who or what invites or stimulates (others) to anything; who prays for, invokes a blessing upon; the Muezzm who calls to prayers; Muhammad (as caller to the faith). Meaning also a missionary, see da'wa.
Da'if, Du'afa	Ḍa'if, pl. m. Ḍu'afa'	weak, feeble; frail, weakly, delicate, debilitated, impotent, languid, flabby, slack
Da'im	Dá'im	lasting, enduring; endless, eternal, perpetual, everlasting; perennial; continued, continuous, continual, incessant, unceasing, constant; permanent, standing, established; durable. As in permanent marriage. Compare with munqaṭi'.
Da'iman	Dá'imán	continually, forever
Da'ir	Dá'ir	turning, revolving, spinning; circulating; current (e.g., expression), common; ambulant, itinerant; in progress, under way; working, in operation; running (machine, engine); round
Da'ira, Dawá'ir	Dá'ira[h], pl. Dawá'ir	circle (also mathematics); ring; circumference, perimeter, periphery; sphere, scope, range, compass, extent, circuit; field, domain (figurative); official agency, department (especially Ir., Syr., Leb.); office, bureau; department of a court of justice (e.g., Tun.); farm, country estate (e.g.); misfortune, calamity, affliction. The Dá'ira represents the Sun of Truth (the Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God) (from the Báb). Hence, women are called the "possessors of the circle (<i>dá'ira</i>)" because the Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God is enshrined within the heart of each individual. See haykal.
Da'ish (Daesh)	Dá'ish	The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, ad-Dawlah al-Islámiyah fī'l-'Iráq wa sh-Shám), officially known as the Islamic State (IS) and also known by its Arabic-language acronym Daesh (Dá'ish), is a terrorist militant group that follows a fundamentalist, Salafi jihadist doctrine of Sunni Islam.
Da'iya (Da'i), Dawá'in	Dá'iya ("Dá'í"), pl. Dawá'in	one who calls for something, invites to something; propagandist, herald;—(pl.) motive, reason, cause, occasion; requirements, exigencies. Hence, ad-dá'iya, the caller.
Da'wa, Da'awa, Da'awin	Da'wá, pl. Da'áwá, Da'áwin	allegation, pretension; claim; lawsuit, case, action, legal proceedings (Islamic Law).
Da'wa, Da'awat	Da'wa[h], pl. Da'awát	call; appeal; bidding, demand, request; call, convocation, summons (to), calling up, summoning; (official) summons, citation; invitation; claim, demand, plea; missionary activity, missionary work, propaganda;—pl. invocation, imploration, supplication, prayer; good wish. The summons to Islam that precedes or replaces holy war; Islamic missionary endeavour, proselytization.
Dabb, Dabab, Adubb, Dubban Dabba, Dawabb	Ḍabb, pl. Ḍabáb, AḌubb, Ḍubbán Dábbā[h or t], pl. Dawább	lizard animal (including man), beast; riding animal (horse, mule, donkey). See Qur'án 11:59 and 27:19.
Dabir, Dibir	Dabír, Dibír	Pers. a writer, secretary, notary; a writing-master; dabíru'l-mulk, Secretary of State
Dabiristan (Dabistan), Dibiristan	Dabíristán, Dibíristán	Pers. a high school; a record office. Dabistán ("Debistan") is either a contraction of dabíristán or an abbreviation of adabistán.
Dabistan al-Madhhahib	Dabistán al-Madhháhib	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-Madhháhib
Dabit, Dubbat, Dawabit	Ḍábit	controlling device, control, governor, regulator (techn.); prepositor entrusted with discipline (in e.g. schools); (pl. Ḍubbát) officer; (pl. Ḍawábit) general rule, canon, (moral) precept or order
Dabita, Dawabit Dad	Ḍábiṭa, Ḍawábiṭ Dád	police; (pl.) curbing force, order Persian. He gave; a gift; justice, equity; redress of grievances; complaint, lamentation (under oppression); measure; a part, portion; revenge; a ringworm; life; age; a year
Dada	Dada (Dadih)	Pers. a grandfather; a title given to dervishes, especially qalandars; a nurse who brings up children

Dada	Dáda	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 Shíráz and Kirmán from Dahaj. Siyyid-i-Mihdíy-i-Dahají was named Ismu'lláhu'l-Jamál by Bahá'u'lláh. He rebelled against 'Abdu'l-Bahá after the death of Bahá'u'lláh.
Dahaji	Dahají	
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 (دهر)	time; long time, age, epoch; lifetime; eternity; fate, destiny; "world of duration". Note adhur plural has the letters d and h, not dh.
Dai'a, Diya'	Ḍai'a, pl. Ḍiyá'	landed estate, country estate, domain; small village, hamlet
Daidanaw (Day Da Naw)	Daidanaw	Burmese. Daidanaw, known as "Abdu'l-Bahá's village", is 4.25 km NE along the road to Kawhmu from the main road junction in Kungangon, Burma (Myanmar). Siyyid Muşţafá 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, Dajjalun, Dajajila	Dajjál, pl. Dajjálún, Dajájila	("dedjal") swindler, cheat, imposter; quack, charlatan; Antichrist (false Christ or anti-Christ). The Antichrist (Siyyid Muḥammad Işfahání, 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'	Dakhíl, 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	Dakhílí	Masrúr Dakhílí 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 khámushí "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-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	city 73 km NE of Búshíhr and 15 km SW Kunár Takhta. The Báb was arrested in this city in 1846.
Dalal	Ḍalál	a straying from the right path or from truth; error
Dalil, Adilla, Dala'l, Adilla', Dala'il	Dalíl, pl. Adilla, Dalá'l, Adillá'	(the latter of persons) indication (of); sign, token; symptom; proof, evidence (of); guide; tourist guide; pilot (of a ship, of an airplane); guidebook, guide manual, handbook; directory, telephone directory; railroad guide, timetable; guide rail (technical); roller path (in steel construction). pl. also dalá'il.
Dalilu'l-Mutahayyirin	Dalílu'l-Mutahayyirín	Guide of the astonished, bewildered, helpless or perplexed
Daliyat ar-Rawha'	Dálíyá[t] ar-Rawḥá'	("fragrant vine") a Palestinian village 24.5 km SE of Haifa. The Jewish colony of Dalia was established on land purchased in the village in 1939. It was depopulated of its Arab inhabitants in late March during the 1948 Palestine War.
Dall, Dawall, Dallin	Ḍáll, pl. Ḍawáll, Ḍállín	straying, roaming, wandering; astray, lost; erroneous, false. Ḍállín (gone astray)
Dallal	Dallál	auctioneer; broker, jobber, middleman, agent, commission merchant; hawker
Dalvand	Dálvand	Sháhín Dálvand
Damawand, Damavand	Damáwand, Damávand	city (58 km east Tehran), county and mountain (5,609 m, 27 km north of the city)
Damdam	Ḍamḍám	one who comprehends, contains, grasps, or holds everything; anything that contains, surrounds, or comprises another

Damghan Damir	Dámghán Ḍámir	city 125 km SE Sari and 60 km SW of Shahrud 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".
Damma, Dammat	Ḍamma, pl. Ḍammát	the vowel point for the short vowel u;—pl. embrace, hug. See kasra and fatha
Dana (Danih)	Dána <i>dāmīr</i>	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
Danaq, Daniq, Dawaniq	Dánaq, Dániq, pl. Dawániq	two carats (2 qirát, 1/6 dirham); an ancient coin; small coin; a square measure. Abú Dawániq, a nickname of the Caliph Abú-Ja'far Manšúr on account of his avarice.
Dani', Adniya', Adna'	Daní', pl. Adniyá', Adná'	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)
Danish Danishniya Dannun (Danun, Dunnun, Thulnoon)	Dánish Dánishnífá[t] Dannún	Pers. science, knowledge, learning; excellence Pers. Adfb Dánishnífá (Dánish + nífá[t]?) 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. 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> .
Daqiqa, Daqa'iq	Daqíqa, pl. Daqá'iq	particle; nicety ("subtlety"); intricacy; detail, particular; minute (time unit)
Dar al-Athar, Daru'l-Athar Dar al-Funun, Daru'l-Funun	Dár al-Áthár, Pers. Dáru'l-Áthár Dár al-Funún, Dáru'l-Funún	museum, archives 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 as-Salam, Daru's-Salam	Dár as-Salám, Pers. Dáru's-Salám	(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 Kula, Darkula, Darab Kola, Dara Kola	Dár Kulá (Dárkulá)	a village (36.512137, 52.301776) in the Central District of Amol County, Mazandaran Province
Dar	Dar	Pers. 1. (preposition) in, into, within, among; on, upon, above; of, concerning, about; by, for; because of; near, hard by, at; to, as far as, according to; before, in presence of; against; with; under; at length; after; so much; out, out of doors. 2. (noun) a door, gate, passage, door-way or gate-way; a chapter (of the Zand); a subject, topic; way, manner, method; genus, sort, kind; turn, step, degree; a kind of wild bird; a gnat; a blackberry; a valley; a mountain-pass; the foot, also summit, of a mountain. 3. (imperative of <i>darídan</i>), tear thou; (in composition) tearing, as <i>parda-dar</i> , veil-tearing, dishonouring.
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 <i>dáshān</i> : holding, possessing, keeping; a keeper, possessor, lord, master.
Dara	Dará	Pers. holding fast; a possessor; God; Darius, son of Dáráb; the Darii, kings of Persia; a sovereign
Dara, Darra, Daraha	Dara, Darra, Darahá	Pers. a valley (especially between hills through which a stream flows), a gully
Darab Darab Darabi	Daráb (Dar Áb) Dáráb Dárábí	Pers. dar + áb (در آب), in the water a town in Fárs, southern Persia, home of Vaḥíd's ancestors Sayyid Yaḥyá Dárábí (1811–1850), Bábí leader usually known as Vaḥíd Akbar (Peerless One), a title given to him by the Báb. The eldest son of Sayyid Ja'far al-Kashfí Iṣṭahbánátí.
Daraja, Darajat	Daraja, pl. Daraját	step, stair; flight of steps, stairs, staircase; degree, step, tone (of a scale; music); degree (mathematics, geography;

		of temperature); grade, fate; degree, order, rank; club (also, e.g., in trains, of a decoration); phase state, stage (of a development); mark, grade (in school)
Darb, Durab, Adrab	Ḍarb, pl. Ḍurúb, AḌráb	beating, striking, hitting, rapping; shooting, shelling, gunning, bombing, bombardment; multiplication; coining, formation; minting (of money);—(pl. 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	Dárkalá or Dár-Kalá	(“Kalaa”, “Dhakala”) a village in Núr County (8 km SW Tákur) in Mázindarán, a second ancestral home of Mírzá Ḥusayn-‘Alí.
Darr	Ḍárr	harmful, injurious, detrimental, noxious, disadvantageous. Abú Ḍharr al-Ḡhifárí al-Kinání, also Jundab ibn Juná dah, 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-Akhláq	Darsu’l-Akhláq, Pers. Dars-i-Akhláq	“Lessons in morals, good behaviour and character building” (“Dars Akhláq”)
Daru’l-Tabigh or Daru’l-Tarwíj	Dáru’l-Tabígh or Dáru’l-Tarwíj	(Teaching or Propagation Centre, for the Hands)
Daru’l-Tashri’	Dáru’l-Tashrí’	(House of Legislation, Universal House of Justice)
Daru’sh-Shafa	Dáru’sh-Shafá	House of treatment, a building constructed for medical purposes, equivalent of a modern hospital or health clinic at the Shah Mosque in Tehran.
Daru’sh-Shafay-i-Masjid-i-Shah	Dáru’sh-Shafáy-i-Masjid-i-Sháh	“the happy home”
Daru’s-Surur	Dáru’s-Surúr	Derived from Mongol: daru-, ‘to press, to seal’. A territorial subdivision (later a province) in the Mongol Empire. A darugha was ruled by darughachi, who were in charge of administration and taxes—sometimes referred to as governors. Dárúgha corresponds to the Persian dárúghih and, in Safavid Persia, it was a title meaning prefect. In the Mughal Empire of South Asia, dárúgha was the title of the district police officer or police magistrate.
Darugha (Darughih), Darughachi	Dárúgha (Pers. Dárúghih), Dárúghachí	Name used by Bahá’u’lláh while in Sulaymánfiyyih
Darvish Muhammad-i-Irani	Darvísh Muḥammad-i-Írání	
Darvish Sidq-‘Ali	Darvísh Šidq-‘Alí	
Darvish-Salah	Darvísh-Šaláh	
Darwaza (Darvarza, Darvazih)	Darwáza	Pers. a door; a gate; a square, market-place, or exchange where merchants meet, and mendicants beg; (hence) begging; a pass through mountains; a boundary; name of a fortress or castle; lintel of a door
Darwish (Darvish), Darawish	Darwísh, pl. Daráwísh	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	Daryáy-i-Núr	Pers. the Ocean of Light—the Shrine of Bahá’u’lláh. Also the name of one of the largest cut diamonds (≈182 carats, from India), colour is pale pink, a very rare diamond colour. See Kúh-i-Núr.

Daryun (Dariun), Daryan (Darian)	Dáryún (Dáríún), Dáryán (Dárían)	city (29.563709, 52.931288; 35 km east of <u>Shír</u> áz) in the Central District of <u>Shír</u> áz 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>sh</u> áh Province. An area (32.677209, 51.707902) in <u>I</u> sfahán (5 km NE of city centre). Pers. ("Dáriú <u>sh</u> ", Darioush) a common Persian male given name. Old Persian Dárayav <u>sh</u> = Dáraya- [hold] + <u>v</u> sh (wash) [good], i.e. "holding firm the good". Historically it has been translated into English and Latin as "Darius". Dáryú <u>sh</u> Dahmúbidí. seam, hem; suture Pers. a tailor
Daryush (Dariush, Darioush)	Dáryú <u>sh</u>	Pers. a desert, plain without water; a burial-ground; a chess-board; dry musk Pers. to have; to hold; to possess; to profess, maintain place of honour, seat of honour, seat of office; council; dast al- <u>h</u> ukm (a ruler's) throne
Darz, Duruz	Darz, pl. Durúz	
Darzi	Darzí	
Dasht	Da <u>sh</u> t	
Dashtan	Dá <u>sh</u> tan	
Dast, Dust	Dast, pl. Dusút	
Dastan	Dastán	Pers. history, romance, fable; song, melody, trill, shake; the key of a musical instrument; foolish, idle talk; fraud, imposture, stratagem (Dastjerd) city 60 km WSW of Qum, Iran people of Dastjird Pers. rubbing the hands; a towel; a handkerchief; a kettle-holder; dinner-plate; easy, smooth; bare; a prisoner; wealth
Dastjird	Dastjird	
Dastjirdan	Dastjirdán	
Dastmal, Dast-mal	Dast-mál, Dastmál	
Dastmal-Girih-Zan	Dastmál-Girih-Zan	
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) an old district of Tabriz to the north of the city centre alternation, rotation, change; change of time, turn of fortune; dynasty; state or government, country; power, empire. e.g. Dawlat-Ábád and Dawlat-Ábádí. Pers. also dawlih.
Dawachi (Davachi)	Dawachí	
Dawla (Daula, Daulih, Dawlih), Duwal	Dawla[h or t], pl. Duwal	state (adjective); duwalí international 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
Dawli (Dauli), Duwali	Dawlí	
Dawr (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) Prophetic Cycle
Dawr an-Nabawi, Dur-i-Nabuwwat	Dawr an-Nabawí, Dur-i-Nabuwwat	
Dawra (Daura, Zorah), Dawrat	Dawra[h or t], pl. Dawrát	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 Bag <u>h</u> dád.
Dawran (Dauran), Dawaran	Dawrán, Dawarán	Pers. (Ar. influence) a revolution, period, circle, cycle; time, an age; fortune, vicissitude; rolling round.

Daws (Daus) Dawud (Davud), Da'ud (Daoud)	Daws Dáwud, Dáwúd, Dá'úd	treading, trampling, tread, step 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 Sunnī Muslims.
Dawudi (Daoudi), Daiudi	Dáwúdí, Dá'údí	of David. Followers (Daoudis) of David, a small sect of Islám. Dr 'Alí Murád Dáwúdí (1922–1979)
Day (Dai) Dayf (Daif), Duyuf, Adyaf, Difan Daylam Dayr (Dair), Adyar, Adyira, Duyura Dayyan (Daiyan)	Day Ḍayf, pl. Ḍuyúf, Aḍyáf, Ḍifán Daylam Dayr, pl. Adyár, Adyira, Duyúra Dayyán	Pers the 10th month of the Persian solar year guest; visitor Old Province SW cnr Caspian Sea (now Gílán) (“deir”) monastery, convent, cloister Pers. a requiter (rewarder) of good and evil; 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 to believe in Him whom God shall make manifest' (Bahá'u'lláh)
Dh		
Dha Kifl, Dha'l-Kifl (Dha'u'l-Kifl)	<u>Dhá</u> Kifl, <u>Dha</u> 'l-Kifl (<u>Dhá</u> 'u'l-Kifl)	or <u>Dhú</u> Kifl, <u>Dhu</u> 'l-Kifl (<u>Dhú</u> 'u'l-Kifl) “Possessor of the Fold”. Kifl occurs in Qur'án 21:85 and 38:48. Name believed to be Elijah, Joshua, Zachariah or Ezekiel. Sometimes zul, <u>dhul</u> , etc. are used.
Dhabih Allah, Dhabihu'llah Dhabih	<u>Dhabīh</u> Alláh, <u>Dhabīhu</u> 'lláh <u>Dhabīh</u>	“Sacrifice of God” Abraham's sacrifice of His son sacrifice or slaughtered. Pers. zabīh. Hájí Muḥammad Ismá'íl was known as <u>Dhabīh</u> . The name Ismá'íl in Bábí-Bahá'í history is associated with the soubriquet ' <u>Dhabīh</u> '. Ismá'íl (Ishmael), the son that Abraham had by Hagar, and according to the Qur'án, it was Ishmael whom Abraham offered to sacrifice—hence the association of the name Ismá'íl with <u>Dhabīh</u> . (Balyuzi, <i>E. G. Browne</i>)
Dhahab	<u>Dhahab</u> (m. and f.), pl. <u>Dhaháb</u>	gold; gold piece, gold coin; having the eyes dazzled at the glare of gold, or on entering suddenly into a glittering mine; the yolk of an egg
Dhahaba, Dhahab, Madhhab (Mazhab)	<u>Dhahaba</u> (<u>Dhaháb</u> , <u>Madhhab</u>)	to go (to); to betake oneself, travel (to); to go away, leave, depart; to disappear, vanish, decline, dwindle; to perish, die, be destroyed; with to carry something off, take something away, abduct, steal something, sweep something or someone away, annihilate, destroy something or someone
Dhahabi	<u>Dhahabí</u>	golden, of gold; precious, excellent, apposite (e.g., advice, saying, etc.)
Dhahabiya, Dhahabiyyat	<u>Dhahabíya</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Dhahabíyát</u>	Pers. (English dahabeah) a long, light-draft houseboat, used on the Nile. Pers. <u>dhahabiyya</u> [h]. <u>adh-Dhahabiyya</u> , <u>Shí'í Şúfí</u> order in Iran.
Dhaka', Dhuka'	<u>Dhaká'</u>	acumen, mental, acuteness, intelligence, brightness;— <u>dhuká'</u> , the sun
Dhakawat (Dhakavat, Zakawat) Dhaki Dhakhir, Dhakirun Dhakira	<u>Dhakáwat</u> <u>Dhakí</u> <u>Dhákír</u> , pl. <u>Dhákírún</u> <u>Dhákira</u> [h or t]	Pers. intelligence, sharp-mindedness 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>Dhará'</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

Dhariyatun, Dhariyat	<u>Dháriyatun</u> , pl. <u>Dháriyát</u>	of someone, with someone else
Dharkara, Dhikr, Tadhkar	<u>Dharkara</u> , <u>Dhikr</u> , <u>Tadhkár</u>	quick-scattering wind; that which scatters, that which blows away
Dharr	<u>Dharr</u>	to remember, bear in mind (something), think (of); to keep in mind (something); to recall, recollect (something)
Dharra, Dharr	<u>Dharra</u> (<u>Dharr</u>)	strewing, scattering, sprinkling; (collective) tiny particles, atoms, specks, motes. Root word <u>dharra</u> has another derivative, <u>dhurriya</u> , so <u>dharr</u> can be understood as “seeds”, as in progeny. See <u>dharra</u> and <u>dhurriya</u> .
Dharw	<u>Dharw</u>	to strew, scatter, spread (something); to sprinkle (on something, something)
Dhat, Dhawat, Dhatan	<u>Dhát</u> , pl. <u>Dhawát</u>	scattering, dispersing, the act of blowing away (fem. of <u>dhú</u>) being, essence, nature; self; person, personality; the same, the self-same; <u>adh-Dhawát</u> people of rank, people of distinction, notables; <u>dhátan</u> personally. Examples: <u>dhátu’ş-şadr</u> , <u>dhátu’l-’amúd</u> , (Pers.) <u>dháti 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), ibn-i- <u>Dhi’b</u> (“Son of the Wolf”). The son forbade people from chanting the Muslim Pre-Dawn Prayer because of its mentions of Bahá’.
Dhi’l-Hijjih	<u>Dhi’l-Hijjih</u>	Pers. twelfth month in Islamic calendar
Dhi’l-Jawshan	<u>Dhi’l-Jawshan</u>	[Ar.] “clad in armour”. Term applied to Mullá ‘Abdu’lláh the arch-killer of Imám Ḥusayn
Dhi’l-Qa’dih	<u>Dhi’l-Qa’dih</u>	Pers. eleventh month in Islamic calendar
Dhibh	<u>Dhibh</u>	sacrificial victim, blood sacrifice
Dhikr, Adhkar	<u>Dhikr</u> , pl. <u>Adhkár</u>	recollection, remembrance (e.g. of God), reminiscence, memory, commemoration; reputation, repute, renown; naming, stating, mention(ing), quoting, citation; report, account, narration, narrative; invocation of God, mention of the Lord’s name; (in Sufism) incessant repetition of certain words or formulae in praise of God, often accompanied by music and dancing. A name of the Qur’án.
Dhikra, Dhikayat	<u>Dhikrá</u> , pl. <u>Dhikrayát</u>	remembrance, recollection, memory;—pl. reminiscences, memoirs
Dhikran	<u>Dhikrán</u>	remembrance
Dhikriya, Dhikriyya (Dhikriyyih)	<u>Dhikriya</u> , Pers. <u>Dhikriyya</u>	remembrance
Dhikru’llah (Dhikr Allah)	<u>Dhikru’lláh</u> (<u>Dhikr Alláh</u>)	“Remembrance of God” (Pers. Zikru’lláh), an early title used by the Báb
Dhikru’llah-i-A’zam	<u>Dhikru’lláh-i-A’zam</u>	a non-Muslim, but follower of another religion mentioned in the Qur’án, who lives as a protected subject in an Islamic state
Dhimmi, Dhimmiyun	<u>Dhimmi</u> , pl. <u>Dhimmiyún</u>	arm; forearm; connecting rod; cubit
Dhira’, Adhru’, Dhur’an	<u>Dhirá’</u> , pl. <u>Adhru’</u> , <u>Dhur’án</u>	pl. masc. <u>Dhát</u> , <u>Dhawú</u> , Ulú; pl. fem. <u>Dhawát</u> (with following genitive) possessor, owner, holder or master of, endowed or provided with, embodying or comprising something. ulú’l-amr (“ulu’l-amr”), the companions of Muhammad; also their followers in learning and authority. ulú’l-’azm (“ulu’l-’azm”), those resolved to obey the commands of God (Noah, Abraham, Moses, and Muhammad); those with constancy and patience (Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Job, Moses, David and Jesus). See <u>Dhát</u> for fem. examples: <u>dhú ađ’áf</u> , <u>dhú’l-jalál</u> , <u>dhú’n-najmat</u> .
Dhu, Dhi, Dha, Dhat, Dhawu, Ulu, Dhawat	<u>Dhú</u> gen., <u>Dhí</u> accus., fem. <u>Dhá</u> , <u>Dhát</u>	is variously rendered by translators of the Qur’án as The Impaler, The Contriver of the Stakes, The Lord of a Strong Dominion, The One Surrounded by Ministers, etc.
Dhu’l-Awtad	<u>Dhu’l-Awtád</u>	“that which possesses a spine”. The name of the well-known sword of Muḥammad and Imám ‘Alí. So named
Dhu’l-Faqar (Zulfiqar, Dhulfiqar)	<u>Dhu’l-Faqár</u>	

Dhu'l-Hijjah, Dhu'l-Hijjih	<u>Dhu'l-Hijjah</u> (Pers. <u>Dhu'l-Hijjih</u>)	because it had projections and jags, like the spinal cord, on its back.
Dhu'l-Qa'da	<u>Dhu'l-Qa'da</u>	twelfth month of Islamic calendar (the one of pilgrimage or "Possessor of the Pilgrimage")
Dhu'l-Qarnayn, Dhu'l-Qarnain	<u>Dhu'l-Qarnayn</u>	eleventh month of Islamic calendar (the one of truce/sitting)
Dhu'n-Nun, Dha'n-Nun	<u>Dhú Nún</u> (<u>Dhú'n-Nún</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.
Dhurriya, Dhurriyat, Dharariy	<u>Dhurriya</u> , pl. <u>Dhurriyát</u> , <u>Dharáriy</u>	fem. <u>Dhá Nún</u> (<u>Dhá'n-Nún</u>) ("dhu'l-nun", "dha'l-nun", "dhul-nun", "dhal-Nun", "zu'l-nun", "zul-nun", "thulnoon", etc.) "him of the fish" or "one with a fish", the Prophet Jonah. <u>Dhú'n-Nún</u> Abú'l-Fayḍ <u>Thawbán</u> bin Ibráhím al-Miṣrî (d. Giza 245/CE 859 or 248/CE 862), often referred to as <u>Dhú'l-Nún</u> al-Miṣrî or <u>Zúl-Nún</u> al-Miṣrî, was an early Egyptian Muslim mystic and ascetic.
Didan, Didam	Dídan	progeny, descendants, children, offspring. See root <u>Dharra</u>
Didha (Deza, Dezah, Dizah, Dizeh)	Dídha (d-dh-h)	Pers. to see, look, observe; to perceive, feel; to expect, hope for; to visit (modern colloquialism). Dídam, saw
Dighth, Adghath	<u>Dighth</u> , pl. <u>Ádgháth</u>	Pers. a horse or mule of an ash-colour; a dark colour; a fortress
Dih (Deh), Dihak	Dih, pl. Dihák	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-Bala	Dih-Bálá	village, country
Dih-Chah (Deh Chah)	Dih- <u>Cháh</u>	(Deh-i-Bala) common place name in Iran (GPB p. 298)
Dihí	Díhí	village 23 km NNE Nayríz
Dihqan, Dahaqina, Dahqin, Duhqan	Dihqán, pl. Daháqina, Daháqín	peasant, villager
Dihqani, Dahqani	Dihqání, Dahqání	man of importance, one who plays an important role, leading personality; grandee (in ancient Persia). Pers.: also duhqán (from Per. dih- <u>khán</u> or dihgán), chief man or magistrate of a village, prince or head of the farmers (among the Persians); a husbandman, cultivator of the ground; a historian; a minstrel, bard.
Dijla	Dijla[h or t]	(Ar. element) tillage, husbandry; a husbandman
Dil	Dil	"channel", the Tigris river
Dilaram (Dil-aram)	Dilárám	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)
Dil-Dari	Dil-Dárí	Pers. quieting the mind; heart-approving; a lovely woman, sweet-heart; anything admired or wished for
Dil-Gusha (Dilgusha)	Dil-Gu <u>shá</u>	Pers. demonstrations of love; comfort, consolation
Dilí-'Abbás	Dilí-'Abbás	Pers. exhilarating; "expansion" or "delight" of the heart
Dilir	Dilír	(Delli Abbas) a small town 12 km NW of al-Miqdádíyah (or al-Muqdádiyah) and 90 km NE of Baghdad, in Iraq
Dimagh (Damagh), Admigha	Dimá <u>gh</u> (Pers. Damá <u>gh</u>)	Pers. brave, valiant, intrepid; audacious, fearless, insolent, bold
Dimashq (Damashq), Dimishq	Dimash <u>q</u> , Dimish <u>q</u>	pl. Admigha[h or t] brain. Pers. also the palate; the nose; pride, haughtiness, consequential airs.
Dimashqi (Damashqi), Dimishqi	Dimash <u>qí</u> , Dimish <u>qí</u>	Damascus, capital of Syria, colloquially known in Syria as <u>ash-Shám</u> and titled the "City of Jasmine" (Madínat al-Yásamín)
Din al-Qayyin	ad-Dín al-Qayyim	of Damascus, e.g. Damash <u>qí</u> Gate, the city gate facing Damascus near a mosque in 'Akká, or the gate on the NW side of old Jerusalem
Din, Adyan	Dín, pl. Adyán	True Religion (Qur'án 30:30)
Dinar, Dananir	Dínár, pl. Danánír	religion, creed, faith, belief. Suffix in proper names, i.e. Šaláh ad-Dín, Pers. Šaláh-ud-Dín
Dini	Díní	(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
Din-i-Ilahi	Dín-i-Iláhí	religious; spiritual
Din-Muhammad-Vazir	Dín-Muḥammad-Vazír	(The Divine Faith)
Dinur, Dinwar (Dinyar)	Dínúr, Dínwar	(Pers. with Ar. influence) religious, faithful; who knows the law
Dirbas, Darabis (Pers. Zarrabis)	Dirbás, Darábís	bolt, door bolt
Dirham, Darahim	Dirham, pl. Daráhim	dirhem, drachma; a weight; money, cash. Dirham = 6

Disatir (Desatir)	Disátír	dániq = 12 qírát. 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 (Divan), Dawawin	Díwán (Díván), pl. Dawáwín	account books of the treasury (in the older Islamic administration); collection of poems written by one author; governmental office, administrative office; chancellery, office, bureau, secretariat; council or state, cabinet; council, consultative assembly, board of advisers, executive committee; government; court or justice, tribunal; hall; davenport, divan; (railway) compartment. Used in titles, as in Amír-Díwán, Head of the Court, or Prime Minister.
Diwan-Khanih, Divan-Khanih Diya (Deya), Dia, Ziya, Zia	Díwán- <u>Kh</u> ánih Ḍiyá' (ضياء)	Court light, brightness, glow. Z may be used instead of ḍ. Bahá'í authors use Ḍiyá' (ضياء) or Ḍiyá. The same issue with the "íyá" letter combination also occurs with díyár.
Diya Baghdadi	Ḍiyá' Bagh <u>h</u> dádí	Dr Zia (Ḍiyá') Bagh <u>h</u> dádí (1882–1937). Named Ḍiyá' and Afandí by Bahá'u'lláh (He also called him Mabsút Afandí, "the happy one")
Diya' ad-Din, Diya'u'd-Din Diya'i Diya'iyá, Diya'iyyih	Ḍiyá' ad-Dín, Ḍiyá'u'd-Dín Ḍiyá'í Ḍiyá'íyá[h or t], Ḍiyá'íyyih	light of faith or light of religion of Ḍiyá'. Nuṣratu'lláh Ḍiyá'í (Ziaiyih or Zia'iyyih) Ḍiyá'íyyih <u>Kh</u> ánum, eldest daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá and mother of Shoghi Effendi.
Diya'u'l-Hajiyih Diya'u'llah	Ḍiyá'u'l-Hájíyyih Ḍiyá'u'lláh	title of 'U <u>dh</u> ra <u>Kh</u> ánum light of God (Zíá'u'lláh or Ziaoullah). Mírzá Ḍiyá'u'lláh, a son of Bahá'u'lláh
Diyafa	Ḍiyáfa[t]	hospitable reception, entertainment as guest, accommodation; hospitality; "feast"
Diyala, Sirwan	Diyálá (in Iraq), Sírwan (in Iran)	445 km tributary of Tigris River in eastern Iraq, flowing on east side of Baghdad and joining the Tigris River to the south side of the city. Given incorrectly as Dajli in <i>Star of the West</i> .
Diyar-Bakr (Diar-Bakr)	Díyár-Bakr or Diyár-Bakr	(Diyár Bakr or Diyárbakir, "land of Bakr" tribe) city in SE Turkey, 630 km NW of Bagh <u>h</u> dád. Transcribed Díyár-Bakr by Shoghi Effendi. Arabic: ديار بكر (Diyár Bakr). Renamed Diyabakir (Turkish, "land of copper") by Atatürk in 1931. See Ma'dan-i-Mis.
Diyar-i-Khatt	Díyár-i- <u>Kh</u> aṭṭ	"domain of writing" or "realm of calligraphy". Verse inscribed by Nabíl when asked by Mi <u>sh</u> kín-Qalam: Dar díyár-i-khaṭṭ <u>sh</u> áh-i- <u>sh</u> áhib-'alam Bandiy-i-báb-i-Bahá, Mi <u>sh</u> kín-Qalam." "In the realm of calligraphy, the king who possesses the Banner, is the servant of the gate of Bahá [the Báb], Mi <u>sh</u> kín-Qalam."
Diz-Abad, Dizabad Dizful (Dezful)	Díz-Ábád (Dízábád) Dizfúl	is a village (34.490278, 49.181111) in Markazi Province 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
Dizva (Dizah, Dizeh) Droshky (Doroshky, Durushkih) Du, Do Du'a' al-Baha'	Dízá (Dízah?) Droshky, Pers. Duru <u>sh</u> kih Dú, Du, Do Du'á' al-Bahá'	village said to be near the Shrine of <u>Sh</u> aykh Tabarsí a low four-wheeled open carriage once used in Russia Pers. two (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 the same order), which refer to attributes of God, of the months adopted by the Báb for the Badí' calendar. This prayer also gives precedence to the name Bahá' (4 times in the first verse), which apparently does not appear in the Qur'án. "I beseech Thee by Thy Splendour (Bahá') at its most splendid (abhá') for all Thy Splendour (bahá') is

		truly resplendent (bahíy). I, verily, O my God! beseech Thee by the fullness of Thy Splendour (bahá'). See <u>Shaykh Bahá'</u> .
Du'a'	Du'á', pl. Ad'íya[h or t], Pers. Ad'íyyih	call; invocation of God, supplication, prayer; request, plea; good wish; imprecation, curse. Prayer (supplication) for certain occasions and requirements.
Du'ab	Dú'áb	Pers. "two" + "water", water-rich tract of land lying between two converging, or confluent, rivers
Dugh-Abad (Dughabad)	Dúgh-Ábád	village (35.085454, 58.854295) in Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran. It is 150 km SW of Mashhad. Named Fúrógh by Bahá'u'lláh.
Duhan, Duha, Zuha, Zuhwat Dukhan, Dukkan, Adkhina Dukht	Ḍuḥan, Ḍuḥá, Pers. Ḍuḥwat Dukhán (Dukhkhán), pl. Adkhina Dukht	forenoon, luncheon-time smoke, fume, vapour; tobacco
Dukhtar, Dukhtaran Duldul, Daladil	Dukhtar, Pl. Dukhtarán Duldul and Duldúl, pl. Daládíl	Pers. a daughter; a virgin; ability, strength; contempt and hatred
Dumit	Ḍúmit	Pers. a daughter; a girl; a virgin; power, strength
Dunam	Dunam	porcupine; the name of a mule gifted to Muḥammad by al-Muqawqis, probably the governor of Egypt. See Ya'fúr.
Dunya	Dunyá (fem. of Adná), pl. Dunan	'Azíz Sulaymán Ḍúmit (fanatical Christian)—his house (since demolished) was on eastern side of the Pilgrim House near the Shrine of the Báb. He erected a large illuminated cross on the roof of his house.
Durar al-Baha'íya, Durar'u'l-Baha'íya	ad-Durar al-Bahá'íya	Ottoman Turkish origin. Modern metric unit is 0.1 ha of land (about 0.25 acre).
Durr Durra, Durrun, Durar Durri, Darri, Dirri	Durr Durra[t], Durrun, pl. Durar Durrí, (Pers. Darrí, Dirrí)	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.
Durud Durukhshan, Derakhshan Durzi, Darzi, Duruz	Durúd Duruḵshán Durzí, Darzí, pl. Durúz	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> .
Dust (Dost), Dustan	Dúst, pl. Dústán	(collective) pearls pearl, e.g. Durratu'l-Bahá'íyya
Dusti (Dosti)	Dústí	glittering, twinkling, brilliant (star), a sparkling star glittering like a gem
Dustur, Dasatir	Dustúr, pl. Dasátír	(Dorud) place 260 km NW of Isfahan
Dustur, Dasatir	Dustúr, pl. Dasátír	Pers. (pronounced Derakhshan) shining, flashing
Dustur, Dasatir	Dustúr, pl. Dasátír	Druze. The name is derived from the name of Muḥammad bin Ismá'íl Naḥtakín ad-Darazí (from Persian darzí, "tailor") who was an early preacher. However, the people prefer the name al-Muwahhídún ("Unitarian" or "people of monotheism")
Dusturi Dusturiyya Duwaliya Duz (Doz) Duzd Duzdab	Dustúrí Dustúríyya[h] Duwalíya Dúz Duzd Duzdáb	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.
Eirene, Eirenion	Eiréné (Greek)	Pers. friendship; love, affection. Insán-dústí, "love of humankind in general" or philanthropy.
		Pers. (Ar. influence) a note or common-place book; a senator, grandee; a pillar; a canon, copy, exemplar, model statute; regulations; by-laws; (basic) constitutional law; constitution (politics);—(colloquial) dastúr permission
		statute; regulations; by-laws; (basic) constitutional law; constitution (politics);—(colloquial) dastúr permission
		constitutional
		constitutionality
		internationality; internationalism; the International ...
		Pers. (in compound word) sewing
		A thief, robber, assassin; theft
		Pers. "water thieves", renamed Záhidán (pl. "pious") late 1920s, capital of Sístán, Írán

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.
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El Elders	El Elders	Hebrew אל (l-e), a god, supreme deity. '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 Hájí 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 maf'úl, manšúb and marfú'
Fa'iq	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 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)	Fáda (Fayd, Fayaḍán)	to overflow, flow over, run over; to inundate, flood, flood, inundation, deluge
Fadak	Fadak	a large, formerly Jewish owned oasis region (25.978874, 40.470053) south of the city of al-Há'it, and 122 km ENE of Khaybar. See Taymár' and Wádí al-Qurá'.
Fad-dan Fadhlaka Fadil (Fazil), Fadila, Fudala, Fada'il	Fad-dán Faḍḥlaka Fáḍil, fem. Faḍíla[h or t], pl. Fuḍalá'	(feddan) about an acre in size brief summary, résumé, survey, outline, abstract, epitome (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. 28 km ENE of Gurgán (SE corner of the Caspian Sea), Iran Pers. savant of Furúghí. See Furúghí
Fadilabad (Fazelabad) Fadil-i-Furughi Fadil-i-Mazandarani Fadil-i-Qa'ini	Fáḍilábád Faḍíl-i-Furúghí Fáḍil-i-Mazandarání Fáḍil-i-Qá'iní	Persian Bahá'í scholar (1880–1957) 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[t], pl. Faḍalát	remnant, remainder, residue, leftover, rest, surplus; waste, scrap, discard, offal, waste product; pl. excretions (physiology), excrements
Fadlu'llah (Fazlu'llah), Fadl Khuda Fahandizh	Faḍlu'lláh, Faḍl Alláh (Faḍlalláh) Fahandizh	Grace or bounty of God. Pers. Faḍl Khudá Pers. a family name

Fahd, Fuhud, Afhud Fahima, Fahm, Faham	Fahd, pl. Fuhúd, Afhud Fahima, Fahm, Faham	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 Dakhín) is a small village 72 km SSW Qúchán in Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran. See Panábandán.
Fajr	Fajr	dawn, daybreak, morning twilight; dawn (figuratively), beginning, outset, start; (fem.) morning prayer (Islamic Law)
Fakara, Fakr	Fakara (Fakr)	to reflect, meditate, cogitate, ponder, muse, speculate (on), revolve in ones mind, think over, contemplate, consider (something) form V to reflect, meditate, cogitate, ponder, muse, speculate (on), revolve in ones mind, think over, contemplate, consider (something); to think (of) forms V & VIII to remember, recall, recollect (someone, something)
Fakhkhar	Fakhkhár	(fired) clay; earthenware, crockery, pottery. Tell 'Akká (inaccurately also called Tell al-Fakhkhár (Hill of Shards) or Napoleon's Hill.
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-Din Fakhru'sh-Shuhada'	Fakhru'd-Dawlih Fakhru'd-Dín Fakhru'sh-Shuhadá'	(MF) (Fakr ed Din) Pride of Martyrs. Note final Hamza. See Áqá Buzurg-i-Níshápúrí.
Fakhura (Fakhurih)	Fákhúra[h or t]	pottery, earthenware manufactory. al-Fákhúrah is a SW quarter of 'Akká—location of the Khán al-'Awámíd ("Inn of Pillars").
Falah Falak, Aflak	Faláh Falak, pl. Aflák	thriving, prosperity; salvation; welfare; success celestial sphere; celestial body, star; circuit, orbit (of celestial bodies). Hence, falak al-burúj (the celestial spheres); falak al-manázil (the celestial stations); falak az-zuhal (the sphere of Saturn); falak al-mushṭarí (the sphere of Jupiter); falak al-mirrikh (the sphere of Mars); falak ash-shams (the sphere of the Sun); falak az-zuhrah (the sphere of Venus); falak 'utárid (the sphere of Mercury); falak al-qamar (the sphere of the moon)
Falaq Falaqa (Falaka, Falakih)	Falaq Falaqa[h or t]	daybreak, dawn a device (pole, stick) to hold the feet of a person when the bastinado is given. A rope is fixed to the ends of the stick to form a loose loop. The feet are passed through the loop and two men turn the stick to tighten the rope, and then lift the stick. A third man strikes the soles of the person's feet with a cane.
Falasifiyya sharq Fallah, Fallahun, Fallaha Fallscheer	Falásifiyya sharq Falláh, pl. Falláhún, Falláha[h or t] Fallscheer	"philosophers of the East". See faylasúf tiller of the soil, husbandman; peasant, farmer, fellah 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 Falsafi Fam Ghadir	Falsaf, fem. Falsafa[h or t], pl. Falsafát Falsafí Fam Ghadír	to philosophize; philosophy Pers. philosophical; a philosopher ("Fama Ghadir") Fam Ghadír (Khumm), i.e. the mouth or orifice of the pool (ghadír). Symbolically, talk or speech.
Fam, Afwah	Fam, pl. Afwáh	mouth; muzzle; orifice, aperture, hole, vent; mouth (of a river), head (of a canal, etc.)
Fana' Fi'lláh	Faná' Fí'lláh	the annihilation of self in God (Scholl, <i>Remembrance of God</i> , p. 5)
Fana' wa Baqa	Faná' wa Baqá'	annihilation and subsistence (Scholl, <i>Remembrance of God</i> , p. 5)

Fana'	Faná'	passing away, perish, cessation of being; perdition, ruin, destruction, annihilation; evanescence, vanishing, termination, extinction; exhaustion; non-being, non-existence, non-entity; extinction of individual consciousness, recedence of the ego, obliteration of the self (mysticism)
Fana'yan (Fana'ian, Fanaian, Fanaian)	Faná'yán (Faná'íyán)	Mírzá Faraju'lláh Faná'yán (Junún) (CE 1871–1945)—a shoemaker, Bahá'í and poet
Fanan, Afnan	Fanan, pl. Afnán	bough or twig. Afnán used to denote those indirectly related to the Báb (there were no surviving children), specifically of His three maternal uncles and His wife's two brothers. Family name of Túbá <u>Khán</u> um (daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá) who married Mírzá Muḥsin. Children: Rúhí, Suhayl, Fu'ád and <u>Th</u> urayyá.
Fani, Faniyat (Faniyyat)	Fání, pl. Fáníyát (Fániyyát)	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>Kh</u> aḍīh Fannánpazír) to surpass, excel, overtop (someone, something), tower (above); to be superior (to someone); to outweigh, outbalance; to transcend, exceed (something)
Faqarat, Faqar Faqih, Fuqih, Fuqaha Faqir, Fuqara'	Faqárat, pl. Faqár Faqīh, fem. Fuqīha[h or t], pl. Fuqahá' Faqír, pl. Fuqara'	back joint or vertebrae 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, Farfiburz	Pers. glorious and mighty. Name of a mighty champion and minister of Iran.
Farada, Faruda, Furud	Farada and Faruda (Furúd)	to be single, be alone; to be singular, be unique;—farada (furúd) to withdraw, retire, segregate (from)
Faraghih (Farugh) Farah, Afrah	Farághih Faraḥ, pl. Afráḥ	(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	Faraḥ-Ábád	"The Fair Abode of Joy", palace near Tehran that was built by Muẓaffarí'd-Dín
Farahan	Faráhán	merry, gay, cheerful, joyful, glad, delighted, happy. County in Markazi Province, Iran.

Farahangiz (Farahangise)	Farahángíz (Farah+ángíz)	Farahángíz (Farah) <u>Khán</u> um (1894–1967) was a niece of Fátimah Nahrí (Muníríh <u>Khán</u> um), sister of Dr Amínu'lláh (Amín) Faríd (their father was Mírzá Asadu'lláh-i-Işfahání), she married Sydney Sprague (1875–1943). All (including the father) were Covenant-Breakers. She owned a small piece of land in the area of the International Bahá'í Archives Building and resisted all efforts to purchase it for over 30 years—expropriated by the government in 1954. Sydney changed his mind in 1937, and eventually returned to the Bahá'í Faith in 1941.
Farahmand, Farhmand, Farhamand Faraj	Farahmand, Farhmand, Farhamand Faraj	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 Tafríshí Faraju'lláh Farámarz	(MF) (from Tafrísh) God's relief or rescue Pers. keeper of a citadel or fortress; name of the son of Rustam
Faramush Faramush-Khanih	Fáramúsh Farámúsh- <u>Kh</u> ánih	Pers. forgotten, forgetfulness Pers. house of oblivion, Freemasonry headquarters, a corruption of <i>franc-maçonnerie</i> (Freemasonry)
Faran	Fárán	desert, mountain, wilderness, etc. A small village in Ardistán (32.989358, 52.624571). See Párán.
Farang, Firing	Farang (hence Farangí), Firing	Pers. from old French word franc ("Frank"), an Italian, European; a Christian; all nations that wear short garments; ruddy, of pleasing aspect; a galley. See afranj and ifranjí
Farangis	Farangís	Pers. character in <i>Sháhnáma</i> , daughter of Afrásyáb, married to Siyáwush and mother of Kay <u>Kh</u> usraw.
Faraq, Farq, Furqan	Faraq (Farq, Furqán)	to separate, part, divide, sever, sunder (something); to make a distinction (between), distinguish, differentiate, discriminate (between). See Furqan
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)
Farasha, Farashah, Farashun	Faráshah (n. Faráshun), Pers. Farásháh	moth; butterfly; flighty, fickle person. Farásháh (now Islámiyih, Eslamiyeh) is a town SW of Yazd, Iran
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	Fard, pl. Afrád, Furádá	alone, single; sole, only; solitary, lone, lonely; singular, unique, matchless, unrivaled, peerless, incomparable; one, a single one, a single thing, a single person, individual; odd, uneven (number)
Fard, Furud	Farḍ, pl. Furúd	notch, incision; duty, precept, injunction, order, decree, ordinance, command; religious duty (Islamic Law); statutory portion, lawful shore (Islamic Law); assumption, supposition, presupposition, premise, postulate, hypothesis
Farda	Fardá	Pers. tomorrow. A reply sometimes given to creditors since it never arrives.
Farda Farhad	Farda[h or t] (fem. of Fard) Farhád	one part, one half, one of a pair 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 Farhand	Farhán Farhand	joyful, joyous, glad, happy; saucy 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

Farhang	Farhang	pieces from age. 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)	Farhumand	Pers. virtuous and enlightened
Fariba	Farí bá	Pers. charming, attractive, fem. name
Fariburz (Fariborz, Faribarz)	Farí burz	Pers. name of the son of Kay Káwús
Farid	Fári d	old, advanced in years. 'Umar ibn 'Alí ibn al-Fárid (1181-1234) was an Arab poet.
Farid, Farida, Fara'id	Faríd, fem. Farída[h or t], pl. Fará'id	alone, one, lonely, solitary; singular, unique, incomparable, matchless, peerless, unrivalled, incomparable; bright, glittering (sword); a precious gem, pearl, especially one of a larger size, or a bead of gold placed alternately between smaller ones in a necklace or bracelet. <i>Kitábu'l-Fará'id</i> (Book of peerless gems) by Mírzá Faḍl. <i>Fará'id as-Simṭayn</i> ("Two chains of pearls (on the virtues of 'Alí, Fátima, the Imams and their descendants) i.e. two vols) by Ibráhim bin Muḥammad al-Ḥamawí al-Juwaynání (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 Faridun, Firidun, Afridun	Farídu'd-Dín 'Aṭṭár Farídún, Firídún, Afrídún	Great Persian mystic poet "the druggist" 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-Ḥaḍrat-i-Bahá'u'lláh" ("The valiant knights of Bahá'u'lláh"), etc.
Farisi	Fárisí	Persian; a Persian
Farkhunda (Farkhundih)	Far k hunda	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 commander or governor. Title of Prince Ḥusayn 'Alí Mírzá, grandson of Faṭḥ-'Alí-Sháh
Farmaniyyih	Farmáníyyih	("Farmanieh") once a garden named after Prince Ḥusayn 'Alí Mírzá, now a district in NE of Teheran
Farnaz	Farnaz	Old Pers. fem. name = far+náz: "the most beautiful", "the most elegant", "the most charming"
Farnush	Farnú sh	Pers. fem. name
Farrash, Farrashun	Farrá sh , pl. Farráshún	one who spreads the carpets; servant, attendant; house servant, valet; office boy, errand boy
Farrash-Bashi	Farrásh-Básh i	head servant
Farrukh	Farru kh	Pers. beautiful-faced; happy, fortunate
Fars	Fárs	Pers. Persia, Parthia. Párs is the proper and original name

Farsakh, Farasikh	Farsakh, pl. Farásikh	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.
Farsang	Farsang	Pers. A parasang, a league; the distance a horse would walk in an hour (Persian about 6.23 km; Arab about 5.76 km); an hour; a long time; an interval; a chink, cleft; quiet, repose; perpetual; much.
Farsh, Furush	Farsh, pl. Furúsh	Pers. A parsang, league, about 5,5 km—the distance a laden mule can travel in an hour. Derived from the Persian parsang (stone, sang, placed by the road). furnishing; furniture, household effects; mat, rug, carpet; anything spread on the ground as bedding; foundation (architecture)
Farsi, Farsiyan	Fársí, pl. Fársiyán	modern (or new) Persian, also known by its endonym Fársí, has been “enriched by the wealth of Arabic, far more expressive, far more mellifluous than its Pársík forbear”. <i>Muhammad and the Course of Islám</i> , p. 232 See Pársí and Pahlawí.
Fars-Namih (Farsnamih) Faruhar Faruq (Farooqh)	Fárs-Námih (Ar. Fárs an-Náma) Farúhar Fárúq	“book on Fárs” 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.
Faryab, Faryaw, Firyab	Fáryáb, Fáryáyw	Pers. ground watered by irrigation. Fáryáb (also Fíryáb), a village 140 km NE of Bandar Abbas, Iran; and another 195 km SW of Balkh, Afghanistan.
Farwardin (Farvardin)	Farwardín	Pers. first month of the Persian solar year; the 19th day of every month
Farzam Farzan Farzanih-Mu’ayyad Fas, Fez or Fes	Farzám Farzán Farzáníh-Mu’ayyad Fás	Pers. worthy, suiting, befitting. Dr Arbáb Farzám Pers. science, learning; strength, constancy; wise, learned Manúchíhr Farzáníh-Mu’ayyad, martyred 1982 a city in northern inland Morocco. It is the second largest city in Morocco after Casablanca. For the fez (hat), see <u>ṭarbúsh</u> .
Fasa Fasaha Fashar, Fishar	Fasá Faśáḥa[h] Fashar, Fishár	village (43 km SW of Isfahan) and district, Iran purity of the language; fluency, eloquence
Fasih, Fusaha’, Fisah, Fusuh	Faśfḥ, pl. Fuśaḥá’, Fiśáḥ, Fuśuḥ	Pers. a scattering; diffusion; compression, constriction, squeezing; the piercing of one thing with another pure, good Arabic (language), literary; skilful in using the correct literary language; clear, plain, distinct, intelligible (language, speech); fluent, eloquent
Fasiq, Fasiqun, Fussaqa, Fasaqa	Fásiq, pl. Fásiqún, Fussáq, Fasaqa	godless, sinful, dissolute, wanton, licentious, profligate, vicious, iniquitous, nefarious; trespasser, offender, sinner; fornicator, adulterer; a person not meeting the legal requirements of righteousness (Islamic Law)
Fasl al-Khitab, Faslu’l-Khitab	Faṣl al-Khiṭáb, Pers. Faṣlu’l-Khiṭáb	“sound or unmistakable judgement” (<i>Fassl-ul-Khitab</i>). <i>The Conclusive Proof or 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, Fuṣṣíla	to detail, to enumerate; to expound, to elucidate, to explain; to make understandable, to clarify; to be made distinct
Fata Fata’ Fata’l-Malih Fata’l-Qazvini Fatah, Fatayat Fataha	Fatá’ Fata’ Fatá’l-Malíḥ Fatá’l-Qazvíní Fatáh, pl. Fatayát Fataḥa	youth, boy, adolescence; a young man; a man-servant forgetting; desisting handsome young man. DB 273, 286 Fata’l-Malíḥ youth of Qazvín. DB 294 Fata’l-Qazvíní (young) girl, young woman 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 Fath, Futuh, Futuhah	Faṭama, Faṭm Fath, pl. Futúḥ, Futúḥát	to wean (an infant or a young animal) opening; introduction, commencement, beginning;—(pl.

		futúḥ, futúḥát) conquest; victory, triumph;—pl. futúḥát alms; donations, contributions
Fath-'Ali	Fath-'Alí	Fath-'Alí <u>Sháh</u> Qájár (1772–1834), father of Muḥammad <u>Sháh</u>
Fatha	Faṭḥa[h or t]	the vowel point, the short vowel a (grammar). See ḍamma and kasra
Fath-al-Futuh	Fath-al-Futúḥ	Victory of Victories
Fath-i-A'zam	Fath-i-A'zam	(“Fatheazam”) “supreme victory”. Hushmand Fatheazam [Húshmand Fath-i-A'zam] (1924–2013), member Universal House of Justice 40 years (1963–retired 2003). “God’s opening” or “God’s conquest”
Fathu'llah	Faṭḥu'lláh (Fath+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	Fátih	opener; beginner; conqueror, victor; light (colour)
Fatiha (Pers. Fatihih), Fawatih	Fátihā[h or t], pl. Fawátih	start, opening, beginning, commencement, inception, incipience; introduction, preface, preamble, proem. al-Fátihā (or al-Sab'a al Mathání (the seven oft-repeated) since the verses of al-Fátihā must be read in every prayer) is the first surah (with 7 verses) of the Qur'án. See Qur'án 15:87. See Ḥurúf Muqatta'át. Pers. Fátihih.
Fatim, Futum	Faṭím, pl. Fuṭum	weaned
Fatima (Fatimih)	fem. Fátima[h or t]	a woman who weans her child; a female proper name. Fátima was the daughter of Muḥammad and wife of the Imám 'Alí. Fátimih-Bagum was the mother of the Báb. Fátimih <u>Khánum</u> (referred to as Mahd-i-'Ulyá), was the second wife of Bahá'u'lláh. Her children were: Šamadíyyih (daughter), and sons Muḥammad, Ḍiyá'u'lláh and Badí'u'lláh.
Fatima-i-Ma'sumih (Fatima Masumeh)	Fátima-i-Ma'šúma	sister of the eighth Imam. Pers. Fátimih-i-Ma'šumih. DB p. 224 is incorrect.
Fatimi, Fatimiya	Fátimí, pl. Fátimíya[h or t]	Fatimite, a dynasty that reigned in Egypt from 908 to 1171
Fatimi, Fatimiyun	Fátimí, pl. Fátimíyún	Fatimid (adj. and n.); al-Fátimíyún, the Fatimids
Fatiq	Fatíq	unstitched, ripped, ripped open, slit, rent, torn; sharp, shining (dawn), eloquent
Fatir	Fátir	originator or creator. al-Fátir, the Creator (God)
Fatra (Fitra), Fatarat	Fatra[h or t], Fatarát	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)
Fattah	Fattáh	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.
Fattuh (Fattouh, Fatou, Fato)	Fattúḥ	little conqueror; diminutive of Fattáh
Fatwa (Fatva), Fatwin, Fatawa	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. (written by <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í) observations in wisdom
Fawa'id al-Hikmiyyah	al-Fawá'id al-Ḥikmiyyah	
Fawj (Fauj, Fouj, Fuj), Afwaj, Afwajan	Fawj, pl. Afwáj	group, crowd, troop, band; detachment; party; shift (in a mine); battalion; regiment. Afwáján 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.
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)	Fawzí	triumphal, triumphant
Fayd (Faid, Faiz), Fayz, Fuyud, Fiyud	Fayḍ, Pers. Fayz, pl. Fuyúd, Fiyúd	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
Fayd-i-Aqdas	Fayḍ-i-Aqdas	(“most holy outpouring”) Signifies revelation in the realm

Fayd-i-Muqaddas	Fayḍ-i-Muqaddas	of absolute divine unity itself. ("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 ("the land of turquoise"). The ancient Egyptian name was Ta Mefkat ("Land of turquoise", 'Ard al-Fayrúz in Arabic)
Fayruzabadi (Fairuzabadi, Firuz Abadi)	al-Fayrúzábádí	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
Faysal (Faizal)	Fayṣal	decisive criterion; arbitrator, arbiter. Fayṣal bin 'Abdu'l-Ázíz, King of Saudi Arabia (1964 to 1975).
Fayyad	Fayyáḍ	overflowing, effusive, exuberant; elaborate, exhaustive (speech); munificent, bountiful, liberal, generous
Fi Khalali and Fi Khilali Fi	Fí <u>K</u> halali and Fí <u>K</u> hiláli Fí	during; in the course of, within, in a given period of (preposition) in; at; on; near, by; within, during; among, in the company of, with; about, on; concerning, regarding, with reference to, with regard or respect to, as to dealing with, treating of, consisting in (in book titles); for the sake of, on behalf of, because of, for; according to; in proportion to.
Fi'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'	redemption, ransoming; ransom; price (one has to pay for something), sacrifice (one makes for something).
Fida'i, Fida'iyan	Fidá'í, pl. Fidá'iyán	one who sacrifices himself (especially for his country); especially the plural. Fadá'iyán-i-Islám: "Fedayeen of Islam" or "Devotees of Islam" (literally "Self-Sacrificers of Islam") is a Shi'a fundamentalist group in Iran with a strong activist political orientation. An alleged terrorist organization that sought to purify Islam in Iran by assassinating 'corrupting individuals'.
Fidal	Fiḍál	grace, favour. Name given to Tuesday in Badí' calendar. See Faḍíl
Fidda, Fiddih (Fizza)	Fiḍḍa[h] (Pers. fem. Fiḍḍih)	silver. Name of the maid of the wife of the Báb. Pers. may be written as Fizza.
Fidya, Fidayat, Fidan	Fidya[h], 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 Fikum Fil, Fiyala, Fuyul, Afyal Fin	Fikr Fíkum Fíl, pl. Fiyala, Fuyúl, Afyál Fín	meditation or reflection Fí + kum, on you (ivory) elephant; bishop (chess) 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). 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 Ázádsḥahr) in Golestan Province, Iran.
Findarisk, Galand, Garland	Findarisk or Garland	of or from Findirisk. Abu'l-Qásim Findiriskí, known as Mír Findiriskí (b. ~1562–d. ~1640), was a philosopher and a scholar of Isfahán in the Safavid period.
Findariski	Findariskí	Turkish "hazelnut"
Findik Fiqh	Findík Fiqh	understanding, comprehension; knowledge. Islamic jurisprudence
Fir'awn, Fara'ina	Fir'awn, pl. Fará'ina[h or t]	Pharaoh

Firaydan (Faridan, Feredan)	Firaydán (alt. pronunciation Farídán)	Pers. county in Işfahán Province. The capital of the county is Dárán (or Dárún).
Firaydani (Faridani, Feredani)	Firaydání	person from Firaydán
Firayjat	Firayját	a place where Bahá'u'lláh stayed. It is 5 km north of the Riđván Garden, Baghdad.
Firdaws (Firdaus, Ferdows), Faradis	Firdaws, pl. Farádís	a garden, vineyard, paradise; a fertile valley. ("Ferdos and Ferdous") Firdaws (34.020364, 58.174475, formerly Tún), capital city of Firdaws County in the southern part of South Khurasan Province, Iran.
Firdawsi (Firdausi, Ferdowski)	Firdawsí	paradisical, 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 is celebrated as the most influential figure in Persian literature and one of the greatest in the history of literature.
Firdaws-i-A'la	Firdaws-i-A'lá	"Supreme Paradise"
Firishta, Firishtagan	Firishta, pl. Firishtagán	Pers. an angel; a messenger, apostle. Pers. form Firishtih (Fereshteh). See Ar. Mal'ak/Malak
Firman	Firmán	Pers. See Farmán
Firq	Firq	part, portion, division, section, unit; band, company, party, detachment, troop, group; herd, flock
Firqa, Firaq	Firqa[h or t], pl. Firaq	part, portion, division, section, unit; band, company, party, detachment, troop, group; class; grade, class (in school); pupils or students of a course; troupe, ensemble; team, crew; division (military); sect. al-Firqa[h] an-Nájiya[h] the saved sect
Firush (Firosh, Furush)	Firúsh (Furúsh)	Pers. selling, a seller. Often hyphenated after another word indicating what type of goods are sold.
Firutan (Firotan), Furutan	Firútan, Furútan	Pers. lowly; humble, depressed; submissive. 'Alí-Akbar Furútan (1905–2003), educator, author and Hand of the Cause of God.
Firuz	Fírúz	victorious, triumphant, prosperous, successful; victory; prosperity; the third of the five supplemental days added to the Persian year; name of several Persian kings. See Záfir
Firuzabad (Fayruzabad)	Fírúzábád (Fayrúzábád)	city 85 km south of Shiraz
Firuz-Kuh, Firuzkuh	Fírúz-Kúh or Fírúzkúh	village 125 km east of Teheran
Firydunkinar (Fereydunkenar)	Firaydúnkinár (Firaydún Kinár)	also known as Qaşabih, is a city (36.684245, 52.524089) and capital of Fereydunkenar County, Mazandaran Province. It is a Caspian Sea resort.
Fishar-i-Qabr	Fishár-i-Qabr	Pers. constriction in the grave. Promised after death tortures leading to a fear of being squeezed in the grave.
Fisq	Fisq	sinfulness, viciousness, moral depravity, dissolute life
Fitna, Fitan	Fitna[h or t], pl. Fitan	temptation, trial; charm, attractiveness; enchantment, captivation, fascination, enticement, temptation; infatuation; intrigue; sedition, riot, discord, dissension, civil strife. Occurs when a Manifestation appears. See also Imtiḥán.
Fitr	Fiṭr	breaking fast, alms giving at 'Íd al-Fiṭr (a Muslim festival marking the end of Ramađán)
Fitr, Aftar	Fitr, pl. Aftár	small span (the space between the end of the thumb and the end of the index finger when extended); corner
Fitra, Fitar	Fiṭra[t], pl. Fiṭar	creation; idiosyncrasy; tendency; wisdom, sagacity; deceit, trick; religion; the power of the Creator;—(pl.) nature, (natural) disposition, constitution, temperament, innate character, instinct
Fizan (Fezan), Fizzan (Fezzan, Fazzan)	Fízán (Turkish), Fizzán (Ar.)	"rough rocks", a large south-western region (one of three) of modern Libya. It is largely desert, but broken by mountains, uplands, and dry river valleys (wadis) in the north, where oases enable ancient towns and villages to survive deep in the otherwise inhospitable Sahara Desert. The capital (near the centre) is Sabhá.
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 <i>Khánum</i>
Fuhayra	Fuhayra[h]	'Ámir ibn Fuhayra (586–625) (also known by the kunya Abú 'Amr) was a companion of Muḥammad. Of African ancestry, he was born a slave. He became a Muslim in Mecca and later was bought and manumitted by Abú Bakr.

		When Abú Bakr and Muḥammad escaped from Mecca in 622, 'Ámir grazed Abú Bakr's flocks by day, then brought them at evening to the cave on Mount Thawr (5 km south of Mecca) where Abú Bakr and Muḥammad were hiding, presumably so that the sheep would cover the tracks of Abú-Bakr's son, 'Abdu'lláh, who stayed near the cave overnight. When they left the cave to travel to Medina, 'Ámir accompanied them.
Fujita	Fujita	Mr Saichirō Fujita (1886–1976), a native of Yamaguchi Prefecture, was the second Japanese to become a Bahá'í. He was also distinguished by serving at the Bahá'í World Centre for 'Abdu'l-Bahá, Shoghi Effendi, the Custodians, and the Universal House of Justice.
Fulad, Fuladi Fulan, Fulana	Fúlád, adj. Fúládí and Fuládí 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 (<i>furqán</i>), for the word Qur'án describes how <i>al-Qur'án</i> is recited, whereas the word Furqán describes the criterion that distinguishes between truth (<i>ḥaqq</i>) and falsehood (<i>báṭil</i>) (see 25:1). Name of sura 25.
Furs Fursi Furugh	Furs Fursí Furúgh	Persia; the Persians (Pers. Ar. influence) Persian Ar. emptiness, vacuity; vacancy; termination, expiration, exhaustion
Furugh	Furúgh	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 <i>فروهر</i>) is Farawahár, Faravahár, Forouhar. The Farawahár, also known as Farr-i-Kiyání (<i>فرکیانی</i>) or Ashu 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 (<i>pindár-i-nik</i>), good words (speech) (<i>guftár-i-nik</i>) and good deeds (<i>kirdár-i-nik</i>), 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 <i>frawashi</i> —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.
Fususu'l-Hikam	Fuṣṣu'l-Ḥikam	<i>The Bezels of Wisdom</i> by Ibnu'l-'Arabí. See Faṣṣ and Ḥikma

Futa, Fuwat	Fúṭa[t], pl. Fuwat	apron, pinafore; napkin, serviette; towel. Wrap-around male skirt worn by men in Yemen.
Futih ar-Rasul	Futúḥ ar-Rasúl	“Victories of the Messenger”. It is possible the Báb travelled on a ship of this name from Búshihir to Jiddah in 1844.
Futuhāt al-Makkiyah	Futúhāt al-Makkiya	(Pers. Futúhāt-i-Makkiyah or “Futúhāt-i-Makkiyyah”, “Futuhāt-i-Makkiyyah”), “Conquests of Mecca” by 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 guebre, gabrak, gawr, gaur, gyaaur, 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 Zartushṭí (“Zoroastrian”). See gawr.
Gach	Gach	Pers. a kind of white earth of which lime is made of; a plaster of lime and gypsum mixed with sand and pounded marble.
Gaf	Gáf	Persian letter representing g—a form of the Arabic letter káf
Gah-bar, Gah.Barba, Gahanbarha	Gáh-bár, Gáh-bárhá, Gáhanbárhá	Pers. “proper season”, the six days or periods in which (according to the cosmogony of the ancient Persians) God created the world.
Gallipoli Ganavíh (Genaveh)	Gallipoli Ganávih	Gelibolu, Turkey 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 Búshihir
Gand	Gand	Pers. anything fetid, bad smell, stink, funk. Can result from a mispronunciation of qand
Gandum Gandum-Pak-Kun	Gandum Gandum-Pák-Kun	Pers. wheat Mullá Muḥammad Ja’far—the first person in Iṣfahán to accept the Faith of the Báb
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 Kirovabád 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, twenty-two minutes and thirty seconds; the itch, scab. Practice, trade, office (when used as a suffix).
Garm Rud, Garmrud (Garmroud)	Garm Rúd (or Garmrúd)	village northern Iran (16 km SSE of Sárf). Pers.: warm or hot (garm) flowing water (rúd)
Garm-Siri Gawhar (Gohar, Gauhar, Guhar)	Garm-Sírí Gawhar	“warm place” Pers. a gem, jewel, pearl, precious stone; lustre of a gem or sword; root, origin; of a noble family; essence, substance, form; offspring; any hidden virtue; intellect, wisdom; a substitute. See jawhar
Gawhar Khanum	Gawhar <u>Kh</u> ánum	third wife of Bahá’u’lláh (broke Covenant after the passing

Gawhardasht (Gawhar Dasht)	Gawhardasht (Gawhar + Dasht)	of Bahá'u'lláh)—her daughter is Furúghíyyih (“Gohardasht”) formerly Rajá'í Shahr, a neighbourhood (with prison, Gawhardasht Zindán) on north side of Karaj Royal jewel
Gawhar-Maliki Gawhar-Shad	Gawhar-Maliki Gawhar-Shád	“joyful or shining jewel”. Gawhar-Shád (“Gowharshad Begum”), wife of Sháhrukh.
Gawr (Gaur), Gawran (Gauran) Gawr (Gavr), Gawur Gaziantep, 'Ayntab, Antep	Gawr, pl. Gawrán Gáwr, Gáwur Gaziantep, 'Ayntáb	Pers. a pagan, infidel, guebren, or worshipper of fire Pers. (for gabr?), an infidel Turkish previously and still informally called Aintab or Antep, is a city (37.068339, 37.386658) in the westernmost part of Turkey's South-eastern Anatolia Region.
Gh		
Gha'i Gha'ib	Ghá'í Ghá'ib	final absent, latent, concealed, invisible; the future; the invisible world; the invisible being, God, the Deity; (in grammar) the third person. See Ghayb.
Ghadir Khumm	Ghadír Khumm	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 Dhū'l-Hijjah AH 10 (CE 632) at Ghadír Khumm (22.739690, 39.137236), 4.5 km WNW of al-Juhfa. See Juhfa.
Ghadir, Ghudur, Ghudran Ghafara, Gafr, Maghfira, Ghufuran	Ghadír, pl. Ghudur, Ghudrán Ghafara, Ghafir, Maghfira, Ghufrán	pond, pool, puddle; stream, brook, creek, river to forgive (someone something), grant pardon (to someone for something), remit (something)
Ghaffar (“Gaffar”)	Ghaffár	readily inclined to pardon, much-forgiving (especially of God). 'Abdu'l-Ghaffár is claimed to be the real name of Noah. See Núh.
Ghaffari Ghafir Ghafir, Ghufur	Ghaffárí Gháfir Ghafir, pl. Ghufúr	Pers. Iranian family name. forgiving; merciful, compassionate 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)
Ghafur	Ghafúr	readily inclined to pardon, much-forgiving (especially of God)
Ghali Ghalib	Ghálí Ghálīb	Pers. dear, highly-priced overcoming, overpowering; prevailing, predominant; triumphant, victorious; a conqueror; Port Ghálīb, 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 Ghálīb and Asad. Honourifics: Dabíru'l-Mulk, Najmu'd-Dawla.
Ghalin, Ghula	Ghálín, pl. Ghulá[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.
Ghamam, Ghamamun, Ghama'im Ghamim	Ghamám, pl. Ghamá'im Ghamím	clouds (collective noun Ghámámun) milk thickened by boiling; sour, coagulated milk; Kurá'u'l-Ghamím (Kurá' al-Ghamím), a valley NW of Mecca on the main route to Madínah
Ghaní ad-Dahr Ghani	Ghaní ad-Dahr Ghaní	the appreciative rich, wealthy; independent, self-sufficient (able to do without, detached). Khájih Ghaní or 'Abdu'l-Ghaní Baydún
Ghani, Ghunat Ghanim Ghanima, Ghana'im Ghannam	Ghání, pl. Ghunát Ghánim Ghaníma[h], pl. Ghaná'im Ghannám	rich; able to do without, detached successful spoils, booty, loot, prey shepherd. House of Sulaymán-i-Ghannám in Baghdád. See Bayt-i-A'zam.
Ghar, Aghwar, Ghiran Gharasa (Gharasih), Ghars, Ghiras	Ghár, pl. Aghwár, Ghírán Gharasa (Gharasih), Ghars, pl. Ghírás	cave, cavern to plant, implant (something in); to place, put, set, infix, interpose, interpolate, insert (something into). Ghars and Gharasih (Pers.) have numerical values of 1260 and 1265 respectively. See DB p. 50.
Gharasi Gharb	Gharasí Gharb	(numerical value of 1270) 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
Ghariq, Gharqa	Gharíq, pl. Gharqá	drowned; a drowned person; immersed, engrossed,

Ghashiya, Ghawashin	<u>Ghášhiya</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Ghawáshin</u>	absorbed (in). Abjad value of 1,310. Nabíl drowned in AH 1310—the year began 26 July 1892.
Ghashiyatun, Ghawash	<u>Ghášhiyatun</u> fem., pl. <u>Ghawash</u>	pericardium; misfortune, calamity, disaster; faint, swoon; insensibility, stupor; servants, attendants, retinue; a covering. al <u>Ghášhiyah</u> , the overwhelming event, Súra 88.
Ghasil	<u>Ghasíl</u>	something that covers or overwhelms; a covering, an overwhelming calamity. Qur'án 12:107.
Ghassan, Ghasasinah	<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>Ghataf</u>	comforts (of life); bigness of the eye; length of the eye-lashes
Ghatafan	<u>Ghatafán</u>	name of an Arab tribe
Ghawgha' (Ghaugha')	<u>Ghawghá'</u> (Pers. also <u>Ghawghá</u>)	mob, rabble, ruffraff, din, noise, clamour
Ghawr	<u>Ghawr</u>	place near Tiberias, Israel
Ghawth	<u>Ghawth</u>	call for help; help, aid, succour
Ghawthiyyih	<u>Ghawthiyyih</u>	garden of <u>Ghawthiyyih</u> — <u>riyád al-ghawthiyya</u> —(loosely) "Garden of Intercessory Sainthood"
Ghayb (Ghaib)	<u>Ghayb</u> , 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)
Ghayba (Ghaiba)	<u>Ghayba</u> [t]	absence; concealment, invisibility; occultation. State of being hidden from view. See Tablet of Aḥmad
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.
Ghaym (Ghaim), Ghuyum, Ghiyam	<u>Ghaym</u> , pl. <u>Ghuyúm</u> , <u>Ghiyám</u>	(collective) clouds; mist, fog
Ghaym ar-Raqiq	<u>Ghaym</u> ar-Raqíq	thin cloud
Ghayn	<u>Ghayn</u>	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 Mutashabih	<u>Ghayr</u> Mutashábih	unambiguous
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> al-Rabb ("zeal of the Lord"), Isaiah 9:7.
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	<u>Gház</u> , pl. <u>Gházát</u>	gas; petroleum, oil (north African)
Ghazal	<u>Ghazal</u>	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 Ḥámíd 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])

Ghazwa, Ghazawat	<u>Ghazwa</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Ghazawát</u>	in Afghanistan 128 km SW of Kabul military expedition, foray; raid, incursion, inroad, invasion, attack, aggression; conquest; campaign of conquest. See Mu'tah
Ghazwat al-Khandaq	<u>Ghazwat al-Khandaq</u>	"Battle of the Trench", also known as the Battle of Khandaq (Ma'arakah al- <u>Khandaq</u>) and the Battle of the Confederates (<u>Ghazwat al-Ahzáb</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 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")
Ghina'	<u>Ghiná'</u>	singing, vocal song without music
Ghirsh, Ghursh, Ghurush	<u>Ghirsh</u> , <u>Ghursh</u> , pl. <u>Ghurúsh</u>	silver coin, piaster
Ghita', Aghitiya	<u>Ghitá'</u> , pl. <u>Aghitiya</u> [h]	cover, covering, integument, wrap, wrapper, wrapping, envelope; covering (= clothing); lid
Ghiyath	<u>Ghiyáth</u>	help, succour. Abjad 1,511.
Ghulam, Ghilman, Ghilma	<u>Ghulám</u> , pl. <u>Ghilmán</u> , <u>Ghilma</u>	boy, youth, lad; slave; servant, waiter
Ghulam-Ahmad	<u>Ghulám-Ahmad</u>	Mírzá <u>Ghulám-Ahmad</u> (1839–1908) of Qádiyán, India. Followers later split into <u>Ahmadíyyah</u> and <u>Qádiyáníyyah</u> .
Ghulaman, Gholaman, Qulaman	<u>Ghulámán</u> , <u>Qulámán</u>	is a village (38.057515, 57.141576) in Gholaman Rural District, Raz and Jargalan District, Bojnord County, North Khorasan Province, Iran (on the Turkish-Iranian border)
Ghulam-Husayn	<u>Ghulám-Husayn</u>	
Ghulam-Rida	<u>Ghulám-Riḍá</u>	
Ghulam-Riday-i-Kuchik	<u>Ghulám-Riḍáy-i-Kúchik</u>	
Ghulam-Riday-i-Yazdi	<u>Ghulám-Riḍáy-i-Yazdí</u>	
Ghulamu'llah	<u>Ghulamú'lláh</u>	servant of God. Son of Javad-i-Qazvíní.
Ghull, Aghlal, Ghullun	<u>Ghull</u> , pl. <u>Aghlál</u> , <u>Ghullún</u>	burning thirst; (—pl. <u>aghlál</u>) iron collar; manacles, handcuffs;—pl. chains, shackles, fetters
Ghuluw	<u>Ghulúw</u>	exceeding of proper bounds, excess, extravagance; exaggeration
Ghuluww, Ghaliyya	<u>Ghuluww</u> , <u>Gháliyya</u>	exaggeration, extremism
Ghusl, Aghsal	<u>Ghusl</u> , pl. <u>Aghsál</u>	washing, ablution; the major ritual ablution, i.e., a washing of the whole body (Islamic Law); wash water
Ghusn, Ghusun, Aghsan	<u>Ghuṣn</u> , dual <u>Ghuṣún</u> , pl. <u>Aghṣán</u>	twig, bough, limb, branch. <u>Aghṣán</u> (branches) denotes the descendants of Bahá'u'lláh. Only two <u>Aghṣán</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)
Ghusn-i-A'zam	<u>Ghuṣn-i-A'zám</u>	Most Great or Greatest Branch, 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Ghusn-i-Akbar	<u>Ghuṣn-i-Akbar</u>	Greater Branch, Mírzá Muḥammad-'Alí. Later described as the Greater Firewood since his deeds demonstrated that a dead branch is worthy of a fire.
Ghusn-i-Athar	<u>Ghuṣn-i-Aṭhar</u>	"Purest Branch" or "Purer Branch". Title given to Mírzá Mihdí.
Ghusn-i-Mumtaz	<u>Ghuṣn-i-Mumtáz</u>	The Chosen Branch, i.e. Shoghi Effendi
Ghusniyyih	<u>Ghuṣniyyih</u>	Pers. followers of Mírzá Muḥammad 'Alí, the " <u>Ghuṣn-i-Akbar</u> ", the half-brother of 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Ghusnu'llahu'l-A'zam	<u>Ghuṣnu'lláhu'l-A'zám</u>	"The Greatest Branch of God" BKG 250, 311, 420, 485
Ghusnu'llahu'l-Athar	<u>Ghuṣnu'lláhu'l-Aṭhar</u>	"The Purest Branch of God"
Gilan	Gílán	a northern province of Írán on the Caspian Sea.
Gilani	Gílání	Pers. a native of Gílán
Gilim (Kilim)	Gílím	Pers. (Turkish kilim, Azerbaijani klím) a garment made of goats' hair or wool; a carpet or rug to lie on; a blanket
Giltughi	Giltúghí	Hájí Kázim Giltúghí
Giran (Garan)	Girán	Pers. heavy, weighty, ponderous; slow; great, important, difficult; precious, dear, valuable; gain, profit; penury
Gird	Gird	Pers. round; a circle, orbit, circumference, circuit; environs, parts adjacent; a collection, assembly; a host; a city; a tent, pavilion; (adverb) around
Girih	Girih	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

Gisu (Gesu), Gisuwan (Gesuwan)	Gísú, pl. Gísúwán	a thorny tree used for tanning; the heart Pers. a ringlet of hair, a forelock, a sidelock, curl;—pl. hair, locks. Daughter of Dr Raḥmatu'lláh Muhájir.
Giwah (Givah, Giveh, Giwa)	Giwah	Pers. a soft, comfortable, durable and hand woven-top shoe common in several parts of Iran especially in rural and mountainous areas of Kirmánsháh Province.
Goumoens	Goumoëns	city in Switzerland. Austrian Captain Alfred von Goumoëns witnessed and reported on the attempted assassination of Náṣir ad-Dín Sháh 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. Title given to Shoghi Effendi by 'Abdu'l-Bahá: " <i>After the passing away of this wronged one, it is incumbent upon the Aghsán, the Afhán of the Sacred Lote-Tree, the Hands of the Cause of God and the loved ones of the Abhá 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 [Walí-i-Amru'lláh].... He is the Interpreter of the Word of God</i> " (<i>The Will and Testament</i> , p. 11)
Guardian	Guardian	
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, Gulán	Gul, pl. Gulán	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	Gulistán	Pers. flower garden, rose garden; place where flowers grow; a celebrated Persian book in prose and verse, by Abú-Muḥammad Muṣliḥ al-Dín bin 'Abdu'lláh Shírází (better known by his pen-name Sa'dí) (1175–1291). Book structure: Introduction followed by eight 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. Kákh-i-Gulistán (Golestan Palace) is the former royal Qajar complex in Tīhrán.
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>Dḥabíḥu'lláh</i> Gul-Muḥammadí or Pers. <i>Zabíḥu'lláh</i> Gulmuḥammadí
Gulnar (Golnar)	Gulnár	(for gul+anár) pomegranate flowers; sour cherry
Gulpaygan	Gulpáygán	a city in and the capital of Gulpáygán County, Isfahan Province, Iran (about 160 km NW of Isfahan)
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 Ṭabas—city in South Khorasan Province, Iran.
Gulshani	Gulshaní	a Sufi order founded by Ibráhím al-Gulshaní, an influential Sufi shaykh from Azerbaijan
Gulu, Galu	Gulú, Galú	Pers. the neck, gullet, throat; the wind-pipe; the voice
Gumruk, Gamarik	Gumruk, pl. Gamárik	customs; customhouse
Gunabad (Gonabad)	Gunábád	city 225 km SW of Maṣḥad, Khurasan province
Gundishapur (Gundeshapur), Jund-i-Shapur		Gundishápúr (Ar. Jundaysábúr) (Jund-i-Shápúr) city ruins of what was once a major city in Khuzestan province of the Persian empire, are 2 km south of the village of

Gunjishk	Gunjishk	Islámábád (Eslamabad, or <u>Sháhábád</u>), which is 12 km SE of Dizfúl (Dezful) Pers. a sparrow; a chick; any small bird. gáf or káf (kafara, “renounce”) + nún (nazih, “purify”) + jím (jánib, “draw back”) + <u>shín</u> (ush'kur, “thank”, “be grateful”) + káf (kafara)—see <i>The Seven Valleys</i> 1st edn.
Guran	Gúrán	Pers. the rendezvous of an army; an assembly-room; rice browned in the oven. A village in Lorestan Province, 174 km SW of Káshán (33°17'51"N 49°45'30"E)
Gurgin (Gurgan, Gorgan), Jurjan	Gurgín or Gurgán, Jurján	city near the Caspian Sea (formerly Astrabád or Astarábád), east of Sári (36.844352, 54.442692)
Gurgin Khan	Gurgín <u>Khán</u>	nephew and successor of Governor Manúchíhr <u>Khán</u> in Işfahán.
Gusha	Gushá	Pers. opening, loosening, solving
Gusht, Gosht	Gúsh ^t	Pers. flesh, meat; pulp of fruit
Gushtasb, Gushasb	Gush ^t ásb, Gushásb (also Gushtásp)	Pers. an ancient king of Persia (Darius Hystaspes)
Guzal	Guzal	(The Pass) As in Adí-Guzal, Sayyáh, the messenger.
Gyawur-Kyuy	Gyáw ^w ur-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>hádihí</i> , <i>hádi</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, Habiba (Habibih, Habibeh), Haba'ib	Ḥabíb, pl. Aḥabbá', Aḥibba[h or t]	beloved, sweetheart, lover; darling; dear one, friend; dear (fem. of ḥabíb) sweet-heart, darling, beloved woman
Habibi	Ḥabíbi	my love
Habibu'llah, Ahibba	Ḥabíbu'lláh	“beloved of God”
Habibu'llah-i-Afnan	Ḥabíbu'lláh-i-Afnán, Ḥájí Mírzá	
Habr, Hibr, Ahbar	Ḥabr, Ḥibr, pl. Aḥbár	a non-Muslim religious authority, learned man, scribe; bishop; rabbi.— <i>ḥabr</i> beautifying, adorning; putting ink into an inkstand; making glad; joy, gladness, cheerfulness;— <i>ḥibr</i> , ink; beauty; a sign; signs of joy.
Habs, Hubus	Ḥabs, pl. Ḥubús	(act of) holding or keeping back, obstruction, check, repression; blocking off, barring, confinement; damming up, staving off; safekeeping, custody, retention; imprisonment, arrest, detention, jailing;—pl. prison, jail
Hada, Hadihi, Hadi	Hádá, fem. Hádihí, Hádí, pl. Há'ulá'i	this one, this
Hada, Hadihi, Hadi, cont.	Hádání dual m., f. Hátáni	
Hada, Hadihi, Hadi, Ha'ula'i, Hadani	Hádá (demonstrative pronoun)	fem. hádihí, hádí, dual masc. hádání, dual fem. hátáni (hatani);—pl. há'ulá'i: this one, this
Hadatha, Huduth	Ḥadath ^a (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 al-Núrí in Mosul is famous for its leaning minaret which gave the city its nickname “the hunchback” (al-Ḥadbá'). See

Hadd, Hudud	Ḥadd, pl. Ḥudúd	root word Ḥadiba (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	Ḥádhá (demonstrative pronoun)	fem. hádhíhí, hádhí, pl. há'ulá'i, dual m. hádháni, fem. hátáni this one, this
Hadi, Hadiya	Hádí, fem. Hádíya[h]	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 '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 Hádin, pl. Hádinún, 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 (in Ábádih) of the heads (200?) of the martyrs of Nayríz.
Hadir, Huddar, Hudur, Hadara	Ḥádir, pl. Ḥuḍḍar, Ḥuḍúr, Ḥaḍara	present; attending;—(pl. ḥuḍḍár, ḥaḍara) settled, sedentary, resident, village or town dweller, not nomadic. (pl. ḥuḍúr) presence; visit, participation, attendance. ḥádirihim (their present, hadirihim). See ḥázir
Hadith, Ahadith	Ḥadíth, pl. Aḥadíth, Ḥádithán	speech; chat, chitchat, small talk; conversation, talk, discussion; interview; prattle, gossip; report, account, tale, narrative; Prophetic tradition, hadith, narrative relating deeds and utterances of the Prophet and his Companions. Root of ḥadíth is ḥadathá. Aḥadíth are the oral sayings of the Prophet Muḥammad and the Imáms. Two distinct types: al-Ḥadíth an-Nabawí and al-Ḥadíth al-Qudsí. The former (Prophetic or regular) being restricted to the sayings of Muḥammad (a ḥadíth where one of the Companions reports Muḥammad's statements, his deeds, or things that happened in his presence and he approved of them), while the latter (Divine) pertains to the sayings of the Prophet through the medium of Divine inspiration. Note: الأحاديث is written al-aḥadíth.
Hadith, Hawadith	Ḥadíth, pl. Ḥawadíth, also Ḥáwadíthát	occurring, happening, taking place; new, recent; fresh;—(pl.) occurrence, incident, event, happening; episode; case (jurisprudence) accident, mishap
Haditha, Hawadith	Ḥáditha, pl. Ḥawadíth	occurrence, event, happening; plot (of a play); incident, episode; accident, mishap
Hadith-i-Jabir	Ḥadíth-i-Jábir	ḥadíth collection by Jábir ibn 'Abdu'lláh ibn 'Amr ibn Ḥarám al-Anṣarí, a companion of Muḥammad
Hadiya	Ḥadiya	to remain, stay (at a place), stick (to a place). Name given as location where Shaykh Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í, the leader of the Shaykhís, died. It is near the tomb of Muḥammad in Medina. He is buried in the cemetery of Baqí' in Medina.
Hadiya Hadiya, Hadaya Hadiy-i-Dawlat-Abadi Hadiy-i-Nahri	Hádíya[t] Hádíya[t], pl. Hadáyá Hádíy-i-Dawlat-Ábádí Hádíy-i-Nahrí	the leader of a flock; a stick, staff gift, present, donation; offering, sacrifice
Hadiy-i-Qazvini Hadj	Hádíy-i-Qazvíní Ḥadj	Mírzá Hádíy-i-Nahrí, uncle of Munríh Khánúm, married Shamsu'd-Ḍuḥá (Khurshíd Bagum)
		loading a camel (particularly with a ḥidj (litter); charging

Hadra (Hadrat), Hazrat	Ḥaḍra[t], Pers. Ḥazrat	a man with fraud presence, threshold; dignity; majesty; dominion, power; an epithet often joined with the names of the Deity; also a title by which kings and great men are addressed, similar to majesty, highness, lordship, worship. Used broadly by mystics as a synonym of ḥuḍúr, “being in the presence [of Alláh]”. Holiness (‘his excellency’ or ‘his honour’). Placed before the name of the Manifestation or other figures with a high spiritual station.
Hadramawt (Hadramaut), Hadhramaut	Ḥaḍramawt (Ḥaḍramút)	a region in the south of the Arabian peninsula—part of Yemen (claimed burial place of Húd)
Hadrami, Hadarim Hadrat-i-A’la or Hadrat-i-‘Ala	Ḥaḍramí, pl. Ḥaḍárim Ḥaḍrat-i-A’lá	man from Hadhramaut; Hadhramautian (adjective) “His Holiness the Most Exalted One” (a designation of the Báb)
Hadrat-i-Ghusnu’llahu’l-Athar	Ḥaḍrat-i-Ḡhuṣnu’lláhu’l-Aṭhar	“His Holiness, the Most Pure Branch of God”. Title by A. H. Iṣhráq- <u>Khávarí</u> regarding Mírzá Mihdí (“Purest Branch”).
Hadrat-i-Mubashshir Hadrat-i-Nuqtíy-i-Bayán	Ḥaḍrat-i-Mubashshir Ḥaḍrat-i-Nuqtíy-i-Bayán	“His holiness the Herald” Pers. His Holiness the Point of the Bayán, i.e. the Báb (Ḥaḍrat an-Nuṭṭa al-Bayán)
Hadrat-i-Walidah	Ḥaḍrat-i-Wálidah (Ḥaḍrat-i-Válidih)	(her eminence, the Mother). Form of address used by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá in His letters to His mother, Ásíyih <u>Khánum</u> .
Hadratu’llah (Hazratu’llah) Hafid, Ahfad, Hafada	Ḥaḍratu’lláh Ḥafíd, pl. Aḥfád, Ḥafada[h]	The Lord God 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 by heart the whole Qur’án; a blind man (because such fall frequently under the preceding category); master of ḥadíth, known for the large quantity of ḥadíth expertly memorized; pen name of the greatest lyric, mystical poet of Persia, <u>Khwája Shams al-Dín Muḥammad Ḥáfiz-i-Shírází</u> (1320–1390), author of odes in the ḡhazal form. The Tomb of Ḥáfiz and its associated memorial hall, the Ḥáfizih, are two memorial structures erected in the northern edge of Shiraz, in his memory.
Hafizu’llah Hafizu’s-Sihhih	Ḥáfizu’lláh Ḥáfizu’s-Ṣiḥḥih	“Remembrance of God” Mírzá ‘Abdu’r-Rahím <u>Khán Ḥáfizu’s-Ṣiḥḥih</u> , <i>Bahá’í World</i> , vol. ix, pp. 613–4.
Hafs, Hafsa	Ḥafṣ, fem. Ḥafṣa[h or t]	collecting, gathering; throwing from the hand; a leathern sack with which they draw earth out of wells; a name given to ‘Umar ibn al- <u>Khattáb</u> by Muḥammad. Ḥafṣah bint ‘Umar, daughter of ‘Umar, married Muḥammad (625) after her husband was killed at Badr in 624.
Haft-Dast Haft-Sad (Haftsad) Haft-Vadi	Haft-Dast Haft-Ṣad Haft-Vadí	Pers. seven hands Pers. (Ar. influence) 700 “Seven Valleys” by Bahá’u’lláh written in answer to questions from <u>Shaykh Muḥyi’-d-Dín</u> , the Qáḍí of <u>Kháníqayn</u>
Hahut	Háhút	The essence of God unmanifested. The “Hidden Mystery” or 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 Hajar, Hijarat, Ahjar, Hijar	Hájar Ḥajar, pl. Ḥijára[t], Aḥjár, Ḥijár	Hagar, wife of Abraham and the mother of Ismá’íl 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,

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

Haji Baba Afshar	Ḥájí Bábá Afshár	keep away 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 he was the court physician under Muḥammad Sháh Qájár. 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>Íchí</u> .
Haji Shah-Muhammad	Ḥájí Sháh-Muḥammad	Ḥájí Sháh-Muḥammad Manshadí, Amín'l-Bayán (Trustee of Ḥuqúqu'lláh)
Hajib, Hujjab	Ḥájib, pl. Ḥujjáb, Ḥajaba	concealing, screening, protecting; doorman, gatekeeper; court official, equivalent to a chamberlain. Classical Arabic grammarian 'Uthmán ibn 'Umar ibn al-Ḥájib, author of grammars al-Sháfiya and al-Káfiya.
Hajibu'd-Dawlah	Ḥájibu'd-Dawlah	grand usher. Title given to the "bloodthirsty fiend" Ḥájí 'Alí Khán Muqaddam Marágha'í (1807–1867).
Hajipur	Ḥájípur (Ḥájí + Púr)	Pers. Mr. Jamáli'd-Dín Ḥájípur. Also name of city in Indian state of Bihar. It is to the north of Patna.
Hajir	Ḥájir	elegant, excellent (thing); delirious, speaking foolishly or deliriously; emigrating; name of a tribe
Hajiyyat	Ḥájíyyát	everyday commodities, utensils, utilities, necessities, necessities
Hajj, Haji, Hajja, Hajjaj, Hajij, Hajjat	Ḥájj (Pers. Ḥájí), pl. Ḥujjáj, Ḥájj	pilgrim; hadji; Mecca pilgrim, honorific title of one who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca. Fem. hájja[h or t], pl. hájját. Pers. also hájiya[h] ("hájiyyih"), pl. hájiyán.
Hajj, Hijja, Hijaj	Ḥájj, Hijja[h or t], pl. Hijaj	hadj, pilgrimage (to Mecca). Yawm al-Ḥájj 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>Dhu'l-Hijjah</u> . In AH 9 (AD 631) Muḥammad sent Abú Bakr and 'Alí to perform the first Islamic Ḥájj al-Akbar (see Qur'án 9:3). al-Ḥájj al-Aṣghar is the minor pilgrimage performed at any time of the year. Persians use the term Ḥájj-i-Akbar ("Most Great Hajj") whenever the 'Id-al-Adha (10 <u>Dhu'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 Ḥájj-i-Akbar. See Yawm and Báb.
Hajjaj	Ḥájjáj	a litigious man, a squabbler; name of the celebrated governor of Arabia and Iraq, Abú Muḥammad al-Ḥájjáj ibn Yúsuf ibn al-Ḥakam ibn 'Aqíl ath-Thaqaff
Hajr	Ḥajr	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.
Hakam, Hukkam Ḥakamanish Hakha, Hikaya	Ḥakam, pl. Ḥukkám Ḥakámanish (Ḥaká + manish) Ḥaká (Hikáya)	arbitrator, arbiter; umpire, referee Pers. Írandukht Ḥakámanish to tell, relate (something), report, give an account (of); to speak, talk (Syr., Leb.); to imitate, copy (something); to resemble (someone, something)
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	Ḥákim, pl. Ḥákimún, Ḥukkam	ruling, governing; decisive;—pl. ruler, sovereign; governor; judge
Hakim, Hukama'	Ḥakím, pl. Ḥukamá'	wise, judicious; wise man, sage; philosopher; physician, doctor. al-Ḥakím, the divine name for the All-Wise.
Hakiman	Ḥakímán	Raḥmatu'lláh Ḥakímán
Hakim-Bashi	Ḥakím-Báshí	Chief physician
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; <i>hála</i> (preposition) during; immediately upon, right after; just at; in case of ..., in the event of ..., <i>hálan</i> presently, immediately, at once, right away, without delay; now, actually, at present. Pers. <i>Ḥal-i-Shumá</i> , (pl.) <i>Aḥwál-i-Shumá</i> (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. Ḥálát	condition, state; situation; (possible, actual) case; <i>hálata</i> (preposition) during.—pl. states, fleeting and ephemeral, of the Súfí spiritual journey
Halab	Ḥalab	milk
Halabi	Ḥalabí	belonging to a milch cow; native of Aleppo; white iron, tin-plate
Halaku, Hulagu	Halákú, Pers. Hulágú	Hulagu Khan (c. 1217–8 February 1265). Hülegü or Hulegu (Mongolian). Grandson of Genghis Khan, conquered Baghdad (1258) and Syria (1260).
Halal	Ḥalál	that which is allowed, permitted or permissible; allowed, permitted, permissible, allowable, admissible, lawful, legal, licit, legitimate; lawful possession
Halawa	Ḥaláwa	sweetness; candies, confectionery, sweetmeats; grace, gracefulness, charm, refinement, wittiness, wit; present of money; ransom
Halawi	Ḥaláwí	Ḥusayn-i-Ḥaláwí
Halih-Halih-Ya-Bisharat	Halih-Halih-Yá-Bishárát	“Hallelujah, Hallelujah, O Glad-Tidings” by Bahá'u'lláh
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 teacher of Sufism. See Ṭáwásín.
Halliluya	Hallilúyá	hallelujah (from Hebrew) or alleluia, praise (God). Hallilúyá (praise) al- <i>shukr</i> (returning thanks (to God) Alláh (God)
Halqa, Halaqa, Halaq, Halaqat	Ḥalqa[t], Ḥalaqa pl. Ḥalaq, Ḥalaqát	ring (also earring, etc.); link (of a chain); circle (also of people); group of students studying under a professor, hence: lecture, course (e.g., at Al Azhar University); part of a sequence or series; ringlet; disk; decade; market
Halqat adh-Dhahabiyya	al-Ḥalqat <i>adh-Dhahabiyya</i>	the golden circle
Ham	Ḥám	Ham, son of Noah
Hama, Hamw	Ḥamá, Hamw	to flow; to pour forth
Hamad	Ḥamád	Pers. a village in Mahshahr County, <i>Khúzistán</i> Province, Iran (may no loner exist)
Hamadan	Ḥamadán	“quelled or subsided”. Hamadán city in Írán, 144 km NE Kirmánsháh. Originally Ecbatana of the ancient Medes.
Hamadani	Ḥamadání	Badí' al-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 <i>ḥamáma</i> [h]
Haman	Ḥamán	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 <i>Sháh Ni'matu'lláh Walí</i> 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)
Hamdanyun	Ḥamdányún	The Hamdanid dynasty was a <i>Shí'a</i> Muslim Arab dynasty of northern Mesopotamia and Syria (890–1004); was founded by Ḥamdán ibn Ḥamdún ibn al-Ḥáritḥ al-Taghlibí (flourished 868–895).
Hamdi	al-Ḥamdí	“praise be” to God
Hamdu lillah, al-	al-Ḥamdu Lilláh	thank God!, praise be to God! or praised be the Lord! “Alhamdulillah”. A longer variant is <i>al-ḥamdu lilláhi rabbi l-'álamín</i> , 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)	Ḥámíd, fem. Ḥámída[t] (Pers. Ḥamídih)	praiseworthy, laudable, commendable; benign, harmless (disease)
Hamida	Ḥámida	to praise, commend, laud, extol (someone for something)
Hamidu'llah	Ḥámídu'lláh	Form II to praise highly (someone)
Hamma, Humma	Ḥamma	praised by God
		heat, make hot (something); passive ḥumma to be feverish, have a fever. Root of Ḥamma[h or t], Ḥumma[h or t].
Hamma, Humma	Ḥamma[h or t]	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). Ḥumma[h or t] blackness, swarthy, dark colouration; fever.
Hammad (Hamad)	Ḥammád	much praising (God)
Hammal	Ḥammál	Pers. a porter, carrier of burdens
Hammam	Ḥammám	careworn, worried; anxious, solicitous; eager, active, energetic
Hammam	Ḥammám, pl. Ḥammámát	bath; swimming pool; spa, watering place (public baths) (error in Bahá'í writings—the underdot is omitted)
Hamsaya (Hamsayih), Hamsayagan	Hamsáya (Hamsáyih), pl. Hamsáyagán	Pers. under the same shade, i.e. neighbouring, neighbour
Hamza (Hamzeh)	Ḥamza[h or t]	the herb rocket. Muḥammad's uncle, Ḥamzah ibn 'Abdu'l-Muṭṭalib.
Hamza, Hamazat	Hamza[h or t], pl. Hamazát	Arabic glottal stop consonant that is pronounced as an a. Since a hamza is not actually a letter, it is sometimes counted as an a, and sometimes it is disregarded. Thus, the abjad value of Bahá' (the hamza is usually dropped) can be read as either eight or nine.
Hana	Ḥaná	to bend, curve, twist, turn; to lean, incline (toward someone); to feel for someone, sympathize (with someone), commiserate, pity (someone), feel compassion, feel pity (for someone)
Hanafi, Hanafyun	Ḥanafí, pl. Hanafyún, Ḥunafá'	orthodox. One of the four (the Ḥanafí, the Ḥanbalí, the Málíkí and the Sháfi'í) religious Sunní Islamic schools of jurisprudence (fiqh). It is named after the scholar Abú Ḥanífa an-Nu'man ibn Thábit.
Hanafiya, Hanafiyya	Ḥanafíya[t], Ḥanafíyya[t]	true religion, orthodoxy
Hana-Sab	Ḥaná-Sáb	Muḥammad-i-Ḥaná-Sáb
Hanbal	Ḥanbal	Aḥmad ibn Ḥanbal
Hanbali, Hanabilat	Ḥanbalí, pl. Ḥanábila[t]	Hanbalitic, of or pertaining to the madḥab of Aḥmad ibn Ḥanbal; puritanical, strict in religious matters. A system of traditional Sunní jurisprudence—smallest of the four (the Ḥanafí, the Ḥanbalí, the Málíkí and the Sháfi'í)
Hani, Hani'a	Háni', fem. Háni'a[h]	happy, delighted, glad; servant; fem. servant girl, maid
Hani'	Haní'	healthful, salutary, salubrious, wholesome, beneficial; pleasant, agreeable; easy, smooth, comfortable
Hanif, Hunafa'	Ḥaníf, pl. Ḥunafá'	true believer, orthodox; one who scorns the false creeds surrounding him and professes the true religion; true (religion)
Hanifa	Ḥanífa[h]	al-ḥanífa as-samḥá' the true and tolerant (religion, i.e., Islám). Ḥanífih (Pers. form)
Hanifiya	al-Ḥaníffya[h]	the true (i.e., Islamic) religion
Hanza	Hanzá	village 110 km south of Kirmán, in Kirman Province, Irán (also known as Hamzá)
Hanzal, Hanzala	Ḥanzál, fem. Ḥanzála[h]	(collective noun; <i>nomen unitatis</i> ♂) colocynth (<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>). Also called a bitter apple and bitter cucumber. Ḥanzála ibn Abí 'Ámir, one of the companions of Muḥammad, who was given the title Ḥasíl al-Malá'ika[h] ("the one cleansed by the angels"). Father was Abú Amír al-Asharí. His son was 'Abdu'lláh ibn Ḥanzála. Ḥanzála ibn Abí-Ḥafráy-i-Tá'í, <i>SDC</i> p. 48, lived earlier than the others mentioned above.
HaParsim	HaParsim	Hebrew. Rechov HaParsim "Street of the Persians". House of 'Abdu'l-Bahá is 7 Rechov HaParsim.

Haq-guy (Haq-goy, Haqguy)	Ḥaq-gúy (Ḥaqgúy)	Pers. (Ar. influence) speaking truth (“truth speaker”); the essence of a thing; name of a bird that hangs by a tree and vociferates all night
Haqiq, Ahiqqa’	Ḥaqíq, pl. Aḥiqqá’	worthy, deserving (of something), fit, competent, qualified; entitled (to)
Haqqa, Haqa’iq, Haqiqatan	Ḥaqíqa[h or t], pl. Ḥaqá’iq	truth, reality (also philosophy); fact; the true state of affairs, the facts; true nature, essence; real meaning, true sense; the object of the mystic searcher (ṣúffí). ḥaqíqatan really, in reality, in effect, actually, in fact, indeed, truly, in truth
Haqiqatu’l-Haqa’iq Haqiqi	Ḥaqíqatu’l-Ḥaqá’iq Ḥaqíqí	reality of realities or truth of truths real, true; actual; proper, intrinsic, essential; genuine; authentic; positive
Haqq (Haq, Hagh), Huquq	Ḥaqq, Pers. also Ḥaq, pl. Ḥuqúq	truth; correctness, rightness; rightful possession; property; ones due; duty; proper manner; true, authentic, real; right, fair and reasonable; correct, sound, valid; al-Ḥaqq an attribute of God;—pl. right, title, claim, legal claim. Persian: name of a bird said to suspend itself by the claws at night and continually to cry ḥaq ḥaq. 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 (Haqqah or Haqqat)	Ḥáqqa[h] or Ḥáqqa[t]	really, in reality, in effect, actually, in fact, indeed, truly, in truth; justly, rightly, by rights
Haqqan	Ḥaqqan	correct, right, proper, sound, valid, legitimate, legal
Haqqani Haqqu’llah, Huququ’llah Haq-shinas (Haqshinas)	Ḥaqqání Ḥaqqu’lláh, pl. Ḥuqúqu’lláh Ḥaq-shínás (Ḥaqshínás)	“Right(s) of God” Pers. knowing and performing one’s duty; rendering to everyone his due; able to appreciate; grateful (“truth-knower”)
Hara Haraka, Harakat	Hará[h or t] Ḥaraka[h or t], pl. Harakát	Herat (city in NW Afghanistan) movement, motion; commotion; physical exercise; stirring, impulse; proceeding, procedure, policy; action, undertaking, enterprise; military operation; continuation, progress; traffic (rail, shipping, street); movement (as a social phenomenon); vowel (grammar)
Haram ash-Sharif Haram, Ahram	al-Ḥaram aṣh-Sharíf Ḥaram, pl. Aḥrám	“the Noble Sanctuary” or Temple Mount in Jerusalem forbidden, prohibited, interdicted; taboo; holy, sacred, sacrosanct; something sacred, sacred object; sacred possession; wife; sanctum, sanctuary, sacred precinct. [Ar.] The sacred sanctuary at Mecca where no blood may be spilled, and the four months with the same sanction in the Arabic calendar. 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-Maṣriyyah</i> . It is majority owned by the Egyptian government.
Haram, Hurum	Ḥarám, pl. Ḥurum	forbidden, interdicted, prohibited, unlawful; something forbidden, offense, sin; inviolable, taboo; sacred, sacrosanct; cursed, accursed. 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 aṣh-Sharíf, “the Noble Sanctuary”, or al-Ḥaram al-Qudsí al-Sharíf, “the Noble Sanctuary of Jerusalem”.
Haraman Haramayn (Haramain)	Ḥarámán al-Ḥaramayn	Mecca and Madína, the two sacred cities (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 Shíráz where the Báb was born and where He made His public declaration.
Haram-i-Aqdas	Ḥaram-i-Aqdas	Most Holy Sanctuary or Precincts. Shrine of Bahá’u’lláh at Bahjí and the surrounding gardens.
Haram-i-Fatima-i-Ma’sumih	Ḥaram-i-Fátima-i-Ma’súmih	Pers. Shrine of Fátima al-Ma’súmih (34.641822, 50.879045), sister of Imám ‘Alí ar-Riḏá (8th Imám), in Qum, Iran. See Ma’súm
Harat	Harát	Harat (Herat), Iran, 180 km ENE Shiraz
Harati	Harátí	from Harat (Herat), Iran
Harawi, Hirawi	Harawí	from Herat, Afghanistan
Harb, Hurub	Ḥarb fem., pl. Ḥurúb	war, warfare; fight, combat, battle; enemy, enemies
Harf, Hiraf, Huruf, Ahruf	Ḥarf, pl. Ḥiraf, Ḥurúf, Aḥruf	(cutting) edge (of a knife, of a sword); sharp edge; border,

		edge, rim, brink, verge; a letter of the alphabet.—(pl. <i>hurúf</i> , <i>aḥruf</i>) letter; consonant; particle (grammar); type (typography). <i>Ḥurúf al-'Arabíya</i> (Arabic letters) literal
Harfi	Ḥarfí	“Letter of Eternity”
Harf-i-Baqá	Ḥarf-i-Baqá	Pers. whenever, wherever; constantly
Hargah (Har-gah)	Hargáh	a sacred, inviolable place, sanctum, sanctuary, sacred, precinct; harem; female members of the family, women; wife
Harim, Hurum	Ḥarím, pl. Ḥurum	silk;—pl. silken wares, silks
Harir, Hara'ir	Ḥarír, pl. Ḥará'ir	silken, silky, of silk. <i>Abú Muḥammad al-Qásim ibn 'Alí ibn Muḥammad ibn Uḥmán al-Ḥarírí</i> , popularly known as <i>al-Hariri</i> of Basra (1054–1122) was an Arab poet, scholar of the Arabic language and a high government official of the Seljuk Empire.
Hariri	Ḥarírí	ploughman, cultivator, farmer. <i>Banú al-Ḥáriṭh</i> Jewish tribe of Arabia. <i>Naḍr-ibn-i-Ḥáriṭh</i> : religious leader during the time of Muḥammad. <i>Ubaydah ibn al-Ḥáriṭh</i> (c. 562–624) was a cousin and a companion of Muḥammad. <i>Zayd ibn Ḥáriṭhah</i> (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 <i>Zayd</i>) in the <i>Qur'án</i> (33:37).
Harith, Haritha, Hurrath	Ḥáriṭh, fem. Ḥáriṭha[h], pl. Ḥurráṭh	excitement, agitation, commotion; disorder, muddle, confusion. <i>Harj</i> can be interpreted as “killing”.
Harj	Harj	stony area; volcanic country, lava field. The Battle of <i>al-Ḥarra</i> (<i>Yawm al-Ḥarra</i> , “the day of <i>al-Ḥarra</i> ”) was fought between the Syrian army of the Umayyad caliph <i>Yazīd I</i> (r. 680–683) led by <i>Muslim ibn 'Uqba</i> and the local defenders of Medina who had rebelled against the caliph. The battle occurred at the lava field of <i>Ḥarrat Wáqim</i> (Black stone land of <i>Wáqim</i> to the east of Medina) in the northeastern outskirts of Medina on 26 August 683. <i>Ḥarrat Rahát</i> 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.
Harra, Harrat	Ḥarra[h or t], pl. Ḥarrát	thirsty; passionate, fervent, hot (figurative). <i>Ḥarrán</i> (once the major ancient Parthian Empire city of <i>Carrhae</i> in Upper Mesopotamia; now Turkey), 40 km SE of <i>Urfa</i> (officially <i>Şanlıurfa</i> , ancient <i>Edessa</i>) and 100 km north of <i>ar-Raqqah</i> (Syria). See <i>Battání</i>
Harran, Harra, Hilar, Harara	Ḥarrán, fem. Ḥarrá, pl. Ḥirár, Ḥarará	<i>Aaron</i> (Hebrew אהרן, <i>Ahrwn</i>); chief, leader; a messenger, courier; helplessness, indigence; astonishment; amazement. Fem. <i>Arnína</i> (ארנינה, <i>Arnính</i>), can be shortened to <i>Arna</i> .
Harun, Arina (Arna)	Ḥárún, fem. Arnína	now <i>Islám-Ábád-i-Gḥarb</i> , <i>Írán</i>
Harun-Abad	Ḥárún-Ábád	<i>Aaron the Just</i> . Fifth Abbasid Caliph. See <i>Zubayda</i> .
Harunu'r-Rashid	Ḥárúnu'r-Rashíd	name of an angel, who, together with another named <i>Márút</i> (<i>Qur'án</i> 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 <i>Babylon</i> , where they are to remain in great torment till the day of judgement. They are said to be teachers of magic to man. See <i>Márút</i>
Harut	Ḥárút	(masculine) beautiful, handsome, lovely; pretty, nice; good, agreeable; excellent, superior, exquisite. <i>Ḥasan</i> is the name of the second <i>Imám</i> . Compare <i>Ḥassán</i> .
Hasan, Hisan	Ḥasan (حسن), pl. Ḥisán	<i>Siyyid Mírzá Ḥasan-'Alí</i> , youngest maternal uncle of the <i>Báb</i>
Hasan-'Ali	Ḥasan-'Alí	(MF)
Hasan-'Amu Murtada	Ḥasan-'Amú Murtaḍá	(feminine of <i>Ḥasan</i>) good deed, benefaction; charity, alms; —pl. advantages, merits.
Hasana, Hasanat	Ḥasana[h or t] (حسنة), pl. Ḥasanát	an old and historical area (District 3) to the north side of <i>Tihrán</i> (35.769492, 51.432398). A town (also known as <i>Ḥasanábád-i-Faḥáfúyih</i>) in <i>Rayy</i> County, <i>Tehran</i> Province (3rd stop from <i>Tihrán</i> for <i>Bahá'u'lláh's</i> exile to
Hasan-Abad (Hasanabad)	Ḥasan Ábád	

		Baghdad) of Ḥasaní, descendant of Ḥasan
Hasani	Ḥasaní	
Hasan-i-'Ammu	Ḥasan-i-'Ammú	
Hasan-i-Hakim-Bashi	Ḥasan-i-Ḥakím-Báshí	
Hasan-i-Khurasani	Ḥasan-i-Kḥurásání	
Hasan-i-Mazindarani	Ḥasan-i-Mázindarání	
Hasan-i-Niku	Ḥasan-i-Níkú	
Hasan-i-Safa	Ḥasan-i-Şafá	
Hasan-i-Vazir	Ḥasan-i-Vazír	
Hasan-i-Zunuzi	Ḥasan-i-Zunúzí	
Hasanzadih-Shakiri	Ḥasanzádiḥ-Şhákírí	(Ḥasan-i-Zádiḥ-Şhákírí)
Hashara, Hashr	Ḥashara, Ḥashr	1. to gather, assemble, rally (people), raising from the dead; to cram, crowd, pack, jam (together); to squeeze, press, force, stuff. 2. migration, evacuation, exile.
Hashim	Háshim	breaker of bread into a broth; surname of an ancestor (Háshim ibn 'Abd Manáf al-Mughírah, great grandfather) of Muḥammad, on account of his providing broth to the poor at the time of a great famine. The Banú-Háshim were Muḥammad's ancestors, a tribal group in southern Arabia. From 'hashama', "to destroy or smash to pieces". Hashemite, member of the Banú-Háshim
Hashimi	Háshimí, pl. Háshimíyún	
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 Ḥáfiz which must have puzzled translators is addressed to hashish and begins, 'O thou parrot, speaker of secrets, may thy beak never lack for sugar!' <i>Summon up remembrance</i> , p. 87.
Hashishi, Hashishiyya, Hashishiyyin	Ḥashíshí	(e.g.) sap-green, reseda green (RGB 108, 124, 89; CMYK 13, 0, 28, 51)—a standard colour whose name derives from the colour of the leaves of <i>Reseda odorata</i> , commonly known as mignonette;—pl. Ḥashíshiyya or Ḥashíshiyín (Pers. Ḥashashiyán) known in English (due to a mispronunciation) as the Assassins, and applied to a Nizá'í Ismá'ílí sect who lived in the mountains of Persia and Syria (1090–1275). See Asás.
Hashiya, Hawashin	Ḥashiya, pl. Ḥawashin	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	Ḥashshásh, pl. Ḥashsháshún	smoker or chewer of hashish, hashish addict. Plural also Ḥashsháshín. See Asás.
Hasht Bihisht	Ḥashṭ Bihisht	The eight paradises by Shaykh Aḥmad-i-Rúhí
Hasht	Ḥashṭ	eight
Hashtjird, Hashtgird (Savujbulagh)	Ḥashṭjird, Ḥashṭgird	city and capital of Sávujbulagh County in Alborz Province, Iran. 27 km NW of Karaj
Hashtrud (Hashtrood)	Ḥashṭrúd	(also known as Ádharán, Saráskand, Sar Eskand, Sar Eskandar, and Sar Eskand Khan) is a city (93 km SE Tabríz) and capital of Hashtrud County, East Azerbaijan Province, Iran
Hasib, Husaba'	Ḥasíb, pl. Ḥusabá	respected, esteemed; noble, of noble birth, highborn. Also a revenger or resenter of an injury; a reckoner (al-Ḥasíb, an attribute of God).
Hassan	Ḥassán (حَسَّان)	beautifier, doer of good, benefactor. Ḥassán ibn Thábit (c. 563–674) was an Arabian poet and a Şahába, 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	Rúḥu'lláh Ḥaşúrí
Hatib	Ḥátib	wood cutter. Ḥátib ibn Abí-Balta'ah was a şahábí (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-Qibtíyah (see Qibtí) and her sister Şhírín.

Hatif, Hawatif	Hátif, pl. Hawátif	Muhammad married Máriaḥ. The Maqawqis also sent a white mule, named Duldul, and a donkey named Ya'fúr. shouting, calling loudly; (in earlier Sufism) invisible caller, voice;—pl. telephone; loudspeaker; exclamations, shouts, cries, calls. Siyyid Aḥmad Hátif Iṣfahání (d. 1783), a famous Iranian poet of the 18th century. He wrote: <i>Split the atom's heart, and lo! Within it thou wilt find a sun.</i> Quoted by Bahá'u'lláh, <i>The Seven Valleys and the Four Valleys in Call of the Divine Beloved</i> , p. 8.
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 Ḥátim aṭ-Ṭáyy ("Hatim al-Tai" or "Hatim al-Taaey"), Ḥátim of the Ṭáyy or Ṭá'í tribe, but formally Ḥátim bin 'Abdu'lláh bin Sa'd aṭ-Ṭá'íyy. 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	Ḥaṭṭín	Qurún Ḥaṭṭín "The Horns of Hattin" (7 km west of Tiberias) is an extinct volcano with twin peaks overlooking the plains of Hattin, Israel. It is the "supposed" site of the Mount of Beatitudes, where Jesus delivered his Sermon on the Mount. The Battle of Hattin (Ma'raḥaḥ Ḥaṭṭín or the Battle of the Horns of Hattin) on 4 July 1187, was between the Crusader states of the Levant and the forces of the Ayyubid Sulṭán 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")	Ḥawarí, pl. Ḥawaríyyún	disciple, apostle (but not a Rasúl) (of Jesus Christ); disciple, follower. <i>الْحَوَارِيُّونَ</i> —the disciples in Qur'án 3:52.
Hawd (Haud), Ahwad, Hiyad	Ḥawḍ, pl. Aḥwáḍ, Ḥiyáḍ	basin; water basin; trough, tank, cistern, reservoir, container; basin of a river or sea; pool; (in the Egyptian irrigation system) a patch of land surrounded by dikes, flooded by high water of the Nile; pond; (garden) bed; dock; pl. (ḥiyáḍ) 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)	Hawḍaj, pl. Hawáḍij	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. Ahwál, Hu'úl Ḥawrán	terror, fright, alarm, shock, horror, dismay; power the Hauran, a mountainous plateau in SW Syria and N Jordan. The Druze of the area.
Haww Hawz (Hauz), Ahwaz (Ahvaz)	Ḥawwá' Ḥawz, pl. Aḥwáz, Pers. also Aḥváz	Eve 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 Haya, Hayawat Hayat-i-Bagh	Hawza[h or t] Ḥawzah 'Ilmíyah Ḥayá[h or t], pl. Ḥayawát Ḥayát-i-Bágh	possession, holding, tenure; property; area, territory is a seminary where Shí'á Muslim scholars are educated life, life-time; life-blood land was purchased in 'Udláján district 12 of Ṭihrán (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 Sáḳht ("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

Hayat-Quli Khan	Ḥayát-Qulí <u>Kh</u> án	around a large garden (same?) and it was named Ḥayát-i-Bágh. Governor of Karand and a member of the 'Alíyu'lláhís, 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 Haydar-'Alí	Ḥaydar Ḥaydar-'Alí, Ḥájí Mírzá	Pers. a lion; a proper name noted early Bahá'í, born into <u>Shaykh</u> í family of Iṣfahán. Known as the "Angel of Carmel".
Haydari Hayf (Haif)	Ḥaydarí Ḥayf	(pun on the name Haifa) Pers. practising injustice; injustice, violence, oppression; revenge; a pity; alas! what a pity
Hayfa' (Haifa')	Ḥayfá'	Haifa. Heb. Hefa or Hepha
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 names and attributes of God is enshrined within the heart of each individual. See dá'ira.
Haykalu't-tawhid Hayra (Haira)	Haykalu't-tawhíd Ḥayra[h or t]	"posture of unity", or freely translated as cross-legged 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)	Hay <u>th</u> am	young eagle. Abú 'Alí al-Ḥasan ibn al-Ḥasan ibn al-Hay <u>th</u> am (c. 965–c. 1040), Muslim Arab scientist, mathematician, astronomer, and philosopher. Known in the West as Alhazen or Alhacen. Author of <i>Kitáb al-Manázir</i> (The Book of Optics).
Hayy	Ḥayy, pl. Ahyá'	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)	Ḥayyán Hazár	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.
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 ḥádir
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	Ḥazíratu'l-Quds, pl. Ḥazá'iru'l-Quds	Sacred Fold or Paradise. al- used in transcription, but not in Persian script. Title (sometimes shortened to Ḥazíra) given to Bahá'í administrative headquarters owned by the Bahá'ís—local, regional and national. If rented it is a

Hiba, Hibat Hibatu'llah Hibb, Ahbab Hidayat (Hedayat)	Hiba[t], pl. Hibát Hibatu'lláh Ḥibb, pl. Aḥbáb, Ḥababa[h or t] Hidáya[t]	Bahá'í Centre. 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 Khán Hidáyat, Persian literary historian, administrator, and poet of the Qájár period (8 June 1800–29 June 1871). Guidance of God
Hidayatu'llah Hidj, Huduj, Ahdaj	Hidáyatu'lláh Ḥidj, pl. Ḥudúj, Aḥdáj	load, burden, encumbrance; a camel's litter in which women ride
Hifz	Ḥifz	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 ḥáfiz.
Hija'i	Hijá'í	alphabetical; satiric. Modern dictionaries and other reference books use the hijá'í order wherein the Arabic letters are partially grouped together by similarity of shape.
Hijab	Ḥijáb, pl. Ḥujub, Aḥjiba	cover, wrap, drape; curtain; woman's veil, head scarf; screen, partition, folding screen; barrier, bar; diaphragm. A veil that covers the head and chest.
Hijaz	Ḥijáz	prohibiting, keeping asunder; a barrier, or anything similar, by which two things are separated; a rope; one of the principal musical modes or styles of the Persians. al-Ḥijáz (Hejaz, "the barrier") is a region in the west of present-day Saudi Arabia. It is bordered on the west by the Red Sea, on the north by Jordan, on the east by Najd, and on the south by Asir.
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 Ṭhamúd tribe to the north of al-Madínah) and translated as "rocky tract". For al-Ḥijr, see Madá'in Šálih
Hijra	Hijra[h]	departure, exit; emigration, exodus; immigration to; al-Hijra (the Hegira), the emigration of the Prophet Muḥammad from Mecca to Medina in CE 622 and start of Islamic calendar (assumed to be 15 July 622).
Hijri	Hijrī	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	Hijrīya	Muslim era, after the Hegira, until the end of the time of the Imams in CE 873 (AH 260), i.e. 260 years
Hikaya, Hikayat	Ḥikáya, pl. Ḥikáyát	story, tale, narrative, account; (grammar) literal quotation (of the words of others)
Hikma, Hikam Hikmat-i-Ishraqi Hila, Hiyal, Ahayil	Ḥikma[t], pl. Ḥikam Ḥikmat-i-Ishráqí Ḥíla, pl. Ḥiyal, Aḥáyíl	prudence and wisdom, philosophy (Hekmat-i-Eshrakieh)—a system of old philosophies 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 Hill	Hilálí Ḥill	lunar; crescent-shaped, lunate, sickle-shaped 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], Pers. also Ḥillih	way station, stopping place, stop, stopover; encampment; absolution (Christian); dispensation (Christian). A city in central 'Iráq on the river Euphrates, 100 km south of Baghdád

Hilm, Hulum, Ahlam	Ḥilm, pl. Ḥulúm, Aḥlám	gentleness, clemency, mildness; forbearance, indulgence; patience; insight, discernment, understanding, intelligence, reason
Hilmi Hiltit, Haltit, Hiltith, Angizha	Ḥilmí Ḥiltít, Ḥáltít, Ḥiltítḥ, Pers. Anguzḥa	asafoetida (assafoetida, asafoetida) hard, aromatic, resinous gum that is extruded from the rhizome or tap root of several species of <i>Ferula</i> , large perennial herbs of the Apiaceae or umbelliferae family. The pungent odour of this resin-based spice dissipates upon cooking, where it delivers a smooth flavour reminiscent of leeks or other onion relatives. The Báb banned its use.
Himar, Hamir, Humur, Ahmira Himma, Himam Himmat-Abad Himmis, Hammas, Hummus, Nukhud	Ḥimár, pl. Ḥamír, Ḥumur, Aḥmira Himma, pl. Himam Himmat-Ábád Ḥimmiṣ, Ḥimmaṣ, Pers. Nukḥúd	donkey, ass endeavour, ambition city in Raḍawí <u>Kh</u> urásán Ústán Province, Iran (ḥummuṣ (collective; nomen unitatis ʔ)) chickpea; dried pea unit of weight ≈ 0.2 gm, Pers. a vetch [a legume], pulse [e.g. dried beans, chick peas and lentils]. Homs, city in Syria 140 km north of Damascus. Previously known as Emesa or Emisa (Greek).
Hims	Ḥimṣ	place and tribe of Yemen (Himyartes)
Himyar Himyarí	Ḥimyar Ḥimyarí	of Ḥimyar. Ḥarbí al-Ḥimyarí was an Arab scholar from Yemen
Hin, Ahyán, Ahayin	Ḥín, pl. Ahyán, 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 1851–52. 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 Ṭuwairj. 2. Saddat al-Hindiya[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; watchman
Hindustan Hiqf, Ahqaf	Hindústán Ḥiqf, pl. Aḥqáf	Pers. India 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>G</u> ḥár Hirá' (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 al-Núr after Muḥammad's revelation in the cave. See Jabal an-Núr.
Hirah, Hirih	Ḥíra[h], Ḥírí[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
Hirawi Hirbud (Hirbod, Herbod, Herbud) Hirman	Hirawí Hirbud Ḥirmán	Pers. a native of Herat Zoroastrian religious teacher, lower in rank than a priest 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,

Hisab, Hisabat	Ḥisáb, pl. Ḥisábát	49.621944) is largest oasis (also known as Wáhat al-Ḥasá' or Ḥadjár (locally Wáhat al-Aḥsá')) in the world, largest date production, and birthplace of <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad al-Aḥsá'í. al-Hufúf is the major urban centre in the oasis. It is in eastern Saudi Arabia, about 125 km SW of Bahrain. arithmetic, reckoning, calculus; computation; calculation, estimation, appraisal; accounting, settlement; consideration; caution;—pl. bill, invoice; statement of costs (bank) account
Hisan, Husan, Ahsina	Ḥiṣán, pl. Ḥuṣun, Aḥsina	horse; stallion; Ḥiṣán 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. <u>Ḥiṣhám</u> 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	Ḥiṣhmatu'd-Dawlih Ḥiṣhmatu'lláh Ḥiṣn, pl. Ḥuṣún	"chaste one of God" fortress, fort, castle, citadel, stronghold; fortification, entrenchment; protection
Hitta	Ḥiṭṭa[t]	remission of sins (pardon), taxes, or burdens; a prayer for a remission (of sins); alleviation, relief, mitigation; abasement, debasement, demotion, degradation (in rank, dignity, prestige); humiliation, insult, indignity
Hizam, Hizamat, Ahzima, Huzum	Ḥizám, pl. Ḥizámát, Aḥzima, Ḥuzum	belt, girth; girdle; cummerbund, waistband (worn over the caftan to fasten it); sword belt
Hizar Dastan Hizar	Ḥizár Dastán Ḥizár	Pers. "thousand songs" joking, jesting, fun-making. Used in Persian with the same meaning as <u>Hazár</u>
Hizavih	Ḥizáviḥ	(<u>Hazaveh</u> , <u>Hazareh</u> , <u>Hizaveh</u> , and <u>Hizawah</u>) village 17 km NW of Arák (<u>Sulṭán Ábád</u>), Markazi Province, Iran
Hizb ash-Shaytan Hizb, Ahzab	Ḥizb ash-Shayṭán Ḥizb, pl. Aḥzab	"Party of Satan" Qur'án 58:19 group, troop, band, cohort, gang; associates, auxiliaries, confederates; arms, armour; party (politics); a 60th part of the Qur'án
Hizbu'llah (Hezbollah, Hizbullah)	Ḥizbu'lláh	"Party of Allah" or "Party of God". Name of a <u>Shí'a</u> Islamist political party and militant group based in Lebanon.
Hizqil Hubal (Hobal)	Ḥizqíl Hubal	Pers. Ezekiel a god worshipped in pre-Islamic Arabia, notably by Quraysh at the Ka'bah in Mecca. His idol was a human figure, believed to control acts of divination, which was in the form of tossing arrows before the statue. The direction in which the arrows pointed answered questions asked of the idol.
Hubb Hubbu'llah Hubur Hud	Ḥubb Ḥubbu'lláh Ḥubúr Húd	love; affection, attachment Love of God joy. <u>Hubúr</u> (Hobour) <u>Khánun</u> a prophet sent to the tribe of 'Ád. He is a descendant of Noah.
Huda Hudaybiyyah (Hudaibiyah, Hodaybiyah)	Hudá Ḥudaybiyya[h]	guiding, showing the right way, right guidance Treaty of Ḥudaybiyyah (<u>Ṣalah al-Ḥadaybiyyah</u>), 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 <u>Muḥammad</u> , representing the state of Medina, and the <u>Quraysh</u> tribe of Mecca. The ruins of an old mosque marking the site is at 21.441960, 39.625601. Sometimes written as <u>Ḥudaybiya</u> and <u>Ḥudaybíyya</u> .
Huduri	Ḥuḍúrí	ḥuḍúrí (presence of) aḥkám (judgements)—judgements delivered in the presence of the litigant parties after oral proceedings. <u>Imám's</u> knowledge is inspired since it is obtained "in the presence of" (ḥuḍúrí) God.
Huduth	Ḥuḍúṭh	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 <u>Imkán</u> (<i>Gate of the heart</i> , p. 189)
Hujaja'l Bahiya	Ḥújaja'l-Bahíyya	(Pers. <u>Hújaja'l-Bahíyyih</u>) beautiful proofs translated as <i>The Bahá'í Proofs</i> by <u>Mírzá Abu'l-Faḍl</u>

Hujja ala al-kull Hujja, Hujaj	Ḥujja alá al-kull Ḥujja[h or t], pl. Ḥújaj	“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 Shí’í terminology meaning “proof [implied: proof of God]”. It is usually used to refer to a single individual in any given human era who represents God’s “proof” to humanity. The ḥujja is a prophet or an Imám who possess a relationship with God that is greater than anyone else. “Ḥujahs” in <i>The Promised Day is Come</i> , p. 97 should be Ḥújaj.
Hujjat’u’llah	Ḥujjat’u’lláh	the proof of God. The last Imám is known as the Proof of God. Title given to an aspiring mujtahid.
Hujjatiya (Hojjatieh)	Ḥujjatíya[h]	Ḥujjatíyya Society, Iran, was started by <u>Shaykh</u> Maḥmúd Ḥalabí to persecute and harass the Bahá’ís. <u>Ánjumlah Khayríya Ḥujjatíyah Mahdíyah</u> (“Charitable Society of Allah’s Proof Over Creation”). The Hojjatieh Society (1953–1983), Iran, was a traditionalist Iranian Shi’a lay religious organization that promoted orthodoxy through non-violent evangelism. Both groups aimed to counter the proofs offered by the Bahá’í Faith.
Hujjatu’l-Islam	Ḥujjatu’l-Islám	Proof of Islám. Mullá Muḥammad-‘Alí of Zanján was called Ḥujjatu’l-Islám. The Báb called him Ḥujjatu’l-Zanjání.
Hujr, Hajara, Hijr, Hujr, Hijran, Hujran Hujra, Hujarat, Hujar Hujrat (Hujrih), Hujra, Hujarat Hukm, Ahkam	Ḥujr, Ḥajara Ḥujra, pl. Ḥujarát, Ḥujar Ḥujrat, Ḥujra, pl. Ḥujarát Ḥukm, pl. Ahkám	Ar. room; cell; (railroad) compartment; chamber Pers. a chamber, closet, cell; a box in a theatre, circus (logic) judgement, valuation, opinion; decision, (legal) judgement, verdict, sentence; condemnation, conviction; administration of justice; jurisdiction, legal consequence of the facts of a case (Islamic Law); regulation, rule, provision, order, ordinance, decree; judiciousness, wisdom, judgeship, command, authority, control, dominion, power; government, regime;—pl. statutes, by-laws, regulations, rules, provisions, stipulations, principles, precepts
Hukuma, Hukumat Hulayfa	Ḥukúma[t], pl. Ḥukúmat Ḥulayfa[h]	government a name of a medicinal seed. <u>Dhu’l-Hulayfah</u> (now a suburb), 5 km SW of the centre of Medina one of several <u>Mawáqí</u> (places where the <u>iḥrám</u> is put on) for Muslims on pilgrimage to Mecca for ‘Umrah or Ḥajj. Ritual established by Muḥammad in 628, when He and about sixteen hundred men set out on pilgrimage to Mecca.
Hulul	Ḥulúl	stopping, putting up, staying; descending, coming on, befalling, overtaking; incarnation; setting in, advent, arrival (of a time, of a deadline), beginning, dawn; substitution (for someone). In the sense of incarnation: the descent of God or the spirit of God into a person.
Huma (Homa)	Humá	Pers. a bird of Eastern fable, supposed to fly constantly in the air without touching the ground, and looked upon as a bird of happy omen, prognosticating a crown to every head it overshades; a bird of paradise, phoenix, large royal eagle, or pelican. Fem. name.
Humay	Humáy	Pers. a queen of Persia, grandmother to Dáráb II; name of a sister of Isfandyár; name of a daughter of Bahman; name of a daughter of the Emperor of Constantinople married to Bahrám Gúr; name of the lover of Humáyún; a standard bearing a figure of the bird humá.
Humayun	Humáyún	Pers. blessed, sacred, fortunate, august, royal, imperial; name of several kings; name of the mistress of Humáy
Humaza	Humaza[h or t]	one who defames or reproaches (especially a person present)
Humazatun Hums	Humazatun Ḥums	one given to backbiting, defamer, slander-monger 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 <u>iḥrám</u> 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

Huquq	Ḥuqúq	of Mecca
Huququ'llah	Ḥaqqu'lláh, pl. Ḥuqúqu'lláh	rights
Hurayra (Huraira), Hurayrih	Hurayra[h], Pers. also Hurayrih	"Right(s) of God" 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 Sakh̄r 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. Ḥúrí), pl. Ḥúr	Pers and Turkish short form for houri ("huri"). Plural ḥúr also used as sing. with plural ḥúrán. See ḥúriya.
Huriya, Huriyat, Hur	Ḥúriya[h or t] (fem.), pl. Ḥúriyát, 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 Sakh̄víd (Sakhoid) (to the NW)
Hurmuz (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 Isfandíyár; Strait of Hurmúz (Tang-i-Hurmúz) between Iran and Oman
Hormuzan (Hormuzan, Hormazdan)	Hurmuzán	was an Iranian aristocrat who served as the governor of Khuzestan, and was one of the Sasanian military officers at the Battle of al-Qádisiyyah. He was later taken prisoner by the Muslims after the fall of Sh̄húsh̄tar in 642.
Hurqalya, Havarqalya	Húrqalyá, Havarqalyá (speculative Pers.)	intermediary world between the physical and spiritual worlds. 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 Shi'i Islam</i> , Moojan Momen, p. 227. From Hebrew שָׁרָף (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	Ḥurriya al-'Ibada	freedom of worship
Hurriya al-Fikr	Ḥurriya al-Fikr	freedom of thought
Hurriya al-Kalam	Ḥurriya al-Kalam	freedom of speech
Hurriya an-Naşr	Ḥurriya an-Naşr	liberty of the press
Hurriya, Huriyat	Ḥurriya, Pers. Ḥurriyyah, pl. Ḥurriyát	freedom, liberty; independence, unrestraint, licence (e.g., poetic)
Huruf al-Hayy, Huruf-i-Hayy	Ḥurúf al-Ḥayy, Pers. Ḥurúf-i-Ḥayy	Letters of the Living. Supposedly 18 in Islam: Muḥammad, Fátimah, 12 Imams, and 4 gates. 18 Bábís (see the table towards the end of this document), the "first Letters generated from the Primal Point" (the Báb). The abjad value of Ḥayy is 18, hence Ḥurúf al-Ḥayy refers to the number 18. 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

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

Huruf Qamariya	al-Ḥurúf al-Qamaríya[h]	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 muqaṭṭa'át: Ṭá' Há', Yá-Sín, Šád and Qáf. See Muqaṭṭa' and Fátīḥa.
Huruf Shamsiya	al-Ḥurúf ašh-Šhamsíya[h]	(Pers. Ḥurúfi Qamaríyya[h]) the moon letters (grammar) (to which the l of the definite article “al” does not assimilate)
Hurufat-i-'Alin Hurufi	Ḥurúfát-i-'Álín Ḥurúfí	(Pers. Ḥurúfi Šhamsíyya[h]) the solar (sun) letters (grammar) which assimilate the l of the definite article “al” “The Exalted Letters” by Bahá'u'lláh. See Ḥarf
Hurufiyya	Ḥurúfiyya	(Pers. with Ar. influence) a relator of traditions, a traditionist. See singular Ḥarf
Husam (Hisam)	Ḥusám (Ḥisám)	Hurufism, Sufi doctrine. Not ḥurúfís (MCI p. 403)
Husam-i-Din, Hisam-i-Din	Ḥusám-i-Dín (Ḥisám-i-Dín)	(sharp) sword, sword edge
Husamu's-Sultana, Hisamu's-Saltanih	Ḥusámu's-Sulṭana (Ḥisámu's-Salṭanih)	sword of faith “Sword of the sovereign”. Title of Prince Sulṭán Murád Mírzá, son of 'Abbás Mírzá and grandson of Faṭḥ-'Alí Šháh. (diminutive form of Ḥaṣan “Good”) Name of the third Imám, Ḥusayn. <u>Khawlí</u> bin Yazíd al-Ašbahí al-Iyádí ad-Dárimí and Ḥumayd bin Muslim az-Azdí took Ḥusayn's head to Ibn Ziyád
Husayn	Ḥusayn	
Husayn-'Ali	Ḥusayn-'Alí	
Husayn-'Aliy-i-Isfahani	Ḥusayn-'Alíy-i-Išfahání	
Husayn-'Aliy-i-Jahrumi	Ḥusayn-'Alíy-i-Jahrúmí	
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-Tabrízí	(MF)
Husayni	Ḥusayní	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	Muḥammad-Ḥusayn-i-Buṣhrú'í, Mullá From Buṣhrúyih, <u>Khurásán</u>
Husayn-i-Kashani	Ḥusayn-i-Káshání	
Husayn-i-Kashi	Ḥusayn-i-Káshí	
Husayn-i-Shiraziy-i-Khurtumi	Ḥusayn-i-Šhírázíy-i- <u>Khurṭúmí</u>	
Husayn-i-Turshizi	Ḥusayn-i-Turshízí	
Husayniya, Husayniyyih	Ḥusayníya, Pers. Ḥusayniyyih	a congregation hall for <u>Shí'a</u> Muslims to hold commemoration ceremonies to mourn the death of Imám Ḥusayn
Husayn-i-Yazdi	Ḥusayn-i-Yazdí	
Husayn-Khan	Ḥusayn- <u>Khán</u>	(the Muṣhiru'd-Dawlih)
Husban	Ḥuṣbán	calculation, reckoning, accounting; computation. bi-Ḥuṣbán “by final calculation”
Hushang (Hoshang)	Húshang	Pers. name of the second king of Persia, of the Peshdadian dynasty; wisdom, prudence, intellect. “The first emanation, intelligence”
Hushidar (Hoshidar)	Huṣhídár	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-Mad <u>kh</u> al	good manners, good conduct
Husn	Ḥusn	beauty, handsomeness, prettiness, loveliness; excellence, superiority, perfection
Husni-Farang	Ḥusní-Farang	Pers. white, as the complexion of Europeans
Husniya, Husniyyih	Ḥusniya[h or t] fem., Pers. Ḥusniyyih	possessing beauty
Huss	Ḥuṣṣ	saffron. See za'farán
Huwa (Pers. Huva), Hum	Huwa, pl. Hum	he; it (3rd pers. m. sing. of the pers. pronoun); God (or “the Most Great Name of God” according to the Báb). Huwa (“he” or “he is”) in the context of “He is' God” is often incorrectly understood (as in the definition) to be the name of God. In the Bible it is represented in Hebrew by the tetragrammaton “YHWH”, sometimes pronounced as Yahweh. However, the Jews were forbidden to utter the name of God, and as ancient Hebrew script did not use

		vowels, it is not known how YHWH would have been pronounced, if it was permitted. If we say “yá huwa” in Arabic in reference to God, it means “O He is ...”. Since Hebrew and Arabic are sister languages, it is not surprising that “yá huwa” sounds like Yahweh, which has commonly been represented by Jehovah. (In some European languages the “j” is pronounced as “y”, “v” as “u”, and “w” as “uu”.) See note under Bahá’.
Huwa’llah	Huwa’lláh	“He is God” (Huwa + Alláh). Replacement phrase for the Islamic “There is none other God but God” in this dispensation (removal of the negation) (see Lawḥ-i-Salmán I). The command confirming the removal of the letter of negation, as described in the Tablet of Salmán I, is believed to be in the Kitáb-i-’Ahd, the Will and Testament of Bahá’u’lláh, that established the Covenant of Bahá’u’lláh and appointed its Centre, ‘Abdu’l-Bahá.
Huwayda (Huwaida, Hoveida)	Huwaydá	Pers. clear, evident, open, manifest, conspicuous; pale; clearly, publicly. Amír ‘Abbás Hoveyda (1919–1979) was an Iranian economist and politician. He was tried by the new (1979) Revolutionary Court and executed.
Huwaydar, Huvaydar	Huwaydar, Pers. Huvaydar	village north of the city Ba’qúba, which is 60 km NE of Baghdad
Huwiya (Pers. Huviyya)	Huwiya[h or t], Pers. Huviyya[h or t]	essence, nature; coessentiality, consubstantiality; identity; identity card. “Essence of Divinity”. Pers, also Huviyyih. Name given by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá to Inez Cook (later Greeven) (1889–1983). Also name of one of four daughters of Ibn-i Aşdaq and Diyá’u’l-Ḥájíyyih.
Huzn, Hazan, Ahzan	Ḥuzn, 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-manşúb; the genitive case (al-majrúr). For fully declined nouns the case endings are -u, -a, -i (nominative, accusative, and genitive case respectively), with the addition of a final “n” (nunation, or tanwín) when the word is indefinite. Also applies to feminine nouns ending in š “-a” or “-at) (tá’ marbúṭah) and ʿ 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 al-Saltana (E’tezadol-Saltaneh)	I’tidád al-Saltána	honorary title, one given to ‘Alí Qulí Mírzá Qájár (1822–1880), a son of Fath-’Alí Sháh. Chancellor of the Dár’ul-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

I'tikaf	I'tikáf	printing office a number of times. continuing in prayer, remaining constantly in the mosque; retirement, seclusion (in a place of worship); restraining one's passions from religious motives; constant devotions.
I'timad, I'timadat	I'timád, pl. I'timádát	reliance, dependence (on), confidence, trust (in); confirmation; sanction, approbation, authorization; accreditation (of diplomats);—(pl.) credit, loan
I'timadu'd-Dawlih	I'timádu'd-Dawlih	"Trusted of the state". Mírzá Áqá <u>Khán</u> -i-Núrí, the I'timádu'd-Dawlih, chief minister of state at time of the attempt on the <u>Sháh</u> 's life by a crazed Bábi, August 1852.
I'timadu't-Tujjar I'tiqad, I'taqadat	I'timádu't-Tujjár I'tiqád, pl. I'tiqádát	(firm) belief, faith, trust, confidence, conviction;—pl. (religious) creed, faith; article of faith; principle of faith, tenet; doctrine; dogma
I'tiraf, I'tirafat	I'tiráf, pl. I'tiráfát	recognition, acceptance; acknowledgment, avowal, admission, confession; (Christian) confession
I'tisam (E'tisam)	I'tiṣám	clinging, adherence (to), maintenance, preservation, guarding, safeguarding
Ibada, 'Ibadat	'Ibáda[t], pl. 'Ibádát	worship, adoration, veneration; devotional service, divine service (Christian);—pl. acts of devotion, religious observances (Islamic Law)
Ibadu'llah Ibaha, Ibahih	'Ibádu'lláh Ibáḥa[h], Pers. Ibáḥih	worshippers of God divulgence, disclosure (of a secret); permission, authorization; licentiousness. "Permission" or abrogation of Islamic law on return of the Hidden Imám.
Ibda'	Ibdá'	creation, fashioning, shaping; a marvellous, unique achievement; uniqueness, singularity, originality; creative ability
Ibda'i Ibda'iya Ibdal	Ibdá'í Ibdá'íya Ibdál	romantic (literally) romanticism (literally) exchange, interchange, replacement (by), substitution (of); change; phonetic change.
Iblis (Eblis), Abalisa	Iblís, pl. Abáalisa	devil, Satan. A figure often occurring in the Qur'án, regarded by many classical scholars as an angel, but as a jinn in most contemporary scholarship.
ibn Sina (puri Sina)	ibn Síná or Pers. púri Síná	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
Ibn, Abna', Banun, Bani, Banin, Banu	Ibn, (colloquial bin), pl. Abná', Banún	son; descendant, scion; offspring, son (of a nation or people). Use ibn at the start of a name, not bin. Other plurals: baní, banín and banú. Sometimes bin is contracted as "b.". Usually lowercase used in names. Turkish oğlu (son (of), <u>ughlú</u> , "oghlu", "oghlu", is also used as a suffix). See 'Amm.
Ibna, Bint, Banat	Ibna[t] (colloquial bint), pl. Banát	feminine of ibn. daughter; bint girl. Usually lowercase used in names. See 'Amm.
Ibnu'l-, Ibn-i- Ibnu'l-Alusi	Ibnu'l-, Pers. Ibn-i- Ibnu'l-Álúsí	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>Khayru</u> 'd-Dín.
Ibrahim	Ibráhím	Abraham. Patriarch of the people of Israel. Variations: ibráhim, ibráhum, ibráham, or ibráhúm.
Ibrahim-i-Isfahani Ibrahim-i-Khalil Ibrahim-i-Khayru'llah	Ibráhím-i-Iṣfahání Ibráhím-i- <u>Khálíl</u> Ibráhím-i- <u>Khayru</u> 'lláh	Syrian doctor, the first Bahá'í teacher in America, and later joined forces with Muḥammad-'Alí, the half-brother of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. His English wife, Miriam, remained loyal to 'Abdu'l-Bahá, and later they were divorced. Refer to Balyuzi: <i>Edward Granville Browne and the Bahá'í Faith</i> , pp. 114–117.
Ibrani Ibtihaj Ibtihaju'l-Mulk Id (Eid), 'Ayad	Ibrání Ibtiháj Ibtiháju'l-Mulk 'Íd, pl. 'Ayád	Hebrew, Hebraic; a Hebrew joy, rejoicing, delight (at) Ibtiháju'l-Mulk of Gilán anything which returns (of care, grief, or sickness); a solemnity, feast, festival, holiday;—pl. manners, customs,

		habits
Id al-Adha	‘Íd al-Aḏḥá	the Feast of Immolation (see Aḏḥan), or Greater Bayrám, on the 10th of <u>Dhu</u> ’l-Hijjah
Id al-Fitr	‘Íd al-Fiṭr	Feast of Breaking the Ramaḏán Feast, or Lesser Bayrám, celebrated on the 1st of <u>Shawwál</u>
Id al-Mab’ath	‘Íd al-Mab’ath	Feast of Resurgence commemorating revelation of first verses to Muḥammad in 10 August CE 610, celebrated on 27 Rajab
Idafa (Izafa, Izafe, Ezafe, Izofa)	Iḏáfa[h or t]	Arabic (إضافة): addition, apposition; annexation, appending, attachment, augmentation, supplementation; assignment, allocation; ascription, attribution (to); genitive construction (grammar) mostly used to indicate possession. In Persian (اضافه), literal meaning “extra” or “added”), it is a grammatical particle (also Persian influenced languages, e.g. Turkish), that links two words together. In Persian it consists of the unstressed short vowel -e or -i- (y-e or y-i- after long vowels) between the words it connects and often approximately corresponds to the English preposition “of”. The iḏáfah is generally not indicated 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: <u>kh</u> iyábán-i-Tiḥrán “Tehran Street” or “Road to Tehran”. relativity or correlational (philosophical)
Idafiya (Idafiyah)	Iḏáfiya[h]	justice. See ‘adl
Idal	‘Ídál	flight, retreat; “turn around”
Iddar	Iḏbár	number; several, numerous, many. ‘iddat, legally prescribed period of waiting during which a woman may not remarry after being widowed or divorced (Islamic Law)
Idda (‘Iddah, ‘Iddat)	‘Idda	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)
Idha	<u>Iḏhá</u>	permission, authorization
Idhn	<u>Iḏhn</u>	Idris. Islamic Prophet typically identified as Enoch, but Bahá’u’lláh identifies him with Hermes. See Urmus
Idris	Iḏrís	Imárah ‘Asír Idrisiyah (the Idrisid Emirate of Asir) was a state located on the Arabian Peninsula. See ‘Asír.
Idrisiyah	Iḏrísiyah	abstinence, continence, virtuousness, virtue, chastity, decency; purity; modesty; integrity, probity, honesty, uprightness, righteousness. ‘Iffat, a daughter of Badí’u’lláh. See ‘Affa
Iffa, ‘Afaf	‘Iffa[t] = ‘Afaf	place of chastity, used in the sense of ‘Iffatiyah school for girls.
Iffatiyyah (‘Iffatiyah)	‘Iffatiyah	(“Aflát”) escape
Iflat	Iflát	the Franks, French; the crusaders; the Europeans
Ifranj, Afranj	al-Ifranj, Pers. Afranj	European
Ifranji	Ifranji	Garden of Innermost Paradise (<i>Gate of the Heart</i> 60)
Ifridaws	al-Ifrídaws	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.
Ifrit (‘Afrít), ‘Afarít	‘Ifrít, pl. ‘Afarít	‘ifrít, ‘afirít, a sly, dangerous, inhuman man (Qur’án 27:39).
Ihata	Iḥáṭa	encirclement, encompassment; comprehension, grasp, understanding, knowledge, cognizance (of something), acquaintance, familiarity (with); information, communication
Ihram	Iḥrám	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	Iḥsánu'lláh	beneficence of God
Ihtifal, Ihtifalat	Iḥtifál, pl. Iḥtifálát	celebration, ceremony, festival, festivities
Ihtiraq	Iḥtiráq	burning, combustion; fire, conflagration
Ihtisham al-Dawla, Ihtisham-i-Dawlih	Iḥtishám al-Dawla	Pers. Iḥtishám-i-Dawlih. A title.
Ihtisham	Iḥtishám	being ashamed; bashfulness, chastity, modesty, decency, decorum; having many dependants, followers, or domestics; pomp, retinue, magnificence, grandeur, state. See Taḥashshum
Ihtiyaj, Ihtiyajat	Iḥtiyáj, pl. Iḥtiyáját	want, need, requirement, (pre)requisite, necessity;—pl. needs, necessities, necessities
Ihtiyat, Ihtiyatat	Iḥtiyát, pl. Iḥtiyátát	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)
Ijad	Íjád	creation, procreation, production, origination; procuring, procurement, furnishing, supply; calculation, computation, evaluation
Ijadiyah (Ijadiyyah)	Íjádíya[h]	an islamic school of mystical philosophy—creationists or transcendentalists, who believe in a God separate from His creation
Ijaza (Ijazih), Ijazat	Ijáza[h], Pers. also Ijázih, pl. Ijázát	licence or diploma bestowed by higher-ranking members of the ulama on those deemed knowledgeable in particular aspects of Islamic sciences
Ijl, 'Ujul, 'Ijala	'Ijl, pl. 'Ujúl, 'Ijala	calf (e.g. the golden calf, al-'ijl adh-dhahabí)
Ijma'	Ijmá'	agreement, unanimity; unanimous resolution; (Islamic Law) consensus (of the authorities in a legal question; one of the four uṣúl 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 uṣúl, 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	Iḵhlás	purifying, rendering sincere; purity, sincerity, candour; affection, pure friendship, sincere attachment; loyalty, fidelity; intimacy; show or pretence of friendship
Ikhtisas	Iḵhtišás	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" (ithnán) 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 ithnayn". This emphasizes the prohibition of worshipping "more than one deity"—i.e., anything but the One God (Alláh).
Ilahi (Alahi)	Iláhí	divine, of God; my God; theological; (Ar. influence) referring or belonging to God. Bashír-i-Iláhí
Ilahiya, Ilahiyat	Iláhíya[t], pl. Iláhíyát	divinity, deity, divine revelation; theophany (Christian). al-iláhíyát theological, spiritual concerns. 'ilm al-iláhíyát

Ilan	Ílán	theology.
Ilchi	Ílchí	a village 60 km NE of Qazvín and another 70 km SW Shíráz Turkish, an envoy. Mírzá Abu'l-Ḥasan Khán-i-Ílchí, Persian envoy to Britain, original for a character in <i>The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan</i> . See Hájí Bába Afshár. may be from Turkish Yildirim (lightning)
Ildirim	Íldirím	apostasy; heterodoxy, heresy
Ilhad	Ilhád	inspiration; instinct; divine revelation
Ilham, Ilhamat	Ilhám, pl. Ilhámát	Elia
Iliya'	Íliyá', Íliyá'	Pers. a commander; a title of the Mogul emperors
Il-Khan or Ilkhan	Íl-Khán or Ílkhán	Pers. belonging or referring to an Íl-khán; the leader of an army. Bagh-i-Ílkhání, garden described as being "next" to the Russian legation, just outside the Tíhrán city walls, where Ṭáhirih was martyred.
Ilkhani	Ílkhání	is a town and capital of Ílkhchí District, East Azerbaijan Province, Iran.
Ilkhchi	Ílkhchí	illness, sickness, disease, malady; deficiency, defect, weakness; weakness, defectiveness (of a letter or word; grammar); a cause, reason; metrical variation or irregularity (prosody);—(pl. 'Ilal) cause, reason, occasion; excuse, pretence, pretext, plea. Aristotle claimed that there are four causes (or explanations) needed to explain change in the world: 'illat al-máddí, material cause, matter of which a thing is made; 'illat aṣ-ṣúrí, formal cause, i.e. that form in which the essence of a thing consists; 'illat al-fá'ílí, notional or efficient cause (as the maker, if the work of man); and 'illat agh ḡhá'í, final cause for which it was made.
Illa, 'Illat, 'Ilal	'Ilal[t], pl. 'Illát, 'Ilal	"but God" or "save God" (plural form of 'ulúw or 'illiyy) high, sublime; high places or the persons who sit in high places; the upper apartments of heaven; a place in the seventh heaven, where the records of men's actions are laid up; the books themselves; a ledger for the righteous deeds. See Qur'án 83:18–20. The opposite of sajin.
Illa'llah	Illa'lláh	intuitive insight (<i>Remembrance of God</i> , p. 5, Scholl)
Iliyun or 'Iliyyun	'Illiyún or 'Iliyyún	theology
Ilm adh-Dhawqi	al-'Ilm adh-Dhawqí	existential knowledge
Ilm al-Ilahi	'Ilm al-Iláhí	theologian
Ilm al-wujudi	'ilm al-Wujudí	knowledge, learning, lore; cognizance, acquaintance; information; cognition, intellection, perception, knowledge; (pl.) science; al-'ulúm, the (natural) sciences
Ilm Ilahiyat, 'Ilm Ilahiyun	'Ilm Iláhíyat, pl. 'Ilm Iláhíyún	"certain knowledge" or knowledge that is impossible to deny or disprove
Ilm, 'Ulum	'Ilm, pl. 'Ulúm	scientific; erudite (book); learned (society)
Ilm-al-Yaqin	'Ilm-al-Yaqín	learning, scholarship
Ilmi	Ilmí	al-'Ilmu't-Tajwíd or 'Ilmu'l-Qira'ah—the science of reading the Qur'an correctly.
Ilmiya, 'Ilmiyyih	'Ilmíya[t], Pers. also 'Ilmiyyih	confusion, tangle, intricacy, obscurity, ambiguity, dubiousness, doubt. Also veiled or disguised.
Ilmu't-Tajwid	'Ilmu't-Tajwíd	Elia is a name which may be a variant of the names Elias, Elijah, Eli or Eliahu
Iltibas	Iltibás	Hebrew עֵלִיָּהּ, Eliahu or Eliyahu, "One whose God is the Lord"; English Elijah (alternative spelling: Elyas, Ilias, Eliasor, Elias, Eliahu, Elyahu, Eliyahu)
Ilya	Ílyá	coercion, compulsion
Ilyas, Alyas	Ilyás, Alyás	forced, compulsory, obligatory, required. As a philosophical term, "necessary" may give a clearer meaning of the word.
Ilzam	Ilzám	support, prop, stay (also figuratively); bracket, buttress, post, pole, pillar. Mír 'Imád famous calligrapher.
Ilzami	Ilzámí	"the Mainstay of the State"
Imad, Amad	'Imád, pl. 'Amad	pillar of the Faith
Imadi'd-Dawlih	'Imádi'd-Dawlih	imam, prayer leader; leader; master; plumb line. The person who leads the congregation in the mosque, in prayer (hence, "prayer leader"). The A'imma are called the "Kindred of God", "Suns of immaculacy and Moons of majesty" by Bahá'u'lláh (GDM).
Imadu'd-Din	Imádu'd-Dín	function or office of the prayer leader; imamate; leading position; precedence
Imam, A'imma	Imám, pl. A'imma[h or t]	
Imama	Imáma[h or t]	

Imam-Husayn	Imám-Ḥusayn	the third Imám. One wife, <u>Shahrbánú</u> , was a daughter of Yazdigird III
Imam-Jum'ih	Imám-Jum'ih	Pers. (Imam-Jom'a or Imam Jomai) The leader of the <u>Shí'ah</u> Friday prayers in the mosque of a city or town.
Imam-Zada, Imam-Zadagan	Imám-Záda, pl. Imám-Zádagán	Pers. 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. 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 Ṭihrán. 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	'Imárat-i- <u>Khurshíd</u>	structure of the sun or sun room (missing 'Ayn in texts?)
Imda'	Imḍá'	realization, execution, accomplishment, completion; signing, signature
Imkan, Imkanat	Imkán, pl. Imkánát	power, capacity, capability; faculty, ability; possibility. "inherent contingency"—contrast with <u>Ḥudúth</u> (<i>Gate of the heart</i> , p. 189)
Imkani	Imkání	possible, potential; contingent
Imma	Immá	if; be it — or, either — or
Imra', Imru', al-Mar'	Imra' and Imru'	(with definite article, al-mar') a man; person, human being; al-mar' frequently for son, human being; al-mar' frequently for English "one", as yazunnu'l-mir' "one would think". See Rajul.
Imra'a, al-Mar'a, Niswa, Niswan, Nisa'	Imra'a[h or t]	pl. Niswa [h or t], Niswán, Nisá'. With definite article, al-mar'a[h or t]). A woman, lady, a wife. Nisá' <u>Khánum</u> is the name of a younger sister of Bahá'u'lláh.
Imran	'Imrán	(Amran in Bible and Joachim is known as 'Imrán in the al-Qur'án) name of the father of Moses, Mary and of Abú Tálib
Imru' al-Qays (Imru'u'l-Qays)	Imrú' al-Qays ibn Ḥujr al-Kindí	6th century Arab poet
Imruz	Imrúz	today or this day. See yúm
Imtihan, Imtihanat	Imtiḥán, pl. Imtiḥánát	test, experiment; examination. Tests occur when a Manifestation appears. See also Fitna.
Imtiyaz, Imtiyazat	Imtiyáz, pl. Imtiyazát	distinction, (mark of) honour; advantage, benefit, merit; difference, distinction, differentiation, discrimination; special right, privilege; concession, patent, permit, license, franchise; (oil) concession; prerogative, priority right
In	Ín	Pers. this, the demonstrative pronoun for the nearer object; doubt; irresolution
Inab, Inabun, A'nab	'Inab (coll.; n. 'Inabun), pl. A'náb	grape(s). Not 'Anab as in PUP 248.
Inayatu'llah	'Ináyatu'lláh	(Enayet'o'llah) meaning or care of God. Male given name and surname. 'Ináyatu'lláh <u>Ishráqí</u> . Mírzá 'Ináyatu'lláh <u>Khán</u> , the son of Ḥájí Mullá Ismá'íl (martyred at <u>Shaykh</u> Ṭabarsí)
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'alí	excitable, irritable, susceptible (biology); caused by affect, affective (philosophy)
Infisal	Infiṣál	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. Injíl occurs twelve times in the Qur'án (as Gospel in English) and refers to the book given to Jesus by God. It is believed to be the true lost original Gospel promulgated by Jesus.
Inkar	Inkár	denial, disavowal, negation, contestation; refusal, rejection, non-acceptance, e.g. of Imám 'Alí
Ins	Ins	(colloquial) man, mankind, human race
Insaf	Inṣáf	justice, equity
Insan, Insana	Insán, fem. Insána	man, human being. Insán al-'ain pupil (of the eye)
Insani	Insání	human; humane; humanitarian, philanthropist

Insan-i-Kamil Insaniya	Insán-i-Kámil Insáníya[h or t]	perfect human being 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)
Inshaqqu'l-Qamar	'Inshaqqu'l-Qamar	splitting, cleaving or cracking the moon. A miracle or "an impossible act". Refer to Qur'án 54:1.
Inshiqaq	Inshiqáq	separation, segregation, dissociation, spilt; schism (Christian); dissension, discord, disunion
Inshirah	Inshiráh	relaxedness, relaxation, joy, delight, glee, gaiety
Insi	Insí	human; human being
Intifada	Intifáda[h]	(nomen vicis, single instance), (derived from Nafaq), shiver, shudder, tremor. A key concept (as a rebellion, uprising or a resistance movement) in contemporary Arabic usage referring to a legitimate uprising against oppression. In the Palestinian context, the word refers to attempts to "shake off" the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the First and Second Intifadas, where it was originally chosen to connote "aggressive non-violent resistance".
Intizam	Intizám	(a variation of nizám), being arranged, strung in a line; arrangement, regulation, disposition, order, method, system; plan, scheme; administration, government
Intizar	Intizár	waiting, wait; expectation
Iqab	'Iqáb	infliction of punishment, punishment; penalty. Translated by Shoghi Effendi as "retribution" in <i>The Hidden Words</i> #93 (Persian). Mistaken for "eagle" in an early translation. See 'uqáb
Iqal, 'Uqal	'Iqál, pl. 'Uqul	cord used for hobbling the feet of a camel; a headband made of camel's hair, holding the kúfíya (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.
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 lawh-i-dígar hadrat-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. Irádiḥ), pl. Irádát	will, volition; wish; desire;—(pl.) irade (a decree of an Islamic ruler), decree (of a ruler); will power
Iraj (Iradj, Eraj)	Íraj	Pers. the sun; name of the youngest son of Farídún; name of a king of Babylon. A village near Nayríz.
Iram, Aram	Iram, pl. Áram	stone erected in the desert for the direction of travellers. Iram of the Pillars (Iram <u>dhát</u> al-'imád), also called "Aram", "Irum", "Irem", "Erum", or the "City of the tent poles", is a reference to a lost city, country or area mentioned in Qur'án 89:7, a place in ancient Arabia.
Iran	Írán	Iran; "land of the Aryans", derived from the 3rd-century Sasanian Middle Persian <i>ērān</i> ("of the Iranians"); a region in Western Asia, most of it is now called the modern Islamic Republic of Iran.
Irاندukht	Írándukht	Írán + dukht
Irani, Iranun	Írání, pl. Íránún	Iranian, Persian;—(pl.) a Persian, an Iranian
Iranzad	Íránzád	Pers. son of Iran
Iraq al-'Ajam	'Íráq al-'Ajám, 'Íráq-i-'Ajám	Persian 'Íráq. 'Íráq between the 11th to 19th centuries consisted of two neighbouring regions: Arabic Iraq ('Íráq al-'Arab) and Persian Iraq ('Íráq al-'Ajám). 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. Arabic 'Íráq. See 'Íráq al-'Ajám.
Iraq al-'Arab	'Íráq al-'Arab, 'Íráq-i-'Arab	historical region (Media or Mád) of western Iran, once incorrectly known as Persian 'Íráq ('Íráq-i-'Ajámí). It consisted roughly of a triangle formed by the ancient cities of Ecbatana (believed near Hamadan), Rhagae (southern Tíhrán) and Aspadana (Işfahán).
Iraq al-A'zam	'Íráq al-A'zam, 'Íráq-i-A'zam	Iraq
Iraq	al-'Íráq	cities of Başra and Kúfa. Shaykhu'l-'Íraqayn (Mujtahid <u>Shaykh</u> 'Abdu'l-Ḥusayn-i-Tíhrání) opposed Bahá'u'lláh when He was in Iraq.
Iraqan (Iraqain, Iraqayn)	al-'Íráqán, Pers. al-'Íraqayn	Iraqi, Iraqian;—pl. an Iraqi
Iraqi, Iraqun	'Íráqí, pl. 'Íráqún	(Erbil) capital of 'Íráqí Kurdistán
Irbil	Írbíl	cognition, knowledge, perception; recognition, acknowledgment; gnosis, mystic knowledge, true or spiritual understanding
Irfan	'Írfán	pressure, oppression; suppression; heavy load (e.g., of work)
Irhaq	Írháq	"laying a foundation"; term used for any miracle performed by a prophet before his assumption of the prophetic office.
Irhas, Irhasat	Írhás, pl. Írhását	(Azerbaijani) Yerevan or Erevan (40.166688, 44.510875), capital of Armenia, west of Lake Sevan
Irivan, Iravan	Íriván, Íraván	"Guidance unto the ignorant" by Hájí Muḥammad-Karím <u>Khán</u>
Irshad al-'Awamm, Irshadu'l-'Avam	Írshád al-'Awámm, Pers. Írshádu'l-'Avám	guidance; a conducting, showing the way (to); guiding hand; care; spiritual guidance; instruction; direction; directive; information; advising, advice;—pl. directives, directions, instructions, advice
Irshad, Irshadat	Írshád, pl. fem. Írshádát	retreat, withdrawal; retrogression; renunciation, desertion; apostasy (withdraw from Islam)
Irtidad	Írtidád	rise (e.g., of prices); elevation; increase; height, altitude (e.g., of a mountain). The Báb uses <i>irtifá'</i> to mean abrogation (both removing and elevating or cancellation and elevation) 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.
Irtifa'	Írtifá'	climbing, mounting; ascension; ascent; progress, rise, progressive development; "evolution"
Irtiqa'	Írtiqá'	Jesus. See Yasú'
Isa	'Ísá	("Essam") strap, thong. Also safeguard. Male given name and surname. Derived from 'Işma.
Isam, A'sima, 'Usum	'Íşám, fem. 'Íşámí, pl. A'şima, 'Uşum	Christian
Isawi	'Ísáwí	Pers. city 340 km south of Tíhrán (sometimes given as Işfáhán, Ispáhán and Şifáhán). Described as Işfahán nişf-i-jáhán ást, "Isfahan is half (of) the world".
Isfahan	Işfahán	

Isfahani	İsfahání	Hájí Mírzá Haydar 'Alí-i-İsfahání (b. İsfahán, ca. 1830; 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-Şudúr (<i>Delight of Hearts</i>)
Isfand	İsfand	Pers. a species of rue; a province of Nişhábúr; 12th month of Persian solar calendar
Isfandabad (Esfandabad, Isfand-Abad)	İsfandábád	(Esfand Abad) village between Yazd and Shiraz (30.918674, 53.434260)
İsfandiyar	İsfandíyár	Pers. Esfandiyár, Sepandiár, Sepandiyar, Esfandiyar, İsfandiar, İsfandiyar or Esfandiar. Legendary Iranian hero. ("Created holy and pure") Name of loyal servant of Bahá.
İsfiya	'İsfiya	is a Druze-majority town (32.717905, 35.064655) on Mount Carmel, to the south of the highest point. 'Abdu'l-Bahá owned land in the area.
İsha	Íshá (for íshán)	Pers. they. An honorific form of Persian pronoun for the third person singular. Íshá, a designation (also Jináb Íshá, derived from Şúfí usage) by which Bahá'u'lláh was known: "When the followers of the Báb gathered under special circumstances at Badashht, it was there that everyone received a new name. It was then that they knew this shining diadem of majesty and might found its eternal manifestation, not on the forehead of one who was clad in the garments of the learned; but shone instead on that of a Youth who was majestic in appearance, glorious in gait and manners, and-godly in every atom of His being. So exalted was He in the eyes of the people, so highly respected and adored, that out of sheer homage and love they did not dare to mention His name. Instead He was referred to as 'Íshá.'" (Abu'l-Qasím Fayzí, <i>An Explanation of the Greatest Name</i> , p. 9)
İsha'	'İshá'	evening; (feminine) evening prayer (Islamic Law)
İshan, İshanan	Íshán, pl. Íshánán	Pers. they (rational beings)
İshaq	İsháq	Isaac; becoming threadbare; shrinking after milking (the teats); drying up. Muḥammad ibn İsháq ibn Yasár ibn Kḫiyár; according to some sources, ibn Kḫabbár, or Kúmán, or Kútán, or simply ibn İsháq ("the son of Isaac") (d. 767) was an Arab Muslim historian and hagiographer. Abú al-Faraj Muḥammad ibn İsháq an-Nadím; ibn Abí Ya'qúb İsháq ibn Muḥammad ibn İsháq al-Warráq and erroneously known as ibn an-Nadím (ca. 932–995 or 998). İsháq 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".
İshara, İsharat	İshára[h or t], pl. İshárát	sign, motion, nod, wink, wave; gesture; signal; indication; allusion, hint, intimation; symbolic expression; (silent) reminder; advice, counsel, suggestion; instruction, order, command
İshq, 'İshiq İshqabat	'İshq, fem. 'İshqa[h or t] 'İshqábád	love, ardour of love, passion "City of Love" (Ashkabad or Ashgabat) capital of Turkmenistan. Location of the first Mashriqu'l-Adhkár.
İshqi İshqiy-i-Qarn-i-Bistum	'İshqí 'İshqíy-i-Qarn-i-Bístum	belonging to love "İshqí of the twentieth century" (abjad value 1342 (AH 1342 or CE 1923.). See <i>Arches of the Years</i> , p. 257.
İshraq, İshraqat	İshráq, pl. İshráqát	radiance; radiation, irradiation, emanation; illumination; Pers. rising (the sun); sunrise, morning; splendour, lustre, beauty. Tablet of <i>İshráqát</i> (Splendours) by Bahá'u'lláh published in <i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , pp. 101–134. <i>İshráq Kḫávarí</i> 'Abdu'l-Ḥamíd.
İshraqi Namaz İshraqi, İshraqiyan, İshraqiyun	İshráqí Namáz İshráqí, pl. İshráqiyán, İshráqiyún	Pers. morning prayer (Pers. with Ar. influence) of or pertaining to sunrise; eastern, oriental; having the splendour of the East.—pl. a sect of philosophers, illuminati, the Illuminists, adherents of Illuminism. Platonists. A term applied to a school of Shí'a mystical philosophers during the reign of the Safavids and, to a lesser extent, the present.
İshraqiya, İshraqiyih	İshráqíya, Pers. İshráqiyih	a Persian mystical order founded by Şaháb ad-Dín Yahyá ibn Ḥabash Suhrawardí (c. 1155–1191), a Persian theologian

Ishrun, Bist Ishti'al	' <u>Ish</u> rún, Pers. Bíst <u>Ish</u> ti'ál	and philosopher. Ideas arose out of perpatetic philosophy. twenty ignition, inflammation, combustion, burning. Name/pen name (aflame or blazing fire) given to Ali-Kuli Khan by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Ishtihard Iskaf, Iskafi Iskandar, Askandar	<u>Ish</u> tihárd Iskáf and Iskáfí, pl. Asákifa Iskandar, Askandar	a village 69 km SE of Qazvín and 54 km SW of Karaj shoemaker 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.
Iskandariya	al-Iskandaríya	Alexandria, Egypt (sixteen cities of this name are ascribed to Alexander)
Iskandarun	Iskandarún	(Turkish <i>İskenderun</i> , Arabic <i>Iskandarúna</i>) originally Alexandria, later Alexandretta, on Turkish coast north of Syria
Islah, Islahat	<u>Ish</u> láh, pl. <u>Ish</u> láhát	restoration, restitution, redressing, reparation; improvement, amelioration, betterment, mending, correction; reconstruction; reconditioning, repair; renovation, refurbishing; adjustment, settling, remedying, removal, elimination; restoration of order, establishment of peace, happiness and order; reformation, reform; reclamation, cultivation (of land); (re)conciliation, settlement, compromise, peace making
Islam	Islám	submission, resignation, reconciliation (to the will of God in every age); or the total surrender of oneself to God. Titled "Perspicuous Religion" and "Well-established Path". Redefined by the Báb as "Verily, the essence of religion is none other than submission unto This Remembrance [the Báb]." Root is al-Silm rather than al-Salima or al-Salám.
Islamabad Islami	Islámábád (Islám Ábád) Islámi	Pers. & Urdu "city of Islam", capital city of Pakistan 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 Islamshahr (Eslamshahr, Islam-Shahr) Ism al-A'zam, Ism-i-A'zam	Islámiya[h or t] Islámshahr al-Ism al-A'zam, Pers. Ism-i-A'zam	the idea of Islam, Islamism; status or capacity of a Muslim city on SW side of Tīhrán 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 Allah al-A'zam Ism, Asma, Asamin Isma (Asmat, Esmat), 'Isam	Ism Alláh al-A'zam Ism, pl. Asmá', Asámin 'Išma[h or t], pl. 'Išam	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; impeccable, sinlessness; a necklace, collar, belt. A male and female given name meaning purity, chastity or modesty and in classical Arabic infallibility, immaculate, impeccability, faultlessness. 'immunity from sin and error', (from 'aşama, ya'şimu = to protect, to save from)
Isma adh-dhatiyya Isma as-sifatiya	al-'Išma <u>adh</u> - <u>Dh</u> átiyya al-'Išma aş-Şifátíya	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	(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. "Ismael"
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 Pers. Ismá'íliyya[h or t] ("Ismá'íliyyih") Isma'ilism—branch of <u>Sh</u> 'a Islam that followed the Imam succession

Isma'il-i-Zavari'i Ismat Khanum	Ismá'íl-i-Zavari'í 'Išmat <u>Kh</u> ánum	through the eldest son (he died before his father) of Ja'far aš-Šádiq. A <u>Shí'a</u> sect of great intellectual significance whose adherents believe that Ismá'íl, eldest son of the sixth Imam, was the rightful seventh Imam (and last, hence called Seveners), and who diverge from the more numerous Twelver <u>Shí'a</u> . Their imamte continues to the present day, running in the line of the Áqá Kháns. al-Ismá'ílíyah (30.596618, 32.271465) is a city in north-eastern Egypt.
Ismatu'l-Kubra, Ismat-i-Kubra	al-'Išmatu'l-Kubrâ, Pers. 'Išmat-i-Kubrâ	'Išmat <u>Kh</u> ánum 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-Akhir Ismu'llahi'l-Jud	Ismu'l-Azal Ismu'lláh Ismu'lláhi'l-A'zam Ismu'lláhi'l- <u>Ák</u> hir Ismu'lláhi'l-Júd	Name of Eternity (Mírzá Yaḥyá) "Name of God" Name of God, Greatest The Last name of God. Title given to Quddús by the Báb "The Name of God, the Bounteous" (name given to Muḥammad Javád-i-Qazvíní by Bahá'u'lláh) "The Name of God, Mihdí" "The Last Name of God"
Ismu'llahi'l-Mihdi Ismu'llahu'l-Akhar Ismu'llahu'l-Asdaq	Ismu'lláhi'l-Mihdí Ismu'lláhu'l- <u>Ák</u> har Ismu'lláhu'l-Ašdaq	"The Name of God, the Most Truthful", name given to Mullá Šádiq-i- <u>Kh</u> urásání (formerly known as Muqaddas). "In the Name of God, the Eloquent" "The Name of God, Jamál". Name given to Siyyid-i-Mihdíy-i-Dahají by Bahá'u'lláh.
Ismu'llahu'l-Fatiq Ismu'llahu'l-Jamal	Ismu'lláhu'l-Fatíq Ismu'lláhu'l-Jamál	"The Name of God, the All-Bountiful". Title given to Muḥammad Javád-i-Qazvíní by Bahá'u'lláh. "The Name of God, Mihdí". Name given to Siyyid Mihdíy-i-Dahají.
Ismu'llahu'l-Javad	Ismu'lláhu'l-Javád	"The Name of God, the Patron"
Ismu'llahu'l-Mihdi	Ismu'lláhu'l-Mihdí	ascription (of an Islamic tradition), the (uninterrupted) chain of authorities on which a tradition is based
Ismu'llahu'l-Munib Isnad, Asanid	Ismu'lláhu'l-Muníb Isnád, pl. Asáníd	Middle Persian. Arabicized modern form is Işfahán covenant, compact, contract; load, encumbrance, burden; sin;—pl. bonds, ties
Ispahan Isr, Asar	Ispáhán Işr, pl. Áşár	acceleration, speed-up; hurry
Isra' Isra'	Isrá' Isrá'	nocturnal journey; al-Isrá' ("the night journey") of Muḥammad to al-Aqşá [understood to be Jerusalem]
Isra'il	Isrá'íl	Israel. Banú Isrá'íl—the Israelites; Daulat Isrá'íl the State of Israel.
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 'Izrá'íl.
Istahbanat (Estahbanat), Istahban	Işṭahbánát, Pers. Istahbán	(pre-1970 name was Işṭahbánát, "Istah-banat"), is a city (29 km WSW of Nayríz and 150 km ESE <u>Sh</u> íráz) 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 Isti'ara Istidlal	Istanbúlí Isti'ára[h] Istidlál	of Istanbul borrowing; metaphor
Istidlaliya, Istidlaliyyih Istifham, Istifhamat	Istidláliya, Pers. also Istidláliyyih Istifhám, pl. Istifhámát	reasoning, argumentation, demonstration; conclusion, inference, deduction; proof, evidence (of) testimony (book) or (book) of apologetics 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 Istikhlaf	Istijlál Istikh ^h láf	majesty appoint someone to be successor. In the Qur'anic context, appointing a trustee or vicegerent, or "Law of Succession of Prophets".
Istilah, Istilahat	Işṭiláh, pl. Işṭiláhát	being reconciled; phraseology, phrase, idiom; technical term, terminology; cant, slang.—pl. forms of speech; idioms; technicalities.
Istilahi Istintaq (Istintak)	Işṭiláḥí Istintáq	technical, conventional examination, interrogation, hearing; questioning

Istiqama	Istiqáma[t]	straightness; sincerity, uprightness, rectitude, integrity, probity, honesty; rightness, soundness, correctness. Lawḥ Istiqámat, "Tablet of Constancy", by Bahá'u'lláh.
Istiqbal, Istiqbalat	Istiqbál, pl. Istiqbálát	reception; opposition (astron.); full moon (as an astronomical aspect); the future
Istiqlal Itabaki-A'zam Itabaki-Chupan	Istiqláal Ítábakí-A'zam Ítábakí- <u>Ch</u> úpán	independence "the greatest tutor". Probably should be Atábak-i-A'zam probably should be Atábak-i- <u>Ch</u> úpán (<i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 421)
Ithbat	<u>I</u> thbát	establishment; assertion; confirmation; affirmation, attestation; demonstration; proof, evidence; registration, entering, listing, recording; documentation, authentication, verification
Ithna 'Ashara, Ithnata 'Ashrata	<u>I</u> thná 'Ashara, fem. <u>I</u> thnatá 'Ashrata	twelve. Pers. <u>I</u> thná-'Ashariyyih, the Twelvers, the Imamites. Twelver <u>Sh</u> í'í or the branch of Islám Shi'ism that believes there were 12 imams.
Ithnan, Ithnatan Itmam	<u>I</u> thnán, fem. <u>I</u> thnatán, dual <u>I</u> thnayn Itmám	two completion; perfection; termination, conclusion; consummation, execution, fulfilment, realization, effectuation, accomplishment
Itmam-i-Ni'mat Itmi'nan (Itminan)	Itmám-i-Ni'mat Ítmi'nán	completion of favour calm, repose, serenity, peace, peacefulness, tranquillity; reassurance, peace of mind, composure, calmness, equanimity; trust, confidence
Itmi'nan-i-Qalb (Itminan-i-Qalb) Itr, 'Utur, 'Uturat	Ítmi'nán-i-Qalb 'Itr, pl. 'Uṭúr, 'Uṭúráṭ	heart attaining tranquillity or composure of the heart perfume, scent; essence, fragrance, attar, attar (of roses). From the form II root عطر. Pers. 'Itr-sáz "perfume maker". 'Itr al-ward attar of roses, rose oil.
Itra, 'Itrat	'Itra[t]	little balls formed of musk or other aromatics, and worn as a necklace; a progeny, family, near relations; a bit of pure musk; sweet marjoram;—'Itrat al-Nabí "Family of the Prophet"
Itri, 'Atri Ittaqa, Ittaqu'lláh	'Itrí (Pers. 'Atrí) Ittaqá, Ittaqu'lláh	sweet-smelling, fragrant, aromatic. to beware, be wary (of), guard, be on one's guard, protect oneself, make sure (against). Ittaqu'lláh, to fear God, is the command or imperative form of taqwá and Alláh. It is found in several Qur'anic verses. Various translated as "fear God", "keep your duty to God and fear Him", "guard your duty to God", "be careful of (your duty to) God", "be pious to God", "be aware of God", and to "love and be faithful to God".
Ittihad	Ittiḥád	oneness, singleness, unity; concord, accord, unison, harmony, unanimity, agreement; combination; consolidation, amalgamation, merger, fusion; alliance, confederacy; association; federation; union. Symbolically, the identification of man with God
Ittihadi, Ittiyadiyyih Ittila', Ittila'a, Ittila'at	Ittiḥádí, Pers. also Ittiḥádiyyih Itṭilá', fem. Ittila'a[h or t], pl. Itṭilá'át	unionist; unionistic; federal study, examination, inspection; perusal; information, intelligence, knowledge; notice, cognizance; acquaintance, conversance, familiarity
Iwil, Ivil	Íwil, Ívil	("Ivel", also known as Ídel) is a small village 12 km east of Kiyásar, 90 km SE of Sárí, 45 km west of Dámghán in Sari County, Mazandaran Province
Iyala (Iyalih), Iyalat	Iyála[h or t], pl. Iyálát	province; regency; governing, administering; government, dominion
Izadi Izar, Uzur Izdiwaj (Izdivaj) Izhar	Ízadí Izár m. and f., pl. Uzur Izdiwáj Izhár	Pers. God; an angel loincloth; wrap, shawl; wrapper, covering, cover Pers. marrying; marriage, wedding presentation, exposition, demonstration, exhibition, disclosure, exposure, revelation, announcement, declaration, manifestation, display; developing (photography)
Izmir (Smyrna)	Izmír	city in western extremity of Anatolia, Turkey. Formerly ancient city of Smyrna
Izra'il Izz, 'Izza	'Izrá'íl 'Izz, fem. 'Izza[h or t]	Azrael (Israfil), the angel of death might, power, standing, weight; strength, force; honour, glory, high rank, fame, celebrity, renown; pride (Ezzat Zahráí)
Izzatu'llah Zahra'i Izzatu'llah	'Izzatu'lláh Zahrá'í 'Izzatu'lláh	Might or Power of God

<p>J Ja'ba, Ji'ab Ja'far as-Sadiq, Ja'far-i-Sadiq Ja'far</p>	<p>Ja'ba[t], pl. Ji'áb Ja'far aş-Şádiq, Pers. Ja'far-i-Şádiq Ja'far</p>	<p>quiver; tube, pipe; gun barrel; a case, box, desk, a cabinet the sixth Imám 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.</p>
<p>Ja'fari</p>	<p>Ja'farí</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Ja'far-i-Istarabadi Ja'far-i-Tabrizi Ja'fariya, Ja'fariyyih Ja'far-i-Yazdi Ja'far-Quli Jabal al-Basit, Jabal-i-Basit</p>	<p>Ja'far-i-Istarábádí Ja'far-i-Tabrízí Ja'faríya[t], Pers. Ja'fariyya, Ja'fariyyih Ja'far-i-Yazdí Ja'far-Qulí Jabal al-Básiṭ, Pers. Jabal-i-Básiṭ</p>	<p>followers of the sixth Imám (MF)</p>
<p>Jabal al-Lawz</p>	<p>Jabal al-Lawz</p>	<p>"the Open Mountain"—Máh-Kú (same numerical value as Básiṭ, 72) al-Básiṭ "the one who expands or stretches") "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 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-Húrib). See Jabal al-Maqlá, Ṭúr as-Sínín, Sínín, and Ṭúr. "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.</p>
<p>Jabal al-Maqla</p>	<p>Jabal al-Maqlá</p>	<p>"the Grievous Mountain"—fortress of <u>Chihríq</u> ("Mountain of the Light" or "Hill of the Illumination") a ridge of hills on the north side of Mecca. The "mountain" (Jabal Hírá') was renamed Jabal al-Núr after Muḥammad's revelation in <u>Ghár Hírá'</u> (the Cave of Hira). See Hírá'.</p>
<p>Jabal al-Shadid, Jabal-i-Shadid Jabal an-Nur</p>	<p>Jabal al-<u>Shadíd</u>, Pers. Jabal-i-<u>Shadíd</u> Jabal an-Núr</p>	<p>Mount Saint Elijah, Arabic name for Mt. Carmel Mount Qaf (Koh-Qaf, Qaf-i-Kuh, and Gapkuh "unknown mountain") is a legendary mountain in the popular mythology of the Middle East. In Iranian tradition, the northern Caucasus mountains, and ancient lore shrouded these high mountains in mystery. In Arabian tradition, a mysterious mountain renowned as the "farthest point of the earth" owing to its location at the far side of the ocean encircling the earth. Also the mountains surrounding the terrestrial world. The name of the Caucasus mountains is said to have ultimately come from Kapkof or Kafkaz, corrupted variants of Gapkuh.</p>
<p>Jabal Mar Ilyas Jabal Qaf, Qaf-Kuh (Kaf-Qaf)</p>	<p>Jabal Már Ilyás Jabal Qáf, Pers. Qáf-Kúh, Kúh-Qáf</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Jabal Sahyun (Jabal Sahioun)</p>	<p>Jabal Şahyún</p>	<p>mountain; mountains, mountain range (Pers. Jábulqá wa Jábulśá, the west and the east) twin mythical cities (in <u>Shí'í ḥadíth</u>), the dwelling place of the Hidden Imám (the Promised One), whence He will appear on the Day of Resurrection.</p>
<p>Jabal, Jibal, Ajbal Jabalaq wa Jabalas, Jabulqa wa Jabulsa</p>	<p>Jabal, pl. Jibál, Ajbál Jábalaq wa Jábalaş</p>	<p>the east; name of another city, the limits of the world towards the east</p>
<p>Jabalaq, Jabulqa</p>	<p>Jábalaq, Pers. Jábulqá</p>	<p>the west; name of a city in the west, beyond which there is no habitation.</p>
<p>Jabalas, Jabursa, Jabulsa</p>	<p>Jábalaş, Pers. Jábursá, Jábulsá</p>	<p>omnipotence; power, might; tyranny. '<i>álami jabarút</i>, "the highest heaven", "the All-highest Dominion" or "the Empyrean Heaven"—realm of being. See Háhút, Láhút and Násút.</p>
<p>Jabarut</p>	<p>Jabarút</p>	<p>cheese merchant</p>
<p>Jabban Jabbani Jabbar, Jabbarun, Jababir, Jababira</p>	<p>Jabbán Jabbání Jabbár, pl. Jabbárún, Jabábir, Jabábira</p>	<p>Siyyid Jabbání giant; colossus; tyrant, oppressor; almighty, omnipotent (God); gigantic, giant, colossal, huge; Orion (astronomy)</p>
<p>Jabir and Mujabbir</p>	<p>Jábir and Mujabbir</p>	<p>bonesetter; a repairer of anything broken. Abú Músá Jábir</p>

Jabr wa'l-muqabala	Jabr wa'l-muqábala	ibn-i-Ḥayyán (d. c. 806–816) was a follower of Imám Sádiq who handed down his traditions. <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>Khawárizmí</i>
Jabr	Jabr	setting (of broken bones); force, compulsion; coercion, duress; power, might; (predestined, inescapable) decree of fate. ‘ilm al-jabr—algebra
Jabra'íl (Jibra'íl), Jibril Jabri, Jabariyan Jabríyya and Mujabbirah	Jabra'íl (Jibra'íl), Jibríl Jabrí, pl. Jabariyán Jabríyya[h] and Mujabbirah	Gabriel one who believes in predestination, a fatalist “believers in forceful fate”, an early Islamic philosophical school based on the belief that humans are controlled by predestination, without having choice or free will. See <i>Qadaríyya</i> .
Jadhb (Jazb)	Jadhb	attraction; gravitation; appeal, lure, enticement, captivation
Jadhba (Jazba), Jadhbat (Jazbat) Jadhbatu'llah (Jazbatu'llah) Jadhdhab Jadhib	Jadhbba (Jazbba), pl. Jadhbat (Jazbat) Jadhbatu'lláh (Jazbatu'lláh) Jadhdháb Jádhib	Pers. passion, rage, fury; strong desire, craving for Pers. rages of God attractive; magnetic; suction; winning; charming attractive; magnetic (figuratively); winning, fetching, engaging; charming, enticing, captivating, gripping
Jadhibiya, Jadhbiyyih	Jádhibíya[h], Pers. also Jádhibíyyih	gravitation; attraction; attractiveness; charm; fascination; magnetism (figuratively); lure, enticement. <i>Eminent Bahá'ís in the Time of Bahá'u'lláh</i> has <i>Jadhbiyyih</i> .
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” <i>Jadidu'llah Ashraf</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.
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” Núri'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. Jáhiliyyih	state of ignorance; pre-Islamic paganism, pre-Islamic times (before CE 610), often translated as “Age of Ignorance”. The dark age of ignorance among the Arabs before the appearance of Muḥammad.
Jahiz	Jáhiz	one who has prominent eyes. Abú 'Uṭṭhman 'Amr ibn Baḥr al-Kinání al-Bašrī, commonly known as al-Jáhiz (The Bug Eyed, 776–c. Dec. 868/Jan. 869) was a prose writer and author of works of literature, theology, zoology, and politico-religious polemics.
Jahiz	Jahíz	running, flowing; fleet, agile; (Pers.) vestments and furniture of every kind which a bride brings to her husband's house; a dowry. Also called jahízíya. it is separate from mahr.
Jahl, Jahal	Jahl and Jahála	ignorance; folly, foolishness, stupidity. Amr ibn Hishám, often known as Abú Jahl (556–17 March 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) Jahsha, Jihash, Jihshan, Ajhash, Juhush	Jahrum Jahsh, fem. Jahsha	city and county 155 km SE of Shíráz pl. Jihásh, Jihshán, Ajhášh young donkey;—(pl. Juhúsh) trestle, horse

Jahul	Jahúl	ignorant; foolish, stupid. Jahúl (translated as “ignorant”) in Qur’án 33:72 is a different form of the word meaning “unknown” according to the Báb (see SWB, p. 70) and ‘Abdu’l-Bahá (Má’idiy-i-Ásmání, vol. 2, p. 50). See <i>ḡalúm</i> .
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 <i>Kháḡih</i>	a title, “the glory of the state” Jalál <i>Kháḡeh</i> (1897–21 Feb. 1990) was a Hand of the Cause of God
Jalal Jalali	Jalál Jalálí	loftiness, sublimity, augustness; splendour, glory Ar.? great, illustrious, majestic, glorious; terrible, awe-inspiring; an era reckoned from Jalálu’d-Dín (Akbar <i>Sháh</i>), 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 Buḡhári
Jalalu’d-Din Rumi	Jalálu’d-Dín Rúmí	(called Mawláná (“our Master”), is the greatest of all Persian Súfí poets, and founder of the Mawlawí “whirling” dervish order)
Jalalu’d-Din Jalálu’d-Dín-Dawla, Jalálu’d-Dín-Dawlih	Jalálu’d-Dín Jalálu’d-Dín-Dawla	(or Jalálí’-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 Maḡmúd Mírzá), the Jalálu’d-Dín-Dawlih (the grandson of Náṡir ad-Dín <i>Sháh</i> and the son of Mas’úd Mírzá, the Zillu’s-Sulṡán) in 1891. As a result, Baha’u’llah referred to him as the tyrant of the land of Yá (Yazd).
Jali, Jaliy	Jalí, Jálí, Jalíy	clear, plain, evident, patent, manifest, obvious, conspicuous; shining, polished. Loudly and publicly, as in prayers, etc.
Jalil, Ajilla’, Ajilla, Jala’il	Jalíl, Ajillá’, Ajilla, Jalá’il	great, important, significant, weighty, momentous; lofty, exalted, sublime; revered, honourable, venerable; glorious, splendid
Jalil-i-Khu’i Jalil-i-Tabrizi Jalinus, Ghalinua, Isqinus	Jalíl-i- <i>Kh</i> u’í Jalíl-i-Tabrízí Jálinús	from Greek Galenus. Aelius or Claudius Galenus (CE 129–c.200/216), commonly known as Galen of Pergamon, a very famous physician, surgeon and philosopher in the Roman Empire. Also from Greek, <i>ḡhálínús</i> or <i>Isqilínús</i> .
Jallabiya, Jallabiyat, Jalalib, Jalabiya	Jallábíya, pl. Jallábíyát, Jalálíb, Jalabiya	(Egyptian) a loose, shirtlike garment, the common dress of the male population in Egypt. Gallábíya, pl. Gallábíyát, Galálíb, Galabiya
Jalwa, Jilwa	Jalwa[t], Jilwa[t]	splendour, lustre, effulgence, transfiguration; presenting a bride to her husband adorned and unveiled; the meeting of the bride and bridegroom; the nuptial bed; the bridal ornaments. See <i>jilwa</i>
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: <i>yima</i> and Sanskrit: <i>yama</i> [“the twins”]. <i>Yama</i> became <i>Jam</i>). See <i>Jamshíd</i>
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’iya, Jam’iyat	Jam’iya[t], pl. Jam’iyát	club, association, society; corporation, organization; assembly, community
Jama’a, Jama’at	Jamá’a[h or t], pl. Jamá’át	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 (in transcribed Bahá’í writings)
Jamadiyu’th-Thani	Jamádíyu’ <i>th</i> - <i>Th</i> ání	sixth month in Islamic calendar (in transcribed Bahá’í writings)
Jamal Afandi (Jamal Effendi) Jamal Jamal, Jimal	Jamál Afandí (Effendi) Jamál Jamal, pl. Jimál, Ajmál	name given to Sulaymán <i>Khán</i> -i-Tunukábání beauty camel. Qur’án 7:40 expresses an impossibility (“a camel

Jamal-Abha	Jamál-Abhá	passing through a needle's eye"), and it is unlikely that al-jamal within the verse should be translated as "camel". A better reading is obtained using jummal ("a thick rope" or "a twisted cable"). It is argued that God would not have coined such an inappropriate metaphor, whereas, "a twisted rope passing through a needle's eye" has a relationship between the rope and needle. Source Imám 'Alí. Muhammad Asad in <i>The Message of the Qur'án</i> , fn. 32, p. 292.
Jamali	Jamálí	Abhá Beauty, a title of Bahá'u'lláh
Jamali'd-Din	Jamáli'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	
Jami	Jámí	of or from Jámí (modern Ghor Province, Afghanistan) in Khorasan. Núr ad-Dín 'Abd ar-Raḥmán Jámí, also known as Mawlaná Núr al-Dín 'Abd al-Raḥmán or 'Abd ar-Raḥmán Núr ad-Dín Muḥammad Dashtí, or simply as Jámí or Djámí (7 November 1414–9 November 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	Jámí'	(with following genitive) total; whole, entire; all; entirety; e.g., jamí' an-nás all men, all mankind; al-jamí' all people, everybody; the public at large; jamí'an in a body, altogether, one and all, all of them; entirely, wholly, totally
Jami', Jawami'	Jámí', pl. Jawámí'	comprehensive, extensive, broad, general, universal; collector; compiler (of a book); compositor, typesetter;— pl. comprehensive, full; temples, mosques. Masjid jámi' 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.
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-Wuṣṭá (middle) and Jamrat aṣ-Ṣughra (west, smallest). See ramy and Aṣghar.
Jamshid	Jamshíd	("Djemsheed") mythical King in Iranian traditions and culture. A compound of Jam and shíd formed by changes to the original Avestran names.
Jamshid-i-Gurji	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
Janami	Jánamí	you are my life and soul; you are close to me
Jandal, Janadil	Jandal, pl. Janádíl	stone. Dúmat al-Jandal ("Dúmah of the Stone", 29.8110412, 39.875476), also known as al-Jawf ("depression", i.e. the Wádí Sirḥán), is an ancient city of ruins and town in north western Saudi Arabia. It is located 37 km SW of the city of Sakáká. Dúmah (Aramaic "silence") was the sixth son (of 12) of Ishmael. August 626 Muḥammad led an expedition to Dúmat al-Jandal.
Jandaq	Jandaq	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

Jang	Jang	Pers. war, battle, combat, engagement, fight, skirmish, rencounter; brawling, squabbling, litigating
Jangal	Jangal	Pers. a wood, forest, thicket; a country overgrown with wood, reeds, or long grass; a jungle
Jangali	Jangalí	Pers. wild, untilled, jungle-like. Insult referring to uncultured people (raised in jungles)
Jani	Jání	Pers. soul; cordial, heartily loved, devoted. Title of a merchant of Kashán, Hájí Mírzá Jání, early historian of the Bábí Cause and a martyr.
Jani, Junat	Jání, pl. Junát	one who gathers fruit; sinning, a sinner
Janib, Jawanib	Jánib, pl. Jawánib	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. Ḥadíth al-Járiyah
Jariya, Jariyat	Járiya[h], pl. Járiyát, Jawárin	surgeon
Jarrah, Jarrahun	Jarráh, 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 Ghusn-i-A'zám [the Greatest Branch]—Day of the Covenant
Jashn-i-A'zam	Jashn-i-A'zam	.good health ,healthy, strong, powerfulBahá'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 Ismú'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-Ṭabáṭabá'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'	answer, reply; octave (to a given tone; music); (e.g. pronounced gawáb, pl. jawabát) letter, message
Jawab (Javab), Ajwiba, Jawabat	Jawáb, pl. Ajwiba, Jawabát	openhanded, liberal, generous, magnanimous;—pl. jiyád, ajyád, ajáwíd race horse, racer; charger
Jawad (Jaouad), Ajwad, Ajawid, Jud	Jawád, pl. Ajwád, Ajáwid, Ajawíd, Júd	Pers. (Ar influence) a dealer in jewels, a jeweller
Jawahiri	Jawáhirí	Pers. young; young man, youth, lad
Jawan (Javan), Jawanan	Jawán, pl. Jawánán	loosely translated as chivalry. See lúṭígarí.
Jawanmardi	Jawánmardí	wandering, migrant, itinerant, roving; cruising; traveling; ambulant; traveler, tourist
Jawhar (Jauhar), Jawahir, Jawwal	Jawhar, pl. Jawáhir, Jawwál	intrinsic, essential nature, essence; content, substance (as opposed to form; philosophy); matter, substance; atom; jewel, gem, pearl;—pl. jewelry. From Persian Gawhar
Jawhar (Jauhar), Jawhara, Jawahir	Jawhar, fem. Jawhara[h], pl. Jawáhir	jewel, gem
Jawhara (Jauhara), Jawharat	Jawhara[t], pl. Jawharát	substantial (opposite to accidental); intrinsic, essential, inherent; fundamental, main, chief, principal; material; jeweler
Jawhari (Jauhari)	Jawharí	substantiality, essentiality
Jawhariya (Jauhariya, Jawhariyyah)	Jawharíya[h]	Pers. eternal; eternity
Jawid	Jáwid or Jáwíd	sister of Jáwid. Jáwidukht, wife of Dhikru'lláh Khádim (Khádem). See ukht
Jawidukht, Javidukht	Jáwidukht (Jáwid-ukht)	
Jawsh (Jaush)	Jawsh	Pers. the breast; the middle of a man; midnight; a large

Jawshan (Jaushan)	Jawshān	section of the night, or the latter part of it; a march during the whole of the night. See Jayb
Jawshan Kabir	Jawshān Kabír	breast plate, steel plate or chain mail
Jayb (Jaib), Juyub	Jayb, pl. Juyúb	long (“big”) Islamic prayer with 1,000 names and attributes of God that is Muḥammad’s “coat of amour” to protect Him from injuries
Jayhun	Jayḥún	breast, bosom, heart; hole, hollow, cavity, excavation, opening; pocket (Latin <i>sinum</i> , English sine in mathematics); purse
Jaysh (Jaish), Juyush	Jaysh, pl. Juyush	Bactrus River (now the Balkháb or Balkh River)—it once flowed into the Oxus River
Jaysh ‘Aramram	Jaysh ‘Aramram	army, troops, armed forces
Jaz	Jaz	a numerous, huge army. See furúghí
Jazira (Jazirih), Jaza’ir, Juzur	Jazíra[h or t], pl. Jazá’ir, Juzur	Pers. an island; name of a country between Euphrates and Tigris (Mesopotamia, al-Jazírat)
Jazirat al-Bahr	Jazírat al-Baḥr	island. Cizre (Kurdish), Jazírat ibn ‘Umar (Ar.), Jazírih (Pers.), town and district in SE Turkey. NW or upper Mesopotemia became known as al-Jazíra after the Arab Islamic conquest of the mid-7th century CE.
Jaziriy-i-Khadra	Jazíriy-i-Kḥadrá’	name given to Búshíhr by the Báb
Jazzar, Jazzarun	Jazzár, pl. Jazzárún	“Verdant Isle”, reference to Riḍván Garden of Na’mayn near ‘Akká and forest of Mázandarán (Quddús and Mullá Husayn)
Ji’rana (Jarana)	Ji’rána[h]	butcher
Jibt	Jibt	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.
Jidal, Mujadala, Mujadalat	Jidál (m.), Mujádala (f.), pl. Mujádalát	magic, sorcery, divination or any false belief. Name of a pagan idol (Qur’án 4:51).
Jidda	Jidda[h]	quarrel, argument; dispute, discussion, debate; “rational argumentation” (see Mujáhada)
Jiha, Jihat, Juhat	Jiha (Pers. Jihat, Juhat), pl. Jihát	newness, novelty; modernity; rebirth, renaissance. Judda[h]—Jidda, seaport western Saudi Arabia.
Jihad	Jihád	side; direction; region, part, section, area; district, precinct, city quarter; agency, authority; administrative agency
Jihadi	Jihádí	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 aṣghar, 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 akbar (kubrâ), the greater warfare (and more important), war against one’s own inclinations. Shoghi Effendi used the expressions “Jihád-i-Kabír-i-Akbar” (“The supremely great crusade”) and “Jihád-i-Kabír” (“The great crusade”) in Persian for the “Ten Year Crusade”. See Qitál
Jihan	Jihán	fighting, military; one who fights against the infidels, a crusader
Jihat-i-Mahiyyati	Jihat-i-Máhiyyatí	Pers. world
Jihat-i-Vujudi	Jihat-i-Vujúdí	Pers. essential aspect
Jihun	Jíhún	Pers. existential aspect
Jilard, Gilard (Jiliard, Giliard)	Jílárd, Gílárd	(from Gihon) Ar. for Oxus River
Jilf, Ajlaf	Jilf, pl. Ajláf	village 4 km SSW of Damávand. Ṭáhirih was a guest of Áqá Naṣru’lláh Gílárdí in Wáz-i-‘Ulyá, in 1849.
Jilf-ast	Jilf-ast	Ar. boorish, rude, uncivil. Pers. i) any empty vessel, pot or pan; an animal disembowelled, and skinned; anything empty in the middle; ii) silly, trifling
Jillabiya (Jilabiya, Jellabiya, Gallabiya)	Jillábíya, pl. Jilábi	“he is a light-weight”
Jilwa	Jilwa	galabia or galabieh, a loose, shirt-like garment, the common dress of the male population in Egypt, Sudan and Eritrea. Gallábíya, pl. Gallábíyát, Galálíb in Egyptian Arabic.
		Pers. (with Ar. influence) splendour; blandishment,

Jim	Jím	loveliness; (metaphorically) the world. See jalwat.
Jinab-i	Jináb-i-	Arabic letter (j)
Jinab-i-'Azim	Jináb-i-'Azím	(Janabe)
Jinab-i-Amin	Jináb-i-Amín	
Jinab-i-Avarih	Jináb-i-Ávárīh	(<i>Unfolding Destiny</i> , p. 13.)
Jinab-i-Fadil-i-Mazindarani	Jináb-i-Fáqīl-i-Mázīndarání	(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-Aşdaq	
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-Munīb	(<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-Ṭáhirih	
Jinab-i-Varqa	Jináb-i-Varqá	
Jináb-i-Zayn	Jináb-i-Zayn	(Jinabi Zain)
Jinaza, Janaza, Jinazat, Janazat, Jana'iz	Jináza[t], Janáza[t], pl. -át, Janá'iz	bier; funeral procession. Pers. singular also jinázih.
Jinn	Jinn (collective noun)	jinn, demons (invisible beings, either harmful or helpful, that interfere with the lives of mortals). 'Abdu'l-Bahá stated that jinn can be people whose faith or denial is veiled and concealed. Others, including Sayyid Abul A'lá Mawdúdí, state jinn can include foreigners from afar, or be those with hitherto unknown skills that appear magical to the uninitiated.
Jinni, Jinniya	Jinní, Jinníya (fem.)	jinní, (demonic); jinni (demon); Jinníya (female demon)
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, Ajsam, Jusum	Jism, 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, Ajsur, Jusur, Jusura	Jisr, pl. Ajsur, Jusúr	bridge; dam, dike, embankment, levee;—pl. jusúra[h]
Jiwar, Juwar	Jiwár, Juwár	beam, girder; axle, axletree.
Jizya (Pers. Jizyah), Jizan, Jiza'	Jizya[h], pl. Jizan, Jizá'	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.
Ju	Jú'	tax; tribute; head tax on free non-Muslims under Muslim rule
Ju'an	Jú'án	hunger, starvation
Jubayr (Jubair)	Jubayr	be hungry
Jubba, Jubab, Jibab, Jaba'ib	Jubba[h or t], pl. Jubab, Jibáb, Jabá'ib	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> á'f'a jurist of the time.
Jubbiy-i-Hizari'i	Jubbiy-i-Hizári'í	a long outer garment, open in front, with wide sleeves. Pers. also Jubbih.
Jud	Júd	a type of overcoat
Judi	al-Júdí	open-handedness, liberality, generosity, bounty
		Jabal al-Júdí, Turkey (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.

Juhd	Juhd	Modern Mt Ararat is 310 km ENE of Jabal al-Júdí.
Juhfa, Jihfa (Jehfa)	Juḥfa[h], Jiḥfa[h]	strain, exertion
		al-Juḥfah (22.700209, 39.145654) is a small settlement 4.5 km SSE of <u>G</u> hadír <u>K</u> humm 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> humm.
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 Yoga Vasistha, a syncretic philosophic text
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.
		(little) bell, sleigh bell; cowbell; jingle
Juljul, Jalajil	Juljul, pl. Jalájlil	rose
Jull, Gul	Jull, Pers. Gul	Pers. a weaver. Yulláh may be a variation.
Jullah, Julah	Julláh, Juláh	week; Friday, gathering, "the gathering together of people". See jam'
Jum'a, Jum'ih, Juma', Juma'at	Jum'a[h], Pers. Jum'ih, pl. Juma', Juma'át	Pers. Friday Bazaar. Normal market with many temporary traders on Friday.
Jum'a-Bazar, Jum'ih-Bazar	Jum'a-Bázár, Jum'ih-Bázár	fifth Islamic calendar month (the first of parched land). Also known as Jumádá al-Úlá (fem.).
Jumada al-Awwal, Jumada al-Ula	Jumádá al-Awwal	sixth Islamic calendar month (the second/last of parched land). Also known as Jumádá al-Ákhir (last).
Jumada ath-Thani, Jumada al-Akhir	Jumádá ath-Thání	dry. Name of the fifth and sixth months of the Muslim year.
Jumada	Jumádá	multitude; crowd, throng; general public, public; a community; a republic
Jumhur, Jamahir	Jumhúr, pl. Jamáhír	republic
Jumhuriya, Jumhuriyat	Jumhúriya, pl. Jumhúriyát	a cable. Jumal, addition; the whole, aggregate, sum.
Juml, Jumal, Jummal	Juml, Jumal	Jummal, a cable; addition. All consist of the letters جم.
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
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
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- <u>K</u> hazzáz al-Qawáríri 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- <u>G</u> hifári (590–653) known as Abú <u>D</u> har al- <u>G</u> hifári 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	Jurj	Pers. wallets; saddlebags. Jurjí Zaydán
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 <u>Ḍ</u> iyá' ad-Dín 'Abd al-Malik ibn Yúsuf

		al-Juwaynī <u>ash-Sháfi'í</u> (1028–1085), abbreviated as al-Juwaynī, was a Persian Sunnī <u>Sháfi'í</u> jurist and mutakallim theologian
Juy (Joy)	Júy	Pers. (imperative and participle of <i>justan</i>), 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)	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'abat, Ka'bih	Ka'ba[h], pl. Ka'abát, Pers. Ka'bih	cube, cubic structure; (figurative) shrine; object of veneration, focus of interest. The cubic building (al-Ka'ba, the "Kaaba"; or al-Ka'ba al-Musharrafah, the exalted "Kaaba") in the centre of the main Mosque in Mecca (Majíd al-Haram) that contains the Black Stone (<i>al-Hajar al-Aswad</i>). The sanctuary is believed to have been originally built by Ibráhím (Abraham) and Ismá'íl (Ishmael), and appointed by Muḥammad as the Qiblah (the Point of Adoration) to which people turn in prayer in Mecca. The structure is 13.1 × 11.03 × 12.86 m (H × W × D)
Ka'b-ibn-i-Ashraf	Ka'b-ibn-i-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).
Kabir, Kibar, Kubara, Akabir	Kabír, pl. Kibár, Kubará, Akabír	Aqueduct from Kabrí (NE of Nahárfiya) to 'Akká. 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 Kabrí	(also pl. kubur) 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	Kadhḥáb	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

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

		colloquialism); the soul; God; chief officer of a district; a mayor, magistrate, alderman or bailiff. Head man of a village, town, district or ward.
Kaf	Káf	Arabic letter (k)
Kafan, Akfan	Kafan, pl. Akfán	shroud, winding sheet
Kafara	Kafara	to disbelieve (in), to close oneself off to; to be ungrateful; to disclaim association with, to renounce
Kaffara	Kaffara[h]	to cover, hide; to expiate, do penance, atone; to forgive, grant pardon; to make an infidel, seduce to unbelief; to accuse of infidelity, charge with unbelief. A religious donation of money or food, made to help those in need, when someone deliberately misses a fast or intentionally breaks their fast.
Kaffara, Kaffarih	Kaffára[h], Pers. also Kaffárih	penance, atonement ('an for a sin), expiation ('an of); reparation, amends; expiatory gifts, expiations (distributed to the poor at a funeral)
Kafi	Káfi	Pers. sufficient, enough; efficacious, effective; entire, perfect. <i>Kitáb al-Káfi</i> (The Sufficient Book) is a Twelver <u>Shí'í</u> <u>hadíth</u> collection compiled by Muḥammad ibn Ya'qúb al-Kulayní.
Kafir, Kafirun, Kuffar, Kafara, Kifár	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-Hájib
Kafshgarkula, Kafshgar Kula	Kafshgarkulá, Kafshgar Kulá	("Kafshgar Kola", "Khafagarkolah") 1) village 12 km south of Babol, in Babol County, Mazandaran Province. It is near and to the west of the Shrine of <u>Shaykh</u> Ṭabarsí. 2) Kafshgar Kulá-i-Áraṭah (also known as Kafshgar Kulá) is a village 8 km NE of Qá'im <u>Shahr</u> .
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. Kuhhán, 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 (Kajawih, Kajavih, Kijawih)	Kajawa, Kajáwa, Kazáwa	Pers. a type of pannier, howdah or litter for women, placed on camels (sometimes mules). See Hawdaj
Kala	Kalá	Pers. a frog; potash
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.
Kalantar, Kalantar-ha	Kalántar, pl. Kalántar-há	Pers. bigger, greater, larger; the chief man (especially for life) in a town, in whose name everything is done; sherrif—kalántarí <u>shahr</u> , mayor (of town). Hájí Ibráhím Kalántar <u>Shírází</u> (1745–1801), also known as I'timád ad-Dawla. Lord mayor (<i>kalántar</i>) of <u>Shíráz</u> during the late Zand era, the first grand vizier (Ṣadr-i-A'zam), and a major political figure of the Qájár period. See 'umad.
Kalardasht (Kelardasht, Kalar-Dasht)	Kalárdasht	Pers. (kalár+dasht, frog + desert) elevated (1,270 m) city

		(36.498399, 51.145966) in Mazandaran that is now often used as a summer retreat
Kalat-i-Nadiri	Kalát-i-Nádírí	Kalat Nader, city 80 km north of Mashhad
Kalb, Kilab	Kalb, pl. Kiláb	dog. The Banú Kalb ("Kalbites") was an Arab tribe. Nisba Kalbí.
Kalbasi	Kalbásí	Hájí Muḥammad-Ibráhím-i-Kalbásí
Kaldah (Kaldih)	Kaldah	Pers. dry, barren ground; a name
Kaldah, Kalda	Kaldah (Kaldih), Kalda	Pers. dry, barren ground; a name. Mas'súd-Kaldih
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.
Kalima, Kalimat, Kalim	Kalima[h or t] fem., pl. Kalimát, Kalim	(Kalim is the collective masc. pl.) word; speech, address; utterance, remark, saying; aphorism, maxim; brief announcement, a few (introductory) words; short treatise; importance, weight, influence, authority, ascendancy, powerful position
Kalimat-i-Firdawsiyyih	Kalimát-i-Firdawsiyyih	"The Words of Paradise" by Bahá'u'lláh
Kalimat-i-Maknunih	Kalimát-i-Maknúnih	"The Hidden Words" by Bahá'u'lláh. Once (1858 to c. 1885) known as "Hidden Book of Fatimih" (Şahífiyyih-Maknúniyh-Fáṭimíyyih). Now also known as Şahífiy-i-Fáṭimíyyih (Book of Fatimih) and Muşḥaf Fáṭimah ("Book of Fatimah").
Kalimu'llah	Kalímu'lláh	"One who converses with God". Title given to Moses in the Islamic Dispensation.
Kalisa	Kalísá	Pers. a church, synagogue
Kam	Kam	Pers. few, little; deficient, defective, mutilated, wanting, diminished, scarce, less (hence frequently imparting a negative sense); worse; poor, wretched; base; abandonment; deficiency, destitution; excellent, precious, glorious, honoured; the waist, side. Kam-kam, little by little
Kam, Chand	Kam, Pers. <u>Ch</u> and	(interrogative and exclamatory particle with following noun in accusative) how much? how many! how much!
Kamal, Kamalat	Kamál, pl. Kamalát	perfection; completeness; completion, consummation, conclusion, termination, windup; maturity, ripeness
Kamalu'd-Din-i-Naraqí	Kamálu'd-Dín-i-Naráqí	
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, pl. Kamala[h]	perfect, consummate; genuine, sterling; complete, full, plenary, full-strength; completed, concluded; whole, entire, total, integral. al-Kámil, the second commonest metre (after the aṭ-ṭawíl) used in pre-Islamic and classical Arabic poetry.
Kamil-Muqaddam	Kámil-Muqaddam	cumin-seed
Kammun (Kumun, Kamoun)	Kammún	Pers. successful, blessed, fortunate
Kamran	Kámrán	Pers. a sheath; a mine or quarry; digging, excavating
Kan	Kán	to be (past tense); to exist; to happen, occur, take place.
Kana, Kawn (Kaun), Kiyan, Kainina	Kána (Kawn, Kiyán, Kainína)	Kuntu (I was)
Kanad	Kanáđ	Pers. a turtle-dove
Kand (Kond)	Kand	Pers. cutting. Kand-i-'Ulyá and Kand-i-Suflá (upper and lower respectively) village 28.5 km NE from centre of Tíhrán
Kandag	Kandag	Pers. a ditch, a moat. Middle Persian meaning "that which has been dug". See <u>K</u> handaq.
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. Ustáđhkar
Karaj	Karaj	becoming stale and mouldy (bread). Karaj is the capital of Alborz Province, Iran, and effectively a suburb on the NW side of Tehran.

Karam	Karam	noble nature; high-mindedness, noble-mindedness, noble-heartedness, generosity, magnanimity; kindness, friendliness, amicability; liberality, munificence. 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 Tíhrán (35.231533, 52.339868), home of the 'Alíyu'lláhís (an Islamic sect, followers of Imám 'Alí).
Karand-i-Gharb (Kerend-e Gharb)	Karand-i- <u>Gharb</u>	a city 31 km NW of Islám-Ábád-i- <u>Gharb</u> , Kermanshah Province, Iran
Karb	Karb	pressing heavily, weighing down the spirits (grief); drawing tight (a fetter); ploughing; twisting a rope; being near setting (the sun), almost extinguished (fire); affliction, anguish, vexation, distress
Karbala, Karbila	Karbalá', Karbilá', Pers. Karbalá, Karbilá	Shi'ite holy city in 'Iráq where the Ḥusayn ibn 'Alí was murdered (AH 61/CE 680), along with most of his family and many companions, and is buried. Imám Ḥusayn said of the name: "Anguish and distress" (a combination of karb, the land that will cause many agonies; and balá', afflictions). There are two villages of the same name in Fars and Zanjan Provinces. See Karb and Balá'.
Karbala'í	Karbalá'í	prefixed title given to those performing the pilgrimage to Karbalá. Karbalá'í Mihdí Mílání (Kerbelaiy Mehdi Milani)
Karij	<u>Khárij</u>	outer, outside, outward, exterior; external, foreign; outside, exterior (noun); foreign country or countries; quotient (arithmetic)
Karim Khan	Karím <u>Khán</u>	Hájí Mírzá Muḥammad Karím <u>Khán</u> Kirmání (1810–1873), a <u>Shí'a</u> scholar, a self-appointed leader of the <u>Shaykhí</u> community after the death of his mentor, Sayyid Kazím <u>Rashhtí</u> , a writer described as "ambitious and hypocritical" (GPB 91), and condemned by Bahá'u'lláh for advocating the study of the science of metaphysical abstractions, of alchemy and natural magic, which Bahá'u'lláh described as "vain and discarded learnings". He wrote a vicious attack on the Bábí Faith at the request of the <u>Sháh</u> . (GPB 91) He developed the doctrine of (and the claim to be) the Rukn ar-Rábi' ("the fourth pillar") of Islam.
Karim, Kurama', Kiram	Karím, pl. Kuramá', Kirám	noble; distinguished, high-ranking, eminent; high-minded, noble-minded, noble-hearted; generous, liberal, munificent, hospitable, beneficent; benefactor; kind, kindly, friendly, amicable, obliging, gracious; respectable, honourable, decent; precious, valuable, costly; thoroughbred; "All-Bountiful"
Karima, Kara'im	Karíma[h] (fem. of Karím), pl. Kará'im	noble, precious thing, object of value, valuable; vital part (of the body; especially the eye); the hand; generous; a princess, lady
Karkh	Kar <u>kh</u>	Pers. mansion, habitation, turreted building; al-Kar <u>kh</u> is a quarter in Baghdad bounded by the west bank of the Tigris River. Bahá'u'lláh's family moved to al-Kar <u>kh</u> prior to His return from Kurdistan
Karkuk (Kirkuk)	Karkúk	city (35.466009, 44.380987) in northern 'Iráq between Mosul and Baghdad
Karm, Kurum	Karm, pl. Kurúm	(collective) (Hebrew כַּרְמִי (k-r-m), plantation, etc.) vine, grapes, grapevines; vineyard; garden, orchard
Karmal, Karmil, Karmel (Carmel)	Karmal, Karmil	Hebrew karm+el "fresh (planted)" or "vineyard (planted)" of God (assumed). Karm+ suffix l may be used as the name for the scrubby woodland typical of the area. Mount Carmel (Har HaKarmel, Jabal al-Karmil) is defined as: 1. the 39 km long mountain range; 2. North-western 19 km of the mountain range; and 3. the headland at the north-western end of the range (Shoghi Effendi said the temple

		site (elev. 192 m) is the “Head” of Mt. Carmel and the Shrine of the Báb (elev. 134 m) is the “Heart” of Mt. Carmel). The highest point (32.741851, 35.048391) is 545.9 m. The Bahá'í terraces rise from 47 to 258 m over a length of 730 m, but the ridge above rises to 273 m. The description Jabal al-Quds (the Holy Mountain) in <i>Miracles & Metaphors</i> , p. 45, may refer to Mt. Carmel. See Jabal Már Ilyás and Muḥraqa.
Karmali	Karmalí	Carmelite. Carmelite Monastery (Kamalí Dayr)
Karwan (Karvan)	Kárwán	Pers. a caravan, a large company of travellers or merchants
Karwan-saray (Karvan-saray)	Kárwán-saráy	Pers. caravanserai (roadside inn for travellers)
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+girán)	Pers. Madrasa Kásagirán is a school (built 1694) in the Grand Bazaar of Isfahan, Iran. Also “Kasegaran” and “Kassegaran”.
Kashan	Káshán	one of the oldest cities of Írán, located in north central Persia.
Kashani	Káshání	from Káshán. Mullá Muḥsin Fayḍ Káshání, <i>Kalimát al-Maknúnah</i> (Hidden Words)
Kashanih	Kásháníh	town (Keşan, Turkey) that Bahá'u'lláh passed through on His way to Gallipoli (100 km south of Edirne)
Kashf al-Ghita'	Káshf al-Ghiṭá' 'an Ḥiyal al-A'dá'	“Removal of the veil from the schemes of the enemies”, refutation of <i>Nuḡṭatu'l-Káf</i> started by Mírzá Abu'l-Faḍl-i-Gulpáygání and his notes used by nephew, Áqá Sayyid Mahdí Gulpáygání, to complete it
Kashf, Kushuf, Kushufat	Káshf, pl. Kúshúf, Kúshúfát	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. kúshúfát) discoveries
Kashfi	Káshfí	of or pertaining to boy scouts. “the Discloser” or “one who discovers and explains the divine secrets”
Kashfiya	Káshfíya	alternative name for the Shaykhis because God lifted (<i>kashf</i>) from their intellect and from their vision the veil of ignorance and lack of insight into the Religion, and removed the darkness of doubt and uncertainty from their minds and their hearts. They are the ones whose hearts God illumined with the light of guidance. <i>The development of Shaykhí thought in Shí'í Islam</i> , p. 48.
Kashghar	Káshghar	(Kashgar) part of Sinkiang, China
Kashi	Káshí	Pers. short form of Káshání
Kashif, Kashafa	Káshif, pl. Káshafa	uncovering, revealing, etc.; serving exploratory purposes, instrumental in reconnaissance, conducive to discovery, detection or disclosure; examiner, investigator, discoverer; supervisor, inspector
Kashifi (Kashefi)	Káshifí	(Pers. with Ar influence) revelation, manifestation
Kashifu'l-Ghita'	Káshifu'l-Ghiṭá'	Muḥammad Ḥusayn Káshif al-Ghiṭá' (b. 1294/1877–d. 1373/1953), a Shí'a intellectual and marja' of Najaf.
Kashkul	Káshkúl	beggar's bag; scrapbook; album. Described as a globe-shaped alms-basket (originally made from a sea-coconut) carried by dervishes.
Kashmar (Keshmar), Turshiz	Káshmar	formerly Turshíz (Torshiz), Ṭuraythíth (Turaythith) or Sulṭánabád (Soltanabad); is a city (35.243022, 58.468591; 155 km SW Mashhad) and the capital of Kashmar County, in Razavi (Raḍawí) Khorasan Province, Iran.
Kashmir	Káshmír	cashmir—a soft, twilled woolen fabric. Jammu and Kashmir is a state in northern India.
Kashmiri	Káshmírí	a native of Káshmír
Kasr, Kusur	Kasr, pl. Kusúr	breaking, fracturing; shattering, fragmentation; (pl.) break, breach, fracture; crack, rupture; fracture of a bone
Kasra	Kasra	defeat, breakdown, collapse; the vowel point for the short vowel i (grammar); nook of the house. See ḍamma and

Kasr-i-Hudud Katama, Katm, kitman	Kasr-i-Ḥudúd Katama (Katm, Kitmán)	fatḥa lift or break bounds imposed by God 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 Kathiri	Kathíran Kathírí	very, much, to a large extent; often, frequently al-Kathírí, officially the Kathiri State of Seiyun in Hadhramaut (Arabic: al-Salṭanah al-Kathíríyah-Say'ún-Ḥaḍramawt) was a sultanate in the Hadhramaut region of the southern Arabian Peninsula, in what is now part of Yemen and the Dhofar region of Oman.
Kathr Kathra	Kathr Kathra[t]	much; surplus 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 Katibpur-Shahidi Katibu's-Sirr, Katib-i-Sirr Katurah Kawih (Kavih)	Kátiba[h or t], pl. Katibát Kátibpúr- <u>Shahídí</u> Kátibu's-Sirr, Pers. Kátib-i-Sirr Katuráh Káwih	woman secretary; authoress, writer Ni'matu'lláh Kátibpúr- <u>Shahídí</u> private secretary Abraham's third wife Pers. "Kaveh" in Iranian mythology is a blacksmith (Áhangar) from Isfahan. Pers./Kurdish Káwa. May mean strength, vigour. May have derived from the Ar. Qahwa.
Kawkab, Kawkaba, Kawakib	Kawkab, fem. Kawkaba[h], pl. Kawákib	(Kaukab, Kokab) star (also, figuratively, of screen, stage, etc.); group, troop, party; white opacity in the cornea of the eye. Name (Kawkab) given to Miss H. A. MacCutcheon.
Kawm (Kaum), Akwam, Kiman	Kawm, pl. Akwám, Kímán	heap, pile; hill;—pl. kímán especially garbage piles, refuse dump
Kawm as-Sa'ayidah, Kawmu's-Sa'ayidih	Kawm aṣ-Ṣa'á'idah	("Kom al-Sa'ida", Per. "Kawmu's-Ṣa'á'idih"). A village or town (28.887858, 30.913262) 7.5 km WSW of the city of Bibá, Egypt. It is in Hayy al-Fuqqá'í (district), Markaz Bibá (region), Muḥáfázah Baní Suwayf (governorate). A fierce attack on a small band of Bahá'ís in this village ended in being the "initial step", Shoghi Effendi said, in "the eventual universal acceptance of the Bahá'í Faith, as one of the independent recognized religious systems of the world" (<i>Bahá'í Administration</i> , p. 101) by the Appellate religious court of Bibá, which delivered its judgement on 10 May 1925. (<i>Priceless Pearl</i> , p. 318). See entry for Bibá. See also <i>The Bahá'í World</i> , III:48–50, <i>God Passes By</i> , pp. 364–6.
Kawmu Kawn, Akwan	Kawmú Kawn, pl. Akwán	gathering, assembly, group of people being; existence; event, occurrence, incident. al-kawn the existent, the existing, reality; the world; the cosmos, the universe al-Kawn al-A'lá, the Supreme Being, God.
Kawthar (Kauthar, Kawsar)	Kawthar	much, ample, abundant, plentiful, large quantity; al-Kawthar—name of a lake or river in Paradise (that Muḥammad saw on his mystic night journey, Qur'án 108:1) whence all the other rivers derive their source.
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.
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

Kayfiya (Kayfiyya, Kaifiya)	Kayfíya[t], Pers. also Kayfiyya[t]	resolving theological problems in Islám over apparent questioning in áyát (verses of the Qur'án) by accepting without questioning. This becomes an impediment to free thought and speculation. al-Ash'arí originated the use of the term in his development of the orthodox Ash'arí school against some of the paradoxes of the rationalist Mu'tazila. This view was held by the vast majority of the early Sunní Muslims.
Kaykhusraw (Kaikhusraw)	Kaykhusraw	manner, mode, fashion; property, quality; nature, state, condition; particulars, particular circumstances (e.g., of an event); story, statement, account, relation; detailed circumstances, particulars, news
Kaynuna (Kainuna), Kaynunat Kaysaniyya	Kaynúna[h or t], Kaynúnat Kaysániyya	Pers. Also Kay <u>Khusraw</u> , Kay- <u>Khusraw</u> . Legendary Persian warrior 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 Şifín 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 Hanafiyya (after Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥanafiyah)
Kayumarth (Kayumart, Kayumars)	Kayúmarth	Pers. first mythical king mentioned at the beginning of the <u>Sháhnáma</u>
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]	filled with anger tolerant, forgiving, and having patience. "One who suppresses his passion or anger" The title of the seventh Imám of <u>Shí'a</u> Islám.
Kazimayn, Kazimiya (Kadhimiya)	Kázimayn, Kázimíya[h]	("Kazmin" or "Kazemain") dual of Kázim, "Two who swallow their anger", referring to "the two Kazims" (Músá ibn Ja'far al-Kázim and his grandson Muḥammad ibn 'Alí al-Jawwád, the seventh and ninth A'imma respectively). al-Kázimayn was a city built around the shrines of these A'imma—al-Kázimíya al-Masjid—is now a suburb of Baghdád (about 7 km north of the city centre). The mosque is also known as Jámi' al-Yásín, al-Yassin Mosque.
Kazimi-Manshadi Kazim-i-Zanjani Kazimzadih (Kazenzadeh) Kazirun, Kazrun	Kázimí-Manshádí Kázim-i-Zanjání Kázimzádih (Kázim + zádih) Kázirún	Pers. (Kazerun, Kázirán, Kázirún) also known as Kasrun, is a city (90 km west of <u>Shíráz</u>) and capital of Kazeroon County, Fars Province, Iran.
Kh		
Kha	<u>Khá</u>	name of an Arabic letter. Land of <u>Khá</u> : reference to the Khurasan Province and neighbouring areas, including the city of 'Ishqábád (Ashkhabad).
Khabar, Akhbar	<u>Khabar</u> , pl. <u>Akhabár</u>	news; information, intelligence: report, communication, message; notification; rumour; story; matter, affair. Traditions, sayings attributed to Muḥammad and to the Imams.
Khabar-Dar	<u>Khabar-Dár</u>	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>Khawḍ</u> , <u>Khiyáḍ</u>)	to wade (into water); to plunge, dive, rush (into something), tackle courageously (something), embark boldly (on). Pers. also <u>kháḍih</u> ("khadeh" or "khazeh"). Jalálu'lláh <u>Kháḍih</u> , last name also transcribed <u>Kházih</u> or <u>Kházeh</u> (1897–21 February 1990), a Hand of the Cause of God appointed by Shoghi Effendi in 1953.
Khadar Khadhala, Khadhli, Khidhlan	<u>Khadár</u> <u>Khadhala</u> (<u>Khadhl</u> , <u>Khidhlán</u>)	green, greenness, green colour; greens, herbs, pot-herbs to leave, abandon, forsake, desert, leave in the lurch (or someone); to stay behind; to disappoint; pass
Khadi', Khuda', Khud'an, Khid'an	<u>Kháḍi'</u> pl. <u>Khuḍa'</u> , <u>Khuḍ'án</u> , <u>Khiḍ'an</u>	submissive, humble; obedient, pliant, tractable; subject, liable, prone (to something). Pers. " <u>Kháḍih</u> ". Jalál <u>Kháḍih</u> , Hand of the Cause of God.

Khadi', Khudda', Khud'an, Khid'an	<u>Kháđi'</u> , pl. <u>Khuddá'</u> , <u>Khud'án</u> , <u>Khid'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 1963-86</i> , p. 502.]
Khadij	<u>Kháđij</u>	premature child
Khadija, Khadijih	<u>Kháđija</u> [h or t], Pers. <u>Kháđijih</u>	<u>Kháđijah</u> bint <u>Khawaylid</u> (555-619), Muḥammad's first wife and first female follower of Muḥammad. <u>Kháđijah</u> was the daughter of <u>Khawaylid</u> ibn Asad, a leader of Quraysh tribe in Mecca, and a successful businesswoman in her own right.
Khadijih Khanum	<u>Kháđijih</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>Kháđijih</u> -Bagum	wife of the Báb.
Khadijih-Sultan	<u>Kháđijih</u> -Sultán	
Khadim (Khadem), Khuddam, Khudama	<u>Khádim</u> , fem. <u>Khádimah</u> [h or t]	pl. <u>Khuddám</u> , <u>Khudama</u> . domestic servant, help; manservant; woman servant; employee; attendant; waiter; deacon (Christian) (<u>Dhikru'lláh</u> <u>Khádem</u> (sic), appointed Hand of the Cause of God, 1957)
Khadimu'llah, Khadimatu'llah	<u>Khádimu'lláh</u> , fem. <u>Khádimatu'lláh</u>	"Servant of God" or "Maid-servant of God". Bahá'u'lláh gave this title to Mírzá Áqá Ján (1837-1901), the first believer in Him, his personal attendant, later also His amanuensis. He broke the Covenant after the death of Bahá'u'lláh.
Khadir	<u>Khádir</u>	green, verdant; verdure, greenery; young green crop (of grain)
Khadir, Khidir, Khidr	al- <u>Khádir</u> , al- <u>Khidir</u> (al- <u>Khidr</u>)	a well-known legendary figure ("The Green One") or immortal saint. Identified as "One of our servants", Qur'án 18:65. His name is not mentioned in the Qur'án, but tradition gives it as <u>Khidr</u> . His knowledge is fresh and green, and drawn out of the living sources of life (Alláh). Equivalent in the Bible is considered to be Melchizedek. <i>Bahíyya Khánum</i> , p. 99 states the Cave of <u>Khidr</u> is the Cave of Elijah.
Khafid	<u>Kháfíd</u>	a depressor; one of the attributes of God (as depressing the proud)
Khafiy	<u>Kháfíy</u>	hidden, concealed; secret, unknown; unseen, invisible; mysterious
Khafiya, Khafiyih, Khafaya	<u>Kháfíyah</u> [h], (Pers. <u>Khafiyih</u>), pl. <u>Khafáyá</u>	a secret, a secret affair. Quietly and privately, as in prayers, etc.
Khal, Akhwal, Khu'ul, Khu'la	<u>Khál</u> , pl. <u>Akhwál</u> , <u>Khu'úl</u> , <u>Khu'úla</u>	(maternal) uncle;—(pl. <u>khílán</u>) mole, birthmark (on the face); patch, beauty spot
Khalaf, Akhlaf	<u>Khálaf</u> , pl. <u>Akhláf</u>	substitute; successor; descendant, offspring, scion
Khalaj	<u>Khálaj</u>	Pers. the aching of the bones from excessive labour. The <u>Khálaj</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>Khálaj</u> language. Became largely Persianized in the mid-20th century.
Khalajabadi	<u>Khálajábádí</u> (<u>Khálaj</u> + <u>Ábádí</u>)	Pers. Kayván <u>Khálajábádí</u>
Khalal, Khilal	<u>Khálal</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>Khálaqa</u> (<u>Khálq</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>khálada</u> and noun <u>khald</u>). ibn <u>Khaldún</u> (1332-1406, "Ibn-Kalduon", "son of immortals") is a famous Arab philosopher and historian.
Khali (Khalin)	<u>Khálí</u> (<u>Khálin</u>)	free, unrestrained, open, vacant (office, position), void; idle, unemployed; free (from), devoid
Khal-i-A'zam	<u>Khál-i-A'zam</u>	"the Greatest Uncle", Hájí Mírzá Siyyid 'Alí, middle maternal uncle and guardian of the Báb
Khal-i-Akbar	<u>Khál-i-Akbar</u>	"the greater uncle", Hájí Mírzá Siyyid Muḥammad, eldest maternal uncle
Khal-i-Asghar	<u>Khál-i-Asghar</u>	"younger or junior uncle", Siyyid Mírzá Ḥasan-'Alí, youngest maternal uncle of the Báb
Khalid, Khwalid	<u>Khálid</u> , pl. <u>Khwálid</u>	everlasting, perpetual, eternal; immortal, deathless, undying; unforgettable, glorious;—pl. mountains

Khalidiya, Khalidiyyih	<u>Khálidíya</u> [h], Pers. <u>Khálidíyyih</u>	al- <u>Khálidíya</u> “belonging to <u>Khálid</u> ”. <u>Naqshbandíya Khálidíya</u> , <u>Khálidíya</u> or <u>Khálidí</u> is the title of a branch of the <u>Naqshbandíya</u> <u>Şúfí</u> lineage, from the time of <u>Khálid al-Baghdádí</u>
Khalifa, Khulafa	<u>Khalífa</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Khulafá'</u> , <u>Khálá'if</u>	caliph, literally successor. The vicar, deputy, successor or representative of the Messenger of God. See <u>Khiláfa</u> .
Khalij, Khulj, Khuljan	<u>Khalíj</u> , pl. <u>Khulj</u> , <u>Khulján</u>	bay, gulf; canal; al- <u>Khálíj</u> —name of Cairo's ancient city canal that was abandoned and leveled at the end of the 19th century. al- <u>Khálíj</u> Farsí—the Persian Gulf
Khalil	<u>Khalíl</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>Khalíl-i-Khu'í</u> <u>Khalílu'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>Kháliš</u> , fem. <u>Kháliša</u> [h], pl. <u>Khullas</u>	clear; pure, unmixed, unadulterated; sincere, frank, candid, true; free, exempt (from); name of a stream in the east of Baghdad on the banks of which a castle of the same name is situated. In Persian, also government revenue department office; lands under government management.
Khaliszádih	<u>Khálišízádih</u>	itinerant traveller, <u>Ákhúnd Turábí</u> , <u>Shaykh</u> <u>Muhammad Khálišízádih</u>
Khalji	<u>Kháljí</u>	'Alá'ud-Dín <u>Kháljí</u> (r. 1296–1316) was the second and the most powerful ruler of the <u>Kháljí</u> dynasty in India
Khalkhal, Khalakhil	<u>Khalkhál</u> , <u>Khálakhíl</u>	anklet. Azerbaijani <u>Khálkhál</u> ; formerly and local Azerbaijani <u>Híruw</u> ; Persian <u>Híruwábád</u> or <u>Hírábád</u> . A city and capital of <u>Khalkhál</u> County, in <u>Ardabíl</u> Province, Iran.
Khall Khalq	<u>Khall</u> <u>Khalq</u>	vinegar. See Pers. <u>Sirka</u>
Khalq-i-Jadid Khalwa, Khalawat	<u>Khalq-i-Jadíd</u> <u>Khalwa</u> [t], pl. <u>Khalawát</u>	creation; making; origination; something which is created, a creation; creatures; people, man, mankind; physical constitution. <u>Khálqan</u> a creation Pers. (spiritual) rebirth privacy, solitude; seclusion, isolation, retirement; place of retirement or seclusion, retreat, recess; secluded room; hermitage; religious assembly hall of the <u>Druses</u> ; booth, cabin
Khamanik Khamaneh, Khameneh	<u>Khámánih</u> , <u>Khámínih</u>	Pers. (also <u>Khamneh</u> , <u>Khumla</u> and <u>Khumna</u>) is a town 60 km WNW of <u>Tabriz</u> .
Khaminiy (Khamenei)	<u>Khámíníy</u>	Pers. <u>Sayyid 'Alí Husayn</u> <u>Khámíníy</u> (family are from <u>Khámínih</u> , the h is silent in his name), known in the Western world as <u>Ayatollah Khamenei</u> (second “supreme leader” of Iran)
Khamir	<u>Khámír</u>	leavened (dough); ripe, mature, mellow; leaven; leavened bread
Khamis, Khamisa	<u>Khámís</u> , fem. <u>Khámísa</u> [h]	a fifth; the fifth day of the week (Thursday); a garment or piece of cloth of five cubits; anything consisting of five parts (especially an army composed of van, centre, rear, and two wings)
Khammar Khammar, 'Udi	<u>Khammár</u> <u>Khammár</u> , 'Údí	vintner, wine merchant, keeper of a wineshop d. 1879. Previous owner of the House of 'Abbúd, in 'Akká. In 1870 he completed the restoration and expansion of the mansion at Bahjí. He placed the following interesting inscription over the mansion door in Bahjí: “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
Khamsa (Khamsih), Khams	<u>Khamsa</u> [h or t], fem. <u>Khams</u>	five; the five fingers, the hand. Pers. <u>Khamsih</u> (<u>Khamseh</u>) is the former name of <u>Zanjan</u> Province.
Khamsun, Khamsin, Khamasin	<u>Khamsún</u>	(“chasin”, “hamsin”) fifty. <u>Khamsún</u> is derived from <u>khamsún</u> . 'íd al- <u>khamsín</u> Whitsuntide, Pentecost; aḥad al- <u>khamsín</u> Whitsunday; ayyám al- <u>khámásín</u> the period of about 50 days between Easter and Whitsuntide; and <u>khamsín</u> and <u>khámásín</u> , <u>khamsin</u> (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

Khamush	<u>Khámush</u>	Peninsula have local names, e.g. <u>sharav</u> in Israel. Pers. silent; discreet; tame; dead; extinguished. Often used in connection with the dead.
Khamushi	<u>Khámushí</u>	Pers. silence, taciturnity. The dead are alluded to as being <u>Khámush</u> , i.e., silent.
Khan al-'Umdan	<u>Khán al-'Umdán</u>	"the Inn of the Pillars" (32.919986, 35.069020), large merchant's inn, 'Akká. Also known as <u>Khán al-'Avámí</u> d, <u>Khán al-Jurayní</u> .
Khan al-Ifranji (Khan al-Franji)	<u>Khán al-Ifranji</u>	"the Franks (or Europeans) Inn" (32.921118, 35.069777), 'Akká
Khan ash-Shawarda or Khan at-Tujjar Khan ash-Shuna	<u>Khán ash-Shawárda</u> or <u>Khán at-Tujjár</u> <u>Khán ash-Shúna</u>	"the Merchant's Inn" (32.921852, 35.071308), 'Akká "the Granary Inn" (36.197565, 37.160959), oldest inn in 'Akká
Khan, Khanat, Khawanin	<u>Khán</u> , pl. <u>Khánát</u> , <u>Kháwánín</u>	hostel, caravanserai; inn, pub, tavern. Originally from the Mongolian term for a ruler; a title meaning prince, chieftain, warrior or man of rank. The political entity ruled by a <u>Khán</u> is a <u>Khánát</u> or Khanate (Khaganate).
Khana (Khanih), Khana-ha	<u>Khána</u> (<u>Khánih</u>), pl. <u>Khánan-há</u>	Pers. a house, dwelling, habitation; a tent, pavilion; a receptacle; a drawer, partition, compartment; department; the arm from the shoulder to the elbow; a field; a woman; a page of paper; a heap of corn; a hillock of sand; verse, poetry
Khanadan (Khandan) Khanadan	<u>Khánadán</u> (<u>Khándán</u>) <u>Khánadán</u>	Pers. to echo; to obtain celebrity 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>Khánadíq</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
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-'Avámí</u> d	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-Kirmaní Khan-i-Larijani Khan-i-Nuri Khaniq, Khawaniq	<u>Khán-i-Áhí</u> <u>Khán-i-Kalántar</u> <u>Khán-i-Káshí</u> <u>Khán-i-Kirmání</u> <u>Khán-i-Larjání</u> <u>Khán-i-Núrí</u> <u>Kháníq</u> , <u>Khawáníq</u>	Mírzá Majíd <u>Khán-i-Áhí</u> , a secretary of Russian Legation
Khan-i-Qazvini Khaniqiyi Khan-i-Shavirdi Khan-i-Tanakabuni Khanjar, Khanajir	<u>Khán-i-Qazvíní</u> <u>Khángiyí</u> <u>Khán-i-Shávir</u> dí <u>Khán-i-Tanakábúní</u> <u>Khanjar</u> , pl. <u>Khánájir</u>	choking, strangling; suffocating, asphyxiating, stifling, smothering; throttling, throttle (in compounds; tech.); (pl.) choke coil, reactor (radio); gorge, ravine, canyon
Khanlar	<u>Khánlár</u>	Pers. homemade (A caravanserai in 'Akká)
Khanum (Khanam) Khaqan, Khawaqin Khar	<u>Khánum</u> (<u>Khánam</u>) <u>Kháqán</u> , pl. <u>Khawáqín</u> <u>Khar</u>	(GPB) <u>Khán-i-Tunukábúní</u> , Sulaymán (MF) dagger. <u>Shaykh</u> <u>Khanjar</u> was given the name Salmán by Bahá'u'lláh—thereafter known as <u>Shaykh</u> Salmán name of a village in Iran and Azerbaijan, also <u>Khánlár</u> Mirza (1812–1856) (royal title <u>Ihtishám-i-Dawla</u>) Pers. fem. lady, wife (placed after the proper name) overlord, ruler, sovereign, monarch, emperor
Kharab, Akhriba	<u>Kharáb</u> , pl. <u>Akhriba</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
Kharaba, Kharabat, Khara'ib	<u>Kharába</u> , pl. <u>Kharábát</u> , <u>Khará'ib</u>	ruin, ruination; state of destruction or dilapidation; desolation;—pl. (site of) ruins (fem. of <u>Kharáb</u>) disintegrating structure, ruin, ruins, desolation; destroyed, deserted, depopulated, spoiled; debauched; overcome by wine, drunk, intoxicated;

Kharaj	<u>Kharáj</u>	reprobate; noxious, vicious; indecent; miserable. (Pers. with Ar. influence) <u>Kharábát</u> , a tavern; a gaming-house.
Kharaja, Khuruj	<u>Kharaja</u> , <u>Khurúj</u>	tax; land tax (Islamic Law) to go out, walk out; to come out. An act of rebellion against authorities.
Kharash	<u>Kharash</u>	a wild ass. <u>Shaykh</u> al- <u>Kharashí</u> .
Kharazm (Khwarazm)	<u>Khárazm</u>	(Pers.) or Chorasmia, is a large (former) oasis region on the <u>Ámú Daryá</u> (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- <u>Khárazmí</u> (Persian and a native of <u>Baghdád</u>) extended the work in astronomy of Muḥammad ibn Ibráhím al-Fazárí and produced the famous Astronomical Tables (<u>Zij</u>). His work in the field of mathematics even more important. He who adopted Indian numerals and made use of zero. al- <u>Khárazmí</u> was also the originator of algebra whose name appeared in Europe as <u>Algorism</u> or <u>Algorithm</u> .
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
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- <u>Khárijíyat</u> (the Kharijite sect), the first identifiable sect of Islam;—pl. dissenters, dissidents, backsliders, rebels, outsiders or seceders, especially those who rebelled against 'Alí—the Kharijite sect (the oldest religious sect of Islam). al- <u>khárijíya</u> foreign affairs.
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	<u>Khárpút</u>	Harput/ <u>Khárpút</u> , ancient fortress about 5 km NE of Eláziğ, Turkey
Kharras (Kharraz), Kharrasun	<u>Kharrás</u> , pl. <u>Kharráşún</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 ñ) carob, locust; carob bean, locust pod, St. John's-bread. Also <u>kharnúb</u> , <u>khurnúb</u> .
Khartum, Kharatim	<u>Khartúm</u> , pl. <u>Kharrátím</u>	proboscis, trunk (of the elephant); hose. al- <u>Khartúm</u> (Khartoum)—capital of the Sudanese Republic
Khasa'il-i-Sab'ih	<u>Khaşá'il-i-Sab'ih</u>	"The Seven Proofs or Qualifications" by the Báb
Khash	<u>Khásh</u>	city in SE of Iran
Khasilat, Khasa'il	<u>Khaşílat</u> , pl. <u>Kháşá'il</u>	Pers. manner, custom, usage, moral
Khasm, Khusum, Akhsam	<u>Khaşm</u> , pl. <u>Khuşúm</u> , <u>Akhaşám</u>	adversary, antagonist, opponent; opposing party (in a lawsuit)
Khas (Khas), Khassan	<u>Kháşş</u> , pl. Pers. <u>Kháşşán</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>Kháşşa</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Khawáşş</u>	exclusive property; private possession; specialty, particularity, peculiarity, characteristic, property, attribute; essence, intrinsic nature; leading personalities, people of distinction. al- <u>kháşşa</u> the upper class, the educated. cf. 'Ámma.
Khassiya, Khassiyat, Khasa'is	<u>Kháşşíya</u> , pl. <u>Kháşşíyát</u> , <u>Kháşá'is</u>	specialty, particularity, characteristic, peculiarity, property, special attribute, feature, trait, qualification; prerogative, privilege; jurisdiction, competence
Khata	<u>Khata</u>	Pers. region in Tibet known for musk production
Khataba, Khutba, Khataba	<u>Khataba</u> , <u>Khuba</u> [h], <u>Khataba</u> [t]	to deliver a public address, make a speech; to preach, deliver a sermon
Khatam al-Abwab	<u>Khátam</u> al- <u>Abwáb</u>	Seal of the Gates, an early title of the Báb
Khatam al-Anbiya', Khatam an-Nabiyyun	<u>Khátam</u> al- <u>Anbiyá'</u> , <u>Khátam</u> an- <u>Nabiyyún</u>	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> 1:66) 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. (nom.) Seal of the Successors ('Alí, son-in-law of Muḥammad)
Khatam al-Wasiyyun	<u>Khátam</u> al-Wasiyyún	
Khatam, Khatim, Khawatim	<u>Khátam</u> , <u>Khátim</u> , pl. <u>Khawátim</u>	seal or signet ring; ring, finger ring; seal, signet; stamp. <u>Khátam</u> in Qur'án 33:40 can be interpreted as a "seal of approval", "seal of perfection", "beauty of" or the "best of". al-Tha'labí stated that "al- <u>khátim</u> is the one who sealed the prophets and al- <u>khátam</u> is the best of the prophets in character and physical constitution". Do not confuse with <u>khítám</u> ("last").
Khatama	<u>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.
Khatib, Khatiba, Khutaba, Khuttab	<u>Khátib</u> , fem. <u>Khátiba</u> [h]	public speaker, an orator, a preacher; suitor; matchmaker;—pl. <u>Khuṭabá'</u> , <u>Khuṭṭáb</u>
Khatib, Khutaba'	<u>Khaṭīb</u> , pl. <u>Khuṭabá'</u>	(public) speaker; orator; lecturer; preacher; suitor (for the hand of a girl); fiancé
Khatima, Khwatim	<u>Khátima</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Khawátim</u> , <u>Khawátím</u>	end, close, conclusion, termination; epilogue (of a book); final stage <u>khawátím</u>
Khatir, Khatirat	<u>Khátir</u> , pl. <u>Khátirát</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>Khátirát-i-Málmírí</u>	Pers. <i>Memoirs of Málmirí</i>
Khatirat-i-Nuh-Saliy-i-'Akka	<u>Khátirát-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
Khattab	<u>Khaṭṭáb</u>	a name derived from the word "sermon" (<u>Khaṭīb</u>) (literally book-narration). 'Umar ibn al- <u>Khaṭṭáb</u> , c. 584–3 November 644, was one of the most powerful and influential Muslim caliphs in history.
Khatt-i-Badí'	<u>Khaṭṭ-i-Badí'</u>	Pers. an unauthorized new script devised by Mírzá Muḥammad 'Alí, written from left to right and the letters are separated from one another. Each letter is essentially an oblique straight line running downwards to the left, to which are appended various thin curved lines and hooks.
Khatt-i-Murghi	<u>Khaṭṭ-i-Murghí</u>	writing or calligraphy in the shape of a bird
Khatun Jan	<u>Khátún Ján</u>	wife of Hádíy-i-Qazvíní (MF)
Khatun, Khawatin	<u>Khátún</u> , pl. <u>Khawátín</u>	Pers. lady, matron, socially prominent woman; proper fem. name
Khatunabad	<u>Khátúnábád</u> (<u>Khátún ábád</u>)	Pers. a town (30.00805, 55.42111) 160 km WSW Kerman and

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 + shadda'. 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.

Khatunabadi	<u>Khátúnábádí</u> (<u>Khátún ábádí</u>)	278 km ENE of Shiraz, in Kerman Province. Name is written in Persian as two words. Pers. of or from <u>Khátúnábád</u> . The <u>Khátúnábádí</u> family (i.e. <u>khándán Khátún ábádí</u>) was a well-known and influential scholarly family in Isfahan and Tehran. Its ancestors moved from Medina to Isfahan and Qum. After an outbreak of plague in Isfahan, the head of the family sought temporary refuge in the village of <u>Khátúnábád</u> .
Khawaja, Khawajat	<u>Khawája</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Khawáját</u>	sir, Mr (title and form of address, especially for Christians and Westerners, used with or without the name of the person so addressed), e.g. <u>Khwája Našíru'd-Dín Ṭúsí</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 Khawari (Khavari)	<u>Kháwarán</u> <u>Kháwarí</u> or <u>Khávarí</u>	Pers. east and west; a district in <u>Khurásán</u> Pers. western; (poetical) eastern; the sun; surname of the poet Anwári; from <u>Kháwar</u> . 'Abdu'l-Ḥamíd <u>Ishráq-Khávarí</u> (1902–1972), a prominent Iranian Bahá'í scholar.
Khawf (Khauf), Khawfan (Khaufan)	<u>Khawf</u> , <u>Khawfan</u>	fear, dread (of); <u>khawfan</u> for fear (of), fearing (for). al- <u>Khawf</u> —mystical station of fear of the wrath and displeasure of God.
Khawli (Khauli, Khuli) Khawwam, Khavvam Khaybar	<u>Khawlí</u> <u>Khawwám</u> , Pers. <u>Khavvám</u> <u>Khaybar</u>	supervisor, overseer (of a plantation); gardener a surname 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 Hátim accepted Islám, 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>Khwush</u>
Khayma (Khaima), Khaymat Khayr (Khair), Khiyar, Akhyar, Khuyur	<u>Khayma</u> , pl. <u>Khaymát</u> , <u>Khíyám</u> , <u>Khíyam</u> <u>Khayr</u> , pl. <u>Khíyár</u> , <u>Akhyár</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 charity, charitableness, benevolence, beneficence Ibráhím <u>Khayrkháh</u> from Bábulsar “God’s Blessing” (“Kheiralla”). Ibrahim George Kheiralla (1849–1929) [Ibrahim Jurj <u>Khayru'lláh</u>] (“PhD” was purchased)
Khayriya (Khairiya) Khayrkhah Khayru'llah (Khairu'llah)	<u>Khayríya</u> <u>Khayrkháh</u> <u>Khayru'lláh</u>	“best of villages”. Name given by Bahá'u'lláh to Zírak, a small village (33.811111, 57.306944) 13 km SW Bushrúyih. See Zírak.
Khayru'l-Qura (Kheiol-Gora)	<u>Khayru'l-Qurá</u>	good people/community Qur'án 3:110 “The Most Virtuous among Women”—a title that Bahá'u'lláh gave to <u>Khadíjih Bagum</u> (wife of the Báb), and forbade all women, save Fátímih Bagum (the Báb's mother) from adopting the title.
Khayru'l-Ummah (Khairu'l-Ummah) Khayru'n Nisa' (Khairu'n Nisa')	<u>Khayru'l-Ummah</u> <u>Khayru'n Nisá'</u>	tentmaker tailor
Khayyam Khayyat, Khayyatun Khazan	<u>Khayyám</u> <u>Khayyát</u> , pl. <u>Khayyátún</u> <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. Baḥr 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

Khazmshahiyan (Khazmshahiyan) Khazraj	<u>Kházms^hháhiyán</u> <u>Khazraj</u>	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> . Kharazmian dynasty centred on <u>Khárazm</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 (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 ζ after the letter d in the singular and plural forms)
Khidma, Khidam, Khidamat	<u>Khidma</u> [t], pl. <u>Khidam</u> , <u>Khidamát</u>	a service (rendered); attendance, service; operation; office, employment, occupation, job; work
Khilafa	<u>Khiláfa</u> [h or t]	vicarship, deputyship; succession; caliphate, office or rule of a caliph; (formerly) administrative department of caliphate
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 Khitab, Khitabat, Akhtiba	<u>Khirqiy-i-Sharíf</u> al-Masjid <u>Khítáb</u> , pl. <u>Khítábát</u> , <u>Akhṭiba</u>	the Mosque of the Prophets' Cloak, Istanbul. See <u>Khirqa</u> public address, speech; oration; letter, note, message. <u>Khítábát</u> (Talks of 'Abdu'l-Bahá, corresponds to <i>Paris Talks</i>)
Khitabat dar Urupa va Imrika Khitam al-Anbiya', Khitam an-nabiyun Khitam	<u>Khítábát</u> dar <u>Urúpá</u> va <u>Imríká</u> <u>Khítám</u> al-Anbiyá', <u>Khítám</u> an-Nabíyún <u>Khítám</u>	Letters to Europe and America by 'Abdu'l-Bahá the “last” of the Prophets
Khiva, Khivah, Khiwah	Khiva, <u>Khívah</u> (Pers.)	sealing wax; end, close, conclusion, termination. Qur'án 83:26. fí al- <u>khítám</u> , at the end, at last, finally, eventually. modern name for <u>Khárazm</u> . Xiva (Uzbek) and <u>Khívah</u> (Persian). Alternative or historical names include: Kheeva, Khorasam, Khoresm, Chorezm, <u>Khárazm</u> (Persian); Khwarezm, <u>Khwárizm</u> , <u>Khwárazm</u> , <u>Khawárazm</u> (“Arabic”). ¹ City in Uzbekistan (41.389706, 60.335722) located west of the <u>Ámú</u> (or <u>Ámúya</u>) <u>Daryú</u> (the ancient Oxus River).
Khiyaban (Kheyaban, Khiaban)	<u>Khíyábán</u>	Pers. a parterre (formal garden), flower-bed; an avenue (modern meaning). Two central intersecting avenues in <u>Mashhad</u> (Bala- <u>Khíyábán</u> (upper) and Pa'in- <u>Khíyábán</u> (lower)—since renamed Shirazi Ave and Ayotolah Bahjet Ave resp.); a village in eastern Iran 200 km SE of <u>Mashhad</u> (34.739307, 60.580232).
Khub	<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 Khudayar	<u>Khudá</u> , pl. <u>Khudáyán</u> <u>Khudá Bakhsh</u> (<u>Khudábakhsh</u>) <u>Khudaráhm</u> <u>Khudáyár</u>	Pers. master, prince, Lord, God, owner Pers. “Gift of God” Pers. compassion of God Pers. <u>khudá</u> + <u>yár</u> . <u>Khudáyár Akhtarkhawárí</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
Khul	<u>Khul</u>	Pers. (ends with an “h”) happy, fortunate, auspicious, blessed; a flower yellow without and black within; a woman's name.
Khulafa'u'r Rashidun	al- <u>Khulafá'u'r-Ráshidún</u>	Pers. bent, curved, crooked; mad; ashes; fundament. 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'a'r-Ráshidín</u> , <u>Khulafá' Ráshidún</u> or al- <u>Khiláfah ar-Ráshidún</u>). See Caliphs section below this alphabetical list.
Khulasa, Khulasat	<u>Khuláṣa</u> [t], pl. <u>Khuláṣát</u>	excerpt; extract, essence; quintessence, substance, gist (of something); abstract, resume, summary, epitome;

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.

Khuld	<u>Khuld</u>	synopsis
Khulq, Khuluq, Akhlaq	<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'í-i-bihí'l- <u>akhláq</u> (“a Bahá'í of high ethical standards”), can be used as a reference to Bahá'u'lláh.
Khulus	<u>Khulús</u>	clearness, purity; sincerity, candor; frankness
Khulusiya	<u>Khulúšiya</u> [t]	purity, candour, honesty.
Khumasi	<u>Khumásí</u>	fivefold, quintuple; consisting of five consonants (grammar)
Khumayn	<u>Khumayn</u>	Pers. (Khomein, Khomeyn, Khowmeyn, and Khumain) a city (28 km NW Gulpáygán) in and the capital of Khumayn County, Markazí Province, Iran
Khumayni (Khomeini)	<u>Khumayní</u>	Pers. of or from <u>Khumayn</u> . Sayyid Rúḥu'lláh Músaví <u>Khumayní</u> (24 September 1902–3 June 1989), known in the Western world as Ayatollah Khomeini (first “Supreme Leader” of Iran), was an Iranian politician and cleric. Succeeded by Ayatollah Khamenei.
Khumm	<u>Khumm</u>	name of a wadí with a spring that ran into a pond (<u>ghadír</u>). Some believe <u>khumm</u> means deceiver, and the valley was so named because the water of the pond was saline and unfit for consumption.
Khums, Akhmas	<u>Khums</u> , pl. <u>Akḥmás</u>	one fifth. An additional religious tax (one-fifth) paid by Shí'í 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-Bahá</u>	blood price or value, “blood-money”. See Bahá'í <u>Khun</u>
Khuqan	<u>Khúqand</u>	<u>Khánát Khúqand</u> was a Central Asian polity (1709–1876) in eastern part of the Fergana (Firghána) 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 north-eastern part of Írán until 2004—replaced by North <u>Khurásán</u> , South <u>Khurásán</u> and Razavi (Raḍawí) <u>Khurásán</u> Provinces. Greater Khorasan was a region that included parts that are today in Iran, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.
Khurasani	<u>Khurásání</u>	Mírzá Abu'l-Qásim-i- <u>Khurásání</u> caretaker of the Shrine of Bahá'u'lláh and the gardens
Khurdad (Khordad)	<u>Khurdád</u>	Pers. third month of the Persian solar calendar
Khuri, Khawarina	<u>Khúrí</u> , pl. <u>Khawárina</u> [h]	parson, curate, priest
Khurma	<u>Khurmá</u>	Pers. date (fruit)
Khurma'i	<u>Khurmá'í</u>	Mrs Írán Raḥím-púr (née <u>Khurmá'í</u>)
Khursand, Khursanda	<u>Khursand</u> , <u>Khursanda</u>	Pers. (<u>Khursanda</u> ends with an “h”) content, satisfied, pleased. Town 190 km west of Kirman
Khurshid (Khorshid, Khurshed)	<u>Khurshíd</u>	Pers. fem. name <u>khur-shíd</u> , the sun; sunshine. See Áftáb
Khuruj	<u>Khurúj</u>	exit; egression, emergence; departure; exodus; emigration; raid, foray, sortie (against), attack, assault (on)
Khusf (Khosf)	<u>Khúsf</u>	name of towns in South Khorasan Province (32 km WSW Birjand; Bahá'í martyrs; mentioned in <i>The Bahá'í World</i> : 32.778556, 58.887931) and Kerman Province (31.594244, 56.096502). It is possible that <u>Khúsf</u> in <i>Bahíyyih Khánum</i> should be <u>Khúsf</u> .
Khusha (Khosha)	<u>Khúsha</u>	Pers. a cluster or bunch of grapes or dates; an ear of corn; the constellation Virgo; gleaning; the rainbow. <u>Khúshih-i-Há'í Az Khármán-i-Adab va Hunar</u> “from the rich harvest of Persian culture and literature”, 20 volumes of scholarship in Persian, based on proceedings and papers from the Society of Persian Arts and Letters conferences (1989-2018).
Khushk	<u>Khushk</u>	Pers. dry, withered; useless, barren; pure, mere, genuine; avaricious, tenacious
Khushkhu	<u>Khushkhú</u> (<u>Khwush-Khú</u>)	Pers. good-natured, of an excellent disposition
Khushnud (Khosnud), Khushnudan	<u>Khushnúd</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 Muḥammad at Qubá' on His migration to Medina, recognized His station and became a Muslim (the first Persian). He became a Companion of Muḥammad and is credited with suggesting a trench be dug around Medina before it was attacked by non-Muslims in the Battle of the Trench.
Khusraw (Khusrav, Khusrau)	<u>Khusraw</u>	Pers. a celebrated Persian king (Khosrow, Khosroe, Khosru or Cyrus). Kay <u>Khusraw</u> <u>Khudádád</u> , believed to be the first to embrace the Faith of Bahá'u'lláh from the Zoroastrian community.
Khusraw Parviz (Parvez)	<u>Khusraw Parvíz</u>	(Chosroes II), the Sasanian monarch
Khusrawjird	<u>Khusrawjird</u>	village 7 km west of Sabzivár
Khusus	<u>Khuşuş</u>	specialness
Khutan (Khotan, Khoten)	<u>Khutan</u>	Pers. Ancient Buddhist city/region west of modern Hotan, Tibet, known for musk production
Khutba, Khutbih, Khutab	<u>Khuṭba</u> [t], Pers. <u>Khutbih</u> , pl. <u>Khutab</u>	public address; speech; lecture, discourse; oration; sermon, specifically, Muslim Friday midday sermon
Khutbat at-Tutunjiya	<u>Khuṭbat at-Ṭutunjiya</u> [h]	Ar. loosely "Sermon of the Gulf" or "Sermon of the Twin Gulfs"—a sermon or discourse attributed to Imám 'Alí who delivered it between Kufah and Medina. Name derived from the occurrence (5×—in singular and dual forms) of the Arabic quadrilateral طنج (T-T-N-J= <u>tutunj</u>) or تنج (T-Ṭ-N-J = <u>ṭatanj</u>). Pers. <u>Khutbih-i-Ṭutunjiyya</u> or <u>Khutbatu'l-Ṭutunjiyah</u> .
Khutbatu'sh-Shiqshiqiyya	<u>Khuṭbatu'sh-Shiqshiqiyya</u>	a sermon preached by Imám 'Alí (a favourite among Shí'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> has roared and subsided", meaning the inspiration of the moment has gone.
Khutbiy-i-Dhikriyyih	<u>Khuṭbiy-i-Dhikríyyih</u>	"Sermon of Remembrance" by the Báb. Also called Tafsíri-Há' (Interpretation of the Letter Há') and Şahífíy-i-Ja'faríyyih (Epistle of Ja'far)
Khutbiy-i-Jiddah	<u>Khuṭbiy-i-Jiddah</u>	"Sermon of Jiddah" by the Báb
Khutbiy-i-Qahriyyih	<u>Khuṭbiy-i-Qahríyyih</u>	"Sermon of Wrath" by the Báb
Khuwan, Khiwan, Akhwina, Akhawin	<u>Khuwán</u> , <u>Khiwán</u> , pl. <u>Akhwina</u> , <u>Akháwín</u>	table
Khuwar ("Khu'ar")	<u>Khuwár</u>	the lowing or mooing of oxen, bleating of sheep, goats, or fallow deer; the whiz of an arrow. Mullá Javad Qazvíní Baraqání (or <u>Ghazvíní Baraghání</u>) (cousin of Ṭáhirih), Mullá 'Abdu'l-'Alíy-i-Harátí and Mírzá Ibráhím-i-Shírází were expelled by the Báb (<i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 161). The first two were described by the Báb as "the Jibt and Tághút, the twin idols of this perverse people." (<i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 162; see Qur'án 4:51) Nabil-i-Zarandí likened all three to the lowing (<u>khuwár</u>) of the golden calf (al-'ijl <u>adh-dhahabí</u>). Mullá Javad, in particular, is often referred to in Bábí and Bahá'í literature as " <u>khuwár</u> ". 'Abdu'l-Bahá on the same topic includes other Covenant Breakers, such as Mírzá Yahyá. See Sámirí.
Khuwayt	<u>Khuwayt</u>	diminutive of kut ("a fort"). al- <u>Khuwayt</u> or State of Kuwait.
Khuy	<u>Khuy</u>	(Khoy) city in and the capital of Khoy County, West Azerbaijan Province, Iran
Khuza'	<u>Khuzá'</u>	name of a great man at the time of Iskandar
Khuza'i	<u>Khuzá'í</u>	al- <u>Khuzá'í</u> is the nisbah for a member of the al- <u>Khuzá'ah</u> tribe founded by 'Amr ibn Luḥay al- <u>Khuzá'í</u> . Sa'd bin Hárith al- <u>Khuzá'í</u> (martyred 61/680 in Karbala), agent of Imám 'Alí, the companion of Imám al-Ḥasan and Imám al-Ḥusayn. Brigadier-General Ḥusayn <u>Khuzá'í</u> , army commander in Mashhad, 1924.
Khuzistan	<u>Khúzistán</u>	Iranian Province at the north end of Persian Gulf (Khuzestan)
Khuzzan, Khuzzanat, Khazazin	<u>Khuzzán</u> , pl. <u>Khuzzánát</u> , <u>Khazázín</u>	dam; reservoir; basin, sump, pool; storage tank (also for oil);—(pl. <u>khuzzánún</u>) storehouse man, warehouse man. Same root, <u>khazana</u> , as <u>khazína</u> .

Khawaja, Khawaja, Khwajah, Khwajih	<u>Khwája</u> , <u>Khwájah</u> , <u>Khwájih</u>	Pers. (variation <u>khájih</u> , “khajih”) master, lord; honorific title of a wazír or other great dignitary, particularly for Sufi teachers. is a small village (29.177653, 54.330066) 2 km south of central Nayríz—site of the fort “outside of Nayríz” (<i>The Báb</i> , p. 179) that was “burned to the ground” (DB, p. 495). See Arabic <u>Khawája</u> .
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>khuwán</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	<u>Khwárazm</u>	a large oasis region on the Ámú Daryá (Amu River, formerly the Oxus River) delta south of the (former) Aral Sea. Köneürgenç (Turkmen), Kuhnah Gurgánj (Pers.), is a city in north Turkmenistan. It is the site of the ancient town of Ürgenç (Urgench), which contains the ruins of the capital of <u>Khwárazm</u> , which was a part of the Achaemenid Empire.
Khwarizmi	<u>Khwárizmí</u>	Muhammad ibn Músá al- <u>Khwárizmí</u> (c.780–c.850), a Persian scholar who produced works in mathematics, astronomy, and geography. “Algorithm” derived from Latin form of surname. His <i>The Compendious Book on Calculation by Completion and Balancing</i> (Arabic: <i>al-kitáb al-mukhtaṣar fí hisáb al-jabr wa'l-muqábala</i> ; Latin: <i>Liber Algebrae et Almucabola</i>), also known as <i>al-jabr</i> . The Latin translation introduced his solution of quadratic equations and the codification of the various Indian numerals (including zero (ṣifr) and the decimal point) to the Western world.
Khwush, Khwash	<u>Khwush</u> , <u>Khwash</u>	Pers. good, sweet, excellent, beautiful, fair, charming, pleasant, delightful, agreeable, cheerful, amiable, lovely, delicate, tender, kind, gentle, humane, mild, meek, elegant; healthy, wholesome, temperate; happy, well, pleased; willingly
Khwush-Amadi (Khush Amadid)	<u>Khwush-Ámadí</u> (“ <u>Khush Ámadíd</u> ”)	Pers. (“Khushamadid”) 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>Mahmúd'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	Kímiyá'í, Kímáwí	chemical;—pl. Kímiyá'ún chemist; alchemist
Kinan, Kinanat	Kínán, pl. Kinánát, Akinna	shed roof, pent roof, awning
Kinana, Kanan'in	Kinána (Kinánih), pl. Kaná'in	quiver (for arrows). The Banú Kinánah is a tribe south of Mecca.
Kinar	Kínár	Pers. the lap; the bosom; an embrace; dalliance
Kinar-Gird	Kínár-Gird	a small fortress (caravanserai 35.375999, 51.253600) and village about 40 km SSW of Tíhrán on the old 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	Kínarí	Pers. (gold or silver) lace

Kinya, Kunya, Kuna, Kaniy, Kani	Kinya[t], Kunya[t], pl. Kuná, Kaníy, Kaní	surname, 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) (Pers. also Kunyah, Kunyih, etc.). 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 camel foal”, given because of this person’s love for camels), without literally referring to a son or a daughter.
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 Kirmani	Kirmán Kirmání	capital city of Kirmán province, Iran of or from Kirmán. Hájí Mírzá Muḥammad Karím <u>Khán</u> Kirmání (1810–1871), a polymath and polemical opponent of the Bábí-Bahá'í religions. Regarded by a proportion of the <u>Shaykhí</u> admirers or followers of <u>Shaykh</u> Ahmad and Sayyid Kazím <u>Rashí</u> as the “third” <u>Shaykhí</u> leader and the first Kirmání <u>Shaykhí</u> leader.
Kirmanshah (Kermanshah)	Kirmánsháh	city and province in western Írán.
Kisa'	Kisá', pl. Aksiya	garment; dress
Kishik	Kishík	Pers. a guards-man, a guard
Kishikchi	Kishíkchí	Pers. a sentinel, night watchman
Kishon	Kishon River, Nachal HaKishon	flows to the north side of Haifa into the Mediterranean Sea. Arabic Naḥr al-Muqūṭṭa' (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, casing, facing, panelling, wainscoting (e.g., of walls). Persian Kiswat (Kisvat), Kuswat, pl. Kusá
Kitab al-Asma'	Kitáb al-Asmá'	Book of Divine Names (also known as the <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>Chihríq</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'	“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 clear or perspicuous book”. Expression used in Qur'án 5:15, 6:59, 11:6. 12:1, 26:2, 27:1, 28:2, 34:3, 37:117, 43:2 and 44:2. Verses 12:1, 27:1, 28:2, 43:2 and 44:2 state that this expression refers to the Qur'án. Qur'án 3:7 states there are muḥkamát (“precise”) and mutashábihát (“allegorical”) verses.
Kitab al-Yawaqit wa al-Jawahir	al-Kitáb al-Yawáqit wa al-Jawáhir	(Pers. Kitábu'l-Yawáqit-i-wa'l-Javáhir, also with v instead of w) by Siyyid 'Abd al-Wahháb ibn Aḥmad <u>ash-Sha'rání</u> (1492/3–1565, AH 898–973) was an Egyptian <u>Sháfi'í</u> scholar and mystic, founder of an Egyptian order of Sufism, eponymously known as <u>Sha'ráwiyyah</u> . 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 as-Samit	al-Kitáb aṣ-Ṣámit	“The Silent Book” is the previous Manifestation of God for the time being considered. e.g. at the time of the Báb, Muḥammad and the Qur'án is His Mute Book (al-Kitáb al-Abkam)—it cannot be used to refute the “Living Book”, the Báb or now Bahá'u'lláh. See al-Kitáb al-Ḥayy.

Kitab, Kutub	Kitáb, pl. Kutub	piece of writing, record, paper; letter, note, message; document, deed; contract (esp. marriage contract); book. Kitábun, a book
Kitab-i-'Ahd	Kitáb-i-'Ahd	"Book of the Covenant" or Testament of Bahá'u'lláh written in Persian, designated by Him as His "Most Great Tablet" and alluded to by Him as the "Crimson Book", and the 'world' recorded in it was the power of the Covenant—the power for unity which the Covenant possesses and radiates.
Kitab-i-'Ahdí	Kitáb-i-'Ahdí	"Book of My Covenant" (a name that is sometimes used for Kitáb-i-'Ahd)
Kitab-i-Haykal	Kitáb-i-Haykal	"Book of the Temple" by the Báb. Alternative name, 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 ... 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.
Kitab-i-Iqan	Kitáb-i-Íqán	"Book of Certitude" by Bahá'u'lláh
Kitab-i-Mubin	Kitáb-i-Mubín	Pers. form, "the clear book", a selected compilation of Bahá'u'lláh's Writings in the handwriting of his half brother, Mírzá Muḥammad-'Alí. He was sent to Bombay to have the compilation printed, but He altered passages (easily exposed when compared with the originals) that alluded to 'Abdu'l-Bahá's exalted station. See <i>The Covenant of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , p. 130.
Kitab-i-Natiq	Kitáb-i-Nátiq	"The Speaking Book"
Kitab-i-Panj-Sha'n	Kitáb-i-Panj-Sha'n	"Book of the Five Modes of Revelation" by the Báb*
Kitab-Khana	Kitáb-Khána	Pers. a library; a study; a bookseller's shop
Kitabu'l-Aqdas, Kitab-i-Aqdas,	al-Kitábu'l-Aqdas, Pers. Kitáb-i-Aqdas,	"The Most Holy Book" by Bahá'u'lláh in Arabic. The first authorised English translation was published in 1992 as <i>The Kitáb-i-Aqdas: The Most Holy Book</i> (the title is based on Persian pronunciation). The book in Arabic has been given in both forms. It is the main source of Bahá'í laws and practices, and is sometimes known as the "Book of Laws".
Kitabu'l-Asma', Kitab-i-Asma'	Kitábu'l-Asmá', Pers. Kitáb-i-Asmá'	"Book of Divine Names" by the Báb
Kitabu'l-Fara'id	Kitábu'l-Fará'id	"Priceless Things" (by Mírzá Abu'l-Faḍl)
Kitabu'l-Fihrist	Kitábu'l-Fihrist	"Indexical Tablet" by the Báb
Kitabu'l-Haramayn	Kitábu'l-Ḥaramayn	"The Book of the Two Holy Places", DB 62
Kitabu'l-Muqaddas	al-Kitábu'l-Muqaddas	The Most Holy Book
Kitabu'r-Ruh	Kitábu'r-Rúḥ	"Book of the Spirit" by the Báb
Kitman	Kitmán	Pers. the act of paying lip service to authority while holding personal opposition. Saying something that is not true. See Taqíya (Ar)
Kiya	Kiyá	Pers. a king, protector, defender; a hero, champion; a lord, master; a lord marcher, landgrave, margrave; a peasant; powerful; work, labour; the four elements; pure, clear, innocent; heat, cold, dryness, or moisture; the mouth; mastic. [MUH] 521 has Kíyá]
Kiyan	Kiyán	(keyan) being, existence; essence, substance; nature.
Kiyani	Kiyání	<u>K</u> hujastah <u>K</u> hursand (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.
Kiyasar	Kiyásar	("Kiasar", "Kíásar", "Keyásar" and "Kíya Sar") is a small city 57 km SE Sari, in Sari County, Mazandaran Province
Kosher, Treyf (Taraf)	Kosher, Ṭreyf (Ṭaraf)	Yiddish kásh'r ("fit", "proper"), kosher. Yiddish ṭreyf, derived from Hebrew "torn" (by wild animal), treyf (treife, treifa, treife, treif, trayf, traif, traife) or non-kosher.
Ku	Kú	Pers. where? where is he gone? a broad street, square, market-place; a narrow street, an alley
Kub	Kúb, pl. Akwáb	drinking glass, tumbler, (Iraq) cup, or any vessel without spout or handle, an ewer
Kubidan	Kúbídan	Pers. to beat, strike, bruise, pound
Kucha (Kuchih)	Kúcha	Pers. a narrow street; a lane, slum, row, passage; a street,

* *God Passes By* uses an 'Ayn: Kitáb-i-Panj-Sha'n

		square, market-place;— <u>kúcha</u> 'i bázár, a street leading to the market; the market-quarter;— <u>kúcha</u> 'i bāgh, the street leading to the gardens; the quarter of the gardens.
Kuchak (Kuchik)	<u>Kúchak</u> (also <u>Kúchik</u>)	Pers. small, little; a musical mode or style; diminutive; younger, junior; a youngster, a child
Kuchik-Chakmachih	<u>Kúchik-Chakmachih</u>	Küçükçekmece ("little depression"), now an eastern suburb of Istanbul, 23 km west of the city centre, on the European shore of the Sea of Marmara, Turkey
Kufa, Kufah, Kufih	<u>Kúfa</u> [h], Pers. <u>Kúfih</u>	a round tumulus of sand (especially red and mixed with gravel); a blemish. al-Kúfah, city on the west bank of the Euphrates River 110 km south of Baghdád. The Imám 'Alí made it the centre of his operations, and was murdered in its mosque.
Kufi, Kufiyun	<u>Kúfí</u> , pl. <u>Kúfiyún</u>	of or from al-Kúfah. Kufic, Kufic writing—ancient Arabic letters. <u>Kúfiyún</u> (English Kufan, school of) grammarians. See Başrí
Kufiya, Kufiyat	<u>Kúfiya</u> , pl. <u>Kúfiyát</u>	English keffiyeh or kaffiyeh, square kerchief diagonally folded and worn under the 'iqál as a headdress
Kufr, Kufran	<u>Kufr</u> and <u>Kufrán</u>	unbelief, infidelity
Kuh (Koh)	<u>Kúh</u>	Pers. a mountain, hill
Kuh-i-Nur	<u>Kúh-i-Núr</u>	Pers. Mountain of Light—Shrine of the Báb. Also the name of a famous diamond (once 191 carats, from India). Also spelt Koh-i-Noor, Kohinoor and Koh-i-nur. See Daryáy-i-Núr.
Kujur (Kojur)	<u>Kujúr</u>	a town 23 km south of the Caspian Sea in Mazandaran Province, Iran (36.384099, 51.729516)
Kulah Darrih	<u>Kulah Darrih</u>	Pers. (Kolah Darreh, Kaleh Darreh, Kolá Darreh, Kulah Darreh, "Kuldarih") is a small village in Zahray-i-Pain (Zahráy-i-Páyín) Rural District, Qazvín Province. 17 km WNW of the village of <u>Ishthihárd</u> .
Kulah	<u>Kuláh</u>	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	<u>Kuláh-i-Farangi</u>	(European hat—PDC p. 92)
Kulayn (Koleyn, Kolin, Kulin)	<u>Kulayn</u>	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	<u>Kull</u>	totality, entirety; everyone, each one, anyone; (with following definite noun) whole, entire, all; (with following indefinite noun) every
Kulli	<u>Kulli</u>	total, entire, all-round, overall, sweeping, comprehensive, complete; absolute, universal
Kulliya, Kulliyat	<u>Kullíya</u> [t], pl. <u>Kulliyát</u>	totality, entirety; integrity, wholeness, entirety, completeness;—pl. faculty, school (of a university); college; institute of higher learning, academy, secondary school
Kulliyya	<u>Kulliyya</u> fem.	totality, entirety; completeness, fullness, wholeness; universality, generality; integrity
Kullu't-Ta'am	<u>Kullu't-Ṭa'am</u>	"Tablet of All Food" by Bahá'u'lláh. Qur'án 3:93 is known as <u>Kullu't-Ṭa'am</u> , begins with "All food ...".
Kullu-Shay', Kull-i-Shay'	<u>Kullu-Shay'</u> , Pers. <u>Kull-i-Shay'</u>	"all things", abjad value of 361 (19 × 19) and a time period of 361 years). Note: Ū or "ll" is counted once as 30. See Váhid ("unity", 19)
Kulthum	<u>Kulthúm</u>	full of flesh about the face and cheeks; an elephant; the silken pennant at the top of a standard
Kumayl	<u>Kumayl bin-i-Ziyád an-Nakha</u> 'í	Companion of Imám 'Alí. Known as Kumayl. It is also the name of a prayer that he wrote.
Kun fayakun	<u>Kun Fayakún</u> (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	<u>Kun</u>	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

Kunar Takhteh, Konartakhteh	Kunár Takhta	the letters 'B' and 'E'. The 'B' has been identified with the primal will and the 'E' with the divine purpose, which is the subsequent stage of unfoldment. Alternatively, 'B' "means the creative Power of God Who through His command causes all things to come into being" and 'E' "the power of the Manifestation of God, His great spiritual creative force". (Konar Takhteh) city on Búshíhr-Shíráz road in Kazerun County, Fars Province. 15 km NE Dálakí.
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 Kurdistán
Kurji (Gurji)	Kurjí	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 <i>kuštan</i> ("kill") in compound words) a killer, who kills, slays, murders, oppresses, as in <i>azhdaha-kush</i> , a dragon-killer
Kushk	Kushk	Pers. an upper chamber, gallery, or balcony on the top of a house; a hall, parlour
Kushk-i-Nusrat (Khooshk Nosrat)	Kushk-i-Nuṣrat	A very small village (35.109773, 50.896706) on the Tihran-Qom Old Rd
Kushtan	Kush tan	Pers. to kill, murder; to slay, sacrifice; to be killed, to beat, bruise; to extinguish (a fire or candle); to dilute (wine); to melt (metals)
Kusti (Kasti, Kushti, Koshti)	Kustí	Pers. wrestling; a belt or sacred cord worn by the Zoroastrians and Brahmins; also by the wrestlers of <i>Khurásán</i> . See 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 <i>shaháda</i> , the Muslim profession of faith, starts with this phrase, and it contains the most fundamental truth upon which the religion of Islam is based. All else besides the Letters of Paradise is in Denial, while whatsoever appertaineth to the Letters of Paradise is Affirmation. <i>Lá iláha illa'lláh</i> , <i>Muḥammadun rasúlu'lláh</i> ("There is no God but God and Muḥammad is His Messenger"), the <i>Shí'a</i> call to prayer (<i>adhán</i>) contains the additional statement: <i>'Alíun valíu'lláh</i> ("Alí is God's friend, helper, defender and/or vice-gerent"). See <i>Huwa'lláh</i> .
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'álf al-Ḥikmat	"Pearls of Wisdom"
La'ima, Lawa'im	Lá'ima, pl. Lawá'im	censure, rebuke, reproof, blame, reproach
La'in and Mal'un, Mala'in	La'in and Mal'ún, pl. Malá'in	cursed; confounded; damned; outcast, execrable; detested, abhorred, abominable
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
Labbad	Labbád	felt-maker; felt
Labbayka (Labbaika)	Labbayka	"here I am!", "at your service!" Also "I am obedient to thee", "what is your command?"
Labib, Alibba'	Labíb, pl. Alibbá'	understanding, reasonable, sensible, intelligent
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	Láhíján	(láh+ján, "a place to obtain silk fibre") Caspian sea resort (37.206573, 50.003119) and the capital of Láhíján County
Lahijani	Láhíjání	'Alí Ashraf Láhíjání (1853–1919), famous as a poet and known as 'Andalíb ("nightingale")
Lahm, Luhum, Liham	Laḥm, 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	Láhútí	theological; theologian; divine
Lahutiya (Lahutiyya)	al-Láhútiya[h or t]	theology; "realm of the primal will"
Lakhm	Lakḥm	a cutting, amputation; a box, a blow
Lakhmiyun	al-Lakḥmíyún	Lakhmids or Lakhmid ("Lakhmite") dynasty CE 300–602. Lakhmids (al-Lakḥmíyún (الخميون—"íwn" transcribed as "íyún"), in Arabic usually referred to as al-Manádhírah or Banú Lakḥm) in southern Iraq (capital al-Ḥírah, near modern al-Kúfah).
Lakin, Lakinna	Lákin, lákinna	however, yet, but
Lam	Lám	Arabic letter transcribed as L
La-Madhhab	Lá-Madḥhab	Persian without religion, non-religious, "atheist"
Lamha, Lamhat	Lamḥa[t], pl. Lamahát	quick, casual look, glance; wink; glow of light, light, brightness, flash (of lightning)
Lami	Lámí	lám-shaped, resembling the letter ل.
Lami', Lami'a, Lawami'	Lámí', fem. Lámí'a[h or t], pl. Lawámí'	brilliant, lustrous, shining, gleaming, shimmering
Landan	Landan	London
Lang	Lang	Pers. lame; maimed; the halting of a caravan for a day or two
Laqa, laqqa, Laqa'iya (Laqa'iyyih)	Laqá, Laqqá, fem. Laqá'iya	Pers. Brahminy kite; the fan-tail pigeon.
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	Lárfján	district of Mazandaran Province
Las	Lás	Pers. refuse of silk; coarse silk
Las-Furush	Lás-Furuṣh	Pers. silk merchant. See Farṣh.
Lashkar-Nivis	Laṣḥkar-Nivís	Paymaster-General
Lastu	Lastu	(from negative verb laysa), I am not
Latafa, lutf, Altaf	Laṭafa, Luṭf, pl. Alṭáf	to be kind and friendly;—pl. benefits, favours; kindnesses
Latafah	Laṭáfa[h]	thinness fineness, delicateness; gracefulness, loveliness, charm; kindness, benevolence; friendliness; politeness, esprit, intellectual refinement, sophistication; suavity,

Latif, Litaf, Lutafa'	Laṭíf, pl. Liṭáf, Luṭafá'	urbaneness 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 (Lauḥ), pl. Alwáḥ, Aláwīḥ	(masculine) board, blackboard; slate; tablet, epistle; slab; plate, sheet; pane; plank, board, table; panel; small board, signboard; shoulder blade, scapula
Lawh Ahmad	Lawḥ Aḥmad	"Tablet of Aḥmad" in Arabic by Bahá'u'lláh. Revealed for Aḥmad-i-Yazdí.
Lawh al-Ayiy an-Nur	Lawḥ al-Áyiy an-Núr	"Tablet of the Verse of Light" by Bahá'u'lláh in Arabic. Also known as Tafsír al-Ḥurúfát al-Muqatta'ih
Lawh al-Ziyara li-Tumas Brikwul	Lawh al-Ziyara li-Tumás Brikwúl	"Tablet of Visitation for Thomas Breakwell" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. The first English Bahá'í. Thomas Breakwell worked in a cotton mill in the south of the United States that was buttressed by child labour. 'Abdu'l-Bahá advised him to resign. He did. He returned to Paris from 'Akká and made it his home.
Lawha (Lauha), Lawhat, Alwah (Alvah)	Lawḥa[h or t], pl. Lawḥát, Alwáḥ	(fem.) board; blackboard; slate; tablet; slab; plate, sheet; pane; panel; plaque; plane, surface; screen; placard, poster; picture, painting
Lawh-i-'Abdu'l-'Aziz-Va-Vukala	Lawḥ-i-'Abdu'l-'Azíz-Va-Vukalá	"Tablet to 'Abdu'l-'Azíz and ministers" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-'Abdu'l-Vahhab	Lawḥ-i-'Abdu'l-Vahháb	"Tablet to 'Abdu'l-Vahháb" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-'Abdu'r-Razzaq	Lawḥ-i-'Abdu'r-Razzáq	"Tablet to 'Abdu'r-Razzáq" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-'Ahd va Mithaq	Lawḥ-i-'Ahd va Mitháq (Imríká)	"Will and Testament" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-'Ammih	Lawḥ-i-'Ammih	"Tablet to the Aunt" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-'Ashiq va Ma'shuq	Lawḥ-i-'Áshiq va Ma'shúq	"Tablet of the Lover and the Beloved", Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-'Ashiq-va-Ma'shuq	Lawḥ-i-'Áshiq-va-Ma'shúq	"The Tablet of the Lover and the Beloved" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Aflakiyyih	Lawḥ-i-Aflákíyyih	"Tablet of the universe" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
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-Ard-i-Bá	"Tablet of the Land of Bá" by Bahá'u'lláh. Tablet sent to 'Abdu'l-Bahá while visiting Beirut ("Land of Bá") 1-17 June 1880.
Lawh-i-Ashraf	Lawḥ-i-Ashraf	"Tablet for Ashraf (the Noble)" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Ayat	Lawḥ-i-Áyát	"Tablet of the Verses" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-Baha	Lawḥ-i-Bahá	"Tablet of Glory" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Baqa	Lawḥ-i-Baqá	"Tablet of Eternity" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Basitatu'l-Haqiqih	Lawḥ-i-Basítatu'l-Ḥaqíqih	"Tablet of the Uncompounded Reality, of the Ground of Being" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Bisharat	Lawḥ-i-Biṣḥárát	"Tablet of Glad Tidings" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Bismilih	Lawḥ-i-Bismilih	"Tablet of 'In the Name of God'" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Bulbulu'l-Firaq	Lawḥ-i-Bulbulu'l-Firáq	"Tablet of the Nightingale of Bereavement" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Burhan	Lawḥ-i-Burhán	"Tablet of the Proof" by Bahá'u'lláh addressed to <u>Shaykh</u> Muhammad 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 <u>Shaykh</u> Kázim-i-Samandar of Qazvín, one of the apostles of Bahá'u'lláh. Its subject, the former Ottoman statesman Fu'ád Páshá, died in France in 1869, the Tablet was

Lawh-i-Ghulamu'l-Khuld	Lawḥ-i- <u>G</u> hulámu'l- <u>K</u> huld	revealed soon afterwards. Tablet begins with the letters "Káf Záy" for Kázim.
Lawh-i-Habib	Lawḥ-i-Ḥabīb	"Tablet of the Deathless Youth, Eternal Youth, Youth of Paradise" by Bahá'u'lláh (Ar. Lawḥ <u>G</u> hulám al- <u>K</u> huld)
Lawh-i-Haft Sham' Wahdat	Lawḥ-i-Haft <u>S</u> ham' Wahdat	"Tablet of the Beloved" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Haft-Pursish	Lawḥ-i-Haft-Pursish	"Tablet of the Seven Candles of Unity" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-Hajj	Lawḥ-i-Ḥajj	"Tablet of Seven Questions" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Hawdaj	Lawḥ-i-Hawdaj (or Lawḥ-i-Sámsún)	Tablet of Visitation to be recited at Baghdád, by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Haykal	Lawḥ-i-Haykal	"Tablet of the Howdah" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Haykalu'd-Din	Lawḥ-i-Haykalu'd-Dín	"Tablet of the Temple", i.e. the body, by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Hikmat	Lawḥ-i-Ḥikmat	"Tablet of the Temple of the Faith" by the Báb
Lawh-i-Hirtik	Lawḥ-i-Hirtík	"Tablet of Wisdom" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Hizar Bayti	Lawḥ-i-Hizár Baytí	"Tablet to Georg David Hardegg (Hirtík)" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Huriyyih	Lawḥ-i-Ḥuríyyih	"Tablet of One Thousand Verses" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-Hurufat	Lawḥ-i-Ḥurúfát	"Tablet of the Maiden" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Husayn	Lawḥ-i-Ḥusayn	"Tablet of the Letters" by the Báb
Lawh-i-ibn-i-Dhi'b	Lawḥ-i-ibn-i- <u>D</u> hi'b	by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Ishraqat	Lawḥ-i- <u>I</u> shráqát	"The Epistle to the Son of the Wolf" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Ittihad	Lawḥ-i-Ittiḥád	"Tablet of Splendours" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Jamal	Lawḥ-i-Jamál	"Tablet of Unity" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Karim	Lawḥ-i-Karím	Tablet to Áqá Jamál-i-Burújirdi, "Tablet of Beauty" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Karmil	Lawḥ-i-Karmil	"Tablet for Karím (the Noble)" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Khurasan	Lawḥ-i- <u>K</u> hurasán	"Tablet of Carmel" by Bahá'u'lláh (1891)
Lawh-i-Kullu't-Ta'am	Lawḥ-i-Kullu't-Ṭa'ám	by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-Lahih	Lawḥ-i-Láhih	"Tablet of All Food" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Laylatu'l-Quds	Lawḥ-i-Laylatu'l-Quds	"Tablet to the Central Organization for a Durable Peace, The Hague" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-Madinatu'r-Rida	Lawḥ-i-Madínatu'r-Riḍá	"Tablet of the Holy (Sacred) Night" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Madinatu't-Tawhid	Lawḥ-i-Madínatu't-Tawḥíd	"The City of Radiant Acquiescence" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Mahfil-i-Shawr	Lawḥ-i-Maḥfil-i- <u>S</u> hawr	"Tablet of the City of Unity" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Mahfuz	Lawḥ-i-Maḥfúz	Tablet (or prayer) for spiritual assemblies, regarding gathering and consulting (by 'Abdu'l-Bahá)
Lawh-i-Malika (Lawh-i-Malikh)	Lawḥ-i-Malika	Guarded or Preserved Tablet
Lawh-i-Malik-i-Rus	Lawḥ-i-Malik-i-Rús	"Tablet to the Queen" of England (Victoria) by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Mallahu'l-Quds	Lawḥ-i-Malláhu'l-Quds	"Tablet to the Czar Alexander III" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Manikchi-Sahib	Lawḥ-i-Mánikchí-Ṣāḥib	"Tablet of the Holy Mariner" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Maqsud	Lawḥ-i-Maqṣúd	"Tablet to Mánikchí-Ṣāḥib" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Maryam	Lawḥ-i-Maryam	"Tablet of Maqsúd (the Goal, the Desired One)" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Mawlud	Lawḥ-i-Mawlúd	"Tablet to Maryam" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Mazzah	Lawḥ-i-Mazzaḥ	Tablet for the Birth of the Báb by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Mubahilih	Lawḥ-i-Mubáhih	"Tablet of the Humorist" by Bahá'u'lláh. Begins: "Bismilláhi'l-Mazzaḥ ..."
Lawh-i-Muhabbat	Lawḥ-i-Muḥabbat	"Tablet of the Confrontation or Execration" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Napulyun	Lawḥ-i-Nápulyún I and II	"Tablet to Medina" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Lawh-i-Naqus	Lawḥ-i-Náqús	"Tablet to Napoleon III" (1868 and 1869) by Bahá'u'lláh. Can also be written as Lawḥ Málik Bárís.
Lawh-i-Nasir	Lawḥ-i-Naṣír	"Tablet of the Bell" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Nuqtih	Lawḥ-i-Nuqtih	Tablet to Hájí Muḥammad Naṣír of Qazvín by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Pap	Lawḥ-i-Páp	"Tablet of the Point" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Pisar-'Amm	Lawḥ-i-Pisar-'Amm	"Tablet to the Pope" (Pope Pius IX) by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Qad-Ihtaraqa'l-Mukhlisun	Lawḥ-i-Qad-Iḥtaráqa'l-Mukhlisún	"Tablet to the Cousin" in honour of Mírzá Hasan-i-Mázindaráni by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Qina'	Lawḥ-i-Qiná'	"The Tablet of the Faithful Ones (Mukhlisún) 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-Quds	Lawḥ-i-Quds	"Tablet of the Veil" by Bahá'u'lláh. Addressed primarily to the "third" <u>S</u> haykhí leader, Hájí Mírzá Muḥammad Karím Khán Kirmání (the first Kirmání <u>S</u> haykhí leader). See Kirmání.
Lawh-i-Ra'is	Lawḥ-i-Ra'ís	"Tablet of Holiness" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Rafi'	Lawḥ-i-Raffí'	"Tablet of the Ruler" (Tablet to Mehmed Emin 'Alí Páshá) by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Raqsha'	Lawḥ-i-Raqshá'	"Tablet of Elevation" by Bahá'u'lláh
		"Tablet to the She-Serpent" (Imám-Jum'ih of Iṣfahán) by Bahá'u'lláh

Lawh-i-Rasul	Lawḥ-i-Rasúl	"Tablet of the Prophet" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Ru'ya	Lawḥ-i-Ru'yá	"Tablet of the Vision" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Ruh	Lawḥ-i-Rúḥ	"Tablet of the Spirit" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Sahab	Lawḥ-i-Saháb	"Tablet of the Cloud" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Salat	Lawḥ-i-Ṣalát	"Tablet of Obligatory Prayer" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Salman	Lawḥ-i-Salmán	"Tablet of Salmán" I-III by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Samsun	Lawḥ-i-Sámsún (or Lawḥ-i-Hawdaj)	"Tablet of Sámsún" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Sayyah	Lawḥ-i-Sayyáh	"Tablet of Sayyáh (the Traveller)" by Bahá'u'lláh
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-Siyid-i-Mihdiy-i-Dahaji	Lawḥ-i-Siyid-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 Effulgences" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Tanzih va Taqdis	Lawḥ-i-Tanzíh 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-Tarbíyát	"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-Waṣíyá	untitled brief document by the Báb, the so-called "Tablet of the Will" or the "Will and Testament", addressed to Mírzá Yaḥyá in which he is "enjoined to promote and protect the Faith and to invite people to follow what has been revealed in the Bayán." (Research Dept. 28 May 2004)
Lawh-i-Yaquti	Lawḥ-i-Yáqútí	"The Ruby Tablet"
Lawh-i-Yusuf	Lawḥ-i-Yúsuf	"Tablet of Joseph" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Zaynu'l-Muqarrabin	Lawḥ-i-Zaynu'l-Muqarrabín	Tablet to Zaynu'l-Muqarrabín by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawh-i-Ziyarih	Lawḥ-i-Ziyárih	"Tablet of Visitation" by Bahá'u'lláh
Lawhu'r-Ridvan	Lawḥu'r-Riḍván	"Tablet of Riḍván" 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
Liqá' Rabb, Liqa-i-Rabb	Liqá' Rabb, Pers. Liqá-i-Rabb	"Visitation of God" on the Day of Qiyámah. Since God is

Liqa', Liqa'a	Liqa'	sanctified from all material existence and He can never be seen by the material eyes, this means seeing and meeting a Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God.
Liqa'i Liqa'iya, (Laqa'iyya, Laqa'iyyih)	Liqa'í Liqa'íya, Pers. Liqa'iyya	encounter; meeting; get together; reunion; liqá'a (prep.) in exchange for, in return for, for, on my meeting Liqa'iyyih <u>Khán</u> um, second wife of Mírzá 'Alí-Muḥammad-i-Varqá. Name of one of the four daughters of Ibn-i Aşdaq and Diyá'u'l-Ḥájíyyih. Pers. "Liqa'iyyih" or "Liqa'iyyih". 'attainment unto the Divine Presence', resurrection
Liqa'u'llah Lisan, Alsina, Alsun Lisanu'l-'Arab Lisanu'llah Lisanu'l-Mulk	Liqa'u'lláh Lisán, pl. Alsina[h], Alsun Lisánu'l-'Arab Lisánu'lláh Lisánu'l-Mulk	tongue; language; mouthpiece (figuratively) The Arab tongue the word (or tongue) of God "Tongue of the Empire". Lisánu'l-Mulk-i-Sipih ("Eloquent Tongue of the Empire") of Káshán, 19th century Persian historian. See Sipih.
Liss, Lusus, Alsas Litani River Liwa' (Liva), Alwiya, Alwiyat	Lişş, pl. Luşuş, Alşás Liţání Liwá', pl. Alwiya, Alwiyát	thief, robber Liţání 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. Portuguese explorer and pre-1975 name of Maputo, capital of Mozambique
Lourenco Marques	Lourenço Marques	(collective; nomen unitatis Lu'lu'un) pearls; gems, jewels
Lu'lu', La'ali, Lu'lu'un Lubbada, Lubbadat Lubs	Lu'lu' (Lúlú), pl. La'álí Lubbáda, pl. Lubbádát Lubs	horse blanket, saddle blanket;—(pl. labábíd) felt cap putting on a garment; enjoying the company (of a wife, etc.)
Lugha, Lughat	Lughā[h or t], pl. Lughát	language; dialect; idiom; vernacular; lingo, jargon; word; expression, term; al-lughat al-'arabíyat al-afşahí, classical Arabic
Lujj, Lujja, Lujaj, Lijaj Lujjat, Lujja	Lujj and Lujja, pl. Lujaj, Lijáj Lujjat, Lujja	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
Lulin, Aftaba	Lúln	Pers. a jug, flagon, or any similar vessel with a spout, and made of clay (those made of metal are called áftaba).
Luqa Luqman	Lúqá Luqmán	Pers. the evangelist Luke a famous legendary figure noted for his wisdom. Prophet in Qur'án.
Luqmat Luqmatu'l-Qáđí Lur Luristan (Lorestan)	Luqmat, Laqmat, Luqma, pl. Luqam Luqmatu'l-Qáđí Lur Luristán	Pers. a mouthful, morsel; a kind of fritter Pers. the choice morsel for the judge Name of a warlike tribe living in Luristán. a province and an area in western Írán in the Zagros Mountains
Lut Lutf, Altaf	Lúţ Luţf, pl. Altáf	Lot 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
Lutf-'Ali Lutfi	Luţf-'Alí Luţfí	Pers. adopted, brought up in the family; an adopted child. 'Umar Lúţfí Páshá [Lüţfí Paşa (Turk.)] (BKG p. 482)
Lutfu'llah (Lotfullah) Luti	Luţfu'lláh Lúţí	favour or kindness of God The people of Lot or Sodom; a sodomite; an impudent, forward fellow; a bravo, bully, ruffian, villain; a jester, buffoon, clown
Lutigari	Lúţgarí	Pers. often used interchangeably with awbásh (see wabash). The lúţgarí are groups of people organized around zúr-khánih (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. Lúţgarí can sometimes refer to troupes of musicians and entertainers.
M Ma Ma, ila ma, bi'ma, li-ma, hatta ma	Má Ma	(interrogative pronoun) what for what? after prepositions: <i>ilá ma</i> whereto? where? which way? whither? <i>bi-ma</i> with what? wherewith? <i>li-ma</i> why? wherefore? <i>hattá ma</i> how far? to which point?
Ma', Miyah, Amwah	Má', pl. Miyáh, Amwáh	water; liquid, fluid; juice. má' al-ward (becomes máward),

Ma'ab (Maab), Ma'awib, Ma'awiba	Ma'áb, pl. Ma'áwib, Ma'áwiba[t]	rose water. Hence, the name Máwardí. 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'adh	Ma'ád Ma'ádh	literally place or time of return. Day of Resurrection (act or instance of) taking refuge; refuge, place of refuge, retreat, asylum, sanctuary
Ma'an (Maan)	Ma'án	a stage, halting-place; "son" of Lot (Lút); a city in southern Jordan, 218 km SW of Amman; a town in northern Syria, 25 km north of Ĥamáh and 70 km north of Homs
Ma'dan Ma'dan-i-Mis	Ma'dan (Syrian ma'din) Ma'dan-i-Mis	very good! bravo! well done! Pers. copper mine. Maden, town in Turkey 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 (figurative); (place of) origin, source
Ma'dini, Ma'daniyat Ma'ida, Ma'idat	Ma'diní, pl. Ma'daníyát Má'idat, Má'ida	metallic, mineral; al-ma'daníyát mineralogy Pers. a table, especially one covered with victuals; a circle, circumference, circuit, orbit
Ma'ida, Mawaid Ma'idiy-i-Asmani	Má'ida, pl. Má'idát, Mawá'id Má'idiy-i-Ásmání	Ar. table 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'in in modern-day Yemen. Qarnáwu (16.128100, 44.815300), near al-Ĥazm, was a capital of Ma'in.
Ma'uj, Majuj	Ma'júj, Májúj	Magog, son of Japhet; Eastern Tartary. See Yá'júj (Gog) and mu'zam.
Ma'mun Ma'mur Ma'mur	Ma'mún Ma'múr Ma'múr	reliable, trustworthy inhabited, populated, populous; frequented 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; 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'riyyih Rúḥání Ma'ání (Baharieh Rouhani Ma'ani) author and translator. See ma'nan
Ma'nan, Ma'anin	Ma'nan, pl. Ma'ánin	sense, meaning, signification, import; concept, notion, idea, thought; thematic purport (e.g., of a work of art, as distinguished from its form); a rhetorical, figurative, or allegorical expression. See ma'ná
Ma'nawi (Manavi) Ma'qul	Ma'nawí Ma'qúl	relating to the sense or import (of a word or expression) reasonable, sensible, intelligible, comprehensible, understandable, plausible, logical; rational; apprehensive faculty, comprehension, intellect, discernment, judiciousness, judgment; common sense (ex-cogitated, MF 156)
Ma'rab, Ma'rib	Ma'rab	the time or place for any necessary business. Ma'rib is the capital city of Ma'rib Governorate, Yemen. It is 122 km east of Sana'a. The ruins of Ma'rib, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Saba' (unlikely to be that of Sheba), are 3.5 km south of the centre of the modern city. The 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 Mí'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'rifat), Ma'arif	Ma'rifa[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'súmát. Fátimah bint Músá al-Khádhim, sister of Imám 'Alí ar-Riḍá (8th Imám), is commonly known in Iran as Fátima al-Ma'súmih. The Shrine of Fatima Masumeh (Ḥarám Fátimah Ma'súmah) is in Qum. al-Ma'súmín al-Arba'ata 'Aṣhara, Pers. Chahárdah Ma'súm: the fourteen infallible ones—the prophet Muḥammad, his daughter, and the twelve Imams.
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	glory, nobility, greatness, hereditary honour sweet waters ("the fresh and thirst-quenching waters") help, aid, assistance, succour, relief, support, backing. Various interpretations as assistance to neighbours in the form of lending household utensils; voluntary and obligatory alms; obedience to prescribed rules. Sariya 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
Mabsut	Mabsút	extended, outstretched; rim, spread out; extensive, large, sizeable; detailed, elaborate (book); cheerful, happy, gay; feeling well, in good health. Nickname "happy": Dr Ḍiyá' Mabsút Baghdádí
Mada'in Salih	Madá'in Šáliḥ	Mada'in Saleh ("Cities of Saleh"), also called "al-Ḥijr" or "Hegra", is an archaeological site 309 km NW of Medina. The site is thought to be near the ruins of the Ṭhamúd.
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'zam.
Madaha, Madh, Midha Madan	Madaḥa, Madḥ, Midḥa 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	Madaniya[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 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 material; corporeal, physical; materialistic;—pl. materialist; objective materialism
Madda al-Kulliyya Madda, Mawadd	al-Mádda al-Kullíya Mádda[h], pl. Mawádd	going, leave, departure; way out, escape (from); manner followed, adopted procedure or policy, road entered upon; opinion, view, belief; ideology; teaching, doctrine; movement, orientation, trend (also politics); school; mazhab, orthodox rite of fiqh (Islamic Law); religious creed, faith, denomination. Schools of law—the four Sunní legal schools (sing. 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 Sháfi'ite, founded by Sháfi' (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.
Maddi, Maddiyun Maddiya Madhhab, Madhhahib	Máddí, Máddíyún Máddíya[h] Madhhab, pl. Madhháhib	Shí'ahs or "Church of the Twelve" DB lii mentioned; said, above-mentioned; celebrated Pers. passing away; past; dead; swift, fleet, expeditious; sharp, piercing (sword); the past-tense, preterite. Máđfihim (Madihim) "their past". Pers. a closing phrase praise, laudation, commendation; panegyric poem, panegyric; eulogy, encomium, tribute
Madhhab-i-Ithna-'Ashariyyih Madhkur Madi (Mazi)	Madhhab-i-Ithná-'Ashariyyih Madhkúr Máđí (Mázi)	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 Nuşhírwán; mostly applied to Ctesiphon, also called Madá'in Kisrá, the cities of Chosroes See Madá'in Şáliḥ.
Madi Darad Madih, Mada'ih	Mađí Dárad Madíh, pl. Madá'ih	City of the Prophet (the Verdant City) title given to Sabzivár City of God. A title of Baghdád and also a title given by Bahá'u'lláh to the Shrine of the Báb.
Madina, Mudun, Mada'in	Madína[h], pl. Mudun, Madá'in	City of the Prophet (Medina) the City of Peace (name given to Baghdád by 'Abbásid Caliph al-Manşúr) BRG 106 (The City of Unity) by Bahá'u'lláh
Madinat an-Nabi Madinatu'l-Khadra Madinatu'llah	al-Madínat an-Nabí Madínatu'l-Khadrá' Madínatu'lláh	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. Madákhil: "commission, perquisite, douceur, consideration, pickings and stealings, profit ..." (The Dawn-Breakers xliv)
Madinatu'n-Nabi Madinatu's-Salam	Madínatu'n-Nabí Madínatu's-Salám	sickly, diseased, abnormal; (mentally) disordered; of weak character, spineless; (pl.) revenue, receipts, takings, returns
Madinatu't-Tawhid Madkhal, Madakhil	Madínatu't-Tawhíd Madkhal, pl. Madákhil	Madrasah, a religious boarding school associated with a mosque; school. Other forms in Pers. are madrasah, madrisih. Madrasah 'Iffatiah (or just 'Iffatiah), school for girls.
Madkhul, Madakhil	Madkhúl, pl. Madákhil	
Madrassa, Madaris	Madrassa[h or t], pl. Madáris	

Madراسيا	Madراسیا	school vacation
Madrisiy-i-Daru'sh-Shafay	Madrisiy-i-Dáru'sh-Shafáy	Madrisiy-i-Dáru'sh-Shafáy-i-Masjid-i-Sháh. DB 168
Madrisiyi-i-Sadr	Madrisiyi-i-Şadr	
Madyan	Madyan	Midian, a city in Arabia; the place of Jethro, called by the Arabians <u>Shu'</u> 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	Maghdúb	object of anger
Maghfarat, Maghfirot	Maghfara[t], Maghfira[t]	(Magfaret) pardon, forgiveness, remission
Maghrib, Magharib	Maghrib, dual Maghribán, pl. Magháríb	place or time of sunset; west, either of the heavens or earth; the western countries; Morocco; Occident; şalát al-maghrib, prayer at sunset (Islamic law). Dual East and West.
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).
Mahabba	Maḥabba[t]	love; affection, attachment; fondness, tender and kind feelings, inclination, and love. Persian forms include mahabb, maḥab, maḥabat. An expression often used by 'Abdu'l-Bahá, but never by Shoghi Effendi.
Mahall, Mahalla, Mahallat	Maḥall, pl. Maḥallát, Maḥáll	(Pers. also Maḥal) (fem. Maḥalla[h or t], Pers. "Maḥalih") 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 has meaning of palace. Maḥallát is the capital of Maḥallát County, Markazí Province, Iran. See 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 el Raml or Ramleh) is a tram station and neighbourhood (in wasaṭ al-Balad, "Downtown") of Alexandria, Egypt.
Mahub, Mahabib	Maḥbúb, pl. Maḥábíb	beloved; dear; lovable, desirable; popular; favourite; beloved one, lover; (pl.) gold piece, sequin (in Ottoman times) Title of the First Promised One expected by the Shi'ites.
Mahbuba	Maḥbúba	sweetheart, darling, beloved woman
Mahbubu'sh-Shuhada'	Maḥbúbu'sh-Shuhadá'	(Beloved of Martyrs) Mírzá Muḥammad-Ḥusayn Brother of Mírzá Muḥammad-Ḥasan, both from Işfahán.
Mahd al-'Ulya, Mahd-i-'Ulya	Mahd al-'Ulyá, Per. Mahd-i-'Ulyá	highest cradle
Mahd al-Iman, Mahd-i-'Iman	Mahd al-Ímán, Pers. Mahd-i-'Ímán	cradle of the faith. Iran is the cradle of the Bahá'í Faith.
Mahd	Maḥḍ	of pure descent, pureblood; pure, unmixed, unadulterated; genuine; sheer, downright, outright (e.g.,

Mahd, Muhud Mahdi-Shahr (Mahdishahr)	Mahd, pl. Muhúd Mahdí- <u>Sh</u> ahr (Mahdí <u>sh</u> ahr)	lie, nonsense, etc.) 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 Mahduf (Mahzuf)	Maḥdúd Maḥdúf	limited, bounded, separated, terminated, defined, definite taken away, cut off, elided (syllable from a word, or foot from a verse); apocoped; 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 (Mahfaruzak)	Maḥfil-i-Rawhání Máhfurújak	literally "spiritual gathering" or a "spiritual assembly" ("Mahforujak", "Mafroosak", Máhforújak, Máhforujak, and Máhfrújak) a village 10 km sw of Sari, 11 km NE Qá'im <u>Sh</u> ahr and about 30 km from the Caspian Sea, Mazandaran Province.
Mahfuz Mahid	Maḥfúz Mahid	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. Mahiyat)	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
Mahjur	Mahjúr	abandoned, forsaken, deserted; lonely, lonesome; in disuse, out of use, obsolete, antiquated, archaic
Mah-Ku, Maku	Máh-Kú, Mákú	Pers. "Where is the moon?" Name given to the ruins of a four-towered fortress (Máh-Kú Qal'a, 39.300399, 44.512666, 650 m north of Zagros River in eastern Mákú (4 km from the new city centre), 14 km from the Turkish border and 51 km from Armenia), because the overshadowing cliff cuts off sight of the sky above the fort. It is in the NW Zágħrús Mountains. Named by the Báb the Jabal-i-Basit (the Open Mountain), the numerical values of Máh-Kú and Básiṭ is 72. See Mákú
Mahmid, Mahmad Mahmud Ghazan	Maḥmid, Maḥmad Maḥmúd <u>Gh</u> ázán	praising; Turkish Mehmed Maḥmúd <u>Gh</u> ázán (1271–1304) (Mongolian <u>Gh</u> ázán <u>Kh</u> án) was the 7th ruler of the Mongol Empire's Ilkhanate division in modern-day Iran (1295–1304). He was the son of Arghún, 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 Mahmudabad Mahmudi Mahmud-i-Alusi Mahmud-i-Khu'i Mahmud-i-Muqari'i	Maḥmúd, fem. Maḥmúda[h or t] Maḥmúdábád Maḥmúdí Maḥmúd-i-Álúsí Maḥmúd-i- <u>Kh</u> u'í Maḥmúd-i-Muqári'í	praised; commendable, laudable, praiseworthy city on southern coast of Caspian Sea, Iran Mullá Maḥmúd-i- <u>Kh</u> u'í DB p. 422

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.

Mahmud-i-Qamsari	Maḥmúd-i-Qamṣarí	DB pp. 8, 9
Mahmudnizhad	Maḥmúdnizhád	Pers. Muná Maḥmúdnizhád
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	Maḥshar, Maḥshir	place of assembly; last judgement
Mahshid	Maḥshíd	Pers. moonlight; the moon. mah [moon] + shíd [light]; also máh [moon] + khurshíd [sun], “moon and sun”
Mah-tab (Mahtab)	Máh-táb	Pers. moonlight, moonshine; the moon; the face of a mistress; breath, animal life
Mah-tabi (Mahtabi)	Máh-tábí	Pers. lit by the moon; a balcony or terrace (to enjoy the moonlight); blue light
Mahtum	Maḥtúm	imposed, enjoined, obligatory; determined, definitive, determinate, unalterable, inevitable; destined, predestined, ordained (fate)
Mahut	Máhút	Pers. cloth. Máhút-furúsh (draper)
Mahw (Mahv)	Maḥw	effacement, obliteration, blotting out; erasure, deletion; elimination; abolition, abolishment, annulment. Compare ṣaḥw
Majaz	Majáz	passing by, through, or beyond; way, road, passage; trope, figure, metaphor, simile, allegory; feigned, insincere, worldly, superficial, profane. Non-literal or figurative meaning of a word or expression, in contrast to its ḥaqíqa (“real” or literal) sense. Often translated by the more specific term “metaphor”, which is, more properly speaking, isti’ára.
Majd (Egyptian “Magd”)	Majd, pl. Amjád	glory; splendour, magnificence, grandeur; nobility, honour, distinction
Majdal (Majdil)	al-Majdal	(“tower”) a former Palestinian village about 12 km east of Haifa, depopulated in 1925, now part of Kibbutz Ramat Yohanan in Israel. It is identified with the site of the ancient town of Magdala, reputed to be the birthplace of Mary Magdalene.
Majdhub, Majadib	Majdhúb, pl. Majádib	attracted; possessed, maniacal, insane;—pl. maniac, lunatic, madman, idiot (not “Madzjoub”). A darwísh, Muṣṭafá Big-i-Sanandají, known as Majdhúb, met Bahá'u'lláh and became the first to recognize His station. son of Áqáy-i-Kalím, a brother of Bahá'u'lláh
Majdi'd-Din	Majdi'd-Dín	
Majdu'd-Dawlih	Majdu'd-Dawlih	
Majdu'l-Ashraf	Majdu'l-Ashraf	
Majdu'llah	Majdu'lláh	Glory of God
Majid al-Haram	Majíd al-Ḥaram	the Noble Mosque, the main Mosque in Mecca within which is the cubic building (al-Ka'ba, the “Kaaba” or al-Ka'ba al-Muṣḥarrafah, the exalted “Kaaba”)
Majid	Majíd	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
Majid-i-Masha'u'llah	Majíd-i-Máshá'u'lláh	the Báb's remains were hidden overnight in this abandoned building near Ṭíhrán
Majlas	Majlas	Pers. sitting down
Majlis Istintaq (Istintak)	Majlis Istintáq	council of enquiry
Majlis, Majalis	Majlis, pl. Majális	seat; session room, conference room; party, gathering, meeting; social gathering; session, sitting; council meeting; council; concilium; collegium, college; board, committee, commission; administrative board; court,

Majlisi	Majlisí	tribunal. The Iranian Parliament, the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis-i-Shúráy-i-Islámí), or the Iranian Majlis is the national legislative body of Iran. 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).
Majma, Majami	Majma', pl. Majámí'	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' Majmu' Majmu'a (Majmu'ih), Majmu'at, Majami'	Majma'ul-Fuṣaḥá' Majmú' Majmú'a[h or t], pl. Majmú'át, Majámí'	See majma' and faṣīḥ collected, gathered; totality, whole; total, sum (arithmetic) (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-Kḥaṭábat-i-Ḥadrat	Pers. Majmú'ih-i-Kḥaṭábat-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 Majnun, Majanin	Majmú'iy-i-Alwáh-i-Mubárák Majnún, pl. Majánín	Collection of tablets by the Blessed [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 Makátib-i-'Abdu'l-Bahá Makḥdhúmíya[h] Makḥfí	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 Makḥfí, the Hidden Imám (Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥasan), has been given many titles, including: Šáḥib az-Zamán ("the Lord of the Age"), Šáḥib al-Amr ("the Lord of Command"), al-Mihdí ("the Rightly-Guided One"), al-Qá'im ("He who will arise"), al-Imám al-Munṭazar ("the Awaited Imám") and the Baqíya Alláh ("Remnant of God").
Makhluq, Makhluqat, Makhliq Makhluqat, Makhluqa, Makhaliq Makhsus Makhtum Makhzum	Makḥlúq, pl. Makḥlúqát, Máḥlúq Makḥlúqat, Makḥlúqa Makḥṣús Makḥtúm Makḥzúm	created; creature, created being a creature, a created thing;—pl. makḥaliq, makḥlúqát special Pers. sealed, finished, concluded
Makhzun, Makhzunat	Makḥzún, pl. Makḥzúnát	pierced in the nose; name of the founder of a tribe, Banú Makḥzúm clan of the Quraysh tribe
Makkah	Makkah	stored, stored up, deposited, warehoused;—pl. stock, supply, stock in trade more accurate spelling of Mecca, Official name is Makkah al-Mukarramah ("Makkah the Noble") and shortened to Makkah. al-Bakka (Qur'án 3:96) may be an older name for al-Makkah. Bahá'í Writings use Baṭḥá' to mean Makkah (Mecca).
Makki, Makkiya	Makkí, fem. Makkíya[h or t]	Meccan. Abú Ṭálib al-Makkí, Muḥammad ibn 'Alí (d. 996) was a hadith scholar, Shafí'i jurist, and Sufi mystic.
Maknun, Maknuna, Maknunih	Maknún, fem. Maknúna[t]	hidden, concealed; well-kept; hidden content. Pers. also Maknúnih
Maktab, Makatib	Maktab, pl. Makátib	office; bureau; business office; study; school, elementary school; department, agency, office; desk

Maktaba, Maktabat, Makatib Maktub, Makatib	Maktaba[h], pl. Maktabát, Makátib Maktúb, pl. Makátíb	library; bookstore; desk written, written down, recorded; fated, foreordained, destined; something written, writing;—pl. a writing, message, note; letter
Maku	Mákú	Pers. 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'í Mal'ak, Malak, Mala'ik, Mala'ika	Mákú'í Mal'ak & Malak, pl. Malá'ik, Malá'ika[h]	a native or inhabitant of Mákú. Maḥmúd Pásháy-i-Mákú'í an angel (as sent by God); messenger, envoy; embassy, mission; an epistle. Derived from the form IV root لَك (L'K) to send as a messenger.
Mala', Amla'	Mala', pl. Amlá'	being full, crowd, gathering, assembly, congregation; audience; (general) public; council of elders, notables
Maladh Maladhgard, Manikert, Malazgirt	Maládh Maládhgard	refuge, protection; shelter; asylum, sanctuary; protector Manzikert (modern Malazgirt or Malázgird) located north of Lake Van in Muş Province, eastern Turkey. 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. 'álamí malakút, the invisible, contemplative, or intelligent world; the heavenly court, hall of angels; Kingdom of Angels—realm of being. See Háhút, Láhút, Jabarút and Násút.
Malamat	Malámat	reproaching, reproving, blaming; reprehension, reproach, rebuke, censure; criticism; contumely
Malayir Malfuf	Maláyir Malfúf	city 60 km SSE of Ḥamdán, Iran wound, coiled; wrapped up (in); rolled up, rolled together, convolute; twisted, wound (around); fastened, attached (to); swathed (in or with); plump, stout (body)
Malih, Maliha (Malihih), Millah, Amlah	Malíh, pl. Milláh, Amláh	(fem. Malíha[h or t]) salt, salty, briny, salted; pretty, handsome, comely; beautiful; nice, pleasant, agreeable; witty
Malik, Malika, Mulaka	Malík, fem. Malíka, pl. Mulaká'	king, monarch, ruler; master, possessor, owner, proprietor. See sultán (a higher level of sovereignty)
Malik, Malika, Muluk, Amlak, Malikat	Malik, fem. Malika[h], pl. Mulúk, Amlák	king or queen, sovereign, monarch; present a gift to the king or queen.—pl. fem. Malikát
Malik, Mullak	Málik, pl. Mullak, Mullák	reigning, ruling, possessing, holding; owner, proprietor, master, possessor, holder. ibn Málik, Abú 'Abd Alláh Jamál ad-Dín Muḥammad (c. 1204–1274) was an Arab grammarian.
Maliki	Málikí, pl. Mullákí	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 Sháfi'í) religious Sunní Islamic schools of jurisprudence (fiqh). Founded by Málik ibn Anas of Medina.
Maliku'l-Fadl Maliku'l-Mulk, Malik al-Mulk Maliku't-Tujjar Maliya (Maliyyih), Maliyat	Malíku'l-Faḍl Máliku'l-Mulk, Málik al-Mulk Maliku't-Tujjār Máliya[t], Pers also Máliyyih, pl. Máliyát	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
Malja', Malaji'	Malja', pl. Malájí'	(place of) refuge, retreat; shelter; sanctuary, asylum; home; base; pillbox, bunker, dugout
Malkam Malmir Malmiri	Malkam Málmír Málmírí	name from Hebrew (מלך) "their king" a village 65 km SW of Arák, in Markazí province, Iran of or from Málmír

Mamaqan	Mamaqán	city 50 km south of Zanján, Írán. Other variations are Mámáqán and Mamáqán.
Mamduh, Mamduhin Mamlaka, Mamalik Mamluk, Mamluka, Mamalik	Mamdúh, pl. Mamdúhín Mamlaka[h], pl. Mamálik Mamlúk, fem. Mamlúka[t], pl. Mamálik	praised, celebrated, famous, laudable, commendable kingdom, empire, state, country; royal power, sovereignty possessed, in one's power; a purchased slave or captive;— pl. white slave; mameluke; Mameluke. A term commonly used to refer to non-muslim slave soldiers and Muslim rulers of slave origin.
Man Yuzhiruhu'llah	Man Yuzhiruhu'lláh	(man + yuzáhara + Alláh) "He/Him whom God shall make manifest". Title given by the Báb to the promised One. "He Who is made manifest in the past and in the future" and "Him Whom God has manifested and will manifest" are other renderings.
Man	Man	1. (interrogative pronoun) who? which one? which ones? 2. (relative pronoun) who; the one who; those who; one who; whoever, whosoever, everyone who, he who.
Man	Mán	Pers. a lord; a family; household furniture; hereditary property, an heirloom; a house; grief, melancholy; 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 Quşayy was a Qurayshí and great-great-grandfather of Prophet Muhammad.
Manakji (Manikji, Manekji, Manikchi)	Mánakjí	Mánakjí Límjí Hátariyá (1813–1890) (Maneckji Limji Hataria) was an Indian scholar and civil rights activist of Parsi Zoroastrian descent. Sent as emissary of the Parsis of India to the Zoroastrians of Iran (1854–1890). Known in India as Mánikchí Şáhíb. 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").
Manba', Manabi' Manda'iyun	Manba', pl. Manábí' al-Mandá'iyún	spring, well; fountainhead, springhead, source, origin Mandaean ("Gnostic", from the Mandaic word manda meaning "knowledge"). Also known as Sabians (aş- Şábi'ah) or Sabian-Mandaeans (aş-Şábi'ah al-Mandá'iyún) are an ethno-religious group, native to the alluvial plain of southern Mesopotamia who are followers of Mandaism. They were possibly the earliest to practice baptism and may have originated Gnosticism. In Muslim countries, Mandaeans are mostly called Sabians (al-Şábi'ún). See Şábi'.
Mandalij Manhaj, Minhaj, Manahij	Mandalíj Manhaj, Minhaj, pl. Manáhij	possibly Mandalí—a town in Iraq on the border with Iran 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 shoulder; side, flank; highland, upland. Qur'án 67:15 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- <u>sh</u> áhí' is equal to 6.6
Mankib, Manakib Mann, Amnan	Mankib, pl. Manákib Mann, pl. Amnán	

Mannan, Mannana	Mannán, fem. Mannána[h or t]	kg. The Writings usually refer to the later. kind, kindly, benign, gracious; munificent, liberal, generous; benefactor; al-Mannán (one of the attributes of God) the Benefactor
Manqul va ma'qul	Manqúl va ma'qúl	“desumed” (select or borrow (from traditional) knowledge) versus “excognitated” (thought out, plan, devise) knowledge (MF, p. 156)
Manqul, Manqulat	Manqúl, pl. Manqúlát	carried, conveyed, transported; transferred; transmitted; translated; copied, transcribed; movable, mobile, portable; handed down, traditional; traditional stock
Mansha'	Mansha', Manshá	a place where anyone grows up; one's native soil; principal, beginning, origin, source, spring, motive; object, design, purport, drift, provision (of a law, etc.); allusion; exordium, or argument of any composition
Manshad Manshadi Manshiyya, Manshiyyih	Manshád Manshádí Manshiyyá, Pers. Manshiyyih	village 43 km SSW of Yazd (31°31'45"N 54°13'11"E) from Manshád Pers. the minister of a fire-temple. al-Manshiyyá was a Palestinian village near Bahjí—it was destroyed in 1948.
Mansub, Mansubat	Manşúb, pl. Manşúbát	erected; set-up, raised; planted in the ground; fixed, fastened, attached; installed in office; levelled, aimed (cannon; at); (pl.) word in the accusative or subjunctive. See fá'íl, 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	Manşurí 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
Mantiqut-Tayr	Manṭiqu't-Tayr	“The Conference of the Birds” by Shaykh Farídu'd-Dín 'Aṭṭár, where birds search for Símurgh, and pass through the seven valleys of Search, Love, Knowledge, Independence, Unification, Amazement, Destitution and Annihilation.
Manu, Minu Manuchihr (Manuchehr, Minuchihr)	Manú, Minú Manúchihr (Manú + chihr)	Pers. paradise, heaven; high, sublime Old Per. the eighth mythical Sháh of the Pishdadian (Pishdádiyan) dynasty of Persia according to <i>Sháhnámah</i> . His great-grandfather was Fereydun (Farídún). “Nilometre”. Qaṣr al-Manyal (Manial Palace) in the El Manial district of Cairo.
Manyal	Manyal	
Manzar, Manazir	Manzar, pl. Manázir	sight; view, panorama; look(s), appearance, aspect; prospect, outlook, perspective; an object soon or viewed, photographic object; scene (of a play); spectacle; stage setting, set, scenery; place commanding a sweeping view; lookout, watchtower. Used in Tablet of Aḥmad (appearance/manifestation). See maẓhar and zuhúr
Manzara, Manazir	Manzara[h or t], pl. Manázir	(fem. form of Manzar) place commanding a scenic view; view, scenery, landscape, panorama; watchtower, observatory; guestroom, reception room, drawing room, parlour
Manzariyih, Manzariyeh	Manzaríyih	city 81 km south of Ísfahán. Manzariyyih caravanserai (34.891092, 50.819865) on Teheran-Qom Old Rd.
Manzil, Manazil	Manzil, pl. Manázil	stopping place, way station, camp site; apartment, fiat; house; lunar phase
Maqal	Maqál	speech; proposition, contention, teaching, doctrine; article; treatise; piece of writing
Maqala Shakhsi Sayyah	Maqála-i-Shakhsí Sayyáh	'Abdu'l-Bahá, given the English title <i>A Traveller's Narrative</i> . Full title Maqálat-i-Shakhsí Sayyáh kih dar qaḍíyat-i-Báb niwígha ast can be roughly translated as “A traveller's personal narrative describing the Cause of the Báb”.
Maqala, Maqalat, Maqalih Maqam (“Makam”), Maqamat	Maqála[h], (Pers. Maqálih), pl. Maqálat Maqám, pl. Maqámát	article; essay; treatise; piece of writing; narrative 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. Súfí spiritual stations. The Shrine of the Báb was called Maqám by Persian Bahá'ís (<i>The Priceless Pearl</i> , p. 235) “Exalted Spot”, a title given to the Shrine of the Báb by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá
Maqam-i-A’la	Maqám-i-A’lá	
Maqam-i-Khidr	Maqám-i-Khiḍr	The Lower Cave of Elijah, blessed by the footsteps of Bahá'u'lláh for three days (according to <i>Memoirs of Dr Ḥabíb Mu’ayyad</i> , 2:258) and of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá for about two months (according to an unpublished manuscript). See also David S. Ruhe, <i>Door of Hope</i> , pp. 186–88.
Maqam-i-Mahmud	Maqám-i-Maḥmúd	“Praiseworthy Station”, the rank of Prophets endowed with constancy
Maqam-i-Nuzul, Maqam-i-‘Uruj	Maqám-i-Nuzúl, Maqám-i-‘Urúj	1. Maqám-i-Nuzúl: Stations of descent, literally “bringing forth”. Ends in material realities (‘Abdu’l-Bahá)—going away from God. 2. Maqám-i-‘Urúj: the Stations of ascent (circle of existence) ends in spiritual realities. Concept held by some Sufis. See Qaws-i-Nuzúl, Qaws-i-‘Urúj
Maqbul	Maqbúl	acceptable, reasonable; satisfactory; pleasing, obliging, complaisant, amiable; well-liked, likable, popular, welcome
Maqdis	Maqdis	a holy place
Maqsud	Maqşúd	aimed at, intended; intentional, designed, deliberate; meant
Maqsur	Maqşúr	confined (to); restricted, limited
Maqsura, Maqsurat, Maqasir	Maqşúra[h or t], pl. Maqşúrát, Maqáşír	palace; cabinet, closet; compartment; box or stall in a mosque near the mihrab (miḥráb), reserved for the ruler; (theatre, cinema) box, loge; the detached portion of a mosque set aside for the communal prayer, and frequently enclosing the tomb of the patron saint; (prisoner’s) dock; chapel (in a church)
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
Mar	Már	lord (Christian title preceding the names of saints), saint
Marad, Amrad	Maraḍ, pl. Amráḍ	disease, malady, ailment; illness, sickness
Maragha (Maragheh, Maraghieh)	Marágha[h or t]	a place where (a horse) rolls himself about or sleeps; (in Pers.) rolling about. Marágha is an ancient city in Azarbaiján. Marágha’í (from the city of Marágha).
Maraghi’i	Marághí’í	‘Abdu’l-‘Alí Khán-i-Marághí’í
Maraghieh (Maragheh)	Marághih	city 75 km south of Tabriz, Áḏhirbáyján
Marathiyya-Khan	Maráthiyya-Khán	reciter of poems about the death of Imám Ḥusayn. Pers. Maráthiyyih-Khán
Marathiyya-Khani	Maráthiyya-Khání	recitals of the sufferings of the Imams
Mard, Mardan	Mard, pl. Mardán	Pers. man, hero, warrior; brave, bold
Mardah, Marzi	Marḍáh, Pers. Marzí	a means affording satisfaction or gratification; satisfaction, pleasure. See Raḍiya
Mardana	Mardána	Pers. brave, manly; courageously, vigorously; what belongs to a man (as male apartments). See zanána.
Mardi	Mardí	Pers. manliness, virility, valour; bold, brave, warlike
Mardin	Márdín	A city in southeastern Turkey
Mardiya (Mardiyya, Marziyya)	Marḍíyá[h or t], Marḍíyá[t]	(Pers. Marḍíyyih, Marzíyyih, “Marzia”, “Marzieh”) accepted, well-pleased, one who is pleasing. Marzíyá, sister of Qurratu’l-‘Ayn (Ṭáhirih). ‘Abdu’l-Bahá wrote to Marzieh Nabil Carpenter Gail (née Khán) (1908–1993): ‘O God, make her who is pleasing to God (Marzieh), well-pleased with God (Razieh).’ <i>Arches of the years</i> , p. 82, referring to Qur’án 89:28. See Marḍáh and Ráḍiya
Marfu’	Marfú’	traceable in ascending order of traditions to Muḥammad (Prophetic tradition); (grammar) in the nominative or indicative, respectively. See fá’il, ma’úl and manşúb
Marhaba	Marḥabá	welcome, well done
Mariah	Maríaḥ	Mary
Marj, Muruj	Marj, pl. Murúj	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 ⚭) small pearls; corals. Qur'án 55:22 contains the words lu'lu' and maján, which are often translated as "pearls, both great and small" rather than as "pearls and coral". This is preceded by Qur'án 55:19 where "two seas" meet—it is assumed one is salty and the other fresh. Although there are freshwater pearls, there are no freshwater corals. These terms must be symbolic, as confirmed by the following: "Happiness is the surging ocean in the depths of which the diver finds the pearls of resignation and the corals of renunciation." 'Abdu'l-Bahá in <i>Star of the West</i> , vol. XIII, no. 6, p. 153, September 1922. Persian meaning includes: Pers. life, soul; a step-son; a robust man. Marjánih was the mother of 'Ubayd Alláh ibn Ziyád.
Marji, Maraji	Marjī', 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	Marjī' at-Taqlíd or Marjī' ad-Díní	"source to follow" or "religious reference", is a title given to the highest level of Uṣúlí <u>Shí'a</u> authority, a Grand Ayatollah ('Áyatu'lláh al-'Uzmá) with the authority given by a hawzah (hawzah 'ilmíyah) to make legal decisions within the confines of Islamic law for followers and lower-ranking clerics
Marji', Maraji'	Marjī', 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, Marakiz	Markaz al-'Ahd, Pers. Markaz-i-'Ahd Markaz, pl. Marákiz	"The Centre of the Covenant", 'Abdu'l-Bahá 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 Markaz-i-Athar Martaba al-Jami' Martaba, Maratib	Markazí Markaz-i-Áthár Martaba[t] al-Jámi' Martaba[t], pl. Marátib	central; district (used attributively). A province in Iran. 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 town in Írán
Marwa	Marwa[h or t]	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. Name of 4th and 14th Umayyad Caliphs
Marwanid	Marwánid	Marwanids (990–1085) were a Kurdish Muslim dynasty in the Diyar Bakr region of Upper Mesopotamia (present day northern Iraq and southeastern Turkey) 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 <u>Shíráz</u>

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 Náṣir ad-Dín <u>Sháh</u> , but not the crown prince since his mother was a concubine. He was known as Yamín-al-Dawla and as <u>Zillu's-Sultán</u> , but Bahá'u'lláh referred to him as the Infernal Tree (<u>Zaqqúm</u>). happy, lucky, fortunate, prosperous, blessed; favourable; august; a proper name
Mas'ud, Masa'id	Mas'úd, pl. Masá'id	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 <u>adh-Dhahab</u> 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'udi	Mas'údí	
Mas'ud-Kaldih Masabih as-Sunnah	Mas'úd-Kaldih Maşábíḥ as-Sunnah	<i>Lamps of Tradition</i> by al-Ḥusayn ibn Mas'úd al-Baḡhawí. See mişbáḥ and Mişhkátu'l-Maşábíḥ
Masabih-i-Hidayat	Maşábíḥ-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 starting point, point of origin; origin, source (fig.); (grammar) infinitive, verbal noun; absolute or internal object
Masdar-i-Amr	Maşdar-i-Amr	mystic source, source divine command, source of revelation
Mash'ar, Masha'ir	Mash'ar, pl. Mashá'ir	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.
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 Maşhaf, Muşhaf, pl. Maşáḥif	"Sanctuary of His Heart" What God wills (Má + <u>Shá'a</u> + Alláh, "Mashallah") volume; book; copy of the Qur'án (<u>sharíf maşhaf</u>). Muşhaf Fátimah ("Book of Fatimah")—there is a legend that Gabriel brought this book to console Fátima 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 and Şahífiy-i-Fátimíyyih.
Mashhad, Mashahid	Mashhad, pl. Masháhid	place of assembly, assembly, meeting; place where a martyr or hero died; religious shrine venerated by the people, especially the tomb of a saint; funeral cortege; profession; view, aspect, spectacle, sight, scenery; place or object of interest; scene (e.g., of a crime, of nature); act, number (as part of a program, e.g., in vaudeville), scene (in theatre, as part of a play); aspect. Capital of <u>Khurasán</u> (Khorasan), Írán, shrine city of Imám Riḍá.
Mashhadi Mashhud	Mashhadí Mashhúd	a Muslim who has performed the pilgrimage to <u>Mashhad</u> . taking place in the presence of spectators or witnesses; happening before a large audience, well-attended; memorable (day, event)
Mashhur, Mashahir	Mashhúr, pl. Masháhir	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 Mashkuk	Mashí'a[h or t] Mashí'a[h or t] (Mashíya[h or t]) Mashkúk	volition, will; wish, desire will, pleasure; will of God, fate 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'ún	Ar. conditional; Pers. constitutional good walker; walker (athletics). Word used in Arabic for a peripatetic—see peripatetic
Mashyakha, Mashayikh, Masha'ikh	Mashyakha, pl. Masháyikh, Mashá'ikh	Ar. office, or dignity, of a sheik; sheikdom (in general, specifically, anyone of the semi-independent territories on the Persian Gulf); an administrative subdivision in Tunisia; professorate (e.g., of al-Azhar). See Shaykh anointed; wiped, clean, smooth; al-Masīh the Messiah, Christ (the Messiah, the Anointed). From Meshiah (Hebrew). Christian, Messianic;—pl. a Christian
Masih, Musaha'	Masīh, pl. Musahá'	transformed; disfigured, defaced, deformed, ugly; tasteless, insipid, stale ("a monster")—refer to <i>Selections from the Writings of 'Abdu'l-Bahá</i> , p. 40
Masihi, Masihiyat Masikh	Masīhí, pl. Masihiyát Masīkh	al-Masīl, Mosul, Iraq "remotest mosque", Aqṣá Mosque, near the Dome of the Rock Sacred Mosque (in Mecca) "congregational mosque", Friday mosque or grand mosque. Often the main mosque of an area. (Literally, place of prostration) Mosque, temple or place of worship.
Masil or Mawsil (Mausil) Masjid al-Aqsa	Maṣil or Mawṣil al-Masjid al-Aqṣá	mosque. Masjid jāmi' large mosque, mosque where the Friday prayer is conducted Pers. "mosque commanding view of the world". Mosque in Delhi, now commonly called Masjid-i-Jāmi'.
Masjid al-Haram Masjid Jami', Masjid-i-Jami'	Masjid al-Ḥarám Masjid Jāmi', Pers. Masjid-i-Jāmi'	(MF)
Masjid	Masjid	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 Ramaḍān 1955.
Masjid, Masajid	Masjid, pl. Masájid	way, road, path; course of action, policy; procedure, method
Masjid-i-Jahan Numa	Masjid-i-Jahán Numá	Maslamah bin Ḥabīb (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 Muhammad. The epithet kadhdháb, "liar", is usually affixed: Musaylimah al-Kadhdháb (Musaylimah the Arch-Liar). See Muṣaghghara and Yamáma.
Masjid-i-Kufih Masjid-i-Masha'u'llah Masjid-i-Shah or Masjid-i-Sultani	Masjid-i-Kúfih Masjid-i-Mashá'u'lláh Masjid-i-Sháh or Masjid-i-Sultání	place where a falling object lands; waterfall. Masqat (Muscat) is the capital of Oman glad, happy, delighted (at), pleased (with) Pers. drunk, intoxicated; libidinous, lustful, wanton, furious; an animal in rut. Hájjí Zayn al-'Ábidín Shírwání (Mast 'Alí Sháh)—Persian scholar and mystic (1193–1253 Sh./1779–1837)
Maslak, Masalik	Maslak, pl. Masálik	Pers. sour, coagulated milk; mastic (Arabic gum)
Maslama	Maslama[h or t]	a very small village (34.631332, 49.777107) in Markazi Province, Iran. Also known as Mu'áṣir ("contemporary"). (probably for musauwad) who has been made a chief, who has become great
Masqat, Masqit, Masaqit	Masqaṭ, Masqit, pl. Masáqit	"The dawn rays" by Muḥammad Nabíl-i-A'zam Zarandí. Translated as <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> by Shoghi Effendi.
Masrur Mast	Masrúr Mast	print shop, printing office, printing house, press printed, imprinted; stereotyped;—pl. printed material, prints; printed matter
Mast Mastar (Master)	Mást Mástar	likeness of the One without semblance, sublime similtude, Sublime Exemplar. See Qur'án 16:60, 30:27.
Masud	Masúd	likeness; metaphor, simile, parable; proverb, adage; example; lesson, similar case; ideal, model
Matali'-i-Anwar	Maṭáli'-i-Anwár	oft-repeated or repetition (Qur'án 15:85). See Fátíha "Blessed Mathnaví", 300 line Persian poem by Bahá'u'lláh (Pers. also Masnawí and Mathnaví) double, twofold, two- (e.g., of a railroad: two-track). Formed from ma+ṭhanawí, refers to the metre and rhyme scheme of a type of Persian poem written in couplets. The form is commonly used for epic, mystical poems. Two popular mathnawí metres are: mutaqríb muthamman maḥdúf, as in Firdawsí's
Matba'a, Matabi' Matbu', Matbu'at	Maṭba'a[h], pl. Maṭábi' Maṭbú', fem. Maṭbú'a[h or t], pl. Maṭbú'át	
Mathal al-A'la	Mathal al-A'lá	
Mathal, Amthal	Mathal, pl. Amthál	
Mathani Mathnaviy-i-Mubarak Mathnawi (Masnawi), Mathnavi	Mathání Mathnavíy-i-Mubárák Mathnawí	

		<i>Sháhnámih</i> ; and ramal musaddas maḥdúf as in Mawláná Jalálu'd-Dín-i-Rúmí's <i>Maṭḥnawí-i-Ma'nawí</i> ("The Spiritual Couplets"). See muzdawij and <u>ṭhanawí</u> .
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 Matla'u'l-Walayát Matlab, Matalib	Maṭla'-i-Anwár Maṭla'u'l-Waláyát Maṭlab, pl. Maṭálib	the Dawning Place of Lights (the Shrine of the Báb) Translated by Shoghi Effendi as "Representative of God" 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.
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) Mawdudi (Maududi)	Mawdúd Mawdúdí	beloved, held dear 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 Mawla (Maula), Mawali	Mawhiba[h or t], pl. Mawáhib Mawlá, pl. Mawálib	gift; talent; "bounty"; liberality, generosity Pers. (Ar. influence) a magistrate of a large city; a lord, master; a schoolmaster, doctor, learned man, a judge, a priest. Fem. mawláh or mawlát. See 'alím, pl. 'ulamá'; and mullá.
Mawla al-Wara'	Mawla al-Wará'	Lord of Mankind, a title used by Persians when referring to 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Mawla', Mawali	Mawla', pl. Mawálib	Pers. a king, prince, sovereign, lord, master, judge, magistrate. A follower, client. A benefactor, helper. A companion, confederate, partner. A stranger. A visitor, guest. See Mawlan
Mawlan (Maulan), Mawalin	Mawlan, pl. 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 (Mawláná)	our lord, master (a title); form of address to a sovereign, "our Master"
Mawlawi, Malulawiya	Mawlawí, pl. Mawlawíya	judicial, belonging to a judge or magistrate; a doctor of Islamic law; an assistant lawyer; a learned man; divine, religious, belonging to God; a dervish, Muslim monk; dervish of the order (Mawlawiyya (Pers.)) of Mawlá Jalál ad-Dín Muḥammad Rúmí. Mawlawí Shír 'Alí (Mawlawí Sher 'Alí) (1875–1947) was a prominent Aḥmadí scholar and translator of the Qur'án. Variations Maulawi, Maulavi.
Mawlawiya (Maulawiyat)	Mawlawíya[t]	Pers. a resemblance to, or equality with, a prince, lord, master or benefactor.
Mawlid (Maulid), Mawalid	Mawlid, pl. Mawálib	birthplace; birthday; anniversary, birthday of a saint (also Christian)
Mawlud (Maulud), Mawalid	Mawlúd, pl. Mawálib	produced, born, come into the world; birth; birthday;—pl. newborn baby, infant; child, son; creations, novelties
Mawqif (Mauqif), Mawaqif	Mawqif, pl. Mawáqif	stopping place; station; (cab, etc.) stand; (bus, train, etc.) stop; parking lot, parking place; stopover, stop; place, site; scene, scenery; position, posture; situation; attitude; stand, position, opinion
Mawsil (Mausil)	al-Máwşil	Mosul
Mawt (Maut) Mawta, Amwat Mawthiq (Mauthiq), Mawathiq May (Maya)	Mawt, fem. Mawta[h or t], pl. Amwát Mawṭhiq, pl. Mawáthiq May	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

Mayamay, Miyamay	Mayámay (ميامی m-y-á-m-y)	(possible meanings: attractive, beautiful and intoxicating) (Meyami, Mayamey, Mayami, Maiamai) is a city in and capital of Meyami County, Semnan Province, Iran. City is 60 km east of <u>Sháh-Rúd</u> and 180 km west of Sabzivár. <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> uses Míyámay.
Maydan (Maidan), Midan, Mayadin	Maydán, Mídán, pl. Mayádín	square, open place, open tract; field; arena; battleground, battlefield; combat area, fighting zone; race course, race track; playground (figuratively); field, domain, line, sphere of activity
Maydan-i-Khan Maydan-i-Shah Maykhana (Maikhana, Maykhanih)	Maydán-i- <u>Khán</u> Maydán-i- <u>Sháh</u> May <u>khána</u>	Pers. a wine-cellar, tavern; drinking utensils, wine-service; hence also “spiritual wine”
Maymana (Maimana), Mayamin	Maymana[t], pl. Mayámin	right side; right wing (of an army); fortune; prosperity, happiness. Maymanat Rural District in Tehran Province.
Maymun, Maimun, Mayamin	Maymún, Maimún, pl. Mayamín	fortunate, lucky; blessed; monkey. See Abú ‘Imrán Músá ibn Maymún (Maimonides)
Mayyan, Ma’in	مايىن Mayyán and ماين Má’in	liar. (also Máyán). Note transcription of “اي” (ái as “ayy”) and “نا” (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 Mazdak	Mázandarán, Mázindarán Mazdak	a province in northern Írán, on the Caspian Sea. 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 <u>Sháh-Nameh</u> (Book of Kings) of Firdawsí (Firdausi and Ferdowsi in English), and also in all the Persian histories. (<i>The Bahá'í Proofs</i>)
Mazgan	Mazgán	very small village in Markazi Province, Iran (34.010109, 50.381649)
Mazhar, Mazahir	Mazhar, pl. Mazáhir	(external) appearance, external make-up, guise; outward bearing, comportment, conduct, behaviour; exterior, look(s), sight, view; semblance, aspect; bearer or object of a phenomenon, object in which something manifests itself; phenomenon; symptom (medical);—pl. manifestations, expressions. The place or bearer of divine revelation, a revealer of God’s Word. Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God (also Manifestation of the Self of God) in the Bahá'í Writings. Bahá'u'lláh did not claim to be a nabí nor a rasúl. See manzar and zuhúr
Mazhariyyat Mazharu'l-ilahi	Mazharíyyat Mazharu'l-iláhí	manifestation-hood “Manifestation of God”, meaning the Manifestation of the Self of God or the Manifestation of the Names and attributes of God. Future possibility: refer to mention of waraqát (leaves, female) in <i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , p. 185.
Mazlum Mazlumi, Mazlumiyyat	Mazlúm Mazlúmí, Mazlúmíya[t]	wronged, ill-treated, unjustly treated, tyrannized (Pers. with Ar. influence) oppression, misery; subduedness, gentleness, meekness; modesty
Mazra Mazra'a, Mazra'ih	Mazra' Mazra'a[h], Pers. Mazra'ih, Ar. pl. Mazári'	(arable) land 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 Şafwat) 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	Mazzah 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'már	builder, architect; mason

Mi'marbashí Mi'raj, Ma'arij	Mi'márbáshí Mi'raj or Mi'ráj, pl. Ma'áríj	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	Midḥat Páshá Midḥat	Pers. see Midḥat 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. Mafátíḥ	key (to a door, of a keyboard, especially that of a piano); switch (electrical, railroad); lever, pedal (of a vehicle); knob (on a radio); stop (of a wind instrument); valve (of a trumpet); peg, pin (of a stringed instrument)
Miftahu Babi'l-Abwab	Miftáhu Bábi'l-Abwáb	(Meftah Bab-el-Abwab) "The Key to the Gate of Gates"—book written by Mírzá Muḥammad-Mihdí Khán
Mihal Mihdala, Mahadil Mihdi-Qulí Mihdishahr (Mehdishahr), Mahdi-Shahr	Míḥál Miḥdala, pl. Maḥádíl Mihdí-Qulí Mihdíshahr (Mihdí-Shahr)	Michael (a Christian name) roller, steamroller
Mihdiyabad (Mehdi Abad)	Mihdíyábád	(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").
Mihdiy-i-'Atri Mihdiy-i-Dahaji Mihdiy-i-Kandi Mihdiy-i-Kashani Mihdiy-i-Khu'i Mihdiy-i-Rashti Mihdiy-i-Yazdi Mihdizadiah Mihir	Mihdíy-i-'Atrí, Hájí Mullá Mihdíy-i-Dahají Mihdíy-i-Kandí Mihdíy-i-Káshání Mihdíy-i-Khu'í Mihdíy-i-Rashtí Mihdíy-i-Yazdí Mihdízádiḥ (Mihdí-Zádiḥ) Mihir	a very small village (31.450768, 54.161375) 11 km SW Manshád so named, because he was a distiller of 'Atṭár
Mihr-'Ali Mihrab	Mihr-'Alí Khán Mihráb	(MF)
Mihrab, Maharib	Miḥráb, pl. Maḥárib	(MF)
Mihrabi	Miḥrábí	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
Mihrabkhani	Miḥrábkhání	Pers. name of a champion of Túrán; father of Rúdábah (mythological woman) who was the bride of Zál (legendary Iranian king from Sístán) in Firdaws's <i>Sháhnámah</i> . Maṣṣur Mihrábí
Mihrangiz (Mehrangiz)	Mihrángíz	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.
Mihriban	Mihribán	Pers. (Ar. influence) having a miḥráb; like a miḥráb; arched; cut in the shape of a miḥráb, round (a beard).
Mihriz (Mehriz) Mihryar (Mehryar) Mihtar (Mehtar), Mihtarani	Mihríz Mihryár (Mihir + Yár) Mihtar, fem. Mihtarání	Pers. Rúḥu'lláh Mihrábkhání, <i>Sharḥ-i-Aḥwál-i-Jináb-i-'Abu'l Faḍl-i-Gulpáygání</i> ["Description of the life of Mirza 'Abu'l Faḍl-i-Gulpáygání"] ("Mehrengiz" and "Mehrengiz") Pers. (mihir + ángíz). "raising affection". Mihrángíz Rabbání, a sister of Shoghi Effendi.
Mika'il, Maka'in Milad, Mawalid	Míká'íl, Míká'ín Mílád, pl. Mawálíf	Mehraban, city 75 km east of Tabriz. Turkish, loving friend Pers. city 36 km south Yazd and a gate in Yazd kind friend. (TN p. 16) ibn-i-Mihriyár (?) Pers. greater; elder; prince, lord, chief, governor; a sweeper, a menial who removes filth; a groom Pers. Michael "who is like God"
		birth; time of birth, nativity; birthday—pl. age classes, age groups (recruitment, etc.); 'Íd al-Mílád, Christmas (Christian)

Milan	Mílán	(Meelan) a village 23 km SW Tabríz, in <u>Ádhirbáyján</u> (Azerbaijan), NW Írán. It is between the villages of Bávíl and Uskú'
Milh, Amlah, Milah Milhu'l-Ujaj Milla, Milal	Millḥ m. and f., pl. Amláh, Miláh Milḥu'l-Ujáj Milla[h], pl. Milal	salt; gunpowder; witticism, wittiness, wit "salt that burneth bitterly". See <i>ajja</i> religious community; religion, creed, faith, confession, denomination
Milli (Melli), Milliya Mim Min	Millí, fem. Millíya[h or t] Mím Min	popular, national 24th Arabic letter. <i>Mázandarán</i> (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.
Minahiju'l-Ahkam	Mináhiju'l-Aḥkám	"Paths to understanding the laws and ordinances", 2 vol. hand written work in Fársí by Fádíl-i-Yazdí. Distribution not permitted by Shoghi Effendi.
Minan, Mina (Muna)	Minan, fem. Miná (Muná)	the valley of Miná, and a neighbourhood (also known as the pilgrim "tent city") 5 km east of Mecca on the road from Mecca's city centre to the Hill of 'Arafát.
Minbar, Manabir Minhu, Minha Minu	Minbar, pl. Manábír Minhu, fem. Minhá Mínú	mimbar; pulpit; rostrum, platform, dais from him, from it Pers. female name: heaven; an emerald; white or blue glass; a glass gem; hair. <i>Mínú Zamání</i>
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. <i>Míqát al-ḥájj</i> , one of the five rendezvous points for Meccan pilgrims, where they must be in a state of <i>iḥrám</i> before proceeding to Mecca. See "Meccan pilgrim meeting points" section.
Miqdad	Miqdád	<i>al-Miqdád ibn al-Aswad al-Kindí</i> (or just <i>Miqdád</i>), a companion of Muḥammad.
Mir Muhammad-Husayn	Mír Muḥammad-Ḥusayn	Mír Muḥammad-Ḥusayn <i>Ḳhátúnábádí</i> (d. 1881), surnamed the "She-Serpent" (<i>Raqshá'</i>) by Bahá'u'lláh. Responsible for the deaths of the brothers named the "King of Martyrs" and "Beloved of Martyrs". See <i>Shaykh</i> Muḥammad Báqir.
Mir, Miran	Mír, pl. Mírán	Pers. contraction of <i>Amír</i> . Also descendant of Muḥammad or Sayyid.
Mir'ah, Mara'in, Maraya Mir'at al-Wadiyyah Mir'at Mir'atu'l-Azaliyyih Miraya, Mirayat Miri	Mir'áh, pl. Mará'in, Maráyá Mir'át al-Waḍiyyah Mir'át Mir'átu'l-Azalíyyih Miráya, pl. Miráyát Mírí	looking glass, mirror; reflection, reflected image "Polished Mirrors" by Cornelius van Dyck. See <i>waḍí'</i> Pers. a looking-glass, mirror. See <i>miráya</i> "Everlasting mirror", a title of Mírzá Yahyá
Mirrikh Mirza (Morza), Amir-Zadih, Amirzada	Mirríḳḳh Mírzá (Amírzáda or Pers. Amírzádih)	looking glass mirror (<i>Meeri</i>) public, governmental, government-, state- (in compounds); fiscal Mars (astronomy) Pers. contraction of <i>amír-záda</i> ("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. <i>Mírzá</i> as a noun, secretary.
Mirza Mihdi	Mírzá Mihdí	(1848–23 June 1870) was the youngest child of Bahá'u'lláh and his wife Ásíyih <i>Ḳhánum</i> . He was given the title <i>Ghusn-i-Aṭṭhar</i> ("Purest Branch" or "Purer Branch").
Mirzay-i-Halabi-Saz Mis, Misha Misbah (Mezbah), Masabih	Mírzáy-i-Ḥalabí-Sáz, Ḥájí Mis, pl. Mishá (s,h) Mişbáh, pl. Maşábíḥ	(Azerbaijani) copper 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)
Mishah, Mishkawat, Mashakin Mishkar (Mishgar)	Miṣḥákáḥ, pl. Miṣḥákawát, Maṣḥákin Míṣḥakar	niche (for a lamp); lamp, pendent lamp small village 33° 34' 40" N 47° 58' 19" E in Luristán province, western Iran. Ḥabíb Miskar (probably <i>Míṣḥakar</i>) <i>Bahá'í World</i> 8:679
Mishkat	Miṣḥkát	Pers. a recess in the wall, a niche (in which a lamp is placed)
Mishkatu'l-Masabih	Miṣḥkátu'l-Maşábíḥ	"A niche for lamps". A book of Sunní traditions by Muḥammad ibn 'Abd Alláh <i>Ḳhaṭīb al-Tabrízí</i> is an expanded version of <i>Maşábíḥ as-Sunnah</i> by al-Ḥusayn ibn Mas'úd al-Baḡḥawí.
Mishkin	Miṣḥkín	Pers. "musk-scented"; "jet-black" (dried musk powder is

Mishkin-Qalam	Mishkín-Qalam	black—"black like musk", <u>G</u> hulám al- <u>K</u> huld, Bahá'u'lláh) Pers. Mírzá Ḥusayn-i-Isfahání (surnamed Mishkín-Qalam, meaning "musk-scented pen" or "jet-black pen", by Muḥammad <u>S</u> háh 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. Mishkín-Qalam signed works as "Servant at the gate of Bahá, Mishkín-Qalam". See Díyár-i- <u>K</u> haṭṭ musk
Misk, Mashmum Miskawayh	Misk (m. & f.), also Mashmúm Miskawayh	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>T</u> ahdhīb al- <u>A</u> khláq, 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. Amthila[h or t], Muthul	something equal; something similar; simile, parable, allegory; example; pattern, standard; exemplary punishment; model; image, picture
Mithaq (Missagh or Missaq), Mayathiq	Mítháq, pl. Mayáthiq, Mayáthiq	a promise, covenant, contract, agreement, bargain, compact, confederacy, alliance, league; a testament; treaty, pact; charter. al-mítháq: the "primordial covenant" (Qur'án 7:172), in which all human souls to bear witness that He is their Lord. pl. also Mawáthiq.
Mithaqiya (Mithaqiyya), Mithaqiyan	Mítháqíya, pl. Mítháqíyán	(Ar. adjective) agreement, covenant, pact. Former Mítháqíya (Mítháqíyya) Hospital run by Bahá'ís in Ṭihrán. Firaydún Mítháqíyán.
Mithl, Amthal	Mithl, pl. Amthál	something similar, something of the same kind; resemblance, similarity, similitude, likeness; image; equivalent
Mithqal, Mathaqil	Mithqál, pl. Matháqíl	a unit of weight used for weighing gold, silver and saffron (4.68 gm). Traditionally, 24 chickpeas, changed by the Báb to 19 chickpeas (3.641666 gm).
Miyan (Mian)	Miyán (Míyán)	Pers. waist, loins; middle, centre; money-bag, scrip; sheath, scabbard; among, between, mean
Miyandu'ab (Miyan-Du'ab), Qushachay	Míyándu'áb or Qúshácháy	Pers. "between two rivers" (Miandoab or Qushachay; Azerbaijani Qoşaçay) is a city (36.966890, 46.107130) and capital of Míyándu'áb County, West Ádhirbáyján, 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)	Míyánrúd	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 ṣahábí Muḥammad. Mu'ádh was an Anṣár of Banú <u>K</u> hazráj and compiled the Qur'án with five companions while Muḥammad was still alive.
Mu'adhdhin (Mu'azzin), Mu'adhdhun	Mu'ádhdhin, pl. Mu'ádhdhún	a public crier, or muezzin (Turkish müezzin), who assembles the people to prayers by proclamation from a

Mu'akhhkir	Mu'akhhkir	minaret (or the tower of a mosque) at the hour of prayer. Persian may use Mu'azzin.
Mu'allim, Mu'allima, Mu'allimun	Mu'allim, pl. Mu'allimún	one who keeps back or puts things in their proper places; hence, an attribute of God.
Mu'amala, Mu'amalat	Mu'amala[h or t], pl. Mu'amalát	a teacher or tutor. Fem. mu'allima[h]. Pers. also mu'allimih. al-Mu'allimu'th-Thání (The Second Teacher—a title of Avicenna (2nd after Abú Rayhán al-Bírúní)
Mu'ammār	Mu'ammār, pl. Mu'ammārún	treatment; procedure; social intercourse, social life, association (with one another); behaviour, conduct (toward others); business; transaction; (especially in pl.) mutual relations, business relations
Mu'annath	Mu'annath	senior (in sports)
Mu'arrakh, Muwarra ^{kh} , Mu'arrakhun	Mu'arrakh, Muwarra ^{kh} , pl. Mu'arrakhún	(grammar) feminine (adj.)
Mu'arri ^{kh} , Muwarri ^{kh} , Mu'arri ^{kh} un	Mu'arri ^{kh} , Muwarri ^{kh} , pl. Mu'arri ^{kh} ún	dated (earlier); chronicled
Mu'asir, Mu'asirin	Mu'ášir, pl. Mu'áširín	who dates (a letter); who marks the time of any event; chronicler, annalist, historian. Mu'arri ^{kh} ín, muwarri ^{kh} ín (oblique case dual, also used as nominative)
Mu'assasa, Mu'assasat	Mu'assasa, pl. Mu'assasát	contemporary, contemporaneous; a contemporary foundation, establishment; firm (commerce); institution; organization
Mu'assis	Mu'assis	he who lays a foundation; founder; a strengthener; enactor (e.g. founder of a law, school, sect, etc.)
Mu'assisiy-i-Ayadiy-i-Amru'llah	Mu'assisiy-i-Ayádiy-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'assisiy-i-Ma'árif-i-Bahá'í	name of Iranian Bahá'í Publishing Trust
Mu'aththir, Mu'aththirat	Mu'aththir, pl. Mu'aththirát	affecting, acting upon; effective; impressive; moving, touching, pathetic;—pl. influencing factor, influence
Mu'attar	Mu'attar	perfumed, scented, fragrant
Mu'awin	Mu'áwin	helper, supporter, stand-by; aide; assistant; adjutant, aide-de-camp; police officer heading a city precinct (Iraqi)
Mu'awiya, Mu'awiya, 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'awwil	interpreter
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 <i>Khudábakhsh</i> (1888–1971) or Dr Hábib Mu'ayyad (he was named Mu'ayyad ("confirmed") by 'Abdu'l-Bahá); wrote <i>Kháṭirát-i-Hábib</i> ("Memoirs or Diary of Hábib").
Mu'ayyad fi ad-Din	Mu'ayyad fi ad-Dín (ff'd-Dín)	"The one aided in religion", a title
Mu'ayyir	Mu'ayyir	an assayer of precious metals
Mu'ayyiru'l-Mamalik	Mu'ayyiru'l-Mamálik	"assayer of the kingdoms"
Mu'azzam, Mu'azzama	Mu'azzam, fem. Mu'azzam[h or t]	glorified, exalted, revered, venerated; sublime, august (especially of rulers); splendid, gorgeous, glorious, magnificent, resplendent; bony; ossified
Mu'bid	Mu'bid	<i>Sháh Bahrám Mu'bidzádi</i> , Indian Bahá'í, son (zádi) of Mu'bid <i>Khudábakhsh</i> (<i>Khudá Bakhsh</i>)
Mu'id, Mu'idun	Mu'íd, pl. Mu'ídún	skilful, clever, experienced, able, powerful; (God) the restorer or bringer again; repetitor, tutor, trainer, coach; assistant conducting drill sessions (university)
Mu'in	Mu'ín	Pers. an assistant
Mu'ina	Mu'íná	abbreviation of Mu'ín <i>Ághá</i>
Mu'inu'l-Mulk	Mu'ínu'l-Mulk	BKG 397
Mu'inu's-Saltanih	Mu'ínu's-Salṭanih	DB 76
Mu'issu's-Saltanih	Mu'íssu's-Salṭanih	
Mu'izz	Mu'izz	one who honours or worships; one who strengthens; name of God, the Giver of Honour
Mu'izzi	Mu'izzi	Amír <i>ash-Shu'ará'</i> Abú 'Abdu'lláh Muḥammad bin 'Abd al-Malik Mu'izzí (1048–1125) was a Persian poet. He ranks as one of the great masters of the Persian panegyric form known as <i>Qaṣídah</i> .
Mu'jam al-Buldan	Mu'jam al-Buldán	<i>Dictionary of the Countries</i> by Yáqút
Mu'jam, Ma'ajim	Mu'jam, pl. Ma'ájim	incomprehensible, unintelligible, obscure (language, speech); dotted, provided with a diacritical point (letter);—(pl.) dictionary, lexicon
Mu'jiza, Mu'jizat	Mu'jizá, pl. Mu'jizát	(Mo'jaza) "making weak or feeble", or that which renders

Mu'min, Mu'minun, Mu'minin, Mu'minat	Mu'min, pl. Mu'minún and Mu'minín	the adversaries to the truth weak and feeble; a term used only for miracles performed by prophets ("Mumin", Momen) believing, faithful; believer (Muslim); orthodox; an orthodox Muslim; (God) protecting, the protector or the guarantor. Feminine mu'mina, pl. mu'minát.
Mu'ta, Muta	Mu'ta[h or t], Múta[h or t]	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, the first military engagement between Arab Muslims and the Byzantine Empire (with their Arab Christian Ghassanid vassals). The Muslim army travelled about 860 km north from Medina to Ma'án (Jordan), and then a further 130 km to Mu'tah).
Mu'tadid Mu'tamad	Mu'taḍid Mu'tamad	a petitioner for justice, a plaintiff reliable, dependable; object of reliance, support; sanctioned, approved, authorized; accredited; commissioner, authorized agent, proxy, envoy, representative; commissary, commissar
Mu'tamadu'l-Mulk	Mu'tamadu'l-Mulk	The Trust of the Empire (official title). Title of Manúchihir Khán, Governor of Işfahán
Mu'taman Mu'tamid	Mu'taman Mu'tamid	entrusted; confidant one who rests or leans upon; a believer; resolved, determined
Mu'tamidu'd-Dawlih Mu'tamidu's-Saltanih Mu'tasim Mu'tazil Mu'tazila	Mu'tamidu'd-Dawlih Mu'tamidu's-Saltanih Mu'tasim Mu'tazil Mu'tazila[h or t]	Pers. support of the dynasty (BKG 33, incorrect in GPB 14) Caliph al-Mu'tasim 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-Infişál 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 Yaḥyá and Siyyid Muḥammad-i-Işfahání).
Mubahala, Mubahilih	Mubáhala[h or t], Pers. Mubáhilih	cursing; wishing evil to another; execration; "withdrawing mercy from one who lies or engages in falsehood". In Qur'án 3.61, invocation of God's curse (<i>la'nat Alláh</i>) was mentioned as a decisive solution to the dispute over Jesus between the Christians of Najrán and Muḥammad. Alláh ordered Muḥammad to call on the Christians to invoke God's curse (<i>mubáhala</i>) upon those who are intentionally unjust in their claim in order to determine who was telling the truth, they refused. Praying for God to curse the liar regarding religious disputes is an ancient Arabic tradition.
Mubaligh, Mubalighat, Mubalighun	Mubaligh, pl. Mubalighát, Mubalighún	(Mu + balligh) bearer (of news), messenger; informer, denouncer; detective. Fem. mubalágha[h]. Name given to Bahá'í teachers or "missionaries" (especially those on journeys to spread the Bahá'í Faith). In Írán, very knowledgeable Bahá'ís (usually scholars of high stature and good communicators) whose responsibility was to travel and teach the Bahá'í Faith.
Mubarak	Mubárak	blessed, happy, fortunate, lucky auspicious; august; sacred, holy; welcome. A title of Bahá'u'lláh: Jamál-i-Mubárak, the Blessed Beauty.
Mubaraka	Mubáraka[t], Pers. Mubárakih	(God) blessing (man), prospering (him)

Mubashshir, Mubashshirat	Mubashshir, pl. Mubashshirát	announcer, messenger (of glad tidings); evangelist (Chr.); preacher; missionary (Christian)
Mubassir	Mubaşşir	one who shows, renders quick-sighted, or causes to understand; provident, penetrating
Mubayyin (Mubaiyin)	Mubayyin	(mu-bayyin) illustrative, explanatory; a declarer; the "expounder" and the "interpreter" (W&T of 'Abdu'l-Bahá) "Interpreter of the Book" ('Abdu'l-Bahá, p. 11)
Mubayyin-i-kitab Mubdi	Mubayyin-i-Kitáb Mubdí'	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 ("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).
Mubin	Mubín	beginning; beginner; novice (Christian)
Mubtadi', Mubtadi'un Mubtil, Mubattil, Mubtilun	Mubtadi', pl. Mubtadi'ún Mubtíl, Mubaţţal, pl. Mubtílún	Pers. who or what invalidates; frustrative; a defacer, destroyer; one who embellishes his speech with lies manager, director; ruler, disposer; leader; ringleader added, subjoined, adjoined, apposed; construct state (grammar). muđáf ilayh the second, or governed, noun of a genitive construction (grammar). Muđáf in Islamic jurisprudence (Fiqh) refers to mixed water. c.f. Muţlaq.
Mudabbir Mudaf	Mudabbir Muđáf	repulsing, defending oneself, resisting, averting, prohibiting, checking; protracting, delaying; deferring payment of a debt
Mudafa'at	Mudáfa'at	dallying, fondling; coquettish; a coaxer, wheedler
Mudallil Mudammira, Mudammirat Mudarris, Mudarrisun Mudda, Mudad	Mudallil Mudammira, pl. Mudammirát Mudarris, pl. Mudarrisún Mudda[h or t], pl. Mudad	destroyer (navitics) teacher, instructor; lecturer, professor period (of time), space of time, interval; while; duration; limited or appointed time, term
Muddaththir Mudgha, Mudagh	Muddaththir Muđgha, pl. Muđgh	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>muđgha</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 Raşhtí as stages in human spiritual progress corresponding to the appearance of Adam; Noah; Abraham; Moses; Jesus; and Muḥammad. Stages refer also to the six days of creation in (Qur'án 11:7) and in formation of the universe (<i>Shaykh Ahmad Ahsá'í</i>). <i>The development of Shaykhí thought in Shí'í Islam</i> , p. 170.
Mudhahhab Mudhahhib Mudhakkar Mudhhab Mudhill	Mudhahhab Mudhahhib Mudhakkar Mudhhab Mudhill	gilded; worked with gold thread a gilder; a gold embroiderer (grammar) masculine 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	Muđíy	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)
Mufaddal	Mufađđal	a devoted follower of Imám Şádiq who handed down many of his traditions.
Mufakhir Mufakhkham	Mufákhir Mufakhkham	boastful, vainglorious, proud honoured

Mufakhkhamu'd-Dawlih	Mufakhkhamu'd-Dawlih	Iranian state title of Isháq Khán, went to USA as Persian Minister to the United States in 1901
Mufassal	Mufaṣṣal	distinct, partitioned (as a pearl bracelet having a larger gem or one of a different kind between every pearl); divided, separated, particularized, detailed; fully described; separate, distinct, clear, ample; divisions of a district (opposite to ṣadr "the chief seat of government"); the Qur'án from al-ḥujurát (49th chapter) to the end
Mufassir 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 Mufáwada't 'Abdu'l-Bahá: Guftgú 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 fí'l-arḍ 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	Muftakhir	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 Sunni Islám, a consulting Canon lawyer, who delivers legal opinions on points of Islamic law to the qáḍí (judge)
Mugh	Mugh	Pers. one of the Magi (Zoroastrian priest), worshipper of fire, infidel, pagan; a Christian monk
Mughill	Mughill	1. a traitor, deceiver, spiteful or deceitful person who bears malice and ill-will; 2. (land, soil) productive, fruitful (in grain and produce), fertile
Mughir	Mughír	one who makes a predatory incursion, a spoiler, plunderer
Mughira	Mughíra[h or t]	"attacker/raider"; light horsemen, when making a plundering excursion into an enemy's country. al-Walíd ibn al-Mughírah al-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.
Mughith Mughni	Mughíth Mughní	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
Muhadir, Muhadirat Muhafaza, Muhafazat	Muḥáḍir, pl. Muḥáḍirát Muḥáfaza[h or t], pl. Muḥáfazát	lecturer, speaker 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

Muhajir, Muhajirun	Muhájir, pl. Muhájirún	misadventure); garrison (military);—(pl.) governorate (one of five administrative divisions of Egypt, in addition to a mudíríyát); office of the muháfiḡ (head of a governorate); province, anyone of the larger administrative districts (Syria)
Muhallal, Muhallil	Muḡhallal	emigrant (modern colloquialism), émigré; a fugitive (i.e. those Meccans who emigrated to Medina in the early period of Islam, al-Muhájirún). 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 Raḡmatu'lláh Muhájir (1923–1979), Hand of the Cause of God, married Írán Furútan (b. 1933) in 1951.
Muhammad ibn 'Abdu'llah	Muḡammad ibn 'Abdu'lláh	a place whither anyone frequently goes; lawful; made lawful; a small matter;—muḡhallil, 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 Pasha Safwat Muhammad Rida Shah Pahlavi	Muḡammad Páshá Šafwat Muḡammad Riḡá Šháh Pahlaví	(c. 570–8 June 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 Peninsular by His grandfather. Šhí'í traditions maintain that immediately after His death only three remained faithful to 'Alí: Salmán, Abú Dharr and Miqdád. (SWB 5:11)
Muhammad Shah Qajar	Muḡammad Šháh Qájár	(Safouat) in 'Akká (“Reza Shah Pahlaví”) (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 Taqi	Hájí Mírzá Muḡammad Taqí	born Muḡammad Mírzá, 5 January 1808. Qájár king of Iran 23 October 1834–5 September 1848. Succeeded by his son Nášir ad-Dín Šháh Qájár.
Muhammad	Muḡammad	cousin of the Báb (an Afnán) and chief builder of the 'Ishqábád Bahá'í Temple, to which he dedicated his entire resources. His state title was Vakílu'd-Dawlih.
Muhammad-'Ali Sabbaq Muhammad-'Ali Muhammad-'Ali-i-Dallak Muhammad-'Aliy-i-Ardikani Muhammad-'Aliy-i-Barfurushi Muhammad-'Aliy-i-Isfahani Muhammad-'Aliy-i-Nahri Muhammad-'Aliy-i-Salmani	Muḡammad-'Alí Šabbáq Muḡammad-'Alí Muḡammad-'Alí-i-Dallák Muḡammad-'Alíy-i-Ardikání Muḡammad-'Alíy-i-Bárfurušhí Muḡammad-'Alíy-i-Isfahání Muḡammad-'Alíy-i-Nahrí Muḡammad-'Alíy-i-Salmání	praised; commendable, laudable; the Praised One. ² Derived from ḡamd (praise). (MF) (MF) (MF) (MF)
Muhammad-'Aliy-i-Zanjani Muhammad-'Aliy-i-Zunuzi	Muḡammad-'Alíy-i-Zanjání Muḡammad-'Alíy-i-Zunúzí	Ustád Muḡammad-'Alíy-i-Salmání, barber, memoirs Šharḡ-i-ḡál, translated as <i>My Memories of Bahá'u'lláh</i> .
Muhammadabadi Muhammad-Baqir Muhammad-Hadi Muhammad-Hadiy-i-Farhadi Muhammad-Hadiy-i-Sahhaf Muhammad-Hasan	Muḡammadábádí Muḡammad-Báqir, Šhaykh Muḡammad-Hádí Muḡammad-Hádíy-i-Farhádí Muḡammad-Hádíy-i-Šaḡḡáf Muḡammad-ḡasan	surnamed Anís, martyred with the Báb (variation Muḡammad-'Alí-i-Zunúzí) Áqá Muḡammad-Riḡáy-i-Muḡammadábádí Named by Bahá'u'lláh “The Wolf” (Dhí'b) <i>The Revelation of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , vol. II, p. 172.
Muhammad-Husayn Muhammadi Muhammad-i-Adhirbayjani Muhammad-Ibrahim	Muḡammad-ḡusayn Muḡammadí Muḡammad-i-Ádhirbayjání Muḡammad-Ibráḡím	Muḡammad-ḡasan-i-Qazvíní was given the name Fata'l-Qazvíní by Ṭáhirih pertaining or attributable to Muḡammad

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 zihár.

² Muḡammad ibn 'Abdu'lláh: Prophet of Islám born Mecca 570 or 571, Mission 610, public declaration 612, fled to Medina 622–632. Five names: Muḡammad; Aḡmad; al-Maḡi (“Effacing”, “Eraser”), by means of which God effaces infidelity; al-ḡáshir (“Gatherer”), who will gather people; and al-'Áqib (“Final”), that is to say, the last of the Prophets.

Muḡammad has an h underdot, except when an English suffix is added. Accepted exception appears to be “Muḡammad's”. Muhammadan implies a follower of Muḡammad instead of a “follower of God” (Muslim). Muhammadanism implies that the religion is the “religion of Muḡammad” instead of the “religion of God” (i.e. Islám)—this idea is offensive to Muslims.

Muhammad-Ibrahim-i-Tabrizi	Muḥammad-Ibráhím-i-Tabrízí	
Muhammad-i-Furughi	Muḥammad-i-Fúrúghí	
Muhammad-i-Hadiy-i-Sahhaf	Muḥammad-i-Hádíy-i-Şahḥáf	
Muhammad-i-Hana-Sab	Muḥammad-i-Ḥaná-Sáb	
Muhammad-i-Isfahani, Siyyid	Muḥammad-i-Işfahání, Siyyid	d. 1872, Anti-Christ of the Bahá'í Revelation.
Muhammad-i-Mamaqani	Muḥammad-i-Mamáqání	
Muhammad-i-Manshadi	Muḥammad-i-Mansḥádí	
Muhammad-i-Mazindarani	Muḥammad-i-Mázindarání	
Muhammad-i-Mukari	Muḥammad-i-Mukárí	Mír Muḥammad-i-Mukárí
Muhammad-i-Mustafay	Muḥammad-i-Muşţafáy-i-Baġhdádí	
Muhammad-i-Qa'ini	Muḥammad-i-Qá'íní	(Nabíl-i-Akbar)
Muhammad-i-Sarraf	Muḥammad-i-Sarraḥ	(MF 13)
Muhammad-i-Shibl	Muḥammad-i-Şhibl	(MF)
Muhammad-Isma'il	Muḥammad-Ismá'íl	
Muhammad-i-Tabrizi	Muḥammad-i-Tabrízí	
Muhammad-i-Tahir-i-Malmiri, Haji	Muḥammad-i-Táhir-i-Málmírí, Ḥájí	father of Habib and Adib Taherzadeh
Muhammad-i-Vakil	Muḥammad-i-Vakíl	(MF)
Muhammad-i-Zarandi	Muḥammad-i-Zarandí	Mullá Muḥammad-i-Zarandí (title Nabíl-i-A'zam)
Muhammad-Ja'far	Muḥammad-Ja'far	
Muhammad-Javad-i-Qazvini	Muḥammad-Javád-i-Qazvíní	
Muhammad-Kamal	Muḥammad-Kamál	
Muhammad-Karim	Muḥammad-Karím	
Muhammad-Karim-i-'Attar	Muḥammad-Karím-i-'Aţţár	
Muhammad-Mihdi	Muḥammad-Mihdí	
Muhammad-Mustafa	Muḥammad-Muşţafá	
Muhammad-Quli	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-Işfahání	
Muhammad-Riday-i-Shirazi	Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i-Şhírází	(MF)
Muhammad-Riday-i-Yazdi	Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i-Yazdí	
Muhammad-Sadiq	Muḥammad-Şádiq	
Muhammad-Taqi	Muḥammad-Taqí	Ḥájí Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqí (Hand of the Cause of God addressed by Bahá'u'lláh as ibn-i-Abhar—"the son of Abhar"), son of Ḥájí Mírzá Siyyid Muḥammad, eldest maternal uncle of the Báb. He was Vakílu'd-Dawliḥ, very wealthy, a former Russian consular agent in Yazd. In about 1900 he moved to 'Işḥáqábád where he consecrated his wealth to the building of the first Mashriqu'l-Adḥkár 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-y-i-Najafi	Muḥammad-Taqíy-i-Najafí	Şhaykh Muḥammad-Taqíy-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 Şhí'ah call to prayer (<i>adhán</i>) contains the additional statement 'Alíun valíu'lláh ('Alí is God's "friend", "helper", "defender" and or "vicegerent").
Muhammar	Muḥammar	roasted
Muhammara (Muhammarih)	Muḥammarah[h or t] (Muḥammarih)	reddish (from aḥmar). al-Muḥammarah was renamed Khurramshahr in the 1920s.
Muhandis	Muhandis	architect, engineer, technician
Muhaqqiq	Muḥaqqiq	investigator; inquirer; examining magistrate; researcher
Muharib	Muḥárib	warring, belligerent; warrior, combatant, fighter
Muharram	Muḥarram	forbidden, unlawful; the sacred enclosure of Mecca; the first month in the Islamic calendar.
Muharraq	Muḥarraq	burned
Muhasib, Muhasibgi	Muḥásib, Muḥásibġi	accountant, bookkeeper; comptroller, auditor; a calculator; an arithmetician
Muhasibi	Muḥásibí	self-inspection/audit. al-Muḥásibí (Abú 'Abdu'lláh Ḥáritḥ bin Asad al-Başríf) (781-857), was a founder of Sufi doctrine, and wrote about theology and (Sufism).
Muhassan	Muḥaşşan	fortified (surrounded by a wall); entrenched; immune, proof (ḍidda, against)
Muhaymin (Muhaiman, Muhaimin)	Muhaymin, Muhayman	supervising, superintending, controlling; guardian; protector, defender from fear and danger; one of the

Muhib	Múhib	names of God; a witness confirming his evidence by oath;
Muhibb	Muhibb, pl. Muhibbún	master (of something, also, e.g., of a situation). al-
Muhit, Muhitat	Muhib, fem. Muhibá, pl. Muhibát	Muhamin, the Guardian, the Preserver, one of the names of God.
		one who accepts a present; ready, prepared; able
		loving; lover; fancier, amateur, fan; friend
		surrounding (something); comprehensive; familiar, acquainted (with); ocean;—pl. circumference, periphery; extent, range, scope, compass, reach, domain, area; milieu, environment, surroundings; oceans. Muhibá surrounding land or country; environs; land; land within the supply of a well. <i>al-Muhib al-muhib</i> “The Ocean of Oceans” (the first Arabic encyclopedia) by Butrus al-Bustání.
Muhit-i-Sha'ir-i-Kirmani	Muhib-i-Sha'ir-i-Kirmání	Alternative Muhib-i-Kirmání (Mírzá Muḥammad-i-Ḥusayn-i-Kirmání See DB 39 and BKG 152
Muhkam, Muhkama, Muhkamat	Muḥkam, fem. Muḥkama [h or t]	pl. Muḥkamát. Strengthened, reinforced; firm, solid, fortified, robust, sturdy, strong; tight, taut; perfect, masterly, masterful; well-aimed (blow, hit); accurate, precise, exact; decisive, fundamental and clear, plain, conspicuous, perspicuous (thing), incontrovertible; not ambiguous, un-repealed, not been abrogated (chapter or verse of the Qur'án). See <i>mutashábih</i> . Qur'án 3:7 states there are muḥkamát (“precise”) and <i>mutashábihát</i> (“allegorical”) verses.
Muhr (Mohr), Muhur	Muhr, Muhur	Pers. seal, seal-ring, signet; stamp. Also a small piece of soil or clay, often a clay tablet, used during ṣalát (Islamic daily prayers) to symbolize earth. Muhr ta'yíd “seal of approval”. For the Arabic, see <i>khátam</i> and <i>turba</i> .
Muhr Payambaran	Muhr Payámbarán	Pers. “seal of the prophets”. Ar. see <i>Khátam al-Anbiyá'</i>
Muhraq, Muhraqa	Muḥraq, fem. Muḥraqa[h or t]	crematory, inflamed; fem. a burnt-offering. al-Muḥraqa (near or at the highest point of the Carmel mountain range with an incredible view of the Jezreel valley, the hills of lower Galilee and Samaria, the Kishon River, and the Mediterranean) is the “site” of the burnt sacrifice of Elijah in a contest with the prophets of Baal (1 Kings 18:38) where the Discalced Carmelite Order built their priory (32.672654, 35.088325) of Elijah (1911). The monastery is Dayr (“Deir”) al-Muḥraqa. See <i>Jabal Már Ilyás</i> and <i>Karmel</i> .
		an incendiary
		“Burner of Hearts”, by Hájí Mullá Aḥmad ibn Muḥammad Mihdí ibn 'Abí-Dárr Naráqí, the great-grandfather of Hájí 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.
		a numberer
		(Mohsen) beneficent, charitable
		rightly guided
		directed, conducted, led (into the way of salvation); guided aright
		honoured, revered, venerated, esteemed, respected; (in the salutation of letters:) my dear ...; venerable, reverend; notable, remarkable, considerable
		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>shar'á</i> .
		reviver of religion (“Moheyddin”, “Muḥyi'd-Dín”, Mujaddid, or Bahá'í writings Muḥyi'd-Dín)
		a reviver, giver of life, quickener (Muḥyi in Bahá'í Writings)
		Arab reviver of religion
		renewer (i.e. of Islám); innovator; reformer. Mujaddid is an Islamic term for one who brings “renewal” (<i>tajdíd</i>) to the religion. There is a tradition that it refers to a person who appears at the turn of every century of the Islamic calendar to revive Islam, cleansing it of extraneous elements and restoring it to its pristine purity.
		contentious, disputatious, quarrelsome. al-Mujádilah (The pleading woman) Qur'án súra 58.
		fight, battle (for the faith); “spiritual endeavour” (see <i>mujádala</i> under <i>jidál</i> entry). Ṭáhirih distinguishes two
Muhsi	Muḥṣí	
Muhsin	Muḥsin	
Muhtad	Muhtad	
Muhtadi	Muhtadí	
Muhtaram	Muḥtaram	
Muhtasib	Muḥtasib	
Muhyi al-Din, Muhyi'd-Din	Muḥyí al-Dín, Muḥyí'd-Dín	
Muhyi	Muḥyí	
Muhyi'd-Din-i-'Arabi	Muḥyí'd-Dín-i-'Arabí	
Mujaddid, Mujaddidun	Mujaddid, pl. Mujaddidún	
Mujadil	Mujádil	
Mujahada, Mujahadat	Mujáhada[t], pl. Mujáhadát	

Mujahid, Mujahidun (Mujahidin) Mujallad, Mujalladat	Mujáhid, pl. Mujáhidún Mujallad, pl. Mujalladát	complementary concepts and prescribes mujáhada as opposed to mujádala as the essential approach to the truth. fighter, freedom fighter; warrior 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 chosen
Mujtaba Mujtahid, Mujtahidun	Mujtabá Mujtahid, pl. Mujtahidún	one who strives or one who exerts himself; diligent, industrious; a legist formulating independent decisions in legal or theological matters, based on the interpretation and application of the four 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 Uṣúli branch of Twelver Shi'ism (cf. Ijtihádí)
Mujudalat, Mujadala	Mujúdalat, Mujádala	Pers. Contending, disputing; contention, dispute, altercation, conflict. Mujádalih Mosque and area (NW) of old 'Akká.
Mukarram	Mukarram	honoured, revered, venerated; venerable; al-Mukarram, epithet of Mecca
Mukashafa, Mukashafat	Mukáshafa[h or t], pl. Mukáshafát	acting openly (with); showing open enmity, persecuting; displaying (anything); revelation, apocalypse; (in the language of the Ṣúfiyyún, "Sufis") ecstatic contemplation of God.
Mukhabara, Mukhabarat	Mukhábara, pl. Mukhábarát	correspondence, (especially written) information. Qalam al-Mukhábarát—intelligence bureau ("secret police")
Mukhaddira Mukhatab Mukhataba, Mukhatabaat	Mukhaddira, Pers. Mukhaddirih Mukhátáb Mukhátába, pl. Mukhátabát	a girl kept in seclusion from the outside world, "veiled" 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 Mukhliṣ, pl. Mukhliṣún	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 <u>T</u> haqáfí(born in T'á'if in CE 622, AH 1)
Mukhtariyya	Mukhtáriyya	<u>S</u> hí'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	Mukhtaṣar, pl. Mukhtaṣarát	shortened, condensed, abridged; brief, short; concise, terse, succinct;—pl. short excerpt, brief exposition, synopsis, outline, summary, abstract, epitome, compendium
Mukhti'	Mukhti'	mistaken, at fault, wrong; incorrect, wrong, erroneous. Hence, Mukhti'ah, the Errant.
Mulham, Mulhaman Mulhaq, Mulhaqat, Malahiq, Mulhaqun	Mulham, Pers. pl. Mulhamán Mulhaq	inspired. Mulhamah 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. mulhaqát, maláhiq) appendix; addition, addendum, postscript; supplement, extra sheet (of a newspaper, periodical, book); enclosure (in a letter); appendage; pendant, locket; tag, label; trailer (of a truck, etc.); annex, subsidiary building, wing or addition to a building;—(pl. mulhaqún) attaché; assistant;—(pl. mulhaqán, "mulhaqan") also: annexed provinces,

Muli, Muliyan	Múlí, pl. Múliyán	dependent territories, dependencies 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	muljam 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 Rađí'ur-Rúh. Pers. school master, doctor, learned man, judge, priest. The Persian mullá (mullah in English) is derived from the Qur'anic mawlá. Common modern usage for village or neighbourhood mosque leaders, who may not have high levels of religious education. In Iran, since the use of mullá has degenerated into a derogatory term for a semi-literate, backward, often bigoted village religious leader. Shí'a clerics may now use imám, áyatu'lláh and rúhání as alternatives. Mawálí ("mawali") or 'ulamá' ("ulama" or "ulama") may be used as plurals.
Mulla Muhammad-Riday-i-Manshadi Mulla, Mulla-ha	Mullá Muḥammad-Riđáy-i-Manshádí Mullá, pl. Mullá-há	Pers. of or relating to a mullá; office or profession of a mullá; doctorship; teaching (MF p. 172) Pers. wife of a mullá, a learned woman; a schoolmistress. See Mawlá.
Mulla'i	Mullá'í	involved, intricate, ambiguous, equivocal; dubious, doubtful, uncertain, unclear
Mulla-Bashi Mullani	Mullá-Báshí Mullání	from Turkish. A type of vest or smock; city 314 km NSW of Lahore. Birthplace of Shaykh Sa'íd-i-Hindí, before it became part of Parkistan. slayer of religion, a term frequently used by Shaykh Aḥmad
Multabis	Multabis	lethal, fatal, mortal, deadly
Multan	Multán	possible; thinkable, conceivable; contingent on something;—pl. possibilities
Mumit al-Din	Mumít al-Dín	examined; tried, tested; examinee, candidate. Qur'án surá 60.
Mumit Mumkin, Mumkinat	Mumít Mumkin, pl. Mumkinát	one who tries, proves, examines, or weighs (words); an expert; tester; examiner
Mumtahan, Mumtahana	Mumtaḥan, fem. Mumtaḥana[h]	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 ("Monadi") a crier, herald, proclaimer; a small drum that is beaten to notify or proclaim anything. Nephew of Hand of Cause Ibn Ábhar
Mumtahin	Mumtaḥin	caller; herald; town crier; auctioneer; O announcer (radio). al-munád, the caller, Qur'án 50:41
Mumtaz	Mumtáz	Herald of the Covenant hypocrite, dissembler hypocrisy, dissimulation, dissemblance
Munadi	Munádí	secret conversation; confidential talk; whispering, prayer, longing or yearning; supplication for repentance of sins. Name given to prayers by Bahá'u'lláh, Báb, 'Abdu'l-Bahá and Shoghi Effendi for communing with God. Pers. adding Há' to a noun forms the plural, hence the unusual Tá' Há' (i.e. th, not "th") combination of letters.
Munadin, Munad	Munádin	"Prayers for Fasting" by Bahá'u'lláh. Note "t" and "h", not "th". Hasan Balyuzi, Shoghi Effendi and Adib Taherzadeh and others use śiyám.
Munadiy-i-'Ahd Munafiq, Munafiqun Munafiqa Munaja, Munajat-ha	Munádiy-i-'Ahd Munafiq, pl. Munáfíqun Munáfaqa Munájá[h or t], Pers. pl. Munáját-há	(Monadjem) an astrologer (adj) decorated embellished adorned (noun) miniature
Munajathay-i-Siyam	Munájátháy-i-Śiyám	relation, connection; proportion, analogy, comparison; accordance, correspondence, consistence; suitability, convenience; propriety, aptness, fitness
Munajjim, Munajjimun, Najjam Munamnam Munamnama Munasabat	Munajjim and Najjám, pl. Munajjimún Munamnam Munamnama Munásabat	brilliant, illuminated, radiant. Munavvar Khánum, daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. warner, cautioner
Munawwar, Munavvar	Munawwar, Munavvar	
Mundhir	Mundhir	

Munib Munir, Munira, Munirih	Muníb Munír, fem. Muníra[h or t], Pers. Munírih	repentent luminous, radiant, brilliant, shining; enlightening, illuminative. Fátimah Naḥrī aka Munírih <i>Khánum</i> , wife of 'Abdu'l-Bahá (1848–1938). Brother Ḥájí Sayyid Yaḥyá (b. c. 1851), and sisters Raḍiyyih Bagum (b. c. 1854) and Gawhar Bagum (b. c. 1859)
Munis Munkar	Múnis Munkar, pl. Manákír	comforting friend. Ḥájí Múnis (a dervish) denied; not recognized, unacknowledged, disowned, disavowed, disclaimed; disagreeable, shocking, detestable, abominable; abomination, atrocity. "The Denied"—one of the angels (of death) who test the faith of the dead in their graves. See Nakír
Munkir	Munkir	one who denies, rejects, disapproves, ignores, repudiates, takes ill or feels disobliged; averse, disapproving; a renegade, an apostate; one who places no confidence in another, but disbelieves what he professes; ungrateful
Munqatí'	Munqatí'	cut off; severed, disjoined, separate(d), detached; chopped off, detruncated; cut, cut in two, sundered, torn, ruptured, disrupted; broken; broken off; interrupted, discontinued, stopped, blocked; disconnected, turned off, switched off (electric current); halting, discontinuous, intermittent, fitful; outlying, remote, out-of-the-way (region); devoted. Compare with dá'im.
Munsha'a, Munsha'at	Mun <u>sh</u> a'a[t], pl. Mun <u>sh</u> a'át	creation, product, work, opus; foundation, establishment; installation; institution, institute; pl. installations (e.g., industrial, military)
Munshi	Mun <u>sh</u> i'	creating; creative; creator; organizer, promoter, founder; author, writer; secretary
Munsif (Munsiff) Muntaha	Mun <u>sh</u> if Muntahá	a righteous, just man; equitable, fair, just finished, terminated, ending; end, conclusion, term, boundary, extremity; utmost extent, height, summit; prohibited; place of ending, a terminus or limit; time of ending, a term, a fixed term. Form 8 derivative of nahá.
Muntakhab, Muntakhabat	Muntak <u>h</u> ab, pl. Muntak <u>h</u> abát	chosen, elected, selected, hand-picked; elected candidate;—pl. selected pieces, selected items, selected passages
Muntakhabati az Makatib-i-Hadrat	Muntak <u>h</u> abátí az Makátíb-i-Ḥaḍrat	Muntak <u>h</u> abátí az Makátíb-i-Ḥaḍrat-i-'Abdu'l-Bahá Selection of Tablets from 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Muntaqim Muntasib, Muntasibun	Muntaqim Muntasib, pl. Muntasibún	avenger; vindictive, revengeful member, affiliate; related to; connected by blood (Muntasibyn, Muntasebeen)
Muntazar	Muntazar	awaited, expected (not Munṭazar, MCI p. 254). al-Imám al-Mahdí (12th Imám) is called al-Muntazar.
Muntazi'	Muntazi'	a remover, tearer away, plucker up; one who restrains himself, abstains from, refuses, desists, or renounces; seizing, taking
Muntazir	Muntazir	one who expects with impatience; watching for; expectant of; looking out for
Munya, Minan, Mina, Muna	Munya[t], pl. m. Minan, f. Miná/Muná	wish, desire, hope, longing. valley of Miná 5 km east of Mecca is a tent city and place where animal sacrifices are made. Muná (Mona) Mahmúdnizhád.
Munzawi, Munzawin	Munzawí, pl. Munzawín	(Pers. Munzavi or the hybrid "Munzavis") solitary, recluse; a hermit; enclosed; shrivelled, puckered (leather). See Mutawahḥhid
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	Muqaddam	put before something, prefaced (to something), antecedent, preceding (something); front, face; fore part, front part; prow, bow (of a ship); nose (of an airplane, and the like); antecedent of a proportion (math.); overseer, supervisor; foreman; a military rank, approx.: major or lieutenant colonel; officially appointed legal guardian (Tunisia); administrator or trustee of a wakf estate
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,

Muqaddim Muqaffa'	Muqaddim Muqaffa'	sacred;—(pl. muqaddasát) sacred things, sacrosanct things.—(pl. muqaddasún) are sanctified, "saints". 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', Muqatta'at	Muqarrab, pl. Muqarrabún Muqarrabín Muqatta', pl. fem. Muqatta'át	close companion, favorite, protégé, intimate cherubims; relations, nearest kindred 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)	Muqattaṃ	cut off or broken off, torn. al-Muqattaṃ 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	Muqími Muqít	residential Muqími-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 Murabba', Murabba'a, Murabba'at	Muqtaṭaf, pl. Muqtaṭafát Murabba', fem. Murabba'a[h or t]	selected or select piece; selection fourfold, quadruple; quadrangular; tetragonal; square, quadratic; quadrangle; square;—pl. Murabba'át quadrangular piece; quartet. Fem. section, district, area wanted, desired, intended; design, purpose, intention
Murad Muradi, Muradiyyih, Muradiyat	Murád Murádí, fem. Murádiya[h]	pl. fem. Murádiyát. Pers. favourably, agreeably to ones wish; understood, implied; secondary; figurative; metaphorical; change, small money. Pers. fem. sing. Murádíyyih (Turk. Muradiye)—the name of a mosque (Turk. cammii) and area of Edirne, Turkey.
Murattab	Murattab	place in order, arranged; regulated, prepared; classified; compiled, digested; garnished
Muravvihu's-Saltanih	Muravvihu's-Salṭanih	"Who Gives the Kingdom Life" title given to Florence Breed, <i>Arches of the Years</i> , p. 65.
Muraysi'	Muraysí'	al-Muraysí', a well on the outskirts of Qudayd (22.345601, 39.320985) used by the Banú'l-Muṣṭaliq and site of an military expedition by Muḥammad in December 627.
Murcha (Murchah, Murchih)	Múrcha	Pers. a little ant; the waving lustre of a sword; rust; a small black glass; a poor, weak, contemptible fellow; a battery
Murcha-Khurt, Murchih-Khurt	Múrcha-Khúrt, Múrchiḥ-Khúrt	Pers. (Murcheh Khvort and Murcheh Khowrt; Morcha-Khurt, Morcheh Khort (Murchehkhort), Murcheh Khort, Murcheh Khur, and Murcheh Khurd) is a village 51 km NNW of Işfahán. Battle of Múrcha Khúrt fought by Safavids against the Afghans a few km NW Múrchiḥ-Khúrt on 12 November 1792. Múrchiḥ-Khár (TN p. 16).
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-Maḥallih	"Abode of the birds". Name given by Bahá'u'lláh to a

		garden belonging to Hájí-Báqir on the slopes of Mt Alborz that was the summer residence of Bahá'u'lláh a couple of times. It is in the <u>Shimrán</u> , <u>Shimírán</u> or (pl.) <u>Shimránát</u> district on the north side of Tíhrán.
Muristus, Murtus	Múristus (Múrthus)	Şaní'at al-Juljul, Múristus, Greek. Presumed author of three technical treatises on musical organs
Murji', Murji	Murji', Murjí	one who delays doing what he promises.
Murji'a, Murjiya	Murji'a[t], Murjiya[t]	name of an early Muslim sect who procrastinate, or think good works unnecessary, and faith sufficient. The attitude of the Imáms of the House of 'Alí towards passing sentence on the state of a Muslim earned them the designation Murji'a. al-Murji'a: Murjites or Murji'ites. Transcribed in some sources as Murđji'a[t]. Contrast with the attitudes of al-Azáriqah.
Murra	Murra[h or t]	a species of bitter tree or herb; name of a man;—abú murrat, father of bitterness, i.e. the devil
Mursal, Mursala, Mursalun, Marasil	Mursal, fem. Mursala[h or t], pl. Mursalún	sent (to others), sender (of a letter), missive, forwarded; dispatched; a prophet, apostle; delegated; transmitted (radio); long and flowing (hair);—mursalá[h or t] fem. pl. sent; letters, missives;—pl. marásíl, Traditions traced or referred immediately to Muḥammad;—pl. mursalún
Murshid, Murshida, Mushidun	Murshid, fem. Murshida, pl. Murshidún	millionary (consisting of, or relating to, millions) (Christian); incompletely transmitted (of a Prophetic tradition resting on a chain of authorities that lacks the first link)
Murtada (Murtida, Murtaza)	Murtađá (Murtaza)	leader; guide to the right way; adviser; spiritual guide; informer; instructor
Murtada-Quli	Murtađá-Qulí	agreeable; chosen, approved; a title of 'Alí (đ or z depends on transcription used). Abú al-Qásim 'Alí ibn Ḥusayn ash-
Murtaday-i-Ansari	Murtađáy-i-Anşári, <u>Shaykh</u>	<u>Sharíf</u> al-Murtađá (965-1044) acquired the epithet of
Murtadi (Murtazi)	Murtađí (Murtazí)	"Alam al-Hudá" ("The banner of guidance"), was one of the greatest <u>Shí'</u> a scholars of his time.
Murtash	Murtaşh	Pers. one who makes choice of, or approves; content, satisfied; belonging or referring to 'Alí (đ or z depends on transcription used)
Murtus, Mirtus, Muristus	Múrthus, Mírthus, Múristus	in good condition, in easy circumstances (whose nest is well-feathered)
Mus'ab	Muş'ab	inventer of organ-like instruments (in particular the hydraulis), who is mentioned in medieval Arabic sources. Possible Arabic name for Ctesibius (or Ktesibios) of Alexandria.
Musa Banani	Músá Banání	male camel
Musa, Mawasi, Mawasin, Amwas	Músá, pl. Mawásí	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).
Musaddaq (Musaddagh, Mosaddagh)	Muşaddaq	verified, proved true; believed; affirmed
Musaddas	Musaddas	composed of six; verse consisting of six lines, hexameter; six-sided, hexagonal; cubic; a cube, hexagon
Musaddiq (Musaddegh, Mosaddegh)	Muşaddiq	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
Musafahah, Musafihih	Muşáfahah, Pers. Muşáfihih	shaking hands and/or touching cheeks—welcome or acceptance of an agreement. The Arabic form of greeting, later adopted by the Persians, of embracing and touching the right cheeks and then the left cheeks.
Musafir Khanih	Musáfir <u>Khánih</u>	[Mossafer or Mosafer Kaneh]—Persian Hospice for men or Pilgrim House (Guest House)
Musafir	Musáfir, pl. Musáfirún	a traveller, passenger, temporary sojourner, visiting stranger
Musaghghara	Muşaghghara[h]	on a reduced scale, in miniature; (a noun) put into the diminutive form
Musakhkhir, Musakhkhirun	Musakhkhir, pl. Musakhkhirún	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

Musalla	Muṣallá	appear at a court. (Mosallah). prayed; merciful, propitious (God); an oratory, pulpit; a carpet for praying upon; name of a place (open space outside a mosque used for prayer). Musalla Gardens, <u>Sh</u> íraz were much celebrated by the poet Háfiz—he was buried there. A mosque in Yazd (Masjid Jámi?).
Musallam	Musallam	unimpaired, intact, unblemished, flawless
Musawah, Musawat (Musavat)	Musáwá[h], Pers. Musáwát	equality, equivalence; equal rights, equality before the law; settlement. Treating others equally to oneself. See muwásáh.
Musawi	Músawí	Mosaic(al). Abu'l-Ḥasan Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥusayn al-Músawí, known as <u>ash-Sh</u> aríf al-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	Músáy-i-Qumí	
Musaylima (Musailima)	Musaylima[h or t]	“name” of a famous impostor, and “rival” of Muḥammad. See Maslama.
Musha'arat, Musha'ara (Musha'arih)	Muṣhá'arat, Muṣhá'ara	Pers. contending with, or excelling in poetry
Mushabaha, Mushabahat	Muṣhábaha[t], pl. Muṣhábahát	resemblance, similarity, likeness
Musharraf, Musharrafa	Muṣharraf, fem. Muṣharrafa[h or t]	exalted, honoured, ennobled; (a house) ornamented with pinnacles, turrets, or battlements; a margin, brink, edge; — <u>mu</u> sharrif, one who exalts, etc.
Mushawar (Mushavar), Mushawir	Muṣháwar	adviser, counsellor. Muṣhawir is seeker of advice or counsel.
Mushir	Muṣhír	indicative (of); adviser, counsellor, consultant
Mushiru'd-Dawla (Mushiru'd-Dawlih)	Muṣhíru'd-Dawla	government adviser
Mushk, Mishk	Muṣhk	Pers. musk (MF 98)
Mushkan (Meshkan, Moshkan)	Muṣhkán	town 30 km north of Nayríz (29.471073, 54.356037)
Mushkin	Muṣhkín	Pers. musky, black, of a dark colour
Mushrik, Mushrikun	Muṣhrik, pl. Muṣhrikún	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 <u>mu</u> shrikún (polytheists). See muwahhidún and <u>th</u> ábit.
Mushta'	Muṣhtá'	partner, co-partner, co-owner
Mushta'il-Usku'i	Muṣhtá'il-Uskú'í	
Mushtaq, Mushtaqat	Muṣhtáq, pl. Muṣhtáqát	longing, yearning, craving, desirous, covetous
Mushtari	al-Muṣhtarí	Jupiter (astronomy)
Musiba, Musibat, Masa'ib	Muṣība[h or t], pl. Muṣíbát, Maṣá'ib	misfortune, calamity, disaster
Musibat-i-Hurufat-i-'Aliyat	Muṣíbát-i-Ḥurúfat-i-'Áliyát	“The Calamities of the Letters of Loftiness” Bahá'u'lláh (written in 'Íraq before declaration)
Musiqa, Misiqa, Musiqi, Muzik	Músíqá, fem. Mísíqá	music. Pers. músíqí from Greek and múzík from French.
Musiqar	Músíqár	musician
Musiqi	Músíqí	(from Greek) musician; musical
Muslih, Muslihun	Muṣliḥ, pl. Muṣliḥún	peacemaker, conciliator; reformer, reformist; salt
Muslihu'd-Din	Muṣliḥu'd-Dín of <u>Sh</u> íráz	
Muslim, Muslimun	Muslim, fem. Muslima[t], pl. Muslimún	form IV of root salima, submitter (to God), “one who has surrendered to God's will”; narrow meaning “a follower of Islám”. English Muslim.—pl. muslimán (Pers.), muslimín (nom.), fem. pl. muslimát
Musnad, Masnad, Masanid	Musnad, Masnad, pl. Masánid	support, prop, stay; rest, back (of an armchair); cushion, pillow
Musta'idd	Musta'idd	prepared, arranged, put in order; prompt, ready; on the alert; able, capable, apt, fit, proper, worthy; a candidate
Musta'in	Musta'in	One who asks for assistance, help, aid, support. Abbassid Caliph CE 862–866
Musta'sim	Musta'sim	one who takes fast hold. al-Musta'sim-Bi'lláh Abú-Aḥmad 'Abdu'lláh bin al-Mustanšir-Bi'lláh (1213–20 Feb. 1258) was the 37th and last Caliph of the Abbassid Caliphate.
Mustafa	Muṣṭafá	Pers. chosen, elected; a man's name, particularly a name of Muḥammad
Mustaghath	Mustagháth	the one called upon for help; the one invoked. “He Who is

		invoked or called to help" (by Shoghi Effendi) or "the time of invocation". Used as the name of God by the Báb. He stated its abjad value (2,001) is the fixed time limit for the advent of the Promised One [Manifestation, i.e. Bahá'u'lláh] of the Báb. In the Writings of the Báb, "Mustagháth" refers to Bahá'u'lláh, and "the time of 'Mustagháth'" refers to the time of Bahá'u'lláh's Dispensation. See also <u>Ghiyáth</u> (1,511)
Mustaghith	Mustaghíth	complainant, plaintiff; the person who is asking for help and delivery. The Báb may have used Mustaghíth as an abbreviation of Huwa'l- <u>Ghiyáth</u> al-Mustaghíth ("He is the help unto the invoker of help"). Alternatively, He is defining the realm of absolute unity where the true Mustaghíth is none but God, e.g. Bahá'u'lláh apparently asks for Mustagháth (<i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , pp. 229, 248) while in reality He is the Mustagháth. The Báb uses Mustaghíth as the name of God, Who is not the seeker of help but the desired Saviour. (Explanation based on notes from Nader Saiedi, Oct. 2016)
Mustahil	Mustahíl al-Wújud	impossible being
Mustahil	Mustahíl	impossible, absurd, preposterous
Mustakfi	Mustakfí	one who desires (another) to do (a thing) effectually or sufficiently. 'Abda'lláh ibn al-Mustakfí (905–949), better known by his regnal name al-Mustakfí bi'lláh ("Desirous of being satisfied with God alone") was the Abbasid Caliph in Baghdad from 944 to 946.
Mustamand (Mustmand)	Mustamand	Pers. poor, wretched, miserable, unhappy, afflicted, melancholy, lamentable, plaintive; a poor, unfortunate man; a complainant.
Mustamirr, Mustamarr	Mustamirr, Pers. Mustamarr	lasting, permanent, enduring, constant, continual, uninterrupted, unceasing, incessant; continuous, unbroken. Mustamarrí, "Perpetual" annual stipend
Mustaqill	Mustaqill	independent; autonomous; separate, distinct, particular
Mustaqim, Mustaqimat	Mustaqím, pl. Mustaqímát	upright, erect; straight; dead straight, straight as a die; directed straight ahead; correct, right, sound, proper, in order; even, regular, symmetrical, proportionate, harmonious; honest, straightforward, upright, righteous, honourable;—pl. a straight, straight line (mathematics); rectum (anatomy)
Mustas'ab	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	Mustashár	adviser, counsellor, consultant, councillor; chancellor
Mustasharu'l-Mulk	Mustasháru'l-Mulk	
Mustawfi (mustaufi)	Mustawfí	Pers. examiner or auditor of accounts
Mustawfiyu'l-Mamalik	Mustawfiyu'l-Mamálík	(MF)
Mustayqiz (Mustaiqiz)	Mustayqiz	watchful, awake; vigilant, provident. "Sleeper Awakened" by Mírzá Yaḥyá
Musulman, Muslima	Musulmán, fem. Muslima[t]	Pers (Ar. influence) a Muslim, believer
Mut'a (Mit'a), Muta' (Nikah al-Mut'ah)	Mut'a[h or t], pl. Muta'	enjoyment, pleasure, delight, gratification; recreation; compensation paid to a divorced woman (Islamic Law); nikáh 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>şigha</u> .
Muta'ali	Muta'álí	high, lofty, exalted; one who draws near
Muta'allih, Muta'allihin	Muta'allih, pl. Muta'allihín (etc.)	divine, heavenly, becoming divine-like
Mutafarriq, Mutafarriqat	Mutafarriq, pl. Mutafarriqát	dispersed, scattered; sporadic
Mutaffif, Mutaffifin	Muṭaffif, pl. Muṭaffifín	one who does not give full measure, one who gives less than is due, a swindler
Mutahhar	Muṭahhar	pure, immaculate
Mutahhari	Muṭahharí	
Mutakabbir	Mutakabbir	proud, imperious, high-handed, haughty, supercilious, overweening; lofty; a name of God

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

Mutakallim, Mutakallimin	Mutakallim, pl. Mutakallimín	speaking (active particle); speaker, spokesman; first person (grammar); Muslim theologian, scholastic
Mutamaddin Mutammin	Mutamaddin Mutammim	civilized; sophisticated, refined, educated 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
Mutammin-i-Bayan Mutanabbi	Mutammin-i-Bayán Mutanabbí	“Completion of the Bayán” written by Mírzá Yahyá one who calls himself a prophet; a pseudo-prophet. Abú at-Ṭayyib Aḥmad ibn al-Ḥusayn al-Mutanabbí al-Kindí (c. 915–965) from al-Kúfah, was a famous ‘Abbásid Arab poet in Aleppo. He was one of the greatest, most prominent and influential poets in the Arabic language.
Mutanabbi	Mutanabbí	someone who calls himself a prophet; a pseudo-prophet. Abú at-Ṭayyib Aḥmad bin al-Ḥusayn al-Mutanabbí al-Kindí (915–965) was an Arab poet from Iraq. 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.
Mutaqarib	Mutaqárib	near to each other, proximate; a metre (fa’úln repeated eight times)
Mutarjam Mutarjim Mutasarrif Mutasawwifa Mutashabih (Mutishabih), Mutashabihat Mutasharri’, Mutasharri’in	Mutarjam Mutarjim Mutaşarrif al-Mutaşawwifa Mutashábih, pl. Mutashábihát Mutasharri’, pl. Mutasharri’in	translated translator, interpreter; biographer provincial governor the Sufis, members of Sufi communities, mystics ambiguous, equivocal and allegorical. Refer to Qur’án 3:7. skilled in law; orthodox. (plural not formed by adding an “s” – <i>A Traveller’s Narrative</i> 89)
Mutatabbib	Mutaţabbib	a student of the art of medicine; a medical practitioner. Meaning may have changed to quack.
Mutawahhid	Mutawaḥḥid	solitary, rare, sporadic, isolated; recluse, hermit. See Munzawí
Mutawalli (Mutavalli), Mutawalliyun	Mutawallí, pl. Mutawalliyún	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 nâzír and qayyim.
Mutawassit	Mutawassiţ	middle, medium; medial, median, intermediate; centrally located, central; mediating, intermediary; mediator, go between; mean, average. al-Baḥr [al-Abyad] al-Mutawassiţ “the sea [white] middle”, an Arabic name for the Mediterranean Sea.
Mutawatir, Mutawatirat Mutawwakil	Mutawátir, pl. Mutawátirát Mutawakkil	successive trusting in God, resigned to one’s fate, trustworthy. al-Mutawakkil III (Mutawakkil A’lá Alláh atḥ-thálih) (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 Sulţán Salím I defeated the Mamluk Sultanate. al-Mutawakkil III and it is claimed that he formally surrendered the title of caliph to Salím.
Muthamman Muthannan (Muthanna)	Muthamman Muthannan (with nunation)	eight-sided, eight-fold; an octagon double, twofold; doubled, (a letter) marked with two points, double-dotted (as ّ); in the dual (grammar). al-muthanná (no nunation) “the dual” form. Arabic has three forms of words: the singular (al-mufrad), the dual (al-muthanná), and the plural (al-jam’). A singular noun is changed to a dual by adding the suffix -áni (انّ) for the nominative case (e.g. kitábán) or -ayni (اي) for the genitive and accusative cases (e.g. kitábayn). The tá’ marbúta (ة) ending of a feminine noun is changed to a “t” (ت), before adding the previous suffixes (e.g. jamíla becomes jamílatán and jamílatayn respectively).
Mutisarrif, Mutasarrifa, Mutisarrifun	Mutişarrif, pl. Mutişarrifún	also Mutaşarrif (fem. mutaşarrifa[t]) a possessor, occupant, enjoyer, master; one who uses his own discretion; profuse, extravagant; dexterous; declined. An administrative authority of an Ottoman region.

Mutlaq (Motlaq, Motlagh)	Muṭlaq	Approximates as a provincial governor. 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. muḏáf.
Mutlaqan	Muṭlaqan	absolutely, unrestrictedly, without exception, in any respect, under any circumstances
Mutma'inn	Muṭma'inn	low, low-lying (of land); calm, quiet, at ease, composed, (re)assured, tranquil, serene, peaceable, peaceful, safe, secure; sure, certain; trusting, confident, of good hope
Muttahid, Muttahida (Muttahidih)	Muttaḥid, fem. Muttaḥid[h or t]	(Pers. "Muttahidih", "Mutahidih", "Mottahedeh") united, combined, consolidated, amalgamated; uniform, standardized; harmonious, unanimous, in agreement, concordant
Muttalib	Muṭṭalib	a seeker. 'Abdu'l-Muṭṭalib <u>Shay</u> bah ibn Háshim (c. 497–578, grandfather of Muḥammad). Háshim ibn 'Abd Manáf (c. 464–497, born 'Amr al-'Ulá, great grandfather of Muḥammad). 'Abd Alláh ibn 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib (c. 546–570, father of the Prophet Muḥammad ibn 'Abdu'lláh).
Muttaqi	Muttaqí	abstinent, abstemious, temperate, sober; cautious; God-fearing, pious
Muttaqin, Muttaqun Muwahhad	Muttaqin, pl. Muttaqún Muwaḥḥad	god-fearing, godly, devout, pious 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 muṣhrikún and thábit.
Muwallad, Muwallada, Muwalladat	Muwallad, fem. Muwallada[t]	born, begotten, produced, generated; brought up, raised; born and raised among Arabs (but not of pure Arab blood); not truly old Arabic, introduced later into the language, post-classical (especially of words); half-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, "Muwaqqari'd-Dawlih") "revered state", a title. Mírzá 'Alí Muḥammad Áqá, Muvaqqaru'd-Dawlih, father of Ḥasan Muwaqqar Bályúzí, a governor of the Persian Gulf Ports and Islands, and later a Vazír.
Muwasah, Muwasat (Muvasat)	Muwasá[h] (for Mu'ásáh), Pers. Muwasát	consolation; charity; beneficence. Sacrifice needs for others, preferring others to oneself. See musáwáh.
Muzaffar	Muẓaffar	(Muzaffer, Mozaffar, Mosafir) victorious, successful, triumphant
Muzaffari'd-Din Muzammal Muzdalifa	Muẓaffari'd-Dín, <u>Sh</u> áh Muzammal Muzdalifa[h or t]	muffled up, concealed in one's garments an open, level area near Mecca associated with the Ḥajj. It lies just southeast of Miná, on the route between Miná and 'Arafát.
Muzdawij	Muzdawij	coupled, united, wedded. A poetic style that includes alliteration or a rhyme scheme within the ending words of two lines, and follows a specific meter. It is very similar to the Persian, Urdu, and Turkish mathnawí, with one major difference: most muzdawij follows an aaa/bbb/ccc pattern, while the other mathnawí follow an aa/bb/cc pattern.
Muzha, Muzhgan Muzzammil	Muzha (مژه), pl. Muzhgán Muzzammil	Pers. ("Mozha", "Mozhgan", "Mozhan", "Mojan") eyelash one who wraps up and hides in his garments
N Na (Nah) Na Khayr (Na Khair) Na'am	Na Na <u>Kh</u> ayr Na'am	Pers. (sometimes, in poetry, nah), no, not, neither, not yet Pers. no, not at all ("modern colloquialism") (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'ám	(noun) grazing livestock (e.g. sheep, camels, cattle, goats); hence "common herd" (people)

Na'am, La; Balih, Nah Na'ib (1), Nuwwáb	Na'am, Lá; Pers. Balih, Na (Nah) Ná'ib, pl. Nuwwáb	yes/no representative, agent, proxy, intermediary, substitute, alternate; delegate; deputy (of a <i>dárúgha</i>)
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	al-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-Iyálih	"government agent". Íyálih incorrectly used in GPB and BKG.
Na'ib-i-Khass	Ná'ib al-Kháṣṣ, Pers. Ná'ib-i-Kháṣṣ	exclusive representative of the Imám ("Naib-i-Khas"), appointed by him (e.g. the four abwáb)
Na'im	Na'ím	amenity, comfort, ease, happiness, felicity; gentle, tranquil, peaceful; blissful
Na'imi	Na'ímí	
Na'imiyán	Na'ímíyán	'Alí Na'ímíyán
Na'in (Nain, Naeyn or Nayin)	Ná'ín (Náyin)	Pers. city (32.861003, 53.087532) 135 km ENE of Isfahán
Na'in	Ná'in	far, far away, distant, remote; outlying, out-of-the-way, secluded
Na'l, Ni'al, An'ul	Na'l, pl. Ni'ál, An'ul	sandal; shoe; horseshoe
Na'l-Band	Na'l-Band	Arabic element. A smith, farrier. Blacksmith Ustád Ḥusayn-i-Na'l-Band.
Na'mayn (Na'aman)	Na'mayn	"two yeses". Riḏwán Garden of Na'mayn (a small island in a stream 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 Stream flows into the Nahr Na'mayn (Hebrew Na'aman River) was once known as the Belus or Belos River of Phoenicia. See Riḏwán.
Na'um	Na'úm	sound asleep; one given to sleep, sleeper; late riser
Na'uma, Nu'uma	Na'úma[t], Nu'úma[t]	(variation of na'ím) being soft and flexible; affording repose; softness, smoothness. Na'úm (Na'úma?) in <i>The Chosen Highway</i> , p. 101.
Na'ura (Noria), Nawa'ir	Ná'úra[h or t], pl. Nawá'ir	literally "growler", "groan" or "grunt", in reference to the sound made when turning, Persian water wheel. A water powered, undershot, scoop wheel used to lift water into a small aqueduct, either for irrigation or supply water to cities and villages. Compare with <i>sáqiya</i> .
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'zam, Pers. Naba'-i-A'zam	The Greatest Announcement, The Exalted News or The Greatest News of the Day of the Lord regarding the Promised One (Bahá'u'lláh)
Nabat, Nabata, Nabatat	Nabát, fem. Nabáta[h or t], pl. Nabátát	a plant, herb, vegetable; vegetation; fine sugar, white, candied, refined; sweetmeat
Nabawi	Nabawí	prophetic, of or pertaining to a prophet or specifically to the Prophet Muḥammad. al-Masjid an-Nabawí ("The Prophetic Mosque"), known in English as The Prophet's Mosque, and also known as al-Ḥaram al-Madaní and al-Ḥaram al-Nabawí by locals, is a huge mosque in Medina on the site of the second mosque built by Muḥammad.
Nabbal, Nabbala, Nabil, Nubbal, Nabiliyun	Nabbál, pl. Nabbála[h]	also nábil, pl. nubbál, nábilíyún. archer, bowman
Nabi (Nebi), Nabiya, Nuba'a', Nabiyun	Nabí, fem. Nabiya[t], pl. Nuba'á', Nabíyún	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

* 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)

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

Nafkha	Nafkha	1913–1914, 1919–1945 (renamed sometime in '30s or '40s <i>aş-Şá'íqa</i> , "The Thunderbolt"), Haifa. (expressing single action) blow, puff; breath; gust; distention, inflation, swelling; conceit, overweeningness, haughtiness
Nafkha'i-Sur	Nafkha'i-Şúr	blowing of a trumpet, proclamation. Latest is the announcement of the Advent of Bahá'u'lláh
Nafil	Nafil	a voluntary act of religion, the observance of which is not prescribed, a work of supererogation; clear gain; a gift
Nafs al-Kulliyya	an-Nafs al-Kulliyya	the universal soul
Nafs al-Qudsíyya	an-Nafs al-Qudsíyya	the purified soul
Nafs, Nufus, Anfus	Nafs fem., pl. Nufús, Anfus	soul; psyche; spirit, mind; life; animate being, living creature, human being, person, individual (in this sense, masculine); essence, nature; inclination, liking, appetite, desire; personal identity, self (used to paraphrase the reflexive pronoun) or desire) (<i>Logos and Civilization</i> , p. 101) Ten stages of nafs ('Abdu'l-Bahá): the desiring and aggressive soul (<i>nafs-i-ammárah</i>), the blaming soul (<i>nafs-i-lawwámih</i>), the inspired soul (<i>nafs-i-mulhamih</i>), the well-assured soul (<i>nafs-i-muţma'innih</i>), the pleased soul (<i>nafs-i-ráđíyyih</i>), the soul pleasing unto God (<i>nafs-i-marđíyyih</i>), the perfect soul (<i>nafs-i-kámilih</i>), the celestial Soul (<i>nafs-i-malakútiyyih</i>), the heavenly Soul (<i>nafs-i-jabarútiyyih</i>), and the Holy Divine Soul (<i>nafs-i-láhútiyyih qudsíyyih</i>). See <i>ján</i> psychology
Nafsaniya	Nafsániyya	spiritual, mental, psychic(al);—pl. psychologist
Nafsi, Nafsiyun	Nafsí, pl. Nafsiyún	mental life, inner life, psyche; frame of mind; mentality, mental attitude, disposition; psychology
Nafsiya (Nafsiyya)	Nafsiyya	negation and affirmation
Nafy wa Ithbat	Nafy wa Ithbát	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
Nafy	Nafy	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.
Naha	Nahá	daytime, day (from dawn to dusk, as distinguished from yawm = day of 24 hours). Naháriyya is the northernmost coastal city in Israel.
Nahar, Anhur, Nuhur, Nahariya	Nahár, pl. Anhur, Nuhur	Islamic sect
Nahariyat	Naháriyya[t]	Pers. a city and capital of Nahavand County, 69 km south Hamadán
Nahavand (Nehavend)	Nahavand	getting up, rising; awakening (especially, national), rise, growth, boom, upswing, advancement, progress; resurgence, revival, rebirth, renaissance; (spiritual) movement; ability, capability, power
Nahda, Nahdat	Nahđa[t], pl. Nahđát	Pers. (old Persian Anáhítá) (planet: az-zuhara in Arabic) Venus (Roman goddess and planet). Name of the mother of Alexander the Great. Anáhítá was one of the supreme 'izids' of the Mazdean (Zoroastrian) Faith. Greeks knew Anáhítá as Aphrodite and Romans as Venus Erucina
Nahid (Anahita)	Náhíd	"Path (or Peak) of Eloquence", is the most famous collection of sermons, letters, Tafásír and narrations attributed to Imám 'Alí. Compiled by Abu'l-Ĥasan Muĥammad ibn al-Ĥusayn al-Músawí.
Nahj al-Balagha	Nahj al-Balágha[h]	open way; road; method, procedure, manner (collective) attributing, imputing (to one the verses or sayings of another); reproaching, reviling; a free gift; bees; fem. one bee
Nahj, Nuhuj	Nahj, pl. Nuhúj	present, gift, donation; creed, faith, seat. <i>Kitáb al-Milal wa an-Niĥal</i> ("The Book of Sects and Creeds"), by Muĥammad ash-Shahrastání, is a non-polemical study of religious communities and philosophies that had existed up to his time, considered to be the first systematic study of religion.
Nahl, Nahla	Nahł, fem. Nahla[h or t]	we
Nahla, Nihal	Nahla[h], pl. Niĥal	
Nahnu	Nahnu	

Nahr	Naḥr	killng, slaughtering, butchering. Yawmu'n-naḥr, "The day of sacrifice", being the tenth of the month <u>dhú'l-ḥijjah</u> , when the pilgrims assemble at Mecca.
Nahr, Anhur, Anhar, Nuhur	Nahr, pl. Anhur, Anhár, Nuhúr	stream, river;—(pl. anhur and anhár) column (of a newspaper). Also used as suffix to a proper name. an-Nahr (33.006941, 35.141304) on SE part of Tel Kabri, 1.7 km SW of Kabrí) is a former Arab village that Bahá'u'lláh visited in 1880.
Nahri	Nahrí	river- (in compounds), riverine, fluvial (belonging to a river), fluviatric. Siyyid Muḥammad-'Alí y-i-Nahrí, father of 'Abdu'l-Bahá's wife, Munírih <u>Khánum</u> .
Nahw (Nahv), Anha	Naḥw, pl. Anḥá'	direction; side; section, part; way, course, method, manner, mode, fashion; (with following genitive) corresponding to, analogous to, similar to, like, somewhat like; (grammar) grammar; syntax. Hence possessive forms: Naḥwí or Naḥví
Naja, Najw, Najah	Najā (Najw, Najá', Najáh)	to save oneself, be saved, be rescued, make for safety, get away (from), escape (something), be delivered (from)
Najaf	Najaf	third holiest Shi'ite city. It is 47 km south of Baghdad.
Najafabad or Najaf-Abad	Najafábád or Najaf-Ábád	Najaf-'Alí, Najaf-'Alíy-i-Zanjání. Pers. a city and capital of Najafábád County, Isfahán Province, Iran. It is located 28 km west of Isfahán and is increasingly becoming a part of Isfahán metropolitan area.
Najafi	Najafi	of or from Najaf. Áyatu'lláh al-'Uzmá ("Grand Ayatu'llah") <u>Shaykh</u> Bashír Ḥusayn an-Najafí (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 Najat	Najas and Najása, pl. Najását Najāshí, Nijáshí Naját	impurity, uncleanness, uncleanliness, dirt, filth, squalor Negus, Emperor of Ethiopia 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. <u>Shí'a</u> saint.
Najibiya, Najibiyih	Najíbíya[h], 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 Báb 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 al-Ṭibb, "City of Medicine") where Bahá'u'lláh made His public declaration, sometime during 3–14 of <u>Dhu'l-Qa'da</u> AH 1279 (22 April–2 May 1863).
Najis, Anjas	Najis, pl. Anjás	impure, unclean, defiled, polluted, contaminated, soiled, sullied, dirty, filthy, squalid
Najiya	Nájíya[h or t]	a swift she-camel running away with the rider; banú nájíyat, name of an Arabian tribe
Najjar, Najjarun Najm al-thaqib	Najjár, pl. Najjárún al-Najm al- <u>tháqib</u>	carpenter, cabinetmaker, joiner (al-Najm al- <u>tháqib</u> fí aḥwál al-imám al- <u>ghá'ib</u> , "The star of piercing brightness, concerning the circumstances of the Hidden Imam") is a book written in Farsi about Imám al-Mahdí by Mírzá Ḥusayn Núrí.
Najm, Najma, Nujum, Anjum	Najm, fem. Najma[h], pl. Nujúm, Anjum	celestial body; star; lucky star; constellation, asterism; (colloquial) herbs, herbage, grass
Najm'abadi Najmiya, Najmiyyah (Najmiyyih)	Najm'ábádí (Najm Ábádí) Najmiya[h], Najmiyya[h]	square in Ṭíhrán. Áfsánih Najm'ábádí, historian. fem. name; "star-like", one who is like a star in radiance and beauty.
Najmu'l-Mulk	Najmu'l-Mulk	star of empire. Name given to a famous mathematician-astronomer who issued Persia's annual calendar-almanac.
Najran	Najrán	city in south western Saudi Arabia near the border with Yemen

Najwa, Najawa Nakha'i	Najwá, pl. Najáwá Nakha'í	confidential talk, secret conversation, See Qur'án 58:10. Kumayl bin Ziyad an-Nakha'í was among the most loyal companions of Imám 'Alí ibn Abí Tálíb
Nakhjawan, (Nakhjavan), Nakhchuwan	Nakhjawán, Nakhchivan	Nakhchivan is Armenian name meaning "the place of descent", a Biblical reference to the descent of Noah's Ark on Mount Ararat. Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic (capital city is Nakhchivan) is a landlocked exclave of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Formerly part of Iran from the 16th century to 1828. Numerous spellings, including Nakhjaván. Persian name is Nakhchuwán of or from Nakhjawán (Nakhchuwán). 'Alí-Yulláh Nakhjavání (see Julláh)
Nakhjawani, Nakhjavani	Nakhjavání, Nakhjavání	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
Nakhl	Nakhl	one palm-tree; name of a valley (Wádí Nakhlah, now part of Mecca) in Hijáz between Mecca and Táfif
Nakhla	Nakhla[h or t]	traditionally, 24 mitháqíl. Changed by the Báb to 19 mitháqíl (0.191666 gm)
Nakhud	Nákhud	Pers. the first
Nakhustin, Nukhustin Nakhuz Nakir	Nakhustin, Nukhustin, Nukhustín Nakhuz Nakír	Pers. first (cf. nukhust) denial, disavowal; disapproval, rejection; negation; reprehensible, repugnant, disgusting, vile, revolting, loathsome, abominable, atrocious. "The Denier"—one of the angels (of death) who test the faith of the dead in their graves. See Munkar
Nam	Nám	Pers. a name; fame, reputation, renown
Nama, Namah, Namih, Nama-Ha	Náma (نامه), pl. Náma-Há (Námahá)	Pers. (written with ة ending) a writing, letter, epistle; a diploma; a history, work, book; exemplar, model, type; a mirror, looking-glass; a flood, torrent. Námaját (Ar. pl.), Náma-ját, etc., possible in some sources.
Nama, Numa Namad	Namá, Numá Namad	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
Namad-Saz (Namad-Sadh), Namadgar Namak, Nimak	Namad-Sáz, Namadgar Namak, Nimak	Pers. a felt-manufacturer Pers. salt; spirit, animation; wit, graces, elegance; bread, subsistence
Namari	Namarí	Pers. resembling a leopard; of the tribe of Namir
Namat, Nimat, Anmat	Namat, pl. Nimát, Anmát	way, manner, mode, fashion; form, shape; sort, kind.
Namaz	Namáz	Pers. prayer, see šalát (Ar.)
Namaz-Khanih	Namáz-Kháníh	Pers. "Prayer-house"
Namdar	Námdár	Pers. renowned, celebrated, illustrious, famous, glorious
Nami	Námí	growing, whatever grows.
Namiq	Námiq	adorner, decorator, embellisher. Námiq Páshá was governor of Baghdád in 1863.
Namir, Numur, Anmur	Namir, pl. Numur, Anmár	leopard; tiger; clean, pure, healthy, wholesome.
Namiri, Namiriyyah	Namírí, pl. Namíríyyah	Another name for the Nuşayríyyah 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.
Nanih	Nanih	Pers. nanny or middle-aged woman servant. Also a mother or grandmother.
Naqib, Nuqaba'	Naqíb, pl. Nuqabá'	leader, head, headman; guardian; director, principal, chief; chairman of a guild; president; syndic, corporation lawyer; (military) captain (army), lieutenant (navy).
Naqid, Naqidin	Naqíd, pl. Náqidín	opposed, opposite, contrary, antithetical, contradictory; antithesis, opposition, contrast, opposite;—pl. opposers or violators. Term used by Bahá'ís for Covenant-breakers (so-called "nakazeen" or Nágħi dín)
Naqida, Naqa'id	Naqída[h or t] (fem. of Naqíd), pl. Naqá'id	polemical poem; contrast
Naqidu'l-Mithaq	Náqidu'l-Mitháq	"breaker of the covenant"
Naqiy (Naqi), Naqiya, Niqa', Anqiya'	Naqíy (Naqí), pl. Niqá', Anqiyá'	pure, clean, immaculate, unstained; clear, limpid, free of

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

Naqqash	Naqqásh	dirt or extraneous matter. Implied from the root word is selection, elite; hence, distinguished. Fem. Naqíya[h or t]. See Hádí.
Naqqash-Bashi	Naqqásh-Báshí	painter; house painter; artist; sculptor
Naqsh fi al-Hajar, Naqsh-i-fil Hajar	an-Naqsh fí al-Hajar	Head Court Painter
Naqsh, Nuqush	Naqsh, pl. Nuqúsh	“Engraving on Stone” by Cornelius V. A. van Dyck
Naqshbandi	Naqshbandí	painting, picture, drawing; engraving; inscription; sculpture, figure
Naqur, Nawaqir	Náqúr, pl. Nawáqír	a Šúfí Order
Naqus, Nawaqis	Náqús, pl. Nawáqís	(Quranic) a wind instrument (trumpet). Qur’án 74:8 (church) bell; gong; hand bell (used, e.g., in Coptic liturgy); bell jar, globe
Nar, Niran	Nár fem., pl. Nírán	fire; rifle fire, gunfire; conflagration; inferno (abjad 251). Bábí doctrine: State of ignorance, and social sphere to which belong all opponents
Narajil, Narajila	Nárájl, fem. Nárájila[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
Naraqí, Naraghi, Naraki	Naráqí (Narághí, Narákí)	of or from Naráq
Nard	Nard	chess, draughts, backgammon
Nari	Narí	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	Narín 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	narcissus (botanical)
Nas	Nás (collective) and Unás	men, people, mankind
Nasab, Anasib	Nasab, pl. Anásib	lineage, descent; origin, extraction, derivation, provenience; kinship, relationship, affinity, relationship by marriage
Nasafa, Nasf	Nasafa, Nasf	to pulverize, atomize, spray (something); to carry away and scatter (wind—the dust); to blow up, blast (something) Qur’án 20:105 (nasafa) and 20:105 (nasf)
Nasafi	Nasafí	Pers. (Ar. influence) native of Nasaf. Najm ad-Dín Abú Ḥafṣ ‘Umar ibn Muḥammad an-Nasafí (1067–1142) was a Muslim jurist, theologian, mufassir, muḥaddith and historian. See Qarshí
Nash, Nush	Naṣh, Nuṣh	good advice; counseling, counsel; guidance
Nasha’a, Nashu’a, Nash’, Nushu’, Nash’a	Nasha’a and Nashú’a	(Nash’, Nushú’, Nash’a) to rise, rise aloft, emerge, appear, loom up; to come into being, come into existence, originate, form, arise, come about, crop up; to proceed unfolding; spreading, diffusion; propagation; promulgation; publication; notification, announcement; resurrection
Nashr	Nashr	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.
Nasi’	Nasí’	veil. Naṣíf Ḥawwá’ Khammár, ‘Akká
Nasif	Naṣíf	(Pers. Násikhut-Tavárikh) Superceder of Histories or “history to abrogate all previous histories” (“Nasikhut-Tawarikh”) by Muḥammad-Taqí Khán. See Ta’ríkh.
Nasikh at-Tawarikh, Nasikhu’t-Tawarikh	Násikh at-Tavárikh	abrogative, abolishing; copyist, transcriber
Nasikh, Nussakh	Násikh, pl. Nussákh	born 16 July 1831. Qájár king of Iran 5 Sep. 1848 to 1 May 1896 when he was assassinated. Son of Muḥammad Sháh Qájár.
Nasir ad-Din Shah Qajar	Náshir ad-Dín Sháh Qájár	Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥasan aṭ-Ṭúsí (24 February 1201–26 June 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 ad-Din Tusi	Naṣír ad-Dín Ṭúsí	

Nasir li-Dínu'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 is a commonly used name.
Nasir, Nusara	Naşir, pl. Nuşará'	helper; supporter, defender, protector; ally, confederate; adherent, follower, partisan; furtherer, promoter, patron
Nasiri Tusi Nasiri Nasiriyah (Nasiriyyih)	Náşiri Ṭúsí Náşirí Náşiríyah (Pers. Náşiriyyih)	(Baseer Tousy) from Ṭús or Tous of Nazareth; Nazarene 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 Naskh	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	Naskhí	Neskhí, the ordinary cursive Arabic script, the common calligraphic style. See nasta'líq
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, Nasar Nasran, Nasrana, Nasara Nasrani, Nasraniya, Nasara	Naşr, Per. also Naşar Naşrán, fem. Naşrána[h or t], pl. Naşará Naşrání, f. Naşráníya[h or t], pl. Naşará	help, aid, assistance, support, backing; victory; triumph a Christian, a Nazarene Christian; belonging to Christianity. In the Qur'án, Christians are referred to as naşará, meaning "followers of an-Náşirí", "those who follow Jesus of Nazareth", i.e. the Nazareans or Nazarenes (an early Jewish Christian sect in first-century Judaism whose teachings are rejected by Christians). Fem. Christianity. See Náşir. (Áqá Siyyid Nasru'lláh Bakeroff) "Victory of God"
Nasru'llah Bagiruf Nasru'llah Nass, Nusus	Naşru'lláh Bágiruf Naşru'lláh Naşş, pl. Nuşúş	text; wording, version; passage, word, phrase, sentence, clause; expression, manner of expression, language, phraseology, style; provision, term, stipulation, condition; arrangement; manifestation, evidence. The direct verbal appointment of an Imam by his predecessor. a tailor a common Arabic name Persian script, invented by Mír 'Alí Tabrízí following a dream. See naskhí and şhikastih
Nassah Nassar Nasta'liq	Naşşáh Naşşár Nasta'líq	Pers. a narcissus; the dog-rose; a flower-garden; clover; a kind of cloth
Nastaran	Nastaran	mankind, human nature, humanity. (<i>'álami násút</i> , mortal world—realm of being). See Háhút, Láhút, Jabarút and Malakút.
Nasut Nasuti Nasutiya (Nasutiyyah)	Násútí Násútíya[h or t]	Pers. (Ar. influence) worldly; human mortal world, of the earthly plane, of the human dimension
Natanz Nataqa, Nutq, Nutuq, Mantiq	Naţanz Naţaqa (Nuţq, Nuţúq, Mantiq)	city 98 km north Işfahán to articulate; to talk, speak, utter (something); to pronounce (something)
Natiq, Natiqat, Natiqa	Náţiq, fem. Náţíqa, Náţiqat	talking, speaking; endowed with the faculty of speech; eloquent; plain, distinct, clear; endowed with reason, reasonable, rational (being); speaker (fem. written in TAB as Natekah and Nateghéh)
Naw (Nau) Naw' (Nau'), Anwa'	Naw Naw', pl. Anwá'	Pers. new, fresh kind, sort, type, species; variety; way, manner, mode, fashion; form; nature, character, quality, grade. Naw' al-insán the human race.

Naw'i (Nau'i)	Naw'í	relative to the nature or type; characteristic, peculiar, proper; essential; specific; species
Naw'íya (Nau'íya), Naw'iyat (Nau'iyat) Nawa'í, Nawa'í	Naw'íya[h or t], pl. Naw'íyát Nawá'í	quality, specificity or "species-ness" Pers. voice, sound, melody; riches, affluence, plenty, opulence. Mír 'Alí- <u>Shír</u> Navá'í (Navá'í, pen name) (1441–1501), also known as Nizám-ad-Dín 'Alí- <u>Shír</u> Hirawí (from Herat) was a Turkic (mainly in an extinct Turkic language) poet, writer, politician, linguist, mystic, and painter
Nawab, Navab, Nawwab, Navvab	Nawáb, Naváb, Nawwáb, Navváb	Urdu (from the plural of Ná'ib, i.e. Nuwwáb). First wife of Bahá'u'lláh, Ásíyih <u>Khánum</u> , her father was known as Navváb ("deputy", "highness", "noble" or "grace"). This title was a very special title for a man, it meant that he was to be extolled as not only the head of the family, but also as someone others should look to for guidance and wisdom. Ásíyih <u>Khánum</u> 's father referred to her as Navvábih (Pers., "Navvabih"; Ar. fem. nawwába), the appropriate term for a woman at the time, as it alluded to her purity, but kept her in a station as a subordinate to her father.
Naw-Bakhti (Nawbakhti)	Naw-Bakhtí (Nawbakhtí)	new fortune. Nawbakhtí family is a well-known Iranian, <u>Shí'a</u> 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), Nawah Nawid (Navid), Nuwid Naw-Nihal (Nawnihal), Naw-Nihalan	Naw-Firist Nawḥ (نوح) and Nuwáḥ Nawíd, Nuwíd Naw-Nihál, pl. Naw-Nihálán	near Bírjand, birthplace of Nabíl-i-Akbar loud loud weeping, wailing, lamentation (for the dead) Pers. happy tidings, good news
Nawr (Naur), Anwar Naw-Ruz (Nau-Roz), Nawruz, Nayruz	Nawr (collective), pl. Anwár Naw-Rúz	Pers. (nau-nahal, naw-nahal, naw-nahalan, nawnahal, nawnihalan, nawnahalan, nonahalan, etc.) young tree, new seedling, young sapling, new born. See <u>Shirkát-i-Nawnahálán</u> . blossom(s), flower(s) (especially white) 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. 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 <u>Mithrá</u> . Nawrúz in Arabic dictionary listed as the Persian New Year's Day, and nayrúz as the Coptic Christian New Year's Day. See sana.
Nawruz-i-Iranzad Nay	Nawrúzi-Íránzád Náy, pl. Náyát	Yúnis Nawrúzi-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 (25 Aug 1885–10 Mar 1967), wife of Stanwood Cobb.
Nayib Nayibu's-Saltanih	Náyib (نائب) Náyibu's-Saltanih	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 third surviving son of Naşír ad-Dín <u>Sháh</u> .
Nayriz (Niriz)	Nayríz (Níríz)	city (29.199749, 54.327396) in the province of Fárs, 175 km ESE of <u>Shíráz</u> . Nayríz was a major producer of weapons due to manufacture of steel from iron ore brought from Parpá (29.266445, 55.034851), 69 miles to the east. 1846 population was 10,000, divided into 4 quarters separated by orchards: Áb-i-Zartusht (far SW); Bázár (north); <u>Chinár-Súkhtih</u> (ancient name <u>Chinár-Sháhí</u> , south); and Sádát, otherwise known as <u>Kuchih Bálá</u> (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")
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), disembark (from a vessel); to put down, land (airplane); to fall (rain); to descend from heaven, be revealed (especially the Qur'án); to fall, sink, sag (prices), drop (water level); to subside, abate, let up, decrease; to stop, or halt, for a rest, to camp; to stop, stop over, take lodgings, lodge, room
Nazar, Anzar	Nazar, pl. Anzár	seeing, eyesight, vision; look, glance, gaze; sight; outlook, prospect; view; aspect; appearance, evidence; insight, discernment, penetration; perception; contemplation; examination (of); inspection, study, perusal; consideration, reflection; philosophical speculation; theory; handling (of a matter); trial, hearing (of a case in court); supervision, control, surveillance; competence, jurisdiction; attention, heed, regard, notice, observance. Mírzá Nazar 'Alí
Nazariya	Nazaríya[h or t]	theory; theorem; reflection, meditation, contemplation
Nazi'atun, Naziat	Názi'atun, pl. Názi'át	(fem.) she who strives, pulls out or discards
Nazih, Nuzaha', Nizah	Nazih & Nazih, pl. Nuzahá', Nizáh	pure, chaste, blameless, above reproach, of unblemished record, decent, honourable, respectable; honest, upright, righteous; scrupulous, correct; impartial
Nazim, Nawazim	Názim, pl. Nawázim	arranger; organizer, adjuster; regulator; versifier, poet; weir, barrage
Nazimu'l-Hukama	Názimu'l-Hukama	wise arranger
Nazir, Nuzara', Naza'r	Názir, pl. Nužará', fem. pl. Nazá'r	similar, like, same, equal, matching, corresponding, comparable; an equivalent; facings opposites parallel; (with foll. genit.) in the manner of, in the same manner as, just like, just as; transcript, copy
Nazir, Nuzzar	Názir, pl. Nužzár	observer, viewer, spectator, onlooker; overseer, supervisor; inspector; manager, director, superintendent, administrator, principal, chief. názir al-waqf trustee of a waqf, administrator of a religious endowment.
Nazuk	Názuk	Pers. thin, slender, subtle, tender, delicate, fragile, light, elegant; clean, neat, ornamented
Nazur, Nadur (Nador)	Názúr	field glass; a watchman, a watcher; seeing, observing, inspecting. an-Názúr or an-Náđúr (Nador) is a coastal city and provincial capital in the north-eastern Rif region of Morocco. 1961-3 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'lláh	Blessing of God. Ni'matu'lláh-i-Mázindaráni
Ni'matu'llahi	Ni'matu'lláhí	Pers. sufi order named after Núr ad-Dín Ni'matulláh Walí
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	Nih nih Ján	Pers. (Neh-neh jan) "Grandma dear"
Nihal (Nahal), Nihalun, Nihal-ha	Nihál, pl. Nihálún, Nihál-há	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
Niham	Nihám	Heb.? sorrow or regret
Nik, Nika	Ník, fem. Níká	Pers. good, beautiful, excellent; lucky, much, many; very, exceedingly
Nikah	Nikáh	marriage; marriage contract; matrimony, wedlock
Niku	Níkú	Pers. good; beautiful, elegant; much; well; excellently,

Nil	Níl	elegantly. Ḥasan Níkú visited India as a Bahá'í teacher and went to Haifa in 1923. Áváríh had a great influence on him, and Hájj Mírzá Ḥasan Níkú eventually joined him in apostatizing from the Bahá'í Faith and attacking it publicly. Ḥasan Níkú published the three-volume <i>Falsafiy-i-Níkú</i> (Philosophy of Níkú), which attacked the Bahá'í Faith. See ník.
Nimrud (Nimrod), Namrud	Nimrúd, Namrúd	an-Níl, the Nile; an-Nihr Níl, the Nile River 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	Niqáb	cloth covering face of women
Niru	Nírú	Pers. strength, power; possibility, probability. Nírú-intizámí-i-jumhúrí-i-islámí-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	Nírúmand	Pers. powerful; rich, prosperous
Nisab, Nisabat, Nusub	Niṣáb, pl. Niṣábát, Nuṣúb	origin, beginning; (Islamic Law) minimum amount of property liable to payment of the zakáh tax; minimum number or amount; quorum;—pl. sword hilt, knife handle, sabre guard
Nisan, Naysan (Naisan)	Nisan (Heb., Assyrian), Naysán (Ar.)	first month of Assyrian calendar ("month of happiness") and Hebrew ecclesiastical year, and the seventh month (eighth, in leap year) of the Hebrew civil year.
Nisba, Nisab	Nisba[t], Nisab	ascription, attribution, imputation; kinship, relationship, affinity, relationship by marriage; connection, link; agreement, conformity, affinity;—pl. relation, reference, bearing; ratio, rate; measure; proportion (mathematics); percentage; adjective denoting descent or origin, ending in -yya (Ar.) and -yyih (Pers.)
Nisf, Ansaf	Niṣf, pl. Anṣáf	half, moiety; middle;—pl. halves
Nisfi	Niṣfí	half-, semi-, hemi-, demi-
Nisf-i-Jahan (Nisf-i-Jihan)	Niṣf-i-Jahán (Niṣf-i-Jihán)	half the world
Nishan	Niṣhán and Niṣhan, pl. Nayashín	sign; mark; aim, goal; target; decoration, medal, order; (e.g.) bridal attire
Nishapur or Nishabur (Neyshabur)	Niṣhápúr	a town in northeast Persia 74 km west of Mashhad, famous for its emerald mines.
Nisibin	Niṣíbín	Nusaybin, city in eastern Turkey
Nissa	Nissá	ancient city (Nisa) near Ashgabat in Turkmenistan
Nist	Níst	Pers. it is not; nought; annihilation
Nist-Pul	Níst-Púl	Pers. "no money"
Niya (Nia), Niyat, Nawaya	Níya[t], pl. Níyát, Nawáyá	intention, intent, design, purpose, plan, scheme; determination, will, volition, direction of will; tendency, inclination, desire
Niyaba	Niyába	representation, replacement, substitution, proxy, deputyship; branch office, branch, agency; delegation; prosecution, office of the district attorney. Prophet-hood.
Niyabi	Niyabí	vicarious, deputed, delegated; representative
Niyakan (Neyakan, Niakan)	Níyákán	village about 143 km west of Isfahán (32.558738, 50.134880)
Niyala, Niala, Hiala, Nitala	Níyálá, Níálá, Híálá, Nítálá	(Neyálá, Netálá) a village 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).
Niyaz	Niyáz (also Níyáz)	Pers. (niaz) indigence, poverty, necessity; petition, supplication, prayer; inclination wish, longing appetite; greediness; dearness, scarcity; a friend; a gift, present; a thing dedicated; needy, wishful; a petitioner; sound, whole; rough
Niyaz-i-Baghdadi	Níyáz-i-Baghdádí	Hájj Níyáz-i-Baghdádí
Nizam, Nizamat, Nuzum, Anzima	Nizám, pl. Nizámát, Nuzum, Anzima	proper arrangement, regularity; conformity, congruity;

		methodical, organic structure; organization; order; method; system; rule, statute, law; system of regulations. Used as a name or title in conjunction with another word, i.e. Nizámu'l-'Ulamá, Nizámu'l-Mulk, or Amír-Nizám.
Nizami	Nizámí	orderly, regular, normal; methodical, systematic; regular (army). Nizámí Ganjaví, ('Nizámí 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-Dawlih	Nizámu'd-Dawlih	
Nizamu'd-Dín	Nizámu'd-Dín	Nizámu'd-Dín Khán was an uncle of Ali-Kuli Khan
Nizamu'l-'Ulama	Nizámu'l-'Ulamá	"the one who puts order among the learned"
Nizar	Nizár	Pers. thin, slim, slender; lean, spare; flesh without fat; weak, distressed
Nizari	Nizárí	Pers. (Ar. influence) leanness, slenderness
Nizhad, Nizhada	Nizhád, fem. Nizháda	Pers. family, origin, root, or principle; seed, descent, extraction; noble, born of a distinguished race.
Nizhad-Nama, Nizhad-Namih	Nizhád-Náma	Pers. "The book of ancestry" by Riḍá Qulí Khán Hidáyat, described as a history of those dynasties who traced their origin to the ancient kings of Persia
Nu'man	Nu'mán	blood or red. Two of the three Lakhmid rulers named al-Nu'mán were the sons of rulers named al-Mundhír, only the last became a Nestorian Arab. See SDC 46-51. al-Nu'mán III ibn al-Mundhír (CE 582-c. 602), known as Abú Qábús, last of the Lakhmid ("Lakhmite") dynasty. <i>MCI</i> mentions Nu'mán ibn Bashír, governor of Kúfah; and Abú-Ḥanifah Nu'mán ibn Thábit (d. 767), founder of the Ḥanafí school of orthodox Sunní jurisprudence.
Nubuwa	Nubúwa[t] or Nubuwwa[t]	prophethood, prophecy. Two types: <i>Nubúwat ta'ríf</i> (prophethood of definition) and <i>nubuwwat tashrí'</i> (prophethood of legislation). Prophethood of definition has to do with informing people about God, His names, attributes and actions, whereas the prophethood of legislation, which is identical with messengership (<i>risálat</i>), means establishing moral, social, and political institutions— <i>sharí'a</i> . Prophethood is described as the receiving of knowledge by a purified soul (<i>an-nafs al-qudsíya</i>) from the essence of the first intellect (<i>al-'aql al-awwal</i>). <i>Shaykh</i> Ahmad in <i>The development of Shaykhí thought in Shí'í Islam</i> , p. 90. See risála
Nudba, Nudbih	Nudba[h], 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- Ghaffár . See Nawḥ (same Arabic letters)
Nuh	Nuh	Pers. nine
Nuk	Núk	a village 29 km NE of Bírjand, Írán (33.037741, 59.459513)
Nukhust	Nu kh 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	Ḥusám 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, Nughayb	an-Nuqayb, Pers. Nughayb	was a Palestinian Arab village 10 km east across the lake (on the shore of) from Tiberias. It was depopulated during the 1948 Arab-Israeli War on 15 May 1948. al-Nuqayb was named after the Bedouin tribe of 'Aráb al-Nuqayb. The kibbutz of Ein Gev (32.783234, 35.63955, Yiddish "captain" or "leader") was established on the site of the former village. It was one of three villages where 'Abdu'l-Bahá grew corn and wheat during World War I. See '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	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. sometimes nuqṭih.
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, Nuqtawiyyah	Nuqṭawí, Nuqṭawiyya[h]	Islamic movement founded by Maḥmúd Pasíkhání when he proclaimed himself the Mahdí in 1397
Nuqṭiy-i-Bayan	Nuqṭiy-i-Bayán	"Point of the Bayán" (a designation of the Báb)
Nuqṭiy-i-Ukhra	Nuqṭiy-i-Ukhra	"The Last Point", title given by Bahá'u'lláh to Quddús
Nuqṭiy-i-Ula	Nuqṭiy-i-Úlá	"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.
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, Zulumát.
Nur, Nura, Anwar (Anvar)	Núr, fem. Núra[h or t], pl. Anwár (Anvár)	light; ray of light, light beam; brightness, gleam, glow; illumination; light, lamp (abjad 256) City, county and district in Mázindarán province. Núru'l-Anwár "light of all lights". Núrayn (oblique dual used as nominative, "nurain", "nurayn"), both lights, i.e. the sun and moon; also the eyes.
Nurani	Núrání, pl. Núráníyún	luminous, radiant
Nuraniya (Nuraniyyih)	Nuráníya[h or t]	luminosity, brilliance
Nurayn-i-Nayyirayn	Núrayn-i-Nayyirayn	(Nur ibn Nayyerin) "The Twin Shining Lights", Sulṭánu'sh-Shuhadá' (King of Martyrs) and Maḥbúbu'sh-Shuhadá' (the Beloved of Martyrs). Book with this title by Ishráq Khávarí 'Adbu'l-Ḥamíd
Nurbakhsh	Núrbakhsh (Núr+Bakhsh)	Mír Sayyid Muḥammad Núrbakhsh Qahistání (1392-1464) was a mystic shúfí 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.), Núru'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-'A'zam	"Most Great Light"
Nuru'llah	Núru'lláh	Light of God
Nusayr (Nusair)	Nuṣayr	(Victory, diminutive form of Naṣr) Name of the founder of an Islamic sect.
Nusayri (Nusairi), Nusayriyyah	Nuṣayrí, pl. Nuṣayríya, Nuṣayriyyah	related to Nuṣayr.—pl. Nusseyrites. People of victory, a small Islamic sect of western Írán and northern Syrian. See '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
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, Nusakh	Nuskha[h or t], 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
Nusra, Nusrat	Nuṣra, Pers. Nuṣrat	assistance, help, defence, efficient aid; victory. "assisting, proclaiming, serving the Cause of God and rendering it victorious". In Islám, nuṣrat 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

Nusratu'llah	Nuṣratu'lláh	Assistance of God
Nusturi, Nasatira	Nuṣtúrí, pl. Nasátira[h or t]	Nestorian
Nutfa, Nutaf	Nuṭfa[t], pl. Nuṭaf	drop, clear water, lymph; sperm, life-force; the sea; race, stock, descent
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. Ḥadā'iq al-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'in	Pers. lower part, bottom, foundation. See suflá (asfal), and contrast with bálá and 'ulyá (used for upper parts of villages)
Pad	Pád	Pers. protecting, guarding; a guardian; great; firm, durable; a throne; power, possession.
Pad-Shah (Padshah)	Pád- <u>sháh</u> (Pád <u>sháh</u>)	Pers. (Padshah, Padishah, Padeshah) (protecting lord), an emperor, sovereign, monarch, great king. The Shah of Iran and the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire were styled Padishah. See <i>Tablets of Abdul-Baha Abbas</i> .
Pahlaw (Pahlav)	Pahlaw	Pers. a hero; a wrestler; a saint; a city; name of a country where Pehlevi is spoken
Pahlawan (Pahlavan)	Pahlawán	Pers. a hero, champion, brave warrior, strong athletic man; rough, rugged in figure or in speech
Pahlawani (Pahlavani)	Pahlawání	Pers. heroism; a citizen; ancient Persian; heroic; belonging to a city; 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 Pahlaví</i> , 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 Pársik or Pársíg in its later form, is a Western Middle Iranian language that became the literary language of the Sasanian Empire. Middle Persian continued to function as a prestige language years after the Sasanian collapse. It is descended from Old Persian, the language of the Achaemenid Empire and is the linguistic ancestor of Modern (or New) Persian (also known by its endonym Fársí), the official language of Iran, Afghanistan and Tajikistan.
Pak	Pák	Pers. pure, chaste, innocent, clean, neat; perfect, full, complete; all, entire; downright
Pakbaz	Pákbáz	utmost detachment or those who risk all they have in gambling, those who give away whatever they have
Pakdini	Pákdíní	Pers. pure religion
Pakistan	Pákistán	"Land (stán, Persian) of the Pure (pák, Persian and Pashto)"
Pakistani	Pákistání	
Panabandan (Panah Bandan)	Panábandán	(also known as Panáh, Panáh Bandán, Panámandán, and Panávandán) is a small village 22 km SE Rasht in Gílán Province, Iran. See Fahnih
Panah (Fanah)	Panáh	Pers. an asylum, refuge, protection; shade, shelter. Fanáh (Panáh) <i>Khushraw</i> , better known by his laqab of 'Aḍud al-Dawla ("Pillar of the [Abbasid] Dynasty") (24 Sep. 936–26 March 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>Chú</u> la	(Panbeh Chuleh) a village (-i-bálá, upper and -i-pá'in, lower) 18 km north of Sari
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+'Alf)	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 Qal'a
Par, Parr	Par, Parr	Pers. a wing; a feather; a leaf; the arm from the collar-bone to the tip of the finger; the sails or paddles of a mill; a side, skirt, or margin; leaf of a tree; light, ray
Paraclete (Parakletos)	Paraclete	advocate, intercessor; comforter or spirit of truth. Paráklētos, Greek, can signify "called to one's aid in a court of justice", a "legal assistant", an "assistant", or an "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 fáraqlíť.
Paran	Párán	Pers. (Pharan, Ar. Fárán) uncertain location of mountain, desert, wilderness, etc. Moses uses "Párán" with special reference to Muḥammad and "Seir" to Jesus Christ. Muslim and Arabic traditions hold that the wilderness of Párán is, broadly speaking, the Híjáz.
Parast, Parastan	Parast, pl. Parastán	Pers. a worshipper; one who persists in his opinion
Parda Khwani (Pardeh Khwani)	Parda <u>Kh</u> wání	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 <i>kh</i> wání was transformed into a national-religious performance that influenced the development of the ta'zíya. Note: since a و (wáw) after a ح (<i>kh</i>) may not be pronounced, it may be written as parda <i>kh</i> 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	Parí	Pers. winged; a good genius, a fairy
Pari-Rukh, Pari-Rukhsar	Parí-Ru <u>kh</u> , Parí-Ru <u>kh</u> sár	Pers. angel-cheeked, fairy-faced
Parishan (Pareshan)	Parí <u>sh</u> án	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.
Parsi (Parsee), Parsiyan	Pársí, pl. Pársiyán	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>Š</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

Parwin (Parvin, Parvene, Parvyn)	Parwín (Parvín)	<i>hath not the scope of the Arabic.</i> " (Bahá'u'lláh, <i>Pen of Glory</i> , p. 148) 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. Persian form of Turkish paşa. See bāshá
Pasha Pasha'i, Pashahi, Pashay	Páshá Páshá'í, Pásháhí and Pásháy	Pers. (پاشا ending) a small village (37.583036, 55.613483) in Golestan Province, Iran. 150 km west of Bujnúrd.
Pashay-i-Qibrisi	Pásháy-i-Qibrisí	Muḥammad Pásháy-i-Qibrisí (qubrusí, "a Cypriot"), once a Grand Vizir of the Ottoman Empire and Governor of Adrianople until April 1864
Pashtu (Pushtu, Pashto)	Pašhtú	Pers. also Afghání. Pašhtú: a glass bottle; language spoken by Afghans
Payam Payambar (Payam-bar), Payambaran	Payám Payámbar, pl. Payámbarán	Pers. news, advice; message; rumour, fame Middle Pers. an apostle; a messenger. See Nabí (Arabic influence).
Payam-i-Dust (Payam-e-Doost)	Payám-i-Dúst	Pers. "Radio message from a friend" (Bahá'í radio broadcasts)
Payghun Paykar	Payghún Paykar	Pers. a condition, covenant Pers. face, countenance; form, figure, mould, model; portrait, likeness; an idol-temple
Payman	Paymán	Pers. measuring; promise, agreement, compact, convention, treaty, stipulation, pledge, security, confirmation; asseveration, oath, kindred
Payrawi (Pay-rawi, Payravi) Pe	Payrawí (Payraví) Pe (پ)	a following, pursuit; search; dependence, consequence 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.
Pericyltes, Periklytos, Periklutos	Pericyltes, Greek Periklýtis	famed, illustrious, celebrated, praiseworthy, praised one, "much praised. Rendered in Arabic as Aḥmad
Peripatetic	Peripatetic	the Peripatetic school was a school of philosophy in Ancient Greece. Its teachings derived from its founder, Aristotle (384–322 BC), and peripatetic is an adjective ascribed to his followers. The term "peripatetic" is a transcription of the ancient Greek word περιπατητικός peripatêtikos, which means "of walking" or "given to walking about". The Peripatetic school was known simply as the Peripatos. Aristotle's school came to be so named because of the peripatoi ("colonnades" or "covered walkways") of the Lyceum where the members met. The legend that the name came from Aristotle's alleged habit of walking while lecturing may have started with Hermippus of Smyrna.
Pichan Pichih, Picheh	Píchán Píchih	Pers. complicated, twisted Pers. woven, black, horse hair (or other fibre) net used to cover a woman's face. Turkish petche, Ar. yashmaq
Pidar (Pedar), Padar Pidar-Jan Pilaw (Pilav), Pulau Pindar	Pidar, Padar Pidar-Ján Píláv (Píláv) Pindár	Pers. a father "Father dear". A title given to 'Abdu'lláh of Qazvín (MF) Pers. boiled rice and meat 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
Pish (Pesh)	Písh	Pers. before; in front; forward; past; future; further, beyond; preamble, premises; an example, model, exemplar, coryphaeus, chief, superior, commander, leader
Pishdadiyan	Píshdádíyán	The Pishdadian Dynasty is said to have produced the first

Pishkar (Pesh-kar)	Píshkár	kings who ruled over Persia (e.g. Firaydún) Pers. an assistant, helper; a domestic, a serving-man, a hired labourer; a steward; a disciple; a subordinate officer whose business it is to write the accounts.
Pish-Kash, Pishkish	Písh-Kash, Píshkish	Pers. a present, tip, duocour. Ritual courtesy forbids you to take the gift.
Pishnamaz	Píshnamáz	Pers. a prayer leader; a chaplain; the cleric who leads the congregation in prayer in the mosque, usually equivalent to a imám-jum'ih
Plevna Prayer	Plevna Prayer	Pleven, Bulgaria There are three types of revealed prayers: <i>ṣalát</i> [ritual or obligatory prayers revealed by Bahá'u'lláh], <i>du'á'</i> (prayers for certain occasions and requirements) and <i>munájáh</i> (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 <i>Ṣalát</i>
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 Pust (Post)	Púr-Ustádkár Púst	Pers. See <i>púr</i> , <i>ustád</i> and <i>kár</i> Pers. skin; a raw hide, undressed skin; rind, outward coat; crust; bark of a tree; a shell; poppy-head; slander, detraction
Pustchi	Pústchí	<i>púst + chí?</i> 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	al-Qá'im Ál Muḥammad	"the one who rises of the family of Muḥammad"), a title given to a messiah-like figure in the eschatology of Shí'a Islam, sometimes equated with the Mahdí. The term first came into use in the eighth century to refer to a future member of the family of Muḥammad who would rise up and defeat the wicked rulers of the age and restore justice. See also al-Qá'im bi'l-sayf and al-Qá'im bi-amr Alláh.
Qa'im bi'l-Sayf	al-Qá'im bi'l-Sayf	"He who will rise up"/"he who will rise up with the sword"—title of the Hidden Imam in his persona as the Mahdi and world conquerer
Qa'im bi-amr Allah Qa'im Shahr (Qa'imshahr, Qaemshahr)	al-Qá'im bi-amr Alláh Qá'im Shahr	"the one who carries out the order of God" Qaem Shahr (Qaemshahr and Qá'em Shahr; formerly (pre-1979) known as Sháhí) is a city in and the capital of Qaem Shahr County, Mazandaran Province, Iran. Originally known as Aliyabad ('Aliyábád or 'Alí-Ábád). 155 km NE of Tíhrán. It is 6 km NE of the Shrine of Shaykh Ṭabarsí.
Qa'im, Quwwam, Quyyam	Qá'im, pl. Quwwam, Quyyam	(pl. also Quwwám, Quyyám) rising, getting up; standing; upright, erect; stand-up; existing, existent; visible, conspicuous; firm, steadfast, staunch, unflinching, unshakable; revolting, rebelling (against). The Sunnis (Ar. Sunnyún) await the appearance of the Mihdí and also "the return of Jesus Christ". The Promised One of Islám (Qá'im Ál-Muḥammad), "He Who shall arise" (of the family of Muḥammad)—for the return of Imám Ḥusayn. Sometimes

Qa'ima, Qa'imat, Qawa'im	Qá'ima[h or t], pl. Qá'imát, Qawá'im	given as Kaem and Khaem. 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'imiyya, Qa'imiya	Qá'imíyya (Qá'imíya)	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 qaḍá'. Title of a local governor in Írán.
Qa'in (Qaen, Ghayen, Qayen or Ghaen)	Qá'in	capital city (33.736576, 59.178814) of Qá'in County in South Khorasan Province, Iran
Qa'ini Qaba' (Quba'), Aqviya	Qá'iní Qabá', pl. Aqbiya	name by which Mírzá Habíb-i-Shírází 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	Qábiḍ, pl. Qábiḍún, Qábáḍ	constipating, costive (medical); grievous, distressing, embarrassing; receiver, recipient; gripper, clamp, claw, catcher, tongs, holder (technology);—(pl.) (tax) collector
Qabil	Qábil	approaching, ensuing, following; next (year); a recipient; capable, able, skilful, clever; worthy, sufficient
Qabila, Qaba'il Qabla, Qabl Qabr, Qubur Qabus	Qabíla[h], pl. Qabá'il Qabla (Qabl) Qabr, pl. Qubúr Qábús	tribe (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, griping, clutching; keeping back, restraining ones hand from taking hold of; flying or walking swiftly; driving (camels) fast; capture, sequestration, confiscation; receipt, voucher; contraction;—pl. receipt papers
Qad	Qad	indicates the termination of an action; sometimes corresponding to English "already"; sometimes, at times; perhaps, or English "may", "might"
Qada, Qada'	Qaḍá (verb), Qaḍá' (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 (mystical station of submitting to the divine decree), 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; fate, destiny, lot. Decision, destiny, measure or desert, mystical station of consciousness of ones destiny.
Qadariyya	Qadaríyya[h or t]	Muslims advocating teaching of man's free will. See Jabríyya
Qadi, Qazi, Qada, Quzat	Qáḍí, pl. Qaḍá[h]	("cadi") a judge (civil, criminal or religious in Islám). Pers. qáží, pl. quzát. See Qáḍin.
Qadi-Kala (Ghadikola, Qadi Kola)	Qáḍí-Kalá	villages: Qáḍí-Kalá 40 km SE Sari (36.338935, 53.407464);

		Qádí-Kolá 13 km NNW of Sari (36° 40' 27" N 53° 06' 26" E); Qádí-Kolá 9 km NW of Bábul (36° 35' 15" N 52° 35' 17" E); Qádí-Kolá 9 km NNW Qá'im <u>Shahr</u> (36° 32' 19" N 52° 53' 50" E)
Qadim, Qadimun, Qudum Qadim, Qudama'	Qádim, pl. Qádimún, Qudúm, Quddám Qadím, 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	Qáḍin	decisive, conclusive; deadly, lethal;—(pl. quḍá[h]) judge, magistrate, justice, cadí;—pl. qawáḍin requirements, exigencies
Qadir	Qadír	possessing power or strength, powerful, potent; having mastery (over something), capable (of something); omnipotent, almighty, all-powerful (God)—abjad value 144
Qadir, Qadira	Qádir, fem. Qádira[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
Qadiriya, Qadiriyyih	Qádiríya, Pers. Qadiriyyih	Qádiríya <u>Šúfí</u> Order, founded by 'Abdu'l-Qádir-i-Gílaní 1077–1166
Qadiriyan, Ghadiriyan	Qadíríyán or Ghádiríyán	Pers. Dr 'Abdu'l-Mísságh <u>Ghádíríyán</u> or Dr 'Abdu'l-Mítháq <u>Qadíríyán</u>
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'íya Qadiya, Qadaya	Qaḍíya Bahá'íya Qaḍíya[h or t], pl. Qaḍáyá	the Bahá'í Cause. See Amr al-Bahá'í lawsuit; litigation, judicial contest; action at law, suit; (legal) case, cause, legal affair; matter, affair; question, problem, issue; theorem, proposition (mathematics)
Qadiyan (Qadian)	Qádiyán	Pers. a very small Persian village (33.049832, 48.973821). Qadian is a city in Punjab, India. See Aḥmadiyya.
Qadiyani (Qadiani)	Qádiyání, pl. Qádiyáníyún	of Qádiyán. A pejorative term used by some South Asian muslims to refer to Aḥmadí Muslims, primarily in Pakistan. The term originates from Qádiyán, a small town in the Punjab, northern India, the birthplace of Mírzá <u>Ghulám Aḥmad</u> , the founder of the Aḥmadiyya movement. While it is pejorative to the Aḥmadiyya Muslim community, it is used in official Pakistani documents.
Qadr, Aqdar	Qadr, pl. Aqdár	extent, scope, quantity, amount, scale, rate, measure, number; sum, amount; degree, grade; worth, value, standing, rank; divine decree
Qaf	Qáf	name of Arabic letter ق. Qáf is said to be the Arabized form of the Middle Persian word gâp meaning "unknown".
Qaflan-Kuh, Qaflankuh (Kaflan-Kuh)	Qáflán-Kúh, Qáflánkúh	Qáflánkúh Mountain Range has an average width of almost 20 km and a length of about 100 km, it stretches in a northwest-southeast direction, beginning from northwest of Zanján, passing north of Zanján and ending southeast of Zanján
Qafqas, Qawqas,	Qafqás	al-Qafqás and al-Qawqás, the Caucasus. Pers. Qafqáz or <u>Ghafgház</u> ("Qafqaz", "Kawkaz", "Ghafghaz"), Caucasus.
Qahhar	Qahhár	conquering, vanquishing; al-Qahhár the Subduer, the Almighty (God)
Qahir, Qahira, Qahirih	Qáhir; fem. Qáhira[t], Pers. also Qáhirih	who or what subdues or triumphs; a conqueror; mighty, powerful; violent, forcible, oppressive. Feminine: a conqueress, victrix; Augusta; name of the capital of Egypt, Cario. The official Arabic name of Cairo is al-Qáhirah, from al-Najm al-Qáhir (planet Mars).
Qahqaha, Qahqahih Qahr	Qahqaha[h or t], Pers. Qahqahih Qahr	loud burst of laughter vanquishing, conquer, subdual, subjection, subjugation; compulsion, coercion, force; (e.g.) annoyance, trouble, sorrow, grief
Qahr	Qahr	vanquishing, subdual, subjection, subjugation; compulsion, coercion, force; (e.g.) annoyance, trouble, sorrow, grief
Qahru'llah Qaht	Qahru'lláh Qahṭ	"Annoyance of God" or "The Wrath of God" lack of rain, failing rain; drought, dryness; famine; dearth, failure of crops, lack, want, scarcity; penury, hunger, starvation, want, famine; a hard blow

Qahtan	Qaḥṭán	legendary ancestor of the south Arabians. Name of the son of Amír, son of Sálíkh, father of a Yemeni tribe; name of a man called the father of Yaman (1 Chron. I. 17-20); name of a desert. Baní Qaḥṭán (Qahtanite) Arab tribe from Yemen, consisting of two sub-groups: Ḥimyar (Himyarites) (in the area of Ṣan'á') and Kahlán (Kahlanis). (tribe) of Qaḥṭán. Qahtanite and Qahtani refer to Arabs who originate from south Arabia.
Qahtani	Qaḥṭání	mosque-like building containing the school attended by the Báb. It was in the Bázár-i-Murgh (Poultry Market) quarter of Shiraz
Qahviy-i-Awliya, Qahviyih Awliya	Qahviy-i-Awlíyá, Qahviyih Awlíyá	coffee;—pl. café, coffeehouse (Qahvih- <u>ch</u> iy-i-Maḥallátí) coffee man of Maḥallát, Áqá Muḥammad-Báqir
Qahwa, Qahawat, Qahawi Qahwachi Mahallat	Qahwa[h or t], pl. Qahawát, Qaháwí Qahwachí Maḥallátí	Pers. coffee house keeper or coffee maker. Sometimes includes tá' marbúṭa: Qahwah <u>ch</u> í, Qahvah <u>ch</u> í, etc. coffeehouse owner; coffee cook
Qahwachi, Qahwa-chi, Qahvih-chi	Qahwachí, Qahwa- <u>ch</u> í, Qahvih- <u>ch</u> í	Pers. coffee house. also Qahvih-i- <u>kh</u> áníh
Qahwaji, Qahwati, Qahawati Qahwa-Khana, Qahwih-Khanih Qajar, Qajaran, Qajar-ha	Qahwají, Qahwátí, Qahawátí Qahwa- <u>Kh</u> ána, also Qahwih- <u>Kh</u> áníh Qájár, pl. Qájárán, Pers. Qájár-há	a Turkoman tribe 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. 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	("Qaleh-i-Mohammad Ali Khan") is a very small village (35.252778, 50.981111) in Rayy County, Tehran Province.
Qala (Qawl) Qalam, Aqlam (Qilam, Qulam)	Qála (Qawl) Qalam, pl. Aqlám	to speak, say, tell (something, to someone). Qul (قُلْ) say! 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	Qalam-dán (Qalamdán) Qalandár	Pers. pencil-box wandering dervish; calendar. Hájí Qalandar, Bahá'í teacher and former dervish.
Qalb, Qulub	Qalb, pl. Qulúb	heart; middle, centre; core, gist, essence; marrow, medulla, pith; the best or choicest part; mind, soul, spirit
Qalbi	Qalbí, Qalbíyan	of or pertaining to the heart, heart- (in compounds), cardiac, cardial; cordial, hearty, warm, sincere. Qalbíyan cordially, heartily, warmly, sincerely.
Qalil, Aqilla', Qala'il, Qilal	Qalíl, pl. Aqillá', Qalá'il, Qilál	little; few; insignificant, inconsiderable, trifling; small (in number or quantity), scant, scanty, spare, sparse, meagre, insufficient; scarce, rare; a small number, a small quantity, a modicum, a little (of)
Qalis (Qullais, Qillis)	Qalís	a miser. Kanísa al-Qalís (al-Qalis Church) in Sana'á' (in Yemen) built between 527 and the late 560s by Abrahah al-'Aṣḥram to promote Christianity in the predominantly Jewish kingdom while also attempting to antagonise the Ka'aba in Mecca, a major religious centre for Arab polytheists. Sura 105 "The Elephant" records his attack on Mecca in 570.
Qalyan (Galayin, Galyun)	Qalyán	Pers. (Nárgíl) pipe for smoking through water; water pipe, narghile, hubble-bubble; smoking pipe, tobacco pipe.
Qamar, Aqmar	Qamar, pl. Aqmár	(Egyptian <u>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 Qamis, Qamisa, Qumus, Aqmisa, Qumsan	al-Qamaríya[h] al-A <u>sh</u> hur al-Qamaríya[h] al-Ḥurúf Qamís, pl. Qumuṣ, Aqmíṣa, Qumṣán	the lunar months (Qamariyyah also used) the moon letters (grammar) (Qamariyyah also used) shirt; dress, gown; covering, cover, case, wrap, envelope, jacket; (Christian) alb, surplice, rochet; incarnation. Fem. qamíṣa[h].
Qams Qamsar (Ghamsar, Kamsar) Qamus, Qawamis	Qamṣ Qamṣar Qámús, pl. Qawámís	gallop village 25 km south of Kashan, Iran ocean; dictionary, lexicon. al-Qámús al-Muḥíṭ ("The

Qanah, Qanat, Quniy, Qina, Qanawat	Qanáh, Qanát	Surrounding Ocean”) by Muḥammad ibn Ya'qúb al-Fayrúzábádí plurals: 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 channel with a series of vertical access shafts, used to transport water from an aquifer under a hill.
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	godly, devout, prayerful. Pers. Qánitih (also known as Káfiya), the maid of Ṭáhirih at Badash̄t.
Qannad	Qannád	Pers. a maker of sugar-candy; a confectioner. Áqá Ríḏáy-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-Tibb, Ar. al-Qánún fī at-Tibb	“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 Işfahán.
Qara (Ghara)	Qará	Turkish black
Qaraba	Qarába[h or t]	relation, relationship, kinship. Súrih of Qarábat by the Báb
Qarabagh, Qarah Bagh	Qarabágh (Qarah Bágh)	district 56 km SW of Ghaznī, 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, Qird, Qurud	Qarḏ (Qird), pl. Qurúḏ	loan. qarḏu'l-hasana (“good loan”) 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. Translated as “loan on benevolent terms” in <i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , p. 132.

Qari', Qari'un, Qurra'	Qári', pl. Qári'ún, Qurrá'	intoner, reciter or reader (especially of the Qur'án); the appointed time (of anything, especially of a periodical wind to blow); devout, pure, holy
Qari'a, Qawari'	Qári'a[h], pl. Qawári'	(sudden) misfortune, calamity; adversity. al Qári'ah, the Great Calamity, Súra 101.
Qarin	Qarín, pl. Quraná'	connected, joined, linked, combined, united, associated, affiliated; companion, mate, fellow, associate, comrade; husband, spouse, consort
Qarmat	Qarmaṭ	"to make the lines close together in writing" or "to walk with short steps". See muqarmaṭ
Qarmati, Qaramita	Qarmaṭí, pl. Qarámiṭa[t]	Carmathian, Qarmathian or Karmathian; members of a very fanatic and syncretic branch of Sevener Ismá'ílí <u>Shí'</u> á Islám. Mubáarak, was an accomplished calligrapher, excelling in a názuk style known as <i>muqarmaṭ</i> . For that reason he was entitled Muqarmaṭwayh. Thus the appellation Qarmaṭí and its westernized form, Carmathian, are derived from the muqarmaṭ style of calligraphy. People accepting the teachings of 'Abdu'lláh ibn Maymún and Mubáarak were called Mubáarakís or Qarmaṭís (of the Qarmaṭíya sect). Names of other founders have been suggested.
Qarn, Qurun	Qarn, pl. Qurún	horn (of an animal; as a wind instrument); feeler, tentacle, antenna; top, summit, peak (of a mountain); the first visible part of the rising sun; capsule, pod (botany); century. See qirán.
Qarshi	Qarshí	(Uzbek; Persian: Nakhshab; Russian: Karshi) is a city in southern Uzbekistan. Originally the Sogdian city of Nakhshab, and the Islamic Uzbek (Turkic) city of Nasaf, and the Mongol city of Qarshi (pronounced Kharsh), Qarshi was the second city of the Emirate of Bukhara.
Qarun	Qárún	mentioned in the Qur'án, believed to be the son of Moses' paternal uncle, the Korah (Korah son of Esau or Korah son of Izhar?) of the Old Testament, and proverbial for his wealth and avarice.
Qarya, Quran Qasa (Qais, Qays, Qiyas) Qasas	Qarya[h or t], pl. Quran, Pers. Qurá Qása (Qais, Qays, Qiyás) Qaşaş	village; hamlet; small town; rural community to measure, gauge clippings, cuttings, chips, snips, shreds, narrative, tale, story. Also to relate, narrate, tell (to someone something)
Qasd	Qaşd	endeavour, aspiration, intention, intent; design, purpose, resolution; object, goal, aim, end; frugality; thrift, economy. bi'l-qaşd, on purpose, designedly.
Qashqa'i Qasi, Qusat Qasid	Qashqá'í Qásí, pl. Qusát Qaşíd	clans of Turkic ethnic origin Pers. hard; severe aspired, desired, aimed at, intended; faultless, without defects (of a poem)
Qasida Lamiya, Qasidiy-i-Lamiyyih	al-Qaşída al-Lámíya	Pers. Qaşídiy-i-Lámíyyih, an ode with lám as the last consonant on each line
Qasida Ta'íya, Qasidiy-i-Ta'íyyih	al-Qaşída al-Tá'íya	Pers. Qaşídiy-i-Tá'íyyih ode with tá' as the last consonant on each line
Qasida, Qasa'id (Kasida)	Qaşída[h], pl. Qaşá'id	"intention"; a poem, or elegy being a kind of longer <u>gh</u> azal; an ode; a staff, rod; a fat she-camel. An ancient Arabic poem having, as a rule, a rigid tripartite structure. The verses have uniform length and rhyme. Therefore, poems are often named with reference to their end of line rhyming letter, e.g. 'ayníya, lámíya (ending in the letter lám), Núníya, etc.
Qasidah al-Warqa'íya	Qaşídah al-Warqá'íya	(Pers. Qaşídiy-i-Varqá'íyyah, "Qasidiy-i-Varqa'íyyah") "Ode of the Dove" by Bahá'u'lláh in Arabic
Qasim (Qassim)	Qaşím	easily broken, brittle, fragile. al-Qaşím, Saudi Arabian province in the centre of the Arabian peninsula.
Qasim Qasir, Qasira, Qisar, Qisara Qasr (1)	Qásim Qaşír, fem. Qaşíra(t), pl. Qişár, fem. Qaşr	divider; distributor; divisor, denominator (mathematics). (fem. pl. qişára(t)) short; small, short (of stature), low shortness, brevity; smallness; incapability, inability; insufficiency, inadequacy; laxity, slackness, negligence, neglectfulness; indolence, inertness, laziness; shortening, curtailment, abridgment, reduction, diminution; limitation, restriction, confinement (to)
Qasr (2) (Kassre), Qusur	Qaşr, pl. Quşúr	castle; palace; palais. Also a citadel, villa, any imposing building or structure, e.g. Qaşr Mazra'ih. Bahjí (built by 'Údí <u>K</u> hammár) is sometimes called Qaşr Bahjí (Mansion

Qasr-i-Shirin Qass	Qaşr-i- <u>Sh</u> írín Qaşş	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>Dwellest thou in palaces</i> " in Tablet to Pope Pius IX, SLH p. 54, can also be translated as "Dwellest thou in sin".
Qass, Qiss, Qusus	Qass, Qiss, pl. Qusús, Qusus	following (the footsteps of another); shaving, shearing, paring the nails; cutting (the hair); clipping the wings of a bird; bringing one near to death's door; being on the point of death
Qassab, Qassabchi	Qaşşáb	priest, presbyter, clergyman, minister, parson, vicar, curate, pastor (Christian)
Qat'i Qat'íya	Qat'í Qat'íya	a blower of a flute or a pipe; a butcher. Qaşşábchí (<u>ch</u> í, Turkish ending indicating geographic location or profession)
Qat'íyan Qatil, Qatla	Qat'íyan Qatíl, pl. Qatlá	decided, definite, positive; final, definitive certainty, definiteness, positiveness. Those who are certain. decidedly, definitely, emphatically, categorically
Qawa'id al-'Aqa'id Qawam (Qavam)	Qawá'id al-'Aqá'id Qawám	killed; killed in battle, fallen; one killed in battle, casualty. Qurratu'l-'Ayn called Sayyid Kázim "al-Qatíl" (the killed one)—he died in Karbalá in SH 1259/CE 1843—it is believed he was poisoned. the 'foundations of (Islamic) belief'
Qawam al-Mulk, Qavamu'l-Mulk Qawiy, Aqwiya'	Qawám al-Mulk, Pers. Qavámu'l-Mulk Qawíy, pl. Aqwiya'	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
Qawl (Qaul), Aqwal, Aqawil	Qawl, pl. Aqwál, Aqáwíl	strong; vigorous; potent; mighty, powerful, forceful; intense, violent, vehement; firm, solid, robust, hardy, sturdy
Qawlawayh (Qawlavayh, Qulawayh)	Qawlawayh, Qúlawayh (Qúlúya)	word, speech, saying, utterance, remark; statement, declaration; report, account; doctrine, teaching,—pl. testimony (in court); (aqáwíl) sayings, locutions; proverbs
Qawm (Qaum), Aqwam	Qawm, pl. Aqwám	Persian historian Abu'l-Qásim Ja'far bin Muḥammad bin Ja'far bin Muş'ab Ja'far b. Muḥammad, better known as ibn Qawlawayh or ibn Qúlawayh
Qaws (Qaus), Aqwas, Qusiy, Qisiy	Qaws m. and f., pl. Aqwás, Qusíy, Qisíy	fellow tribesmen, kinsfolk, kin, kindred; tribe, race, people, nation; people. e.g. "qawm Lút" used 11 times in Qur'án ("people of Lot")
Qaws-i-Nuzul, Qaws-i-'Uruj	Qaws-i-Nuzúl, Qaws-i-'Urúj	bow, longbow; arc (geometry); arch, vault (architecture; of a bridge); violin bows, fiddlestick; semicircular table
Qawwas	Qawwás	1. Qaws-i-Nuzúl (arc of descent), Bahá'í: Will (Mashíyat), Determination (Irádah), Destiny (Qadar), Decree (Qadá'), Permission (Idhn), Term (Ajal), and Book (Kitáb). 2. Qaws-i-'Urúj (or Qaws aş-şu'úd), Arc of ascent, Bahá'í: arc of ascent: valley of search, the valley of love, the valley of knowledge, the valley of unity, the valley of contentment, the valley of wonderment, and the valley of true poverty and absolute nothingness. See Maqám-i-Nuzúl, Maqám-i-'Urúj
Qayrawan, Qayrawanat	Qayrawán, pl. Qayrawánát	bowmaker; bowman, archer; kavass (Turkish armed guard), consular guard
Qays (Qais)	Qays	("Qairawan, Kairouan") caravan. al-Qayrawán, northern Tunisian city.
Qaysar (Qaisar), Qayasir Qayyim	Qayşar, pl. Qayášir, Qayášira Qayyim	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
Qayyum (Qaiyum)	Qayyúm	Caesar; emperor, kaiser; tsar valuable, precious; straight, right; caretaker, curator, custodian, superintendent; al-qayyima the true faith permanent, lasting; stable, fixed, steady; peerless, matchless; the everlasting, the eternal ("Self sufficient,

		Self-subsisting"—God); an appraiser, valuer. 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 Husayn will rise ..." <i>Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 41.
Qayyumu'l-Asma'	Qayyúmu'l-Asmá' or Qayyúm-i-Asmá'	"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)	Qazwíní (also Qazvíní)	of or from Qazwín. Mírzá Munír Nabíl Zádih-i-Qazvíní.
Qibla, Qiblih	Qibla[h], Pers. also Qiblih	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.
Qibliy-i-'Álam	Qibliy-i-'Álam	"Centre of the Universe" (DB p. xxxviii) a title of a Qájár <u>Sháh</u>
Qibt, Qubt	Qibt, Qubt	Copts, an ethno-religious (mainly Christian) group native to north Africa (mainly in Egypt, Sudan and Libya)—they are the original inhabitants of Egypt. About 90% of Egyptians are Muslims, and about 15% are of Arab origin. Very few Jews (Sibt) remain in Egypt.
Qibti, Qubti	Qibtí, Qubtí, fem. Qibtíya[h], pl. Qabátí	Egyptian (not of Arabic descent), Coptic; Copt (from Greek). Mária h bint <u>Sham</u> 'ún, better known as Mária h al-Qibtíya, 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
Qindil, Qanadil	Qindíl, pl. Qanádíl	lamp; candlestick; candelabrum
Qiran	Qirán	close union, close connection: conjunction (astronomy); marriage, wedding. Persian coin used between 1825 and 1932. One túmán = 10 qirán. (pl. of qarn) small hills summits of mountains.
Qirat, Qararit	Qírát, pl. Qarárít	a carat (weight); a dry measure; a square measure
Qirsh, Qurush	Qirsh, pl. Qurush	shark (zoological);—(pl.) piaster (currency)
Qisas	Qişás	requital, reprisal, retaliation; punishment, castigation, chastisement; accounting, clearing, settlement of accounts
Qisasi, Qasasi, Qisasyun	Qişaşí, Qaşaşí, pl. Qişaşyún	narrative, epic;—(pl.) storyteller, writer of fiction, novelist, romancer
Qisasu'l-'Ulama'	Qişaşu'l-'Ulamá'	biography of <u>Shí</u> 'í scholars by Tunukábaní
Qishla, Qishlaq	Qishlá, Qishláq, Qishlaq	Pers. a warm place where kings, &c., pass the winter; winter-quarters
Qism, Aqsam	Qism, pl. Aqsám	part, share, allotment; portion; division, compartment; section; department; group, class; district, precinct; police precinct, police station (Egypt); administrative subdivision of a muháfa za (Egypt); subcommittee; kind, sort, specimen, species
Qisma (Kismet), Qisam	Qisma[t], pl. Qismát, Qisam	dividing, division, distribution, allotment, apportionment; (mathematics) division (by);—(pl. qisam) part, portion, share, allotment; lot, destiny, fate (foreordained by God)
Qissa, Qisas	Qişsa, pl. Qişas	manner of cutting; cut;—(pl.) narrative, tale, story.
Qistas al-Mustaqim	al-Qistás al-Mustaqím	True Balance (Qur'án 17:35, 26:182)
Qital	Qitál	fight, struggle, contention (against); combat, strife, battle. See jihád
Qiyama, Qiyamah, Qiyamat	Qiyáma[h or t]	resurrection; tumult, turmoil, upheaval, revolution, overthrow; guardianship. At the end of time, the Qiyáma of bodies follows the annihilation of all creatures and precedes the Day of Judgement. Qur'án 75: al-Qiyámat ("The resurrection"). In Bábí doctrine, it is the termination of a prophetic cycle and the start of a new one.
Qiyas	Qiyás	analogical deduction
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 Mu h ammad.

Qubba, Qibab, Qubab	Qubba[h or t], pl. Qibáb, Qubab	cupola, dome; cupolaed structure, dome-shaped edifice; domed shrine, memorial shrine, kubba (especially of a saint)
Qubbat al-Khadra'	Qubbat al- <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 al-Nabawí (Mosque of the Prophet), located in the traditional centre of Medina.
Qubbata's-Sakhrah Quch Quchan	Qubbata's- <u>Ṣ</u> akhrah <u>Q</u> úch <u>Q</u> úchán	Dome of the Rock, on the "Temple Mount", Jerusalem Pers. a horned fighting-ram; a buck 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> isár	Pers. formerly a village, about 10 km SSE of the centre of <u>T</u> ihrán (in Ray district), which was once owned by Bahá'u'lláh.
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.
Qudra (Quadrat)	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 Quds, Qudus, Aqdas Qudsi, Qudsiyan Qudsiya (Ghodsia, Ghodsieh), Qudsiyyih Quffa (Quffih), Qufaf Quhistan, Kuhistan	Qudratu'lláh Quds, Qudus, pl. Aqdás Qudsí, pl. Qudsiyán Qudsíya, Pers. Qudsiyyih Quffa, pl. Qufaf Quhistán, also Kuhistán	"Power of God" holiness, sacredness, sanctity;—pl. sanctuary, shrine holy, sacred; saintly; saint holiness, sacredness, sanctity; saintliness large basket; (Mesopotamian) round boat, gufa (Iraqi) 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 Qulam-'Aliy-i-Najjar Qulam-Husayn Qulhak (Qolhak or Gholhak)	Qulám-'Alí Qulám-'Alíy-i-Najjár Qulám-Ḥusayn Qulhak	(MF) (Gholo-hak or Gulahek)—once a village (35.773919, 51.444023) and one of the well-known and delightful summer resorts of <u>T</u> ihrán [now District 3 in the NE of the city] "son of" better known as Ali-Kuli Khan. In the early days the nom-de-plume Eshte'al al-Ebn Kalanter (<u>I</u> sh ^t i'ál ibn-i-Kalántar) was used in his writings and translations. Qulíy-i-Sabzivárí, Muḥammad Pers. (Ar. influence) the top of a mountain; a large ewer error in <i>Covenant of Bahá'u'lláh</i> and <i>Child of the Covenant</i> —see Kullu't-Ṭa'ám and Lawḥ-i-Kullu't-Ṭa'ám (Tablet of All Food)
Quli (Ghuli, Gholi, Kuli) Quli Khan	Qulí 'Alí-Qulí <u>K</u> hán	holy city 130 km SSW of <u>T</u> ihrán, location of the Shrine of Ma'šúmiḥ, the sister of Imám Rišá, the eighth Imám from Qum
Quliy-i-Sabzivari Qulla Qullu't-Ta'am	Qulíy-i-Sabzivárí Qulla Qullu't-Ṭa'ám (should be Kullu't-Ṭa'ám)	error in <i>Covenant of Bahá'u'lláh</i> and <i>Child of the Covenant</i> —see Kullu't-Ṭa'ám and Lawḥ-i-Kullu't-Ṭa'ám (Tablet of All Food)
Qum (Ghom, Gom), Qumm	Qum	holy city 130 km SSW of <u>T</u> ihrán, location of the Shrine of Ma'šúmiḥ, the sister of Imám Rišá, the eighth Imám from Qum
Qumi (Ghomi, Gomi), Qummi Qumrud, Qomrud Qumruq-Kilisa	Qumí (Qummi) Qumrúd Qumruq-Kilísá	village 20 km NE Qum (34.725643, 51.072090) village, near or now in Edirne (<i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> , p. 63). Kalísá? Gumrug al-Kalísá or Turkish Qümrük Kilise? now Konya, Turkey
Qunyah Qununlu (Aq or Qara), Qoyunlu, Koyunlu	<u>Q</u> úníyah Áq Quyúnlú or Qará Quyúnlú	Turkish/Persian. Áq Quyúnlú also called the "White Sheep Turkomans" (Turkish Türkmen), was a Persianate Sunní Turkoman tribal confederation that ruled parts of present-day eastern Turkey from 1378 to 1501, and in their last decades also ruled Armenia, Azerbaijan, most of Iran, and Iraq. Qará Quyúnlú also called the Black Sheep

Qur'an	Qur'án	Turkomans were a Muslim Turkoman monarchy that ruled over the territory comprising present-day Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, north-western Iran, eastern Turkey, and north-eastern Iraq from about 1374 to 1468. recitation, reading, the word ("The Reading, or the Book that ought to be Read". Titled, "The Perspicuous Book") 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 (adjective) of or pertaining to the Qur'an (min al-Qur'án). English Qur'anic.
Qur'ani, Qur'anic	Qur'ání	of, pertaining to, or belonging to the Quraysh (Koreish) tribe; Qurayshite (Koreishite)
Qurashi	Qurashí	"Koreish", dim. of qarasha ("shark"), name of an Arab tribe in ancient Mecca (that of Muḥammad)
Quraysh (Quraish)	Quraysh	Banú Qurayza ("Qurayziḥ") a Jewish tribe at the oasis of <u>Khaybar</u> (Khaibar), 138 km north of Medina. Battle of <u>Khaybar</u> CE 628.
Qurayza (Quraiza, Koreiza), Quraytha	Qurayza[h or t]	relation, relationship, kinship (Qur'án 42:23 refers to respect or love of all relatives)
Qurba	Qurbá	(Ghorban) sacrifice, offering, immolation, oblation; Mass (Christian); Eucharist (Christian). Qurbán <u>Khán</u> was the father of Mírzá Taqí <u>Khán</u> .
Qurban, pl. Qarabin	Qurbán, pl. Qarábín	DB 421
Qurban-'Ali-i-Banna	Qurbán-'Alí-i-Banná	Amínu'lláh Qurbánpúr
Qurbanpur	Qurbánpúr	consolation for the eye; delight of the eye; joy, pleasure, delight; darling. "Solace of the Eyes"—title given by Siyyid Kázim to Fátimih Umm-Salámih of Qazvín (Ṭáhirih—the Pure One and Zarrín-Táf—Crown of Gold).
Qurrat al-'Ayn, Qurratu'l-'Ayn	Qurrat al-'Ayn, Pers. Qurratu'l-'Ayn	being cool and cheerful (eye); being charmed by the sight of a beloved object (the same); joy, gladness
Qurrat	Qurrat	"Solace of my eyes"
Qurrat-i-'Ayni	Qurrat-i-'Ayni	Qurratis, followers of Qurrat-i-'Ayn
Qurratíya	Qurratíya	Quşayy ibn Kiláb ibn Murrah; c. 400–480, was an Ishmaelite descendant of the Prophet Abraham, orphaned early on he would rise to become King of Makkah, and leader of the Quraysh tribe. He is best known for being an ancestor of the Prophet Muḥammad.
Qusayy (Qusai, Kusayy or Cossai)	Quşayy	balance, scales
Qustas, Qistas, Qasatis	Qustás, Qistás, pl. Qasátís	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.)
Qutb, Aqtab	Quṭb, pl. Aqṭab	region, quarter; district, section; tract of land; zone; country, land; diameter (of a circle); diagonal; calibre, bore (of a tube)
Qutr, Aqtar	Qutr, pl. Aqtar	Qatruyeh, city 37 km east of Nayríz
Qutrih	Qutrih	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.
Quwa, Quwat, Quwan	Qúwa[h or t], pl. Qúwát, Quwan	may refer to a part of the mountain range to the south of Bavánát
Quzih-Kuh	Qúzih-Kúh	
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, Ri'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 'unẓurná'. See Unẓurná.
Ra'is, Ru'asa'	Rá'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's, Ru'us, Ar'us	Ra'ísa[h] Ra's (m. & f.), pl. Ru'ús, Ar'us	(fem. of Ra'ís) manageress; directress; mother superior head (also as a enumerative of cattle); chief, chieftain, head, leader; upper part, upper end; tip; top, summit, peak; vertex, apex; extremity, end; promontory, headland, cape (geography); main part. Araxes (Ar'us, "Aras") River forms the NW border of Iran. In Islamic times, the Araxes became known in Arabic parlance as ar-Ra's. This Arabic name led Muslim's to connect the Araxes with the Aṣḥáb ar-Ra's of the Qur'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>Ch</u> ihríq to the SW of the Araxes River Ra's al-Krúm ("Ras el-Krum"), the northern point or headland, Haifa (32.834961, 34.985320). "Krúm" (since in Mt. Carmel area) is more likely to be Kurúm.
Ra'su'l-Himar, Sar-i-Khar Ra'uf	Ra'su'l-Ḥimár, Pers. Sar-i-Khar Ra'úf	ass's head, someone that cannot be trusted 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 Rabb al-A'la, Rabb-i-A'la	Rabáh Rabb al-A'lá, Pers. Rabb-i-A'lá	gain, profit; a kind of cat "Lord the Most High" or "Exalted Lord" (a designation of the Báb)
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 Rabbani	Rabba[t], pl. Rabbát Rabbání	mistress; lady 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 Shahíd). See <i>Priceless Pearl</i> , p. 17. Also used by his siblings: Ḥusayn, Riyáḍ (Riad), Rúḥangíz and Mihrangíz.
Rabbi Rabbihi	Rabbí Rabbihi	my lord His Lord. Aḥmad ibn Muḥammad ibn 'Abd Rabbihí, <i>al-'Iqd al-Faríd</i> (The Precious (Priceless or Unique) Necklace)
Rabbiya'l-Abha Rabi'	Rabbiya'l-Abhá Rabí'	"My Lord, the Most Glorious" spring, springtime, vernal season; name of the third and fourth months of the Muslim year
Rabi', Rabi'a	Rábí', fem. Rábí'a[h], Pers. Rábí'ih	fourth (fem. fourth "female"); making a fourth. Bahá'u'lláh's family lived four months with the Rábí'ih

Rabi'a, Rabaya	Rabí'a[h], pl. Rabáya	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, coord. 32.919514, 35.068102). 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.
Rabí'u'th-Thani (Rabí' al-Athir)	Rabí'u'th-Thání	fourth month in Islamic calendar. (the second/last spring). Also known as Rabí' 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 Míqát 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)	Raḍawí, Pers. Raḍaví	Raḍawí <u>Khurásán Ústán</u> (province), in the NE of Iran
Radi	Raḍí	content, pleased. See Mahíd
Radi	Ráḍí	content, satisfied, pleased, willing, acquiescent; pleasing, pleasant, agreeable
Radifa	Rádifa[t]	second trumpet blast on Day of Resurrection (Qur'án 39:69)—Bahá'u'lláh
Radiu'r-Ruh (Rada'ar-Ruh, Rada'r-Ruh)	Raḍíu'r-Rúh	"Content Spirit", name given to Mullá Muḥammad-Riḍáy-i-Manshádi by Bahá'u'lláh. [Raḍ'ar-Rúh and Raḍa'r-Rúh appear to be incorrect]
Radiy (Razi), Radiya (Raziya)	Ráḍiy, fem. Ráḍiya[h or t]	willingly, with pleasure. Pers. fem. also "Ráḍiyiyh".
Radiy, Radiya (Razieh), Ardiya'	Raḍíy, fem. Raḍíya, pl. Arḍiyá'	satisfied, content; pleasant, agreeable. Pers. fem. also "Raḍíyih".
Radiya, Ridan, Ridwan, Marda	Raḍiya (Riḍan, Riḍwán, Marḍá[h])	to be satisfied, be content. Riḍan (contentment, satisfaction; agreement); Riḍwán (consent, assent, agreement, acceptance, approval, sanction; good will, favour; pleasure, delight). See Marḍáh
Raf'	Raf'	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)
Rafi	Ráfi'	one who raises or exalts (bearer, crane, hoist); adducing; putting in the nominative case; a plaintiff; a high mountain
Rafi, Rafi'a	Raff', fem. Raff'a[h or t]	high, high-ranking; lofty, exalted, sublime; loud (voice, sound); thin, fine, delicate; exquisite, refined, subtle; artistic. Raff' (or Qal'ih Raff') small village 14 km NSE Sar Púl-i-Zaháb.
Rafi' ad-Darajat	Raff' ad-Daraját	The One Who is Exalted in Rank
Rafi'a, Rafa'i'	Raff'a[h], pl. Rafá'i'	legal case brought before the competent authorities; a document submitted to a proper authority
Rafi'i	Raff'í	Ardikán Ḥasan-i-Zádih Raff'í, a Knight of Bahá'u'lláh
Rafidi, Arfad	Ráfiḍí, pl. Arfáḍ	apostate, renegade, turncoat; disloyal, rebellious; bigoted, fanatical
Rafi-i-Khayyat	Raff'-i- <u>Khayyát</u>	companion, attendant; escort; buddy, friend; comrade (in Marxist terminology); associate, partner; accomplice; kind (to), mild, gentle, tender
Rafiq, Rufaqa', Rifaq	Raffíq, pl. Rufaqa', Rifáq	woman companion; girl-friend; sweetheart; mistress, par amour
Rafiqqa, Rafiqat	Raffíqa, pl. Raffíqát	city and council in Kirman province, Iran
Rafsanjan (Rafsinjan)	Rafsanján	desiring, desirous
Raghib, Raghaba	Rághib, pl. Raghaba[t]	rest, repose; recreation; ease, leisure; vacation; comfort;—pl. palm of the hand, hand
Raha, Rahat, Rah	Ráḥa, pl. Ráḥát, Ráḥ	wide (plain); ar-Ruhá' or ar-Rahá', ancient Edessa, now Şanlıurfa
Raha', Ruha'	Rahá', Ruhá'	Pers. a way-guide, escort; demonstration, proof, "leader"
Rahbar	Rahbar	Pers. "supreme leader", commonly used as a sign of respect, although the 1989 Iranian constitution simply
Rahbar-i-Mu'azzam	Rahbar-i-Mu'azzam	

Rahib	Rahíb	designates them as “leader” (rahbar)
Rahib, Ruhban	Ráhí b , pl. Ruhbán	dreadful, awful, fearful, terrible; solemn, grave
Rahiba, Rahibat	Ráhí b a (fem.), pl. Ráhí b át	monk (Christian), a pious person, a devotee, a hermit
Rahil	Ráhí l	nun (Christian)
Rahil, Ruhhal, Rahilun	Ráhí l , pl. Ruḥḥal	Rachel
Rahim Khan, Rahimkhan	Raḥím <u>Khán</u>	departing leaving, parting; traveling; (pl. ráhílún) deceased, late
Rahim, Ruhama, Ruhum	Raḥím, pl. Ruḥamá', Ruḥúm	Saráb-i-Raḥím <u>Khán</u> (Sarab-e Rahim Khan) village (36.800488, 46.296035) in Bukán County, West Azerbaijan Province, Iran. 145 km south Tabríz.
Rahimiyan	Raḥímíyán	merciful, compassionate, one of the names (ar-Raḥím) of God. Raḥím is written as رَحْمَن, i.e. the “r” is a dagger alif that is not a consonant. See Bismi'lláhi'r-Raḥmání'r-Raḥím.
Rahimpur	Raḥímpúr	UHJ 63–86, p. 620
Rahiq	Raḥíq	Díjaz-i-Raḥím Púr (“Rahim Pur”, “Dizaj-e Rahim Pur”), village, West Azerbaijan Province, Iran. 17 km SSE of Urmia (37.409444, 45.104167)
Rahiq-i-Makhtum	Raḥíq-i-Maḥtúm	Pers. the best wine; nectar; pure, clear, generous (wine); a kind of perfume
Rahjird (Rahjerd, Rahgird, Rah Gerd)	Ráhjird	sealed choice wine. A title by A. H. <u>Ishráq-Kháv</u> arí. See <u>Maykhána</u> .
Rahm (Ruhm)	Raḥm	is a village (34.389203, 50.366349) in Qom County, Qom Province
Rahma	Raḥma[t]	Pers. compassion, commiseration
Rahman	Raḥmán	pity, compassion; human understanding, sympathy, kindness; mercy. Pers. A gift of the divine mercy; rain, a woman's name; pity, compassion, commiseration; pardon, forgiveness.
Rahmani	Raḥmání	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.
Rahmatu'llah	Raḥmatu'lláh	divine
Rahnama, Rahanmay, Rahnamun	Ráhn am á, Ráhn am áy, Ráhn am ún	Mercy of God. Raḥmatu'lláh 'Alá'í (Hájí Mullá Rhamatollah)
Raja	Raja	Pers. showing the way; a guide; a chamberlain; a lord, prince
Raja'a, Rija'a, Ruju, Raj'a, Rij'a	Raja'a[h], Rij'a[t], Rujú', Pers. Raj'a[h]	yearning, mystical station of yearning or longing for divine grace
Raja'i (Rajaei, Rajae, Rajai)	Rajá'í	to come back, come again, return; to resort, turn (to); begin again, resume (the return of a specific person in a future time). e.g. Rij'at-Ḥusayní (Imám Ḥusayn)
Rajaba, Rajiba, Rajab	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	Rajab-i-Ḥaddád	DB 487
Rajfa	Rajfa[t]	(nomen vicis) trepidation, tremor; shudder, shiver; agitation, earthquake
Rajifa	Rájifa[t]	first trumpet blast on Day of Resurrection (Qur'án 39:69)—the Báb
Rajm, Rujam	Rajm, pl. Rujam	stoning;—pl. missile. The Qur'án does not prescribe stoning as a punishment for any crime.
Rajul, Rijal, Rijalat	Rajul, pl. Rijál	man;—(pl. rijálát) great, important men, leading personalities, men of distinction. See Imra'.
Rak'a, Raka'at	Rak'a[h], (variation Rukú'), pl. Raka'át	a bending of the torso from an upright position, followed by two prostrations (in Muslim prayer ritual). The recitation of specifically revealed verses accompanied by a prescribed set of genuflections and other movements. Yarka' imperfect form of the verb.
Raka'a, Ruku'	Raka'a, Rukú'	to bend the body, bow (esp. in prayer); to kneel down, drop to one's knees. Yarka' imperfect form of the verb.
Rakhsh	Rakhsh	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

Ramadan (Ramazan)	Ramaḍán (Pers. Ramazán)	the month; name of the angel who presides over that day; going, passing by, penetrating
Ramal	Ramal	ninth month in Islamic calendar. Time of “intense heat, scorched ground and shortness of rations” (burning heat)
Ramda'	Ramḍá'	name of a poetical meter
Ramin, Rumah	Rámin, pl. Rumáh	sun-baked ground
Raml, Ramala (Ramleh, Ramlih), Rimal	Raml, fem. Ramla[h], pl. Rimál	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.
Ramy	Ramy	sand. ar-Ramlah (Heb. Ramla) a city in central Israel. ‘ilm ar-raml or ḍarb ar-raml geomancy (divination by means of figures or lines in the sand). See Maḥaṭṭat ar-Raml under Maḥaṭṭa.
Ramz, Rumuz	Ramz, pl. Rúmúz	(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. sign, nod, wink, motion; hint; allusion, intimation; allegory; riddle; symbol, symbolic figure, emblem, character; secret sign, code sign. al-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 Riḍá Sháh Pahlaví to remove the ban on the entry and distribution of Bahá'í literature in Iran and also to secure the lifting of all the limitations that had for years been imposed on the Iranian Bahá'í community. Died of smallpox in Iṣfahán.
Raqasha	Raqasha	to variegate, make multi-coloured (something). Form II to adorn, embellish, decorate (something)
Raqib, Ruqaba'	Raqib, pl. Ruqabá'	vigilant, watchful; guardian, keeper, warden; watcher, observer, lookout; spy; overseer, supervisor, inspector; controller, control officer; postal censor; sergeant (Syrian military)
Raqim, Raqa'im	Raqím, pl. Raqá'im	inscription, tablet; letter, message; “essay” (in <i>Letters & 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 raqasha) shape, beauty and ability to attract of a serpent. Hence, female serpent. “She-serpent”, title given to Imám-Jum'ih of Iṣfahán, Mír Muḥammad-Ḥusayn Khátúnábádí.
Rasa'il wa Raqa'im	Rasá'il wa Raqá'im	title of a book by Mírzá Faḍl that was translated as “Letters & Essays”. See risála and raqím
Rasafa, Rusafa	Raṣáfa (or Ruṣáfa)	firmness, compactness. ar-Raṣáfa, east bank of Baghdád
Rashad (variation Rishad)	Raṣhád (Riṣhád)	integrity of conduct; reason, good sense, senses; maturity; garden peppergrass (<i>Lepidium sativum</i>)
Rashad	Raṣhad	integrity of conduct, straightforwardness, forthrightness
Rashada	Raṣhada	to be on the right way, follow the right course, be well guided, not go astray (especially, in religious matters); to have the true faith, be a true believer; to become sensible,

Rashh	Rashh	become mature, grow up; to come of age 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, Tíhrán. '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 Nizárí 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 <i>Háshsháshín</i> , 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 (<i>Rashsh</i>)	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	Rash̄t	city in province of Gílán
Rashti	Rash̄tí	of or from Rasht. See Sayyid Kázim Rash̄tí.
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)
Rasiqun fi'l-'ilm	ar-Rasiqún fi'l-'ilm	those deeply rooted in knowledge (Šúfí 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> . 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 (<i>ḥarakát</i>)—also known as Arabic skeleton script.
Rasm, Rusum, Rusumat	Rasm, pl. Rusúm, Rusúmát	digging (a well or grave); the beginning of anything; first attack or symptom (of a fever or love); burying; hiding, secreting; making peace, reconciling; a well constructed with stones; name of a certain well in which the people of <i>Thamúd</i> imprisoned one of their prophets until he died. Aṣḥábí (ahli) ar-Rass—name given to these people. ar-Rass town 350 km WNW Riyadh.
Rass	Rass	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
Rast, Rastan	Rást, pl. Rástán	Pers. safe, free, escaped, bountiful (Rastigar, Rastegar)
Rastagar	Rastagár	Pers. resurrection. Rastakhiz Party (<i>Ḥizb-i-Rastákhíz</i> "Resurgence party") founded on 2 March 1975 by Muḥammad Riḍá Pahlaví, the <i>Sháh</i> of Iran. The party was
Rastakhiz	Rastákhíz	

Rasul (Rassoul), Rusul, Rasulan	Rasúl, pl. Rusul, Pers. also Rasúlán	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.
Rasul Allah, Rasulu'llah	Rasúl Alláh, Pers. Rasúlu'lláh	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.
Ratl	Raṭl, pl. Artál	Messenger of God. "Divine Manifestation" in the Bahá'í Writings. See Sulṭán ar-Rusul.
Rawan	Rawán	rotl, a weight (449.28 g; in Syr. 3.202 kg, in Beirut and Aleppo = 2.566 kg)
Rawandiz, Rawanduz	Rawándiz, Rawánduz	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
Rawda (Rauda), Rawd, Riyad, Ridan	Rawḍa[h or t], (Pers. Rawḍih)	city (36.608285, 44.523910) in NE Iraq and a river garden; meadow.—pl. rawḍát, rawḍ, riyád ("riaz", "riyaz", "reyz"); training or breaking in (a colt) and rídán. Riyád was the name of a brother of Shoghi Effendi. ar-Riyád (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 Shí'a 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. <i>Tárikh rawḍatu's-Ṣafáy-i-Násiri</i> by Riḍá Qulí <u>Kh</u> án Hidáyat
Rawdiy-i-Kafi	Rawḍiy-i-Káfi	refreshment
Rawh (Rauh)	Rawḥ	'with joy and radiance'
Rawh wa rayhan	Rawḥ wa rayḥán	related to Ráḥa[h] ("rest"). The eastern side of Baghdád (split by the Tigris River) was known (by Persians) as ar-Rawḥá' (supposedly the wide-spreading or the shallow). See az-Zawrá'. ar-Rawḥá', a small place 62 km SW of Medina, was named after a king from Yemen who is said to have passed by and stayed there. There is a well, Bi'r ar-Rawḥá' (Bi'r ar-Rawḥá', "Well of Souls", 24.078195, 39.161778), and nearby is Bi'r ash-Shifá' ("Healing well", or also Bi'r ar-Rawḥá') (24.077791, 39.162389). Here Muḥammad and His companions rested on their march to Badr (CE 624). Abú-Sufyán and the Meccans also rested here after the battle of Uḥud (CE 625).
Rawha' (Rauha', Roha, Rooha)	Rawḥá'	Pers. good, agreeable, clean and pure (place)
Rawhani (Rauhani)	Rawḥání	one who narrates the words of another, who alleges that he said so and so; a historian, a narrator, teller
Rawi, Rawiyan	Ráwí, pl. Ráwiyán	final letter, rhyming letter (in Arabic verse); rhyme
Rawiy	Rawíy	skylight, scuttle
Rawshan (Raushan)	Rawshán, pl. Rawáshin	(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-Arabic: rawḍah-i-munawwárah), meaning the illumined or illustrious tomb in a garden.
Rawshani	Rawshání	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 Ráyah-ar "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 <u>Kh</u> urásán, it would signalize the advent of
Rawza	Rawza[h]	
Raya, Rayat	Ráya[h or t], pl. Ráyát	

Rayb (Raib)	Rayb	God's new Revelation on earth. Mullá Ḥusayn took a black flag from Maṣḥhad (now in Raḍawí <u>Khurásán</u> Ústán, a province) to <u>Shaykh</u> Ṭabarsí.
Rayhan (Rauhan, Reyhan), Rayhana	Rayhán, fem. Rayhána[h]	doubt; suspicion; uncertainty ease, fragrant herb, sweet basil. Rayhána bint Zayd, a Jewish wife of Muḥammad.
Raytu'l-'Ayn	Ráytú'l-'Ayn	Pers. "vision of the eye". See Ra'y
Raytu'llah	Ráytú'lláh	Pers. "I saw God". See Ra'y
Rayy (Raz, Ray, Rey, Raghés)	Rayy	an ancient capital city of the Medes to the east of <u>Shahr-i-Ray</u> (SE Ṭihrán). Ráz, an older name.
Razaqa, Razzaq	Razaqa[h], Pers. Razzáq	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); Pers. dispenser, disposer of; an attribute of God, as the provider of the necessities of life, the giver of daily bread; providence.
Razi	Rází	Pers. inhabitant of Ráz. Abú Bakr Muḥammad Zakariyá Rází, also known Rhazes or Rasis (854–925), was a Persian polymath, physician, alchemist, philosopher, and important figure in the history of medicine. He also wrote on logic, astronomy and grammar.
Raziq	Ráziq	giver of the necessities of life; providence. ar-Ráziq, the Maintainer, the Provider (one of the 99 attributes of God)
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 development of Shaykhí thought in Shí'í Islam</i> , p. 152. See fá'id, ribawí, and the root rabá.
Ribat, Rubut, Arbita	Ribát, pl. Ribát, Rubut, Arbita[h or t]	ribbon, band, lace; ligature, ligament; bandage; dressing (of a wound); bond, fetter, shackle;—pl. (ribát, rubut) inn for travellers, caravanserai; hospice (for Sufis or the poor)
Ribawi	Ribawí	usurious
Rida'	Riḍá'	foster relationship
Rida', Riza'	Riḍá', Pers. Rizá' & 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-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	
Riday-i-Saffar	Riḍáy-i-Šaffár	
Ridwan, Ridvan	Riḍwán, fem. Riḍwána[h], Per. Riḍván	consent, assent, agreement, acceptance, approval, sanction; good will, favour; pleasure, delight. It is sometimes translated as 'paradise', 'heaven', 'tabernacle' and 'garden'. See Raḍiya. Name given to two gardens significant in Bahá'í history: the garden of Najíbíyah owned by Najíb Páshá outside Baghdád (area now occupied by the Baghdad Medical City—April 1863); and Na'mayn (32.915208, 35.090687), a 'verdant knoll' less than a kilometre east of the walls of 'Akká, around which the Na'mayn Stream (now largely dry due to ground water extraction for irrigation) divides before it empties (<0.5 km) into the Nahr Na'mayn, and 1 km further on, the sea. See Na'mayn.
Ridwani, Ridvani	Riḍwání	Pers. (Ar. influence) belonging to Paradise, used as surname
Ridwaniya, Ridvaniyyah	Riḍwáníya[h], Pers. Riḍvániyya[h]	used as Persian fem. name (Ridvaniyeh), satisfaction

Ridwanu'l-'Adl, Ridvanu'l-'Adl Ridwanu'l-Iqrar, Ridvanu'l-Iqrar Ridwanu'llah, Ridvanu'llah Rif (Riff), Aryraf	Riḍwánu'l-'Adl Riḍwánu'l-Iqrár Riḍwánu'lláh Ríf, pl. Aryáf	"The Garden of Justice" by Bahá'u'lláh "The Garden of Confession" by Bahá'u'lláh "The Garden of God" fertile, cultivated land; country (as opposed to city), countryside, rural; ar-Ríf or Ríf Miṣr 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[t] or Raf'a[t]	height, elevation (e.g. of a structure); high rank or standing. Raf'atí (Pers.) related to Arabic Raf'at. e.g. Dr Vahid Rafati (1945-, Vahíd Rafátí), former Head of the Research Department in Haifa, the author of numerous articles and books in Persian and English.
Rifa'i (Rifa'iyya, Rifa'iya)	Rifá'í (also Rifá'íyya, Rifá'íya)	eminent Súfí order (ṭaríqa) founded by Aḥmad ibn 'Alí ar-Rifá'í
Rifat, Rafat Rih, Riyah, Arwah, Aryah Rik'at Risala, Risalat, Rasa'il	Rifát, Rafát Ríh, pl. Riyáh, Arwáh, Aryáh Rik'at Risála[h or t], pl. Risálát, Rasá'il	lifted, elated, joyous wind; smell, odour;—pl. also name of the father of a tribe prostration in prayer (<i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , p. 50) 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'id</i>) people. <i>Shaykh</i> Aḥmad in <i>The development of Shaykhí thought in Shí'í Islam</i> , p. 90. See nubúwa "Treatise on Singing" by the Báb "Treatise on Grammar" by the Báb "Treatise on Justice" by the Báb "Treatise on the Cause" by Muḥammad Muṣṭafá al-Baghdádí "Treatise on the earlier verses" by Mírzá Abu'l-Faḍl "Treatise on Job" by Abu'l-Faḍl should be <i>Khuṭbiyy-i-Dhikríyyih</i> by the Báb, <i>Gate of the Heart</i> , p. 379. "Treatise on Fiqh" by the Báb "Treatise of Justice: Branches" by the Báb "Epistle on the Proofs of the Prophethood of Muḥammad" by the Báb
Risalah Fi'l-Ghina' Risalah Fi'n-Nahv Risaliy-i-'Adliyyih Risaliy-i-Amriyyih	Risálah Fi'l-Ghíná' Risálah Fi'n-Naḥv Risáliyy-i-'Adlíyyih Risáliyy-i-Amríyyih (Ar. Amriya)	
Risaliy-i-Ayat-i-Mu'arrakhih Risaliy-i-Ayyubiyyih Risaliy-i-Dhahabiyyih	Risáliyy-i-Ayát-i-Mu'arraḵhih Risáliyy-i-Ayyúbíyyih Risáliyy-i-Dḥahabíyyih	
Risaliy-i-Fiqhiyyih Risaliy-i-Furu'-i-'Adliyyih Risaliy-i-Ithbat-i-Nubuvvat-i-Khassih	Risáliyy-i-Fiqhíyyih Risáliyy-i-Furú'-i-'Adlíyyih Risáliyy-i-Iṭḥbát-i-Nubuvvat-i-Kḥáṣṣih	
Risaliy-i-Khaqaniyyih	Risáliyy-i-Kḥáqáníyyih	treatise in answer to Fath-'Alí Sháh's question regarding the superiority of the Qá'im over His ancestors.
Risaliy-i-Madaniyyih	Risáliyy-i-Madaniyyih	Pers. "Treatise on civilization" (or Shoghi Effendi as "Tablet of Divine Civilization") written anonymously by 'Abdu'l-Bahá in 1875. First English translation title (1910 & 1918) "Mysterious Forces of Civilization". Marzieh Gail 1957 tr. title "The Secret of Divine Civilization".
Risaliy-i-Siyasiyyih Rish, Rishun, Riyash, Aryash	Risáliyy-i-Siyásiyyih Rísh (collective; noun Ríshun)	Treatise on Politics by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Risha, Rishat	Rísha[t] (n. -un.) pl. Ríshát	feathers; feathering, plumage; clothes, attire, exterior; bristles (e.g., of a brush);—pl. riyásh, aryásh feather; quill; writing pen; brush (of a painter); plectrum; lancet; (e.g.) reed (of certain wind instruments, e.g., of the oboe (music))
Rish-Safid Riyal Riz-Ab (Rizab)	Rísh-Saffíd Riyál, pl. Riyálát Ríz-Áb	DB 477 a silver coin a village (empty? 31.302413, 54.080200?) in Taft County, Yazd Province, Iran. 90 km SW of Yazd.
Rizq, Arzaq	Rizq, pl. Arzáq	livelihood, means of living, subsistence; daily bread, nourishment, sustenance; boon, blessing (of God); property, possessions, wealth, fortune; income; pay, wages
Rizqu'llah Rizwan, Ruzwan	Rizqu'lláh Rizwán, Ruzwán	"God bless him", "fortune from God" Pers. accepting, acquiescing; being pleased, gratified;—rizwán, a blessing, benediction; paradise; name of the porter or gardener of paradise
Ru'ya', Ruya	Ru'ya', Rúyá	seeing, looking, viewing, vision; inspection, examination. See Ra'á
Ru'yatú'l-Mashiyya Rub', Arba'	Rú'yatú'l-Maṣhíyat Rub', pl. Arbá'	"vision of the Primal Will of God" quarter, fourth part; roubouh, a dry measure. ar-Rub' al-Khálí ("empty quarter", desert region in southern Arabia, largest in the world)
Ruba'i, Ruba'iyyat	Rubá'í, pl. Rubá'iyát	consisting of four, quadripartite, fourfold, quadruple;

Ruba'iyat 'Umar Rubat-Karim (Robot-Karim)	Rubá'iyát 'Umar <u>Kh</u> hayyám Rubát-Karím	quadrangular; tetragonal; (grammar) consisting of four radical letters, quadriliteral; quartet;—pl. quatrains (poetry) "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" trans. Edward Fitzgerald (formerly known as <u>Sh</u> ahríyár and <u>Sh</u> ahryár) is a city (39 km SW of Teheran; 35.484735, 51.082756) in and capital of Robot Karim County, Tehran Province, Iran. Nabíl-i-A'zam first heard of the declaration of the Báb while visiting—it was then a village.
Rubban (Rabban), Rubaniya, Rababina Rububiya, Rububiyat Rud	Rubbán, pl. Rubbáníya, Rabábina[h] Rubúbíya, Pers. Rubúbíyat & Rubúbíyyih Rúd	master, captain, pilot, skipper, boatswain, navigator 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. Pers. "by the river", a city and capital of Rudbar County, Gilan Province, Iran. 54 km south of Rašt.
Rudbar	Rúdbár	ar-Rúḥ al-Mu'ání, <i>The Spirit of the Meanings</i> , by <u>Sh</u> aykh Maḥmúd al-Álúsí
Ruh al-Mu'ani	Rúḥ al-Mu'ání	Abú al-Qásim al-Ḥusayn ibn Rúḥ an-Nawbakhtíy) was the third of the four deputies of the twelfth Imám
Ruh Husayn ibn	Rúḥ, Ḥusayn ibn	breath of life, soul; spirit (in all senses); gun barrel wind, breath, spirit. Rúḥá <u>Kh</u> ánum (1880-1971) a twin daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. See Ṭúbá.
Ruh, Arwah Ruha	Rúḥ m. & f., pl. Arwáh Rúḥá	Pers. (rúḥ + ángíz) "raising the spirit". Rúḥángíz Rabbání a sister of Shoghi Effendi.
Ruhangiz, Ruh-Angiz	Rúḥángíz	spiritual, immaterial; divine, sacred, holy; clergyman, minister (Christian)
Ruhani, Ruhanun	Rúḥání, pl. Rúḥánún	spirituality; transfiguration
Ruhaniya, Ruhaniyyih Ruhi Afnan	Rúḥáníya, Pers. Rúḥáníyyih Rúḥí Afnán	Shoghi Effendi's cousin, Rúḥí Muḥsin Afnán, known as Ruhi Effendi, eldest son of 'Abdu'l-Bahá's daughter, Ṭúbá
Ruhi, Ruhat Ruhiya, Ruhiiyyih	Rúḥí, pl. Rúḥát Rúḥíya, Pers. Rúḥiiyyih	spiritual;—pl. spiritual things spirituality; mentality, mental attitude, frame of mind. Amatu'l-Bahá Rúḥíyyih <u>Kh</u> ánum 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 (Rúḥun 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-Baḡhdádí (10 December 1802—29 July 1854), was an 'Iráqí Islamic scholar best known for writing Rúḥu'l-Ma'ání
Rukh	Rukḥ	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	Rukḥsára 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 <u>Sh</u> í'í man (<u>ash</u> - <u>Sh</u> í'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;—pl. staff (military); basic elements, chief elements
Rukni'd-Dawlih Rum Rum, Arwam	Rukni'd-Dawlih Rum ar-Rúm, pl. al-Arwám	the Pillar of the State sand, especially light sand that can be carried by the wind 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,

Rumi, Arwam, Rumiyan	Rúmí, pl. Arwám, Pers. Rúmiyán	Romelia; Turkey);—pl. (the adherents of) the Greek Orthodox Church. ar-Rúm is an old name for Istanbul. Derived from a Greek plural word meaning Romans. Bah̄r ar-Rúm (the Roman Sea) the Mediterranean.
Rumilya, Rumelia, Roumelia	Rúmílyá	Roman, Byzantine; Greek Orthodox (Church). Jalálu'd-Dín-i-Rúmí, "Glory of the Faith from Byzantine (Anatolia)". Turkish (Rumeli) for "Land of the Romans" also known as Turkey 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 Rummani	Rummán or Rummána[h] Rummání	a pomegranate (it has red-purple aril covering each seed) Pers. (Ar. influence) seller of pomegranates; resembling a pomegranate; ruby-coloured; a ruby
Runiz Ruqayya (Ruqiyya)	Rúníz Ruqayya[h]	(Roniz Olya) a town 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 ruqiy or ruqyah. It also means "enchanting, bewitching or of being armed against sorcery". Ruqayyah bint Muḥammad (601–624), a daughter of Muḥammad and Khadíjah. Name given to Mary Hotchkiss Bode by 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Ruqiy Ruqya, Ruqan Rushan (Raushan, Roshan)	Ruqiy Ruqya[h or t], pl. Ruqan Rúshān	rise, progress, upward development spell, charm, magic; incantation Pers. a window. Rúshān-Kúh (Roshan Kouh), a very small village (36.380516, 53.364171; many are Bahá'ís who are suffering persecution, confiscation and destruction of properties) 34 km SE of Sárí.
Rushd	Ruṣhd	integrity of (ones) actions, proper, sensible conduct; reason, good sense, senses; consciousness; maturity (of the mind). Abú'l-Walíd Muḥammad ibn 'Aḥmad ibn Ruṣhd (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)	Ruṣhdí, fem. Ruṣhdiya[h] Rustam	rightly guided, of true faith, mature Pers. the most renowned Persian hero, described as Persia's Hercules. Character in Sháhname[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, pl. Rutab	degree, grade, level; rank, standing, station; class, quality; (military) rank; clerical rank, order (of the Christian ministry); religious ceremony (Christian)
Ruz	Rúz	Pers. a day; day-time; the sun; the face; good fortune; opportunity; the vernal equinox; power, strength; courage; open, manifest, clear, evident
Ruz-bih, Ruzbih	Rúz-bih, Rúzbih	Pers. good day, fortunate days, happy times; improving daily; happy, fortunate. For bih, see bahja.
Ruzbihan (Ruzbihyan)	Rúzbihán	(Roozbehyān) possible plural of Rúzbih. Rúzbihán Baqlí Shírází (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	Ruzítá	Pers. (from French) little everlasting rose. Ruzítá 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)
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		was buried. Also a village (36.442778, 52.2275) 11.5 km WSW of Ámul visited by Bahá'u'lláh in 1844. Sa'adat Alláh happiness of God.
Sa'b mustas'ab Sa'b	Şa'b Mustas'ab Şa'b, pl. Şi'áb	"exceedingly abstruse" hard, difficult;—pl. difficulties. Şa'b as a verb means to become abstinent, or to become extreme and unbearable; and as a noun, is the opposite of domestic animal, and refers to everything that is unbearable. See mustas'ab good luck, good fortune. Sa'd ibn Abí Waqqás, also known as Sa'd ibn Malik, was a companion of Muḥammad. Sa'd was reportedly the seventh person to embrace Islam (aged 17). His son, 'Umar ibn Sa'd bin Abí Waqqás, known as Ibn Sa'd (d. 685) was the commander of the army of 'Ubayd Alláh bin Ziyád in the death of Imám Ḥusayn and his companions. He is among the most hated figures in <u>Shí'a</u> Islamic history.
Sa'd (Sa'ad)	Sa'd, pl. Su'úd	"being happy/fortunate" + "act of taking refuge or a place of refuge". Sa'd ibn Ma'ádh (c.591–627) was a chief of the Aws tribe in Medina and a prominent companion of Muhammad.
Sa'd ibn Ma'adh, Sa'd-i-Ma'adh	Sa'd ibn Ma'ádh, Sa'd-i-Ma'ádh	ape
Sa'dan, Sa'adin Sa'di	Sa'dán, pl. Sa'ádín Sa'dí	"fortunate, lucky". Persian poet: Sa'dí <u>Shírází</u> , named after his patrons Sa'd bin Zangí and Abú Bakr bin Sa'd. See Gulistán and <u>Shírází</u> .
Sa'du'llah Sa'i	Sa'du'lláh Sa'í	"Joy of God" seeking, search or ritual walking. The walk between the rocky outcrops aş-Şafá and al-Marwah in Mecca
Sa'id (Saeed, Saied, Saeid), Su'ada	Sa'íd, pl. Su'adá'	happy; radiant, blissful; lucky, auspicious; felicitous, Búr Sa'íd (Port Said) is a seaport in NE Egypt.
Sa'id, Su'ud	Şa'íd, pl. Şu'úđ	highland, upland, plateau. aş-Şa'íd and Şa'íd Mişr: Upper Egypt.
Sa'ida, Sawa'id Sa'idi, Sa'ayida	Sá'ida[h], pl. Sawá'id Şa'ídí, pl. Şa'áyida	tributary. Qaşş ibn Sá'idah Upper Egyptian (i.e. southern or south of latitude 30° north, south of Cairo) in the sense of "ascend"
Sa'idu'l-'Ulama Sa'igh, Suyyagh, Sagha, Suwwagh Sa'im Sa'imun, Suwwam, Suyyam, Siyam	Sa'idu'l-'Ulamá Şá'igh, pl. Şuyyágh, Şágha[h], Şuwwágh Şá'im pl. Şá'imún, Şuwwam, Şuyyam, Şiyám	name of a mujtahid from Bárfurúsh goldsmith, jeweller fasting (adjective); faster, one who fasts plurals of Şá'im. Hasan Balyuzi, Shoghi Effendi and Adib Taherzadeh and others use şiyám.
Sa'in Qal'a (Sa'in Qal'ih)	Şá'in Qal'a (Şá'in Qal'ih)	Pers. small island in southern Lake Urmia and city 67 km SE Zanján
Sa'in	Şá'in	preserver, sustainer, maintainer, keeper, guardian, protector; protective
Sa'inu'd-Din Sa'iqqa, Sawa'iq Sa'ir, Su'ur	Şá'inu'd-Dín Şá'iqqa[h or t], pl. Şawá'iq Sa'ír, pl. Su'ur	"Preserver of religion" bolt of lightning, thunderbolt blazing flame, fire; blaze; hell, inferno. Mt. Sa'ír (Mt. Seir)—the mountain can be a reference to Jesus. Chain of mountains west and south of the Dead Sea extending through Jerusalem and Bethlehem. Sa'ír is a Palestinian town 8 km north-east of Hebron.
Sa'sa' Sa'sa'a	Şa'sa' Şa'sa'a[h or t]	separated, dispersed. separating, dividing, dispersing; moving, shaking; name of a purgative plant; also of the father of a tribe. The Banú 'Ámir ibn Şa'sa'ah was a large and ancient Arab tribe originating from central and south western Arabia that dominated Najd for centuries after the rise of Islam.
Sa'ud Sa'udi	Sa'úd Sa'úđí	Ál-Sa'úd is the ruling royal family of Saudi Arabia Saudi. al-Mamlaka[h] al-'Arabiya[h] as-Su'údiya[h] ("the Saudi Arab kingdom")—normally translated as "the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia"
Sab'a, Sab', Sab'ih Sab'ata 'Ashara, Sab'a 'Ashrata Sab'un Saba, Saba', Saba'iyun	Sab'a[h], fem. Sab', (Pers. Sab'ih) Sab'ata[h or t] 'Ashara Sab'un Sabá' (or Saba'), pl. Saba'iyún	seven seventeen (fem. Sab'a 'Ashrata[h or t]) seventy Saba, Sabaean ("Sabean", and not Sabian), Sheba (Hebrew). Ancient Ma'rib, in modern Yemen, was the capital of the kingdom of Sabá' (the kingdom of "Sheba", in King Solomon's day, included Yemen and parts of the west side of the Red Sea, which was later Christianised from Abyssinia). The kingdom was founded by the Sabaeans (as-Saba'iyún). 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, Šiban, 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)	Sabaħa (Sabħ, Sibáħa)	to swim (in); to float (figuratively); to spread, Form II to praise, glorify
Sabahani	Sabaħani	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, Subuhat, Subah	Sabħa[h or t], pl. Subuħát, Subaħ	beads of the Muslim rosary; Muslim rosary; supererogatory šalát (prayer; Islamic Law)
Sabi', as-Sabi'a, Subat, Sabi'a, Sabi'un	Šábi', pl. Šubát	an idolater, who changes his religion, pagan, Sabian (not "Sabean"); Mandaean. fem. Šabí'a[h or t], Šábí'a[h or t]. aš-Šábi'a or aš-Šábi'ún (derived from the Aramaic term Šabi, 'to baptize'), the Sabians, designation of two different sects: 1) the Mandaeans, a Judeo-Christian Gnostic, baptist sect in Mesopotamia (Christians of St. John), used in this sense in the Qur'án. 2) The Sabians of Ĥarrán, a pagan sect extant as late as the 11th century CE. See Mandá'iyún.
Sabil, Subul, Asbila, Sibilan	Sabíl (m. & f.), pl. Subul, Asbila, Siblán	way (e.g. God's), road, path; access; means, expedient, possibility (to, for);—(pl. asbila) public fountain);—(pl. siblán) clay pipe bowl, clay pipe (of the Bedouins)
Sabiq, Sabiqun, Sabiqin, Subbaq, Sabiqan	Sábíq, pl. Sábíqun, Sábíqin, Subbáq	antecedent, preceding, foregoing, previous, prior; former, ex-; retired; <i>sábíqan</i> : formerly, previously. The Báb initially described the Ĥurúf-i-Ĥayy ("Letters of the Living") as Sábíqun (those who "have preceded in faith")
Sabíqa, Sawabíq	Sábíqa[h], pl. Sawábíq	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'	Šabír, Šabár, pl. Šubará'	patient, mild, long-suffering; a surety, sponsor
Sabiríyan	Šábiríyan	those who are patient
Sabr	Šabr	fettering, shackling; patience, forbearance; composure, equanimity, steadfastness, firmness; self-control, self-command, self-possession; perseverance, endurance, hardiness. e.g. Súriy-i-Šabr
Sabri (Zabari), Sabriya	Šabrí, fem. Šabríya[h or t]	patient. A very small village (also known as Zabári, 35.728333, 56.929167) in Sabzevar County, Razavi Khorasan Province. 87 km SW of Sabzevar.
Sabt	Sabt	rest, quiet, repose; the Jewish sabbath (poss. borrowed from Hebrew <i>Šabát</i>); observing the sabbath
Sabti	Sabti	(Ar. influence) surname of Aħmad, a son of Ĥarún ar-Rašíd, supposedly because he devoted six days of the week to the service of God, and worked on the sabbath, or Saturday, for a livelihood
Sabuktigin	Sabuktigín	also spelt as Sabuktagin, Sabuktakín ("Sabuktakíyn"), Sebüktegin and Sebük Tigin. Abú Manšúr Sabuktigín (c 942–997), a brave general, (father of Sulţán Mahmúd, the founder of the Ĥhaznawíyan dynasty (r. 977–997)). In Turkic the name means beloved prince.
Sabur, Subur	Šabúr, pl. Šubur	(very) patient, enduring, perseverant, steadfast
Sabz	Sabz	Pers. green, verdant, fresh, recent.
Sabzi	Sabzí	Pers. verdure, greenness; vegetables
Sabz-i-Maydan, Sabzih-Maydan	Sabz-i-Maydán	Pers. "Vegetable square", "Sabzih-Maydán". Square (35.677350, 51.419981) in Ĥihrán 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 Ĥhurásán Province, NE Iran. "Sabzihvár" in <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> . Medieval name was Bayhaq ("Beihagh"). Abú Bakr Aħmad ibn Ĥusayn ibn 'Alí ibn Músa al-Ĥhusrujirdí al-Bayhaqí, also known as Imám al-Bayhaqí, was born 994 in the small town of

		<u>Khusruwjird</u> , less than 10 km west of Sabzivár (Bayhaq). Bahá'u'lláh named the city <u>Khaḍrá'</u> (Green).
Sad	Şád	Arabic letter
Sada (Pers. Sada and Sadih)	Şáda	simple; plain, unicoloured, uniform (fabric)
Sadaqa, Sadaqat	Şadaqa[t], pl. Şadaqát	alms, charitable gift; alms-giving, charity, voluntary contribution of alms, freewill offering; legally prescribed alms tax (Islamic Law)
Sadar-i-Kull	Sadár-i-Kull	<i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 556
Sadat-i-Khamsi	Sádát-i- <u>Khamsí</u>	Surname adopted by five siyyid brothers (it was formerly Báqiroff)
Sadhaj, Sadhij, Suddaj	Sá <u>dhaj</u> , Sá <u>dhij</u> , pl. Suddaj	(from Sada) simple; plain, uncoloured, uniform (fabric); innocent, ingenuous, naive; plain, homely; artless, guileless, candid, frank (character); primitive. Sá <u>dhij</u> (Sazij), a daughter of Badí'u'lláh (a son of Bahá'u'lláh)
Sadhaja	Sá <u>dhá</u> ja	simplicity; innocence, ingenuousness, naiveté; homeliness, plainness; guilelessness
Sadhijiyiyih	Sá <u>dhij</u> iyiyih	Pers. second daughter of Bahá'u'lláh and His second wife, Mahd-i-'Ulyá
Sad-i-Isfahani	Şád-i-İşfahání	<i>Epistle to the Son of the Wolf</i> , p. 86
Sadiq (Sadeq, Sadegh), Sadiqa	Şádiq, fem. Şádiqa[h or t]	true, truthful (veridical), veracious, sincere, candid; reliable; accurate, true, genuine, faithful, authentic; righteous, loyal and just, saintly The sixth <u>Shí'</u> a Imám.
Sadiq, Sadiqa, Asdiqa', Sudiqa, Sudqan	Şadíq, pl. Aşdıqá', Şudaqá, Şudqán	friend; friendly, connected by bonds of friendship. Fem. Şadíqa[h] and Pers. also Şadíqih. See Pers. Yar
Sadiqí	Şádiqí	Pers. truthfulness; truth, sincerity
Sadiq-i-Khurasani	Şádiq-i- <u>Khurasání</u>	
Sadiq-i-Muqaddas	Şádiq-i-Muqaddas	
Sadiqi-pur (Sadiqipur)	Şádiqí-púr (Şádiqípur)	'Abbás-'Alí Şádiqípur
Sadiq-i-Tabataba'i	Şádiq-i- <u>Ṭabátabá'í</u>	
Sadiq-i-Tabrizi	Şádiq-i- <u>Ṭabrizí</u>	Attempted to assassinate Náşir ad-Dín <u>Sháh</u> in 1852.
Sadiq-i-Yazdi	Şádiq-i-Yazdí	
Sadiq-i-Zadih	Şádiq-i-Zádh	
Sadr ad-Din	Şadr ad-Dín	one who is foremost and most prominent in religion
Sadr al-Muta'allihin	Şadr al-Muta'allihín	foremost among those who have become divine-like
Sadr	Sadr	setting (the hair) a flowing (a woman)
Sadr, Sadra, Sudur, Asdar	Şadr (Pers. also Şadrá), pl. Şudúr, Aşdár	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. Şadr ad-Dín Muḥammad bin Ibráhím bin Yahyá Qawámí <u>Shírází</u> (best known in Persian as Mullá Şadrá, later given the Arabic title Şadr al-Muta'allihín; c. 1571/2–c. 1635/40), was a Persian Twelver <u>Shí'í</u> Islamic mystic, philosopher, theologian, and 'Álim who led the Iranian cultural renaissance in the 17th century.
Sadri (Sedreh, Sadre)	Şadrí	Pers. (Ar. influence) pectoral; supreme; a vest, waist-coat; a jacket. Zoroastrian sacred vest. See kustí
Sadr-i-A'zam	Şadr-i-A'zam	prime minister or chief minister; dignity of premier; chief seat. One of the honorifics attached to the chief minister of a <u>sháh</u> .
Sadr-i-utaq	Şadr-i-uṭáq	Pers. seat of honour
Sadru'd-Dawlih	Şadru'd-Dawlih	
Sadru'd-Dawliy-i-Isfahani	Şadru'd-Dawliy-i-İşfahání	
Sadru'l-'Ulama	Şadru'l-'Ulamá	
Sadru'l-A'zam, Sadr-i-A'zam	aş-Şadru'l-A'zam, Pers. Şadr-i-A'zam	Ottoman Empire Grand Vizier or Prime Minister
Sadru's-Sudur	Şadru'ş-Şudúr	chief judge, chancellor. Name given to Hájí Sayyid Aḥmad Şadr al-'Ulamá Hamadání by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. Persian Ecclesiastical Law, consists of the utterances of the Prophet in the Qur'án; of the opinions of the Twelve Holy Imáms; 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 heads, dealing respectively with religious rites and duties, with contracts and obligations, with personal affairs, and with sumptuary rules and judicial procedure. This law is administered by an ecclesiastical court, consisting of mullás, i.e. lay priests and mujtahids, i.e. learned doctors of the law, assisted sometimes by qadá (qadis or judges),

Saduq	Şadúq	and under the presidency of an official, known as the Shaykhu'l-Islám. The chief of this ecclesiastical hierarchy was in the past the Şadru's-Şudúr, or Pontifex Maximus, a dignitary chosen by the king and placed over the entire priesthood and judicial bench of the kingdom. (<i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. liv)
Safa (Saffa), Safw, Sufuw, Safa'	Şafá, Şafw, Şufúw, Şafá'	veracious, truthful, honest, sincere
		to be or become clear, unpolluted, limpid, cloudless, untroubled, serene, undisturbed, pure. May also appear as Şafí. 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)	Şafá'í	Pers. from Ar. purity, clearness; Suhayl Şafá'í
Safad, Sifad, Asfad	Şafad, Şifád, pl. Asfád	bond, tie, fetter
Safadi	Şafadí	belonging to, native or inhabitant of, Safad
Safar, Asfar	Safar, pl. Asfár	departure;—pl. journey, travel, trip, tour. e.g. Pers. <i>Safar-náma</i> (<i>The book of travels</i>)
Safar, Asfar	Şafar, pl. Aşfár	second month in Islamic calendar. "void", see şafira
Safawi, fem. Safawiya, Safawiyyun	Şafawí, fem. Şafawíya[t], pl. Şafawiyyún	Pers. a prince or member of a dynasty of Persian kings (Safawiyan or Safavid dynasty— <i>Khándání</i> Şafawíya), named after Ismael Şafí. aş-şafawíya (pl. aş-şafawiyyún), the safawid (or Pers. safavid).
		(Pers., Ar. influence) he who breaks the ranks; warlike, brave
Safdar	Şafdar	
Saff, Sufuf	Şaff, pl. Şufúf	aligning or arranging in a line or row;—pl. row, line, file, rank, queue; row, or tier, of seats; grade, form (in school), class course, section, division, group
Saffa	Şaffa	to set up in a row or line, line up, align, array, arrange, order (something); to eat, compose (type); to range, class, classify (someone among); to cut (something) in strips
Saffah	Saffáh	shedder of blood, killer, murderer. Caliph 'Abu'l-'Abbás 'Abdu'lláh as-Saffáh.
Saffar, Saffara	Şaffár, collective Şaffára[h or t]	brass founder or a copper smith
Saffari, Suffari	Şaffá'í, Şuffá'í	Pers. a coppersmith
Saffariyan	Şaffá'íyán	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)
Saffatun, Saffat	Şáffatun, Şáffat	those standing in or forming a rank, line or a row
Safid (Safed), Safida (Safidah, Safedih)	Safíd, fem. Safída	Pers. white, fair; clear, evident, manifest. Fem. chalk, whitening. Sapíd/sapída have similar meanings.
Safina, Sufun, Safa'í	Safína, pl. Sufun, Safá'í	ship, vessel, boat
Safir, Sufara	Saffír, pl. Sufará	mediator (between contending parties); ambassador (diplomatic). Also as a term for a figure of salvation—messenger, mediator
Safira, Safar, Sufur	Şafira (Şafar, Şufúr)	to be empty, be devoid, vacant (of)
Safiy	Şaffíy	term for a figure of salvation—the friend, the chosen one
Safiy, Asfiya	Şaffíy, pl. Aşfiyá'	clear, limpid, untroubled, undisturbed, serene, cloudless, pure, sheer;—(pl. aşfiyá') sincere friend, best friend, bosom friend
Safiya (Safiyya), Salifiya	Şaffíya[t], pl. Şalaffíya	leader's share of the loot; lion's share of the booty. Name of one of Muḥammad's wives.
Safir, Sifr, Sufir, Safir, Sufur, Asfar	Şafir, Şifr, Şufir, Şafir, Şufur, pl. Aşfár	empty, void, devoid, (of), free (from)
Safura	Şáfúrá	Zipporah, the wife of Moses
Safwat, Sifwat, Suwat	Şafwat, Şifwat, Şufwat	Pers. choicest, best, purest part. Muḥammad Páshá Şafwat
Saghir 'Id	aş-Şaghír 'Íd	Little Bayrám, i.e., the feast of fast breaking on the 1st of Şhawwál
Saghir, Sighar, Sughara	Şaghír, pl. Şighár, Şughará	small, little; paltry, scanty, insignificant; tiny, minute; young, juvenile, minor; a minor, one under age
Sahabi, Sahaba	Şahábí, pl. Şahába	a companion of the Prophet Muḥammad; companions, disciples, scribes and family of Muḥammad. Sing. Şahabíyy (masc.), Şahabíyyah (fem.) See Tábi'ún.
Sahar	Sahar	sleeplessness, insomnia; wakefulness, vigil; watchfulness, vigilance (over); crescent moon ("just before dawn"). Turkish Seher.

Sahba'	Şahbá'	reddish (she-camel); wine, or the expressed juice of white grapes; red wine. Faríburz Şahbá', Bahá'í architect.
Sahban	Şahbán	water left in a bottle. Şahbán Wá'il, famed pre-Islamic poet
Sahha, Sihha (Pers. Sihhih), Sahah	Şahha, Şihha[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	Şahháf	a bookseller; a book-binder; a librarian
Sahib Amr	Şáhib Amr	"Master of the Cause", i.e. Shoghi Effendi.
Sahib az-Zaman, Sahibu'z-Zaman	Şáhib az-Zamán, Pers. Şáhibu'z-Zamán	"The Lord of the Age". A title of the Qá'im or twelfth Imám, the Promised One of Islamic tradition. To Bahá'ís—the Báb.
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: şuhbán, 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-Lárí, şúfi poet.
Sahib-Ikhtiyar	Şáhib-Ikhtiyár	possessed of free election or option; pre-eminent. <i>Ikhtiyár</i> used by Balyuzi and <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i>
Sahib-Qirani	Şáhib-Qirání	Pers. heroic; royal, imperial. Aḥmad Şah's summer palace, Şáhib-Qiráníyyih (<i>Arches of the years</i>).
Sahifa (Sahifih), Suhuf, Saha'if	Şahífa[t], pl. Şuḥuf, Şahá'if	leaf (in a book or notebook), page; newspaper, paper, daily, journal; epidermis; surface; exterior. Pers. also Şahífih
Sahifah as-Sajjadiyah	as-Şahífah aş-Sajjádíyah (Pers. Sajjádiyya)	("Scripture of Sajjád") is a book of supplications attributed to 'Alí ibn Ḥusayn Zayn al-Ábidín, the great-grandson of Muḥammad
Sahifatu'l-Haramayn	Şahífatu'l-Ḥaramayn	"Epistle of the Twin Shrines" by the Báb, alternative name is Şahífa Baynu'l-Ḥaramayn
Sahifiy-i-'Adliyyih	Şahífíy-i-'Adlíyyih	"Epistle of Justice: Root Principles" or the "Book of Justice" by the Báb. Also called Şahífíy-i-Uşúl-i-'Adlíyyih, on the fundamental or root principles of religion
Sahifiy-i-A'mal-i-Sanih Sahifiy-i-Baynu'l-Haramayn	Şahífíy-i-A'mál-i-Sanih Şahífíy-i-Baynu'l-Ḥaramayn	"Epistle on the Devotional Deeds of the Year" by the Báb "The Epistle revealed between the Twin (Two) Shrines" by the Báb. It was composed on the road between Medina and Mecca in answer to questions posed by Mírzá Muḥit-i-Kírmání.
Sahifiy-i-Fatimiyiyh Sahifiy-i-Furu'-i-'Adliyyih Sahifiy-i-Ja'fariyyih Sahifiy-i-Makhzumiyyih	Şahífíy-i-Fátimíyyih Şahífíy-i-Furú'-i-'Adlíyyih Şahífíy-i-Ja'faríyyih Şahífíy-i-Makḥzúmíyyih	Book of Fatimih. See Kalimát-i-Maknúnih and Maşḥaf. "Epistle of Justice: Branches" by the Báb "Epistle to Ja'far" by the Báb by the Báb. An interpretation of a tradition related to Abú 'Ubayd-i-Makḥzúmí about the disconnected letters of the Qur'án and the time of the appearance of the Qá'im. It is also named Makḥzúní because at its beginning the Bab has referred to it as Makḥzúní [given as Şahífíy-i-Makḥdhúmíyyih in <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 669]
Sahifiy-i-Makhzunih Sahifiy-i-Radaviyyih Sahifiy-i-Shattiyyih	Şahífíy-i-Makḥzúnih Şahífíy-i-Radavíyyih Şahífíy-i-Şhattíyyih	"Hidden Treasured Epistle" by the Báb "Epistle of Ridá" by the Báb Pers. "Epistle of the River" by Bahá'u'lláh. Bahá'u'lláh unveils different aspects of the Word of God, which is the supreme testimony of God and conclusive demonstration of His power, and many other questions by using the analogy of a river (<i>shatt</i>). Divine revelation can be likened to a great river which inundates the land.
Sahih, Sihah, Asihha	Şahíḥ, pl. Şiháh, Aşihhá'	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-Lughá wa aṣ-Ṣiḥáḥ al-'Arabíya</i> "The Crown of Language and the Correct Arabic" (abbreviated as <i>aṣ-Ṣiḥáḥ fí al-Lughá</i> , "The Correct Language", and <i>aṣ-Ṣiḥáḥ</i>), a dictionary of Arabic, by Abú Naṣr Ismá'íl ibn Ḥammád al-Jawharí.
Sahir	Sáhir	sleepless, awake, wakeful; watchful, vigilant; evening, night, nocturnal, nightly, taking place by night. The s-h-r root means staying up at night, insomnia; the earth's surface, the Earth, desert. Of this root, only sáhira occurs in Qur'án 79:14.
Sahira (Sahirah or Sahirat)	Sáhira[h or t]	the earth, or its surface; a running fountain; an extensive desert without water; Syria; hell; a country that God will create for the day of resurrection
Sahl, Sahil, Suhul	Sahl and Sáhil, pl. Suhúl	smooth, level, even, soft (ground); easy, facile, convenient (for someone); simple, plain; fluent, flowing, facile (style);—(pl.) level, soft ground; plain
Sahm, Siham, Ashum, Suhum	Sahm, pl. Sihám, <u>Ashum</u> , Suhúm	arrow; dart;—pl. (<u>ashum</u>) portion, share, lot; share (of stock). as-Sahm (24.172222, 56.888611) is a coastal town in northeastern Oman.
Sahn, Suhun, Ashina	Ṣaḥn, pl. Ṣuḥún, Aṣḥina	a bowl, dish; plate; dish, meal, food; yard, courtyard; surface, plane; disk;—(pl. aṣḥina) phonograph record
Sahna, Sahnih (Sahneh)	Ṣaḥna, Pers. Ṣaḥnih	Pers. a city (34.480369, 47.690936) in and the capital of Ṣaḥnih County, Kermanshah Province, Iran. 60 km SE Kermanshah and 83 km SW Hamadan.
Sahra', Saharin, Sahara, Sahrawat	Ṣaḥrá', pl. Ṣaḥárin, Ṣaḥárá, Ṣaḥrawát	desert, stepp. aṣ-Ṣaḥrá' Sahara. Ṣaḥrá' an-Nafúd is a desert in the northern part of the Arabian Peninsula
Sahw (Sahv)	Ṣaḥw	cloudlessness, brightness serenity (of the weather); clarity, alertness of the mind, consciousness; bright, serene, cloudless, sunny (weather)
Sahw, 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 Ṣihyawn 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] Sajáḥ	a passage of rhymed prose Sajáḥ bint al-Ḥáarith ibn Suwayd, Arab Christian and soothsayer, declared she was a prophetess after learning that Musaylimah (whom she later married) and Ṭulayḥa ibn <u>Kh</u> waylid ibn Nawfal al-Asadí (631) had declared prophethood. After the Battle of Yamáma where Musaylimah was killed, Sajáḥ converted to Islám.
Sajda, Sajadat Sajid, Sujjad, Sujud Sajin (Sajjin), Sujana', Sajna	Sajda, pl. Sajadát Sájid, pl. Sujjad, Sujúd Sajín, pl. Sujaná', Sajná	prostration in prayer prostrate in adoration, worshipping 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	Sakḥira	(also Sakḥar, Sakḥr, Sukḥur, Sukḥr, Sukḥra, Maskḥar) to laugh, scoff, jeer, sneer (at), mock, ridicule, deride (someone or something), make fun (of)
Sakhkha	Ṣakḥkha[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	Ṣakḥr (collective; nomen unitatis)	(pl. Ṣukḥúr, Ṣukḥúra, Ṣakḥarát) rocks, solid rock, boulders, rock formations
Sakhra	Ṣakḥra[h]	boulder, rock. Qubbat aṣ-Ṣakḥrah, the Dome of the Rock, the Mosque of Omar (in Jerusalem)—also called al-Aqṣá, "The Rock"

Sakht, Sakhta	Sákh ^h t, fem. Sákh ^h ta[h or t]	Pers. make, construction, fabric, manufacture; furniture, apparatus, gear
Sakhtan	Sákh ^h tan	Pers. to make, form, fashion, prepare, perform, build, construct, manufacture; to invent; to feign, counterfeit; to compose; to adapt, adjust, polish, refurbish
Sakhvid (Sakhoid)	Sákh ^h víd	small village and rural district (31.506288, 54.067142) 50 km SW of Yazd, Iran
Sakin, Sakinun, Sakana, Sawakin	Sákin, pl. Sákinún, Sakana, f. Sawákin	calm, motionless, still; vowelless (medial consonant); stagnant, standing (water); (pl. sukkán, sakana) dweller, inhabitant, resident, occupant; the population. Persian plural sákinán (“sakinan”—inhabitants)
Sakina, (Sakinih), Sak'in	Sakína[h or t], Pers. Sakínih, pl. Saká'in	immanence of God, presence of God; devout, God-inspired peace of mind; calm, tranquillity, peace. One of the half-sisters (“tranquil”) of Bahá'u'lláh. From Hebrew Shechinah (“calmness”).
Sal' (Sela), Sulu'	Sal', pl. Sulú'	crack, fissure, rift (from the root sala'). Jabal Sal' is a rocky outcrop on the NW side of central Medina. Also known as “Jabal Sala”. The highest point (24.47672, 39.59870) is 100 m. Outcrop name based on appearing to be sliced several times. Muḥammad prayed to God for victory here during the Battle of the Trench.
Sala, Salawat	Šalá[h or t], pl. Šalawát	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 Šalát al-Wuṣṭá); maghrib (just after sunset); ‘Ishá’ (“evening”). Šalawát 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-šálih “the pious predecessors” understood to be the first three generations of Muslims.
Salafiya, Salafiyat	Salafíya[h], pl. Salafíyát	free loan; (cash) advance. as-Salafíya is an Islamic reform movement in Egypt, founded by Muḥammad ‘Abduh. Known as Salafi or Salafist movement, also Salafism. As a rule, all Wahhabis are Salafis but not all Salafis are Wahhabis. See wahhábí
Salah ad-Din, Salahi'd-Din, Salahu'd-Din	Šaláh ad-Dín, Šaláhi'd-Dín, Šaláhu'd-Dín	“Righteousness of the Faith”. an-Náṣir Šaláh ad-Dín Yúsuḥ ibn Ayyúb (1137–1193), known in the West as Saladin, was the first sultan of Egypt and Syria and the founder of the Ayyubid dynasty (al-Ayyúbíyún). Pers. Šaláhí'd-Dín-i-Ayyúbí.
Salah	Šaláh	goodness, properness, rightness; usability, practicability, usefulness; righteousness, probity, piety, godliness. Šaláh Jaráh (1918–1989), a caretaker at Bahjí.
Salaha	Šalaḥa	šalaḥa (šaláh, šulúḥ, mašlaḥa) and šaluḥa (šaláh, šaláhíya). 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), Salahiyyat	Šaláhíya[h], pl. Šaláhíyát	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 Šaláhíyyih.
Salajiqa, as-Salaji Salak	as-Salájiqa[h or t], pl. as-Salájí[h]	the Seljuk
Salaka, Salk, Suluk	Sálak Salaka (Salk, Sulúk)	Aleppo boil, a common form of leishmaniasis 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] (fem.), Pers. Salámih	blamelessness, flawlessness; unimpaired state, soundness, integrity, intactness; well-being, welfare; safety, security; smooth progress; success. Also means submission, see root salima.
Salar	Sálár	Pers. old, aged; a prince, chieftain, leader, general, commander, vice-regent, viceroy, lord-lieutenant, judge, or any person in high office. Not salár as in some instances in <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i>
Salaru'd-Dawlih	Sáláru'd-Dawlih	a Governor of Kirmánsháh
Salat al-Jinaza, Salat-i-Jinaza	Ṣalát al-Jináza, Pers. Ṣalát-i-Jináza	Prayer for the dead
Salat-i-Jama'ah	Ṣalát-i-Jamá'ah	congregational prayer
Salat-i-Mayyit	Ṣalát-i-Mayyit	"Prayer for the Dead" by Bahá'u'lláh
Sali'a, Sala'	Sali'a (Sala')	to crack, become cracked; Form VII to split, break open, burst
Salih, Sawalih	Ṣáliḥ, pl. Ṣawáliḥ	good, right, proper, sound; thorough, substantial, downright, out-and-out, solid; virtuous, pious, devout, godly; usable, useful, practicable, serviceable, fitting, suitable, appropriate (for); (pl.) advantage, benefit, interest, good, welfare. "Righteous"—Prophet of God Who appeared before Abraham and sent to the tribe of Ṭhamúd in Arabia. Contrast with Ṭáliḥ.
Salih-i-Baraqani	Ṣáliḥ-i-Baraqání	Ḥájí Mullá Ṣáliḥ-i-Baraqání, father of Ṭáhirih
Salik, Salikat	Sálik, pl. Sálikát	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)
Salim	Sálim	meaning, see Salm. Masc. name.
Salim, Sulama	Salím, pl. Sulamá	safe, secure; free (from); unimpaired, undamaged, unhurt, sound, intact, complete, perfect, whole, integral; faultless, flawless; well; safe and sound; safe; healthy; sane; (euphemistically) seriously injured or damaged, on the verge of ruin. Masc. name. Ottoman sultán, Salím I.
Salima	Salima (see derivatives Saláma, Salám)	to be safe and sound, unharmed, unimpaired, intact, safe, secure; to be unobjectionable, blameless faultless; to be certain, established, clearly proven (fact); to be free (from); to escape (danger). Form II to preserve, keep from injury, protect from harm (someone), save (someone from); to hand over intact (something, or to 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 Selçuklu (pl. Selçukluları). Name of founder of the Seljuk Empire who was a medieval Turko-Persian.
Saljuqi	Saljúqí	Pers. Saljukian dynasty
Salma (Salmih)	Salma	fem. name, peace. Umm-i-Salmih, name given to Ṭáhirih by her father.
Salma, Sulayma (Sulaima)	Salmá, diminutive Sulaymá (beloved)	the south wind; name of a woman celebrated for her beauty; hence in general, a mistress, sweetheart, lady-love; name of a mountain; also of a tribe
Salman	Salmán	obedient, disciplined, humble, loyal, devoted. Salmán al-Fársí (born Rúzbih <i>Khushnúdán</i> , 568–653) was a friend of Muḥammad and 'Alí. Muḥammad used him to indicate the Qá'im would be Persian.
Salmanpur	Salmánpúr	Dr Ḥabíbu'lláh Salmánpúr

Salmas	Salmás	a city in West Azerbaijan Province, Iran, near the eastern border of Turkey. At north west end of Lake Urmia. About 30 km ENE of <u>Chihríq</u> . Salmás was called the “abode of Salmá” by the Báb.
Salsabil	Salsabíl	spring, well, “softly flowing”. A plain and the name of a river or fountain in Paradise.
Saltana, Saltanih (Saltaneh)	Salṭana[h or t], Pers. Salṭanih	(variation of salṭana) making emperor; power, authority, dominion; magnificence, majesty; an empire, reign, kingdom, principality. Used in title, as in Dīyá'u's-Salṭanih, daughter of Fath-'Alí <u>Sháh</u> .
Saltana, Tasaltana	Salṭana	to proclaim a sultan, establish as ruler. Also sultanate. Tasaltana to become a sultan or ruler.
Salvari, Silivri	Salvárí, Silivri	city and a district in Istanbul Province along the Sea of Marmara in Turkey
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' m. & f., pl. Samáwát	heaven, sky; firmament
Samad	Şamad	lord; eternal, everlasting (epithet of God)
Samadiyya, Samadiyyih	Şamadíyya, Pers. Şamadíyyih	eternal refuge (?). See Şamdán
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 Tarázulláh 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 Samariya[h or t]	(Pers. Bahá'ís Samariyyih) Samaria is the historic and biblical name of the central region of Palestine, bordered by Judea to the south, Galilee to the north, and the Jordan River to the east. Samariyyih Hill (32.961469, 35.092595, termed Buq'atu'l-Ḥamrá' by Bahá'u'lláh), 2 km north of Bahjí, opposite the kibbutz of Lohamei HaGeta'ot. A tel 3.25 km north of Bahjí, Tall as-Sámayríya (32.972709, 35.093416) and former Arab village site. See Buq'atu'l-Ḥamrá'.
Samarqand, Samarkand	Samarqand, Samarkand	city in Uzbekistan
Samarra	Sámarrá	city on the east bank of the Tigris River, 125 km north of Baghdad. The formal name of the Abbasid city was Surra Man Ra'á (“he who sees it is delighted”).
Samarri	as-Sámarrí	Abu'l-Ḥusayn 'Alí Ibn Muḥammad as-Sámarrí
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 Samdaniya Sami' (Pers. Sami'ih), Suma'a Samih, Samiha (Samihih), Sumaha'	Şamdán, Şamdání, Şamadí Şamdáníya[h or t] Samí', pl. Suma'á' Samíh, fem. Samíha[h or t], pl. Sumahá'	eternal, everlasting; divine eternity hearing, listening; hearer, listener generous, magnanimous; kind, forgiving; liberal, open-handed. Samíhíh (Pers.), wife of Músá Banání (incorrectly given as Samí'ih (<i>A basic Bahá'í chronology</i>), Samiyyih (<i>The Unfolding Destiny of the British Bahá'ís</i>), Samíhíh, etc. innermost, heart; core, essence, marrow, pith; true, sincere, genuine (possible Arabic origin) cordial; inward; pure, sincere companion in nightly entertainment, conversation partner. Pers. also Samírá. companion in nightly entertainment; conversationalist; entertainer a mythical and a historical early 9th century BCE Armenian queen. 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>khuwár</i> . enjoying another's misfortune. 'Ubaydah ibn aš-Şámit was a notable companion of Muḥammad and a well respected chieftain of the Anşár tribes confederation, which participated in almost every battle during the time of Muḥammad. His official title, according to Muslim scholarly tradition, was 'Ubadah bin Şámit al-Anşárí al-Badrí due to his actions at the Battle of Badr. high, elevated; exalted, lofty, sublime, august; namesake poison, toxin; venom; opening, hole; eye (of a needle). A pun of as-salámu 'alaykum is as-sámmu 'alaykum. clarified butter (ghee), cooking butter the capital city (180 km east of Tíhrán) of Semnan Province, Iran was a Palestinian Arab village 10 km southeast of Tiberias. It was depopulated during the 1947–1948 Civil War in Mandatory Palestine on 21 April 1948—later it was destroyed. It was one of three villages where 'Abdu'l-Bahá grew corn and wheat during the First World War. See 'Adasiya and an-Nuqayb. See asmar Black Sea port, Turkey capital and largest city in Yemen. It is one of the oldest, continuously inhabited, cities in the world. an art, action year of the Muslim era (after the hegira), A.H. year of the Christian era, CE year of Muḥammad—better would be sana islámí (Islamic year) year. ra's as-sanat, New Year. yawm ra's al-sanat al-jadídah, new year's day. <i>The Brilliance of Lightning</i> , written by Sayyid Ja'far al-Kašfí, father of Sayyid Yaḥyá Darábí brilliance, resplendence, splendour, radiance, flash, flare (of lightning); exaltedness, sublimity, majesty, high rank; eminence, dignity; meridian Ḥakím Abu'l-Majd Majdúd ibn Ádam Saná'í Ghaznawí, a Persian poet from Ghazní, now in Afghanistan, between the 11th century and the 12th century. He died between 1131 and 1141. annually, yearly, in one year, per year, per annum idol, image Provincial capital of Persian Kurdistán. Also called “Senna” Pers. a year; a single revolution of the sun. See sunna annual, yearly “Treasurer of the Savings”. <i>Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 599, fn. 3, missing transcription.
Samim	Şamím	
Samimi Samir, Samira	Şamímí Samír; fem. Samíra[h or t]	
Samir, Summar	Sámir, pl. Summár	
Samiramis (Semiramis)	Samírámís	
Samiri (Sameri), Samiriyyun	Sámirí, pl. Sámiríyyún	
Samit	Şámit, pl. Şummát	
Samiy (Pers. Samiyyih) Samm, Sammat, Sumum, Simam	Samíy Sámm, fem. Sámmat, pl. Sumúm, Simám	
Samn, Sumum Samnan (Semnan)	Samn, pl. Sumún Samnán	
Samra, Samrih	as-Samrá, Pers. Samrih	
Samsun San'ai (Sana'a)	Sámsún Şan'á'	
San'at Sana Hijriya Sana Miladiya Sana Muhammadiya	Şanf'at Sana Hijríya Sana Míládíya Sana Muḥammadíya[h]	
Sana, Sinun, Sanawat	Sana[h or t], pl. Sinún, Sanawát	
Sana' al-Barq	Saná' al-Barq	
Sana'	Saná'	
Sana'i	Saná'í	
Sanaiyan Sanam, Asnam Sanandaj	Sanawíyan Şanam, pl. Aşnám Sanandaj	
Sanat, Sana Sanawi Sanduq-dar	Sanat, Sana Sanawí Şandúq-dár	

Sang	Sang	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), <u>Ṭ</u> ihrán
Sangsar (Sang-i-Sar, Sang-Sar)	Sangsar (Sang-i-Sar, Sang-Sar)	Pers. stone + head = headstrong. A city now called Mahdí- <u>Sh</u> ahr. See Mahdí- <u>Sh</u> ahr.
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'	Şani'	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. Saniya[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 Saoshyant (Soshans)	Santúr Saoshyant (Sósháns)	Pers. a hammered dulcimer of Iranian origin from Avestan, "one who brings benefit", saviour, benefactor. Name of a saviour figure in Zoroastrian tradition used for three saviour figures (Muhammad (Úshídár Bumí), the Báb (Úshídár Máh) and Bahá'u'lláh (He claimed to be the <u>Sh</u> áh 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 Saqat, Asqat Saqi, Saghi, Saqiyan	Saqar fem. Saqat, pl. Asqát Sáqí, Pers. pl. Sáqiyán	hell any worthless thing; offal, refuse, rubbish, trash; junk a water-carrier; a cup-bearer (Bahá'u'lláh, often of wine and symbolic of "mystical inebriation"), page. Persian sometimes given as <u>sághí</u> .
Saqi-az-Ghayb-i-Baqá'	Sáqí-áz- <u>G</u> hayb-i-Baqá'	Pers. "The Cupbearer of the Invisible Eternity" (fifteen couplet <u>qaşída</u> (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)	Saqsin	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	Sar Púl-i- <u>D</u> haháb Sar	city 112 km west of Kermanshah 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. See Sarrá'.
Sara Sara, Sarih	Sará Sára[h or t], Pers. Sárih	Pers. a palace, mansion Sarah, a woman's name. Wife and aunt of Abraham. Sárih <u>Kh</u> ánnum; 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, Ásiyih <u>Kh</u> ánnum, married Bahá'u'lláh.
Sarab Sarandib Saray, Saraya, Sarayat Sarbaz	Saráb Sarandíb Saráy, fem. Saráya[h or t], pl. Saráyát Sarbáz	mirage; phantom; sewage Pers. for island now known as Sri Lanka 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

Sar-Chah	Sar- <u>Cháh</u>	County, Sistan and Baluchestan Province, SE Iran. a village (36°32'30" N 58°24'40" E) in the Central District of Nishapur County, Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran. 72 km NE of Sabzivár.
Sar-Chashma (Sarcheshmeh)	Sar- <u>Chashma</u> (Sar- <u>Chashmah</u>)	Pers. "Sar- <u>Chashmih</u> ". A fountain-head, spring. Located to the southern side of the centre of Tíhrán.
Sardar (Sirdar)	Sardár	(Sirdar a leader, a commander) title of certain high officials, as Chief of Police.
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-Tajan)	Sarí	a city and provincial capital of Mázindarán province (36.566292, 53.058604)
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. Şaríha[t], pl. Şuraḥá' 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
Sariya, Saraya Sarkar, Sar-kar	Saríya[h or t], pl. Saráyá 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, superintendent, 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
Sarkar-i-Aqa	Sarkár-i-Áqá	"His Excellency the Master". A title Bahá'u'lláh used for 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Sarmad	Sarmad	endless duration, eternity (the world of perpetuity)
Sarmadi	Sarmadí	eternal, without beginning or end; "everlasting"
Sarra	Sarrá'	happiness, prosperity
Sarra (Saraf), Sarrafa	Şarráf, fem. Şarráfa[h or t]	money changer; cashier, teller, treasurer; paymaster; banker. See sayraf.
Sartip	Sartíp	Pers. brigadier
Saruq	Sárúq	(also known as Qal'ih-i-Sárúq, Qal'ih-i-Bálá Sárúq and Súraqh) is village (34.414167, 49.494167) in Markazi Province
Sarw, Sarv Sarwistan, Sarvistan	Sarw, Pers. also Sarv Sarwistán, Pers. also Sarvistán	(collective; <i>nomen unitatis</i> ♂) evergreen cypress tree (Sarvestan, Serostan) "land of cypresses"; city (29.267124, 53.222546) and county in the province of Fárs, Írán
Sas, Sasan	Sás, pl. Sásán	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
Sasani, Sasaniun, Sasanian	Sásání, pl. Sásáníyún, Pers. Sásáníyán	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.
Satar	Satár	Pers. a star; a mosquito curtain;— <i>sitár</i> (for sih tár), a three-stringed guitar; a rising star; a riff
Sattar	as-Sattár	the veiler, the coverer (an attribute of God)
Satwa, Satawat	Saṭwa[t], pl. Saṭawát	attack, assault; influence, authority; presumption, cockiness, pride, power, strength
Satwatu'llah Sawad (Savad)	Saṭwatu'lláh Sawád, pl. Aswida	authority of God black colour, black, blackness;—pl. black clothing, mourning; arable land, tilth; shape, form; inner part, core; majority; multitude
Sawda (Sauda)	Sawda[h]	date palm garden or land with many date palms. Sawda bint Zam'a was the second wife of Muḥammad.
Sawiq, Pist	Sawíq, Pers. Pist	bruised corn; meal of wheat, barley, or vetches, especially when toasted
Sawla (Saula, Pers. Sawlih), Sawlat	Şawla, pl. Şawlát	attack, assault; force, tyranny, despotism, arbitrariness

Sawm (Saum)	Şawm	abstention, abstinence, abstemiousness; fasting, fast; aş-sawm fasting during Ramadán
Sawma' (Sauma'), Sawami' Sawma'a (Sauma'a)	Şawma', pl. Şawámi' Şawma'a[h or t]	a cloister; monk's cell; tower; hermitage heaping up to a point; collecting, bringing together; a high-crowned cap, mitre, tiara; a Christian cell, a hermitage, a monastery; an eagle
Sawn, Sawan (Savan), Sun Sawsan (Sausan), Susan Sawwaf Sayda Sayf (Saif), Asyaf Sayf (Saif), Suyuf, Asyaf, Asyuf	Sawn, Sawan or Pers. Sún Sawsan, Pers Súsán Şawwáf Şaydá Şayf, pl. Aşyáf Sayf, pl. Suyúf, Asyáf, Asyuf	a side, a part; like, resembling lily of the valley (botanical) wool merchant Sidon, southern Lebanon summer 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. "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.
Sayfu'l-Haq (Saifu'l-Haqq) Sayha (Saiha), Sayhat	Sayfu'l-Haq (Saifu'l-Haqq) Şayha[h] (n. vic.), pl. Şayhát	polisher, smoother. Şayqal (other possible names: Rayhánah, Súsán and Narjis) was a slave of Imám Hasan al-'Askarí and claimed by <u>Sh</u> 'ahs to be the mother of the twelfth Imám.
Sayqal (Saiqal), Sayqalat, Masaqil	Şayqal, pl. Şayqalát, Maşáqil	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.
Sayraf, Sayrafi, Sayarif, Sayarifa Sayrurat (Sairurut) Saysan (Sausan), Susan Saysan (Seysan), Sisan, Sisan-i-Qadim	Şayraf, Şayrafi, pl. Şayárif, f. Şayárifah[h] Sayrúrat Saysan, Súsán Saysán	traveller; tourist. Title given to Adí-Guzal of Maraghah, as 'Alíy-i-Sayyáh, 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.
Sayyah, Sayyahun	Sayyáh, pl. Sayyáḥún	master; gentleman; Mister; Sir; lord, overlord; chief, chieftain; title of Muḥammad's direct descendants. During the time of the Ottoman Empire, sayyids formed a kind of nobility with the privilege of wearing green turbans. See <u>hash</u> sh. Siyyid is a Persian variation.
Sayyid (Saiyid), Asyad, Sada, Sadat	Sayyid, pl. Asyád, Sada[h], Sádát	(fem. of Sayyid) mistress; lady; Mrs 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>sák</u> htan) preparing, making, effecting
Sayyida, Sayyidat Saz	Sayyida[h], pl. Sayyidát Sáz	
Sh		
Sha'a Sha'b, Shu'ub Sha'ba, Sha'b	Şhá'a Şha'b, pl. Şhu'úb Şha'aba, Şha'b	to want; to wish (something, that) people, folk; nation; tribe; race to gather, assemble, rally (people, something); to disperse, scatter (people, something)
Sha'ban Sha'iq (Shaiq, Shaiq)	Şha'bán Şhá'iq (Şháiyiq)	eighth month in Islamic calendar (scattered) arousing longing, stimulating desire; brilliant, gorgeous, splendid, beautiful
Sha'ir, Shu'ara'	Şhá'ir, pl. Şhu'ará'	knowing (by instinctive perception), endowed with deeper insight, with intuition; poet;—pl. poets
Sha'n, Shan, Shu'un, Shu'unat	Şha'n (Shán), pl. Şhu'ún, Şhu'únát	matter, affair, concern, business; circumstances, state of affaire, case; nature, character, quality, kind; situation, condition, state; significance; importance, consequence; standing, prestige, rank, dignity, power, authority; respect, regard;—pl. dignities, honours, etc. <i>sha'na</i> 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</u> 'ar, very hairy.
Sha'r, Sha'ar, Shu'ur, Shi'ar, Ash'ar	Şha'r, Şha'ar, pl. Şhu'úr, Şhi'ár	hairy, hirsute, shaggy. 'Abd al-Wahháb ibn Aḥmad <u>ash</u> - <u>Sh</u> a'rání, author of <i>Kitáb al-yawáqit wa al-jawáhir fi bayán 'aqá'id al-akábir</i> (The book of sapphires and jewels: an
Sha'rani	Şha'rání	

Sha'rawi (Sha'ravi)	<u>Shá'ráwí</u>	explanation of the tenets of faith of mystic luminaries) Hudá <u>Shá'ráwí</u> , 23 June 1879–12 December 1947, was a pioneering Egyptian feminist leader, nationalist, and founder of the Egyptian Feminist Union. <i>God Passes By</i> , p. 388
Sha'ya Sha'ystah, Sha'istah, Sha'ystih	<u>Shá'yá</u> <u>Shá'ystah</u>	Isaiah (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</u> núr "silhouettes of light". See <u>Zill</u>
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>Shabistari</u>	similar (to), like, resembling (someone, something) city 54 km WNW Tabriz
Shabnam Shad	<u>Shabnam</u> <u>Shád</u>	Sa'd al-Dín Maḥmúd ibn 'Abd al-Karím Yahyá <u>Shabistari</u> (1288–1340) is one of the most celebrated Persian Sufi poets of the 14th century. Pers. (<u>shab</u> , "night" or "darkness" + nam, "moisture") dew Pers. cheerful, exulting; glad, happy; much; full; wine; light, a ray, gleam
Shadda	<u>Shadda</u> [h or t]	(<i>nomen vicis</i>) strengthening, intensification; stress, emphasis; pulling, dragging, tugging; tightness, tautness; stress, strain; doubling sign over a consonant (grammar) (also called by the verbal noun from the same root, <u>tashdíd</u>). See <u>tashdíd</u> .
Shadid, Shadidat, Ashidda', Shidad	<u>Shadíd</u> , f. <u>Shadídát</u> , 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-Sawlih Shadpur Shafa	<u>Shadíd-i-Şawlih</u> <u>Shadpúr</u> (<u>Shad</u> + <u>púr</u>) <u>Shafá</u>	Pers. intense, strong, vehement to attack Pers. <u>Ghulám-Husayn 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 Ḥájib by Astarábádí.
Shafi', Shufa'a	<u>Shafí'</u> or <u>Sháfí'</u> , pl. <u>Shufa'á</u>	mediator, intercessor, advocate. Name, and title given to certain persons, i.e. <u>Shafí' Khán</u> , Prime Minister Áqás's adviser.
Shafi'i, Shafi'yun, Shawafi'	<u>Sháfí'í</u> , pl. <u>Sháfí'yún</u> , <u>Shawafí'</u>	adherent (shafiite, shafii, shafi'i, shafee) of the Shafiitic (or shafi'itic) school, a system of orthodox Sunní 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, Shafiqqa (Shafiqih)	<u>Shafíq</u> , fem. <u>Shafíqa</u> [h or t]	merciful, compassionate, condoling; affectionate, benevolent
Shaft Shafti	<u>Shaft</u> <u>Shaftí</u>	Pers. town 20 km SW of <u>Rasht</u> , Gilan province Pers. of or from <u>Shaft</u> . Ḥájí Siyyid Muḥammad-Báqir-i- <u>Shaftí</u> , a celebrated mujtahid.
Shah, Shahan	<u>Sháh</u> , pl. <u>Sháhán</u>	Pers. a king, sovereign, emperor, monarch, prince; the king at chess; check to the king (in chess); a bridegroom; a son-in-law; a title assumed by fakírs; a wide, main road; a sort of garment used in India; root, origin; name of an animal; of noble blood; great, excellent in any degree
Shah-'Abbas Shahab Shahadah, Shahadat	<u>Sháh-'Abbás</u> <u>Shaháb</u> <u>Shaháda</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shahádát</u>	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

Shahan-Shah (Shahanshah, Shahinshah)	<u>Sháhán-Sháh</u>	but God and Muḥammad is His Messenger". <i>'álami shahádat</i> , the visible world. The above two statements are commonly prefaced by <i>aṣḥadu 'an</i> ("I bear witness that"), yielding the full form: <i>Aṣḥadu 'an lá 'iláha 'illa 'lláhu</i> (I bear witness there is no God but God), wa <i>'aṣḥadu 'anna muḥammadan rasúlu 'lláhi</i> (, and I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of God). 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 (Shaht)</u>	to be far away, distant, remote; to strike (a match); to strand, be stranded, run aground (ship); to ground on a sandbank
Shah-Bahram	<u>Sháh-Bahrám</u>	(<u>Sháh Bahrám Vajárvand</u>) the world saviour promised by the prophet Zoroaster. Fulfilled by Bahá'u'lláh.
Shahbar	<u>Sháhbár</u>	DB 547
Shah-Chiragh	<u>Sháh-Chirágh</u> (Ar. <u>Sháh-Siráj</u>)	Shrine of <u>Sháh-Chirágh</u> ("King of the Lamp") in <u>Shíráz</u> . Burial site of <u>Khadíjih-Bagum</u> .
Shahi	<u>Sháhí</u>	Pers. royal; imperial dignity, dominion, sovereignty, royalty; the followers of the sect of 'Alí; name of a poet; name of an old Persian coin; a penny (modern colloquialism); a sort of sweetmeat, made of starch and white of egg. 20 <u>sháhí</u> = a qirán; one <u>sháhí</u> = 50 dínár (unit of accountancy, it is not a Persian coin).
Shahid al-Hayy	al- <u>Shahíd al-Ḥayy</u>	living martyr ¹
Shahid ibn-i-Shahid	<u>Shahíd ibn-i-Shahíd</u>	martyr, son of the martyr. Title given to Ibn-i-Aṣdaq by Bahá'u'lláh
Shahid, Shahida, Shuhada	<u>Shahíd</u> , fem. <u>Shahída[h]</u> , pl. <u>Shuhadá'</u>	witness; martyr, one killed in battle. Family name of Rúhá <u>Khánum</u> who married Mírzá Jalál. Children Muníb, Ḥasan, Maryam, <u>Ḍuhá</u> and Zahra.
Shahid, Shuhud, Ashhad, Shawahid	<u>Sháhí</u> , pl. <u>Shuhúd</u> , <u>Shuhhad</u>	present (as witness);—(pl. <u>Shuhúd</u> , <u>Ashhád</u>) witness (for); notary public;—(pl. <u>Shawáhid</u>) (piece of) evidence (for); attestation; quotation serving as textual evidence; testimony; an oblong, upright tombstone
Shahida, Shawahid	<u>Sháhida[h]</u> , pl. <u>Shawáhid</u>	(fem. of <u>Shahíd</u>) an oblong, upright tombstone; index finger; true copy, copy of a letter, duplicate
Shahid-Zadih (Shahidzadih)	<u>Sháhíd-Zádih</u>	Pers. Indian falcon
Shahin, Shawahin	<u>Sháhín</u> , pl. <u>Shawáhín</u>	(<i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> , 99)
Shah-i-Sahib-'Alam	<u>Sháh-i-Sháhib-'Alam</u>	far (away), distant, remote, outlying, out-of-the-way; stranded. <u>Sháhúṭá</u> or <u>Shahúṭa[h or t]</u> ("place apart"), an area SE of 'Akká, and a village in Lebanon. See root <u>shahāṭa</u> .
Shahit, Shahuta (Shahouta)	<u>Sháhít</u>	<u>Sháhkúh-i-Suflá</u> (Shahkuh-e Sofla); also known as <u>Sháh Kúh-i-Pá'ín</u> , <u>Shádkúh-i-Pá'ín</u> , <u>Sháhkúh Páin</u> and <u>Shá Kúh-i-Pá'ín</u> ; a village (36.560526, 54.414918) in Gulistan Province, 53 km NW of <u>Sháhrúd</u> .
Shahkuh (Shah-Kuh)	<u>Sháhkúh</u> (<u>Sháh-Kúh</u>)	city (35.772902, 53.327945) in the province of Semnam, 173 km east of <u>Tíhrán</u> , Iran
Shahmirzad (Shah-Mirzad)	<u>Shahmírzá</u> (<u>Sháh-Mírzá</u>)	Pers. ("Shahnameh") "The Book of Kings", a long (longest by one poet?) epic poem written by the Persian poet Firdawsí between c. 977 and 1010 and is the national epic of greater Iran. A medieval Muslim verse reworking of Zoroastrian stories about pre-Islamic Iranian heroes.
Shah-Muhammad	<u>Sháh-Muḥammad</u>	Louise Dunn (1866–1939); used the name Louise Robinson Spencer from the 1890s; was a poet, composer of music and songs, and writer; who received 41 Tablets from 'Abdu'l-Bahá. She married Edger Francis Waite (1865–1931) in 1902. Named <u>Shahnáz</u> ("sweet music") <u>Khánum</u> by 'Abdu'l-Bahá, and called a "sweet singing bird" and a "nightingale".
Shah-Muhammad-Amin	<u>Sháh-Muḥammad-Amín</u>	Pers. (<u>Sháh</u> + <u>Náz</u>) "pride of the king"; sister of the
Shahnama (Shahnami, Shah-Namih)	<u>Sháhnáma[h or t]</u> (Pers. <u>Sháhnámih</u>)	
Shahnaz Khanum	<u>Shahnáz</u> <u>Khánum</u>	
Shahnaz	<u>Shahnáz</u>	

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.

Shahpar	<u>Sháhpar</u>	mythical Jamshíd; female name, surname, and musical note or type of melody (can be translated as "sweet music")
Shahpur	<u>Sháhpúr</u>	Pers. the largest bird wing feather
Shahr al-'asal	<u>Shahr al-'asal</u>	Sasanian (Sásáníyán) kings and district in Fars
Shahr as-Sabr, Shahru's-Sabr	<u>Shahr as-Şabr, Şahru's-Şabr</u>	honeymoon
Shahr, Ashur, Shuhur	<u>Shahr, pl. Ashhur, Shuhúr</u>	the month of patience, i.e. fasting
Shahraban	<u>Sháhrabán</u>	new moon; month (especially lunar). Pers. town, city.
Shahram	<u>Shahrám</u>	city, now al-Muqdádiyah, 'Iráq. 80 km NE of Baghdad
Shahrbanu (Shahribanu)	<u>Shahrbánú</u>	Pers. male name (Shehr Bano) "Lady of the Land", one of the wives of Husayn ibn 'Alí, (grandson of Muḥammad and third Twelver Shí'ah Imám) and the mother of 'Alí ibn Husayn (the fourth Imámí-Twelver Shí'ah Imám). <u>Shahribánú</u> in <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. lii, is incorrect.
Shahr-i-Ray	<u>Shahr-i-Ray</u>	now a city on SE outskirts of Tíhrán. Formerly a village named after the saint <u>Sháh 'Abdu'l-'Azim</u> or <u>Ḥadrat-i-'Abdu'l-'Azim</u> .
Shahrir, Shahriwar	<u>Shahrír, Shahríwar</u>	Pers. eighth Persian solar month; the fourth day of every month
Shahristan	<u>Shahristán</u>	Pers. fortifications around a city; a large fortified city. <u>Shahristán</u> (Kah-Kakha, 39.7745° N 68.8093° E) is an ancient town (until 7th century), just west of present day <u>Shahristán</u> in Tajikistan.
Shahristani	<u>Shahristání</u>	Táj ad-Dín Abú al-Faṭḥ Muḥammad ibn 'Abd al-Karím <u>ash-Shahrastání</u> (1086–1153), also known as Muḥammad <u>ash-Shahrastání</u> , was an influential Persian historian of religions, a historiographer, Islamic scholar, philosopher and theologian.
Shahrnush Parsipur (Parsi'pur, Parsi pur)	<u>Shahrnúsh Pársí púr</u>	(شهرنوش پارسى پور) Iranian woman writer (1946–)
Shah-Rud (Shah-Roud)	<u>Sháh-Rúd</u>	city (36.403805, 54.995831) in Semnan Province
Shah-Rud (Shahrud)	<u>Sháh-Rúd (Sháhrúd)</u>	Pers. a mighty river; name of a river; also of a city; the thickest cord of a musical instrument; name of a musical instrument. Name of crossroad city 330 km NE of Teheran.
Shah-Rukh (Shahrukḥ)	<u>Sháh-Rukḥ (Sháhrukḥ)</u>	Pers. rhinoceros horn; the rooks in chess; a title given to the sons of nobility; name of a son of Tímúr.
Shahsavar, Shahsawar	<u>Shahsavár, Shahsawár</u>	name of a number of places in Iran. Former name of Tunukábán.
Shahsawan, Shahsavan, Shahsun	<u>Sháhsawan or 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, pl. Shahawát</u>	greed, craving, desire, ardent wish, longing, yearning, eagerness, passion, carnal appetite, lust; appetite
Shah-Zada (Shah-Zadih), Shahzada	<u>Sháh-záda, Sháhzáda</u>	Pers. king's son, heir-apparent. Fem. <u>sháh-záda-khánú</u> . —pl. <u>Sháh-Zádagán</u> .
Shajar, Ashjar	<u>Shajar, pl. Ashjár</u>	(collective) trees; shrubs, bushes
Shajara, Shajarat	<u>Shajara[h] fem., pl. Shajarát</u>	tree; shrub, bush
Shajara-i-Awwaliya	<u>Shajara-i-Awwalíya</u>	"the Primal Tree"—a Prophet of God
Shajara-i-Haqiqat	<u>Shajara-i-Ḥaqíqat</u>	"the Tree of divine Reality"—a Prophet of God
Shakar, Shakkar (Shikkar)	<u>Shakar, Shakkár</u>	Pers. sugar; sweet words
Shakara, Shukr, Shukran	<u>Shakara, Shukr, Shukrán</u>	to thank (someone or someone for something), be thankful, grateful (for something); to praise, laud, extol (someone)
Shakha, Shayakh, Shuyukha	<u>Shákha, Shayakh, 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, pl. Ashkhás, Shukhús</u>	individual, person; figure; character (of a play); someone, somebody
Shakhsi	<u>Shakhshí</u>	personal, private, of ones own
Shakhsiya (Shakhiyya), Shakhsiyat	<u>Shakhshíya[t], pl. Shakhshíyát</u>	(Pers. also <u>Shakhshíyya[t]</u>) individuality, personality (also = personage); distinctive way of life, peculiarity, distinctive character, personal stamp; identity
Shakir	<u>Shákir</u>	thankful, grateful
Shakl (Shikl) al-Tathlith, Shakl al-Tarbí'	<u>Shakl al-Tathlith, Shakl al-Tarbí'</u>	triangular and rectangular figures, respectively
Shakl, Ashkal, Shukul	<u>Shakl (Shikl?), pl. Ashkál, 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

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 tumbán); sailors' or travellers' trousers
Sham	<u>Sham</u>	Pers. error, flight; the tail; deceit, fraud, trick; distance; terrified, astonished, fearing; disturbed, distracted; a subterraneous habitation; a house for the accommodation of travellers, a caravanserai; a place for cattle; a nail
Sham, Sha'm	<u>Shám</u> , <u>Sha'm</u>	Pers. <u>Shám</u> evening, supper (dinner). <u>ash-Shám</u> , <u>ash-Sha'm</u> : the northern region, the North; Syria; Damascus.
Sham', Shama'	<u>Sham'</u> , <u>Shama'</u> , pl. <u>Shumu'</u>	(colloquial; noun <u>Sham'un</u>) wax; (wax) candles. Persian also taper; any candle; a lamp
Sham'a, Shama'a, Shama'un	<u>Sham'a[h]</u> , <u>Shama'a</u> , (noun <u>Shama'un</u>)	(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 Şafá</u> (<u>Sham'un aş-Şafá</u>)	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>Shámíyún</u> , <u>Shuwám</u>	a Syrian
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 fem.</u> , 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[h or t]</u>	sun- (in compounds), solar
Shamsi-Jahan	<u>Shamsí-Jahán</u>	("Shamsi-Jehan") "Sun of the World"
Shams-i-Tabriz	<u>Shams-i-Tabríz</u>	Rúm'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 Muḥammad</u>	(a great Persian poet)
Shamsu'd-Duha, Shams-i-Duha	<u>Shamsu'd-Ḍuhá</u> (Pers. <u>Shams-i-Ḍuhá</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
Shapur	<u>Shápúr</u>	Pers. <u>sháh</u> + <u>púr</u> ("son of the king"); name of Persian kings. See <u>Sháhpúr</u>
Shaqqa	<u>Shaqqa</u>	rift, tear, rip, fissure, crack, split, crevice (Qur'án 80:26)
Shaqshaqat, Shiqshiqat, Shiqshiqá	<u>Shaqshaqat</u>	twittering (a sparrow); roaring (a camel);— <u>shiqshiqat</u> , <u>shiqshiqá</u> , low gurgling sound and foaming at the mouth of a male camel during mating rituals
Shar'	<u>Shar'</u>	making a road straight; having a door opening upon the public road (a house); (metaphorically) making or prescribing laws; the Muslim law; revealed law; religion,

Sharab	<u>Sharáb</u> , pl. <u>Ashriba</u>	faith, justice, equity
Sharaf	<u>Sharaf</u>	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	<u>Sharh</u> al- <u>Hikmat</u> al-' <u>Arshiyah</u>	(written by <u>Shaykh</u> Ahmad-i-Ahsá'í) commentary on al-Hikmat al-'Arshiyah; Mullá Sadrá's <i>al-Hikmat al-'Arshiyah</i> (The book of wisdom descending from the Divine throne) by Sayyid Kázim Rashtí. A lengthy Arabic commentary upon about half of the <u>Khutbat</u> at- <u>Tutunjiya</u> . He specifically identified <u>Tutunjiya</u> with the synonym (also found in the Sermon) <u>خليج</u> <u>khaliij</u> ("gulf", "bay" or perhaps a watery channel or river). In the <u>Khutbat</u> at- <u>Tutunjiya</u> Imám 'Alí declares: "I am the one presiding [standing upright] over the two gulfs (at-tutunjayn)." Pers. <u>Sharh-i-Khutbiy-i-Tutunjiyih</u> . See https://hurqalya.ucmerced.edu/node/368
Sharh al-Khutba at-Tutunjiya	<u>Sharh</u> al- <u>Khutba</u> at- <u>Tutunjiya</u>	"Explanation of 'The Larger, Comprehensive Visitation Text'" by <u>Shaykh</u> Ahmad-i-Ahsá'í. Explanation of text from 'Alí an-Naqí, the 10th Imám.
Sharh al-Ziyara al-Jami'a al-Kabira	<u>Sharh</u> al- <u>Ziyara</u> al- <u>Jami'a</u> al- <u>Kabira</u>	expounding, presentation, explanation, illustration, elucidation, exposition, setting forth;—pl. commentary
Sharh, Shuruh	<u>Sharh</u> , pl. <u>Shurúh</u>	"an account of the texts, giving dates". <u>Sharh-i-Áyat-i-Mu'arrahih</u> ("In explanation of the sacred verses that prophecy dates", Mírzá Faql (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-Ayat-i-Mu'arrakh	<u>Sharh-i-Áyat-i-Mu'arrakh</u>	"Commentary on the Occultation Prayer" by the Báb
Sharh-i-Du'a'-i-Ghaybat	<u>Sharh-i-Du'a'-i-Ghaybat</u>	"Explanation of the Ringstone Greatest Name" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. See <u>Sharaha</u>
Sharh-i-Fass-i-Nigin-i-Ism-i-A'zam	<u>Sharh-i-Faṣṣ-i-Nigín-i-Ism-i-A'zam</u>	commentary on the Islamic tradition 'I was a Hidden Treasure ...'
Sharh-i-Kuntu Kanzan Makhfiyan	<u>Sharh-i-Kuntu Kanzan Makhfiyan</u>	(written by <u>Shaykh</u> Ahmad-i-Ahsá'í) commentary on <u>Mashá'ir</u> ; Mullá Sadrá'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 (máhíyah)
Sharh-i-Masha'ir	<u>Sharh-i-Mashá'ir</u>	(written by Siyyid Kázim-i-Rashtí) "Commentary on the martyrs of Yazd and Isfahán" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Sharh-i-Qasdiy-i-Lamiyyih	<u>Sharh-i-Qasdiy-i-Lámíyyih</u>	(written by <u>Shaykh</u> Ahmad-i-Ahsá'í) The three stages of Súfí life are: <u>Sharí'at</u> , <u>Taríqat</u> and <u>Haqíqat</u> .
Sharh-i-Shuhaday-i-Yazd va Isfahan	<u>Sharh-i-Shuhadáy-i-Yazd va Isfahán</u>	an expounder of the law; or of the articles of faith; a legislator, lawgiver; a highway, main road, thoroughfare. <u>Shári'</u> al-Jabal (Mountain Rd) runs south of the Shrine of the Báb. It was renamed UN Avenue in 1949 following a UN resolution on the formation of the State of Israel. Renamed Sderot HaTziyonut (Zionism Ave) as a protest response to a 1975 UN resolution of condemnation—the resolution was eventually rescinded in 1991, but the name was not changed.
Sharhu'l-Fawa'id (Sharhu'l-Fava'id)	<u>Sharhu'l-Fawá'id</u>	Sharia law or Islamic law. Also <u>ash-Sharí'a</u> al-Islámí. Often abbreviated as <u>Sharí'a</u> .
Shari', Shawari'	<u>Shári'</u> , pl. <u>Shawári'</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'i'</u> District NE Makkah. See 'Urf.
Shari'a Islami, Shar'i' Islami	<u>Sharí'a Islámí</u> , pl. <u>Shará'i'</u> Islámí	
Shari'a, Shara'i'	<u>Sharí'a</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shará'i'</u>	

Shari'atmadar (Shari'at-madar)	<u>Sharí'atmadár</u> (<u>Sharí'at-Madár</u>)	"sharia orbit". Hájí Mullá Muḥammad-i-Ḥamza, surnamed the <u>Sharí'at-Madár</u> . A descendant: 'Abd al-Karím Sharí'atmadaríyán.
Sharif, Sharifa, Ashraf, Shara'if	<u>Sharíf</u> , fem. <u>Sharífa</u> [t], pl. <u>Ashráf</u> , <u>Shará'if</u>	noble, eminent, holy; illustrious; a descendant of Muḥammad. Sharif (Pers. Sherif) 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 Mecca.
Sharik, Shuraka', Ashrak	<u>Sharík</u> , pl. <u>Shuraká'</u> , <u>Ashrák</u>	sharer, participant, partner, co-partner; associate, companion, confederate, ally; co-owner, co-proprietor (Islamic Law); accomplice, accessory (in a crime)
Sharika, Shirika	<u>Sharika</u> [h], <u>Shirika</u> [h]	to share (with someone something), participate (with someone in), be or become partner, participant, associate (of someone in)
Shariq	<u>Sharíq</u>	(the sun) rising and shining; the eastern side of anything; name of an idol; "that which rises from the east", sun, bright, glowing (<u>Sharík</u> , <i>The Secret of Divine Civilization</i> , p. 49)
Sharistan	<u>Sháristán</u>	Pers. a city; a villa surrounded by gardens; a country abounding in towns; a land division equal to a county
Sharq	<u>Sharq</u>	rising (as the sun), sun-rise; the (rising) sun; the place of sun-rise, the East; light shining through a crevice
Sharr, Shurur, Ashrar	<u>Sharr</u> , pl. <u>Shurúr</u>	evil, ill, mischief; calamity, disaster; iniquity, injustice; harm, damage, injury; wickedness, viciousness, malice; vice, sin; (pl. <u>Ashrár</u>) bad, evil, wicked, vicious, malicious; evildoer, culprit; <u>Sharr</u> (as 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-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>Shathiya</u> (pl. <u>Shathiyát</u>) can be translated as "ecstatic paradox, utterance or saying"
Shatir, Shuttar	<u>Shátir</u> , pl. <u>Shuttár</u>	sly, cunning, shrewd; scoundrel, villain; clever, smart, bright, adroit, skillful
Shatir-Hasan	<u>Shátir-Ḥasan</u>	
Shatt, Ashtat	<u>Shatt</u> , pl. <u>Ashtát</u>	dispersed, separate(d), scattered, dissolved;—pl. manifold, variegated, diverse; scattered fragments, single pieces, sections (of). Risála-i- <u>Ashtát</u> possibly by the Báb.
Shatt, Shutut	<u>Shatt</u> , pl. <u>Shutút</u>	bank (of a river), shore, coast, seashore, beach, strand. <u>Shatt</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 sabachthani, Sabachthani or Sabakthani). Four of the 6 words (all in Aramaic) recorded as spoken by Jesus: "elohi elohi lama shavaktani". '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 Sabachthani 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 Sabahaní
Shawahid-i-Rububiyyih (Shavahid)	<u>Shawáhid-i-Rubúbíyyih</u>	Pers. book on philosophy by Mullá Sadrá
Shawand (Shavand), Shawandan	<u>Shawand</u> , pl. <u>Shawandán</u>	Pers. cause, reason, motive; "voice" or "being"
Shawarin (Sheverin)	<u>Shawarín</u> (and <u>Shúrín</u>)	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 noun; nomen unitatis ة) thorns, spikes, pricks, prickles, spines; fishbone; forks
Shawka (Shauka), Shawkun, Shawkat	<u>Shawka</u> [t] (n. <u>Shawkun</u>), pl. <u>Shawkát</u>	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.

Shawq (Shauq), Ashwaq	<u>Shawq</u> , pl. <u>Ashwáq</u>	Pers. "Shevket" from the Turkish Şevket. Ali Şevket Paşa Ottoman official (chok, chawk, Shawk, Shogh) longing, yearning, craving, desire, wish, filling with desire; love; affection, inclination, predilection; fancy; pleasure; curiosity; sympathy
Shawq al-Rabb	<u>Shawq al-Rabb</u>	is a synonym of <u>Ghayrah al-Rabb</u> 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	<u>Sháy</u>	tea. See <u>Cháy</u>
Shay' (Shai'), Ashya	<u>Shay'</u> , pl. <u>Ashyá'</u>	thing; something; (with negative) nothing
Shayad	<u>Sháyad</u>	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-Khávári</u> , <u>Ganj-i-Sháyigán</u> ("King's treasure")
Shayista	<u>Sháyista</u>	Pers. worthy, honourable; legal, unobjectionable; suitable, decent, useful; well-bred, polite. A Pers. form <u>Sháyistih</u>
Shaykh (Shaikh), Shaykhat	<u>Shaykh</u> , fem. <u>Shaykha</u> [h or t]	Pers. (see Arabic entry for meaning). Designation may be used for leading ulama. In general, a tribal leader. Plurals: <u>Ashyákh</u> , <u>Shikhan</u> , <u>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 Persian Gulf; title of native scholars trained in the traditional sciences such as clerical dignitaries, members of a religious order, professors of spiritual institutions of higher learning, etc.; master; master of an order (Sufism); senator (parliament). Other plurals: <u>mashyakhā</u> , <u>masháyikh</u> , <u>mashá'ikh</u> (<u>mashayikh</u> , <u>masha'ikh</u>). See <u>mashyakhā</u> . Feminine <u>shaykha</u> [h or t], <u>shaykhát</u> .
Shaykh 'Abdu'l-Husayn-i-Tihrani	<u>Shaykh</u> 'Abdu'l-Husayn-i-Tihrání	Mujtahid <u>Shaykh</u> 'Abdu'l-Husayn-i-Tihrání, known as <u>Shaykhu</u> 'l-'Íraqayn, was the son of 'Aliy-i-Tihrání. In 1858, Násiri'd-Dín <u>Sháh</u> placed him in charge of a mission (it was a means of removing him from Tihrán) to Iraq (where he opposed Bahá'u'lláh) to regild the dome of the tomb of Husayn at Karbila. When completed, he was placed in charge of the gilding the dome of the Askariyayn shrine at Samarra. He died in Kazimayn on 16 December 1869 and is buried at Karbila.
Shaykh 'Abdu'r-Rahman	<u>Shaykh</u> 'Abdu'r-Rahmán	
Shaykh 'Abid, Shaykh Anam	<u>Shaykh</u> 'Ábid or <u>Shaykh</u> Anám	teacher of school attended by the Báb. Real name was <u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad. Called <u>Shaykhu</u> ná ("our shaykh") by the children.
Shaykh 'Aliy-i-Miri	<u>Shaykh</u> 'Alíy-i-Mírí	
Shaykh al-Islam (Shaykhu'l-Islam)	<u>Shaykh</u> al-Islám (<u>Shaykhu</u> 'l-Islám)	"sheikh ul-Islam". Formerly, especially in medieval Egypt, title of the Grand Mufti, the spiritual head of Islam, later being bestowed more and more exclusively upon the Mufti of Constantinople in the Ottoman Empire; title of the chief mufti in Tunisia.. Used in the classical era (14th century to 1924) as an honorific title for outstanding scholars of the Islamic sciences. <u>Shaykhu</u> 'l-Islám is a leading <u>Shí'í</u> Muslim divine or high-priest of a large city appointed by the <u>sháh</u> of Iran. Form plural using one of the many plural forms of <u>shaykh</u> , NOT by adding an "s" to Islám! See PDC p. 91.
Shaykh an-Nar	<u>Shaykh</u> an-Nár	the Devil
Shaykh Badru'd-Din	<u>Shaykh</u> Badru'd-Dín	(<u>Shaykh</u> Bedreddine)

Shaykh Baha'í	<u>Shaykh</u> Bahá'í	Muḥammad ibn Ḥusayn Bahá'í ad-Dín al-Ámilí (also known as <u>Shaykh</u> Bahá'í) (1547–1621) was an Arab Iranian <u>Shí'a</u> Islamic scholar; accomplished theologian, philosopher, mathematician, Sufi inclined mystic, architect, grammarian philosopher and astronomer. He adopted the pen name Bahá'í after being inspired by words of Imám Muḥammad al-Báqir (the fifth Imám) and Imám Ja'far aṣ-Ṣadīq (the sixth Imám), who had stated that the Greatest Name of God was included in either the Du'á' Bahá' (known as Du'á' as-Sahar. "Pre-dawn Prayer") (occurs 4 x in the first verse) or the Du'á' Umm Dáwud ("The Supplication of the Mother of David"). Author of <i>al-Arba'ún Ḥadīth</i> ("Forty Hadiths"). See Du'á' al-Bahá'.
Shaykh Muhammad Baqir	<u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad Báqir	(1819–1883) named the "Wolf" by Bahá'u'lláh. For accomplice, see Mír Muḥammad-Ḥusayn.
Shaykh Muhammad-Taḳiy-i-Najafí	<u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad-Taḳiy-i-Najafí	(1846–1914), son of <u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad Báqir, named the Ibn-i- <u>Dhi'</u> b ("Son of the Wolf") by Bahá'u'lláh
Shaykha (Shaikha), Shaykhat	<u>Shaykha</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shaykhát</u>	(fem. of <u>Shaykh</u>) an old, or elderly, woman, a matron; sheikha
Shaykhi, Shaykhiyyun	<u>Shaykhí</u> [h], pl. <u>Shaykhiyún</u>	followers of the school founded by <u>Shaykh</u> -Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í. After the death of His trustee and successor, Sayyid Kázim, many students became Bábis. The remainder split into three main groups based in: 1. Karbalá (Mírzá Ḥasan Gawhar or Mullá Muḥammad Ḥasan Qaráchadághí), 2. Tabríz (Hájí Mírzá <u>Shafí'</u> , <u>Thiqatu'l-Islám</u> and Mullá Muḥammad Mamaqání Hujjatu'l-Islám) and 3. Kirmán (Hájí Muḥammad Karím <u>Khán</u> Kirmání).
Shaykh-i-Aḥsa'í	<u>Shaykh</u> -i-Aḥsá'í	<u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad ibn Zayn al-Dín ibn Ibráhím al-Aḥsá'í (1753–1834), commonly known as <u>Shaykh</u> Aḥmad or al-Aḥsá'í, was a prominent 19th-century Muslim theologian and jurist who founded the influential <u>Shaykhí</u> school of Twelver Shi'ism
Shaykh-i-Mazgani	<u>Shaykh</u> -i-Mázgání	(MF 104)
Shaykh-i-Mu'allim	<u>Shaykh</u> -i-Mú'allim	(Shaykhi-Moallem) a learned tutor of the Báb when He was seven and eight
Shaykhiyya	<u>Shaykhiyya</u> [h or t]	Shaykhism (<u>ash-Shaykhiyya</u> [h]), school founded by <u>Shaykh</u> -Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í. His trustee and successor, Sayyid Kázim, left no will. Followers are known as <u>Shaykhí</u> . See <u>Shaykh</u> -Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í.
Shaykh-Salih	<u>Shaykh</u> -Ṣálih ṣayks	
Shaykhsi, Shakhsian	<u>Shakhshí</u> , <u>Shakhshíyan</u>	<u>Shakhshí</u> personal, private, of one's own; <u>Shakhshíyan</u> personally
Shaykhu'r-Ra'is	<u>Shaykhu'r</u> -Ra'ís	Supreme Master or "The leading wise man". Avicenna was given the honorific title <u>ash-Shaykhu'r</u> -Ra'ís. Hájí Abu'l Ḥasan Mírzá <u>Shaykhu'r</u> -Ra'ís (1848–1918), a Qájár prince who was a Bábi and a Bahá'í, and studied to become a mujtahid.
Shaykhu't-Ta'ifa	<u>Shaykhu't</u> -Tá'ifa	"leader of a band, troop, class, sect, denomination, etc." pl. Tawá'if
Shaykhyun	<u>Shaykhiyún</u>	Shaykhs, Shaykhoun. Followers of Shaykhism
Shaytan (Shaitan), Shayatin	<u>Shaytán</u> , pl. <u>Shayátín</u>	Satan, devil, fiend
Shí'a, Shiya	<u>Shí'a</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Shíya</u>	collective noun (pl. followers) followers, adherents, disciples, faction, party, sect. Contraction of <u>shí'</u> atu 'Alí (followers of Imám 'Alí). English: Shia, Shiah. Another, less easily explained plural, is <u>Ashyá'</u> adherents, followers, partisans. <u>Shí'a</u> Islám is the second-largest branch of Islám.
Shí'i, Shí'ih, Shí'yun	<u>Shí'í</u> (Pers. <u>Shí'ih</u>), pl. <u>Shí'yún</u>	adjective for member, follower. English Shiite, Shí'ite.
Shí'ism (al-Madḥhab ash-Shí'a)	al-Madḥhab <u>ash-Shí'a</u>	the doctrines or principles of <u>Shí'a</u> Islám. English: Shiism or Shí'ism
Shibl, Ashbal	<u>Shibl</u> , pl. <u>Ashbl</u>	lion cub
Shid	<u>Shíd</u>	plaster (of a wall); plaster of Paris; mortar
Shidrukh	<u>Shídrukh</u>	probably from <u>Shíd</u> + <u>rukh</u>
Shifa', Ashfiyah, Ashafin	<u>Shifá'</u> , pl. <u>Ashfiyah</u> , <u>Asháfín</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.
Shifta, Shiftih	<u>Shifṭa</u> (شيفته), (<u>Shíftih</u>)	Pers. mad, enamoured; strongly inclined; astonished. <u>Shíftih-i-balá'</u> ("enamoured with torment")

Shihab, Shuhub, Shuhban	<u>Shiháb</u> , pl. <u>Shuhub</u> , <u>Shuhbán</u>	flame, blaze, fire; shooting star, luminous meteor; star. <u>Shihábu'd-Dín</u>
Shikan	<u>Shikan</u>	Pers. breaker
Shikasta (Shikastih)	<u>Shikasta</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 written (a type of Persian cursive script or half-shorthand, the “broken” form of Nasta'líq). See Nasta'líq
Shikastih Nafsi	<u>Shikastih Nafsi</u>	Pers. modesty, humility; make yourself smaller than what you say (self-effacing hyperbole)
Shikastih-Nasta'liq	<u>Shikastih-Nasta'líq</u>	(favourite script of Bahá'u'lláh)
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 Háfiz of <u>Shíráz</u> : “Warblers, mellifluous-toned, all the parrots of Ind shall be, Because of this Pársí sugar-cone which to Bengal goes.” ¹
Shikkar Shikan	<u>Shikkar Shikan</u>	lit. sugar-breaker. Allegorically, “sweet speaking” or having a pleasant disposition or talent.
Shimr (Shemr, Shimar)	<u>Shimr</u> (Shimar)	<u>Shimr bín Dhi'l-Jawshan</u> ad-Ḍabábí, slayer of Imám Ḥusayn. <u>Shimr</u> is used by Bahá'u'lláh as a metaphor for a “deadly foe”.
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 Ṭihrán 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 Ṭihrán. Now just north of the Tehran County border and the northernmost district of the city of Tehran. <u>Shimírán</u> Darwáza (Shimran Gate), former Ṭihrán northern city gate and modern metro station (35.699119, 51.437673). 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.
Shiqshiqi, fem. Shiqshiqiyat, Shiqshiqiya	<u>Shiqshiqi</u> , fem. <u>Shiqshiqiyat</u> , <u>Shiqshiqiya</u>	Referring to noise or substances produced by the <u>shiqshiqi</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.; metaphorically a boaster, a braggart. Gender for animals can be indicated by appending -nar (male) or -zan (female)— <u>Shír-nar</u> and <u>Shír-zan</u> .
Shiraz	<u>Shíráz</u>	city in SW Iran
Shirazi	<u>Shírází</u>	of or from <u>Shíráz</u> . Abú-Muḥammad Muṣliḥ ad-Dín bin 'Abdu'lláh <u>Shírází</u> , better known by his pen name Sa'dí, also known as Sa'dí <u>Shírází</u> (c. 1210–1291 or 1292), was a major Persian poet and prose writer of the medieval period.
Shir-Gah, Shirgah	<u>Shír-Gáh</u> , <u>Shírgáh</u>	Pers. a village connected with the Mázindarán upheaval (Shrine of <u>Shaykh Ṭabarsí</u>). 18.5 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> , 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. Háfiz was requested by one of the rulers of India to finish a poem that he (the ruler) had written, but neither he nor the poets of his court could finish to make a nice “ghazál”.

In Persia the only known parrots (túṭi) 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 <u>Maḥallu'l-Barakah</u> . Pers. “lion of a man”, name given to Ustád Javán-Mard by Bahá'u'lláh
Shir-Mard	<u>Shír-Mard</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.
Shiruya (Shiruyih)	<u>Shírúya</u> (<u>Shírúyih</u>)	city (60 km NE <u>Qúchán</u>) and county in north <u>Khurásán</u> , Írán
Shirwan, Shirvan	<u>Shírwán</u> , <u>Shírván</u>	village 73 km east of Urmia (on the opposite side of the lake), in <u>Ádharbáyján</u> Province, western Írán
Shishavan, Shishaven	<u>Shíshaván</u>	faucal (throat) bag of the camel
Shishiqa, Shaqashiq Shishman	<u>Shiqshiq</u> , pl. <u>Shaqshiq</u> <u>Shíshmán</u> , Dr	winter; rains, rainy season chess
Shita', Ashtiya, Shutiy Shitranj, Shatranj	<u>Shitá'</u> , pl. <u>Ashtiya</u> , <u>Shutíy</u> <u>Shitranj</u> , <u>Shatranj</u>	Pers. eloquent. Mrs <u>Shívá</u> Maḥmúdí Asadu'lláhzádh position, or dignity, of a sheik Pers. a recompense, good or evil.
Shiwa, Shiva	<u>Shíwá</u> (<u>Shívá</u>)	1 Mar 1897–4 Nov 1957. Named Shoghi by 'Abdu'l-Bahá, and He ordered that everyone add the title “Effendi” after his name—he was not to be called “Shoghi”! Contrast this with his humility in signing himself as “Shoghi”. 'Abdu'l-Bahá gave him the surname Rabbání in the early years of his study in Haifa so that he will not be confused with his cousins, who are all called Afnán. Described by 'Abdu'l-Bahá in His Will and Testament as “the sign of God [Áyatu'lláh], the chosen branch [<u>Ghuṣn-i-Mumtáz</u>], the Guardian of the Cause of God” Son of <u>Ḍiyá'íyyih Khánum</u> (daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá, 1974–1951) and <u>Mírzá Hádí Shírází Afnán</u> (a relative of the Báb, 1864–1955)—married 1995. Transcribed name is <u>Shawqí Afandí Rabbání</u> (see <i>Priceless Pearl</i> , p. 20 & <i>Letters & Essays</i> , p. 8). His 36 year (1921–1957) earthly term as Guardian was longer than any of the ministries of Muḥammad (≈ 20), the Báb (≈ 6), Bahá'u'lláh (≈ 29) and 'Abdu'l-Bahá (≈ 29). See <u>Shawqí, Afandí and Rabbání</u> .
Shiyakha	<u>Shiyákha</u>	Báb-i-Amín, Báb-i-Faḍl, Báb-i- <u>Ashraf</u> , Báb-i-Bálá, Báb-i-Karím, Báb-i-Qaṣṣábchí, Báb-i-Maxwell, Báb-i-Giachery, and Báb-i-Ioas
Shiyan, Shayan	<u>Shiyán</u> , <u>Shayán</u>	rays, beams, sun beams; spokes; horizontal wooden crosspieces (on a door or window)
Shoghi Effendi Rabbani	<u>Shoghi Effendi Rabbání</u>	Light of God. <u>Mírzá Shu'á'u'lláh Bahá'í</u> , son of <u>Mírzá Muḥammad 'Alí, 'Abdu'l-Bahá's half-brother</u> (“who shows the right path”) was an ancient Midianite prophet, sometimes identified with the Biblical Jethro. Mentioned 11 times in the Qur'án.
Shrine of the Bab doors	Shrine of the Báb doors	<u>ash-Shu'úbíya[h]</u> , a movement, chiefly literary, within the early Islamic commonwealth of nations that refused to recognize the privileged position of the Arabs, which aimed at denigrating the Arabs and glorifying non-Arabs, particularly the Persians. Derived from mention of “nations” (<u>shu'úb</u>) “and tribes” (<u>qabá'il</u>) in Qur'án 49:13 as indicating “Arabs” and “others” respectively. The modern notion of “nation” did not exist then.
Shu'a', Ashi'a	<u>Shu'á'</u> (collective), pl. <u>Ashi'a[h or t]</u>	the modes of revelation
Shu'a'u'llah	<u>Shu'á'u'lláh</u>	Pers. it was, or became; he departed, went; he perished, ceased, died
Shu'ayb (Shu'aib, Shuaib, Shoaib, Shoeb)	<u>Shu'ayb</u>	Pers. to be; to become; to be lost or elapsed; to be doing; to go, depart, emigrate, pass; to transfer, transport; to remove, deface, erase
Shu'ubiya, Shu'ubiyya	<u>Shu'úbíya[h]</u> , Pers. <u>Shu'úbíyya[h]</u>	“Five Martyrs” of Turbat-i-Ḥaydaríyyih (Pers. variation <u>Shuhrih</u>) repute, reputation, renown, fame, famousness, celebrity; notoriety courageous, brave, valiant, bold; hero
Shu'un-i-Ayat Shud	<u>Shu'un-i-Áyát</u> <u>Shud</u> (from <u>shudan</u>)	
Shudan	<u>Shudan</u>	
Shuhaday-i-Khamsih Shuhra (Shoreh)	<u>Shuhadáy-i-Khamsih</u> <u>Shuhra[h]</u>	
Shuja, Shija, Shaja'a, Shuj'an	<u>Shujá'</u> , <u>Shijá'</u> , pl. <u>Shaja'a</u> , <u>Shuj'án</u>	

Shuja'u'd-Dawlih	<u>Shujá'u'd-Dawlih</u>	Prince
Shuja'u'l-Mulk	<u>Shujá'u'l-Mulk</u>	
Shuja'u's-Saltanih	<u>Shujá'u's-Saltanih</u>	
Shukr, Shukur	<u>Shukr</u> , pl. <u>Shukúr</u>	thankfulness, gratefulness, gratitude; thanks, acknowledgment; praise, laudation
Shukri	<u>Shukrí</u>	of thanks, thanking
Shukru'llah	<u>Shukru'lláh</u>	"Thanks to God, praise of God" A kinsman of Bahá'u'lláh who accompanied Him on the first exile to 'Iráq.
Shukuh (Shukoh, Shikuh, Shookoh)	<u>Shukúh</u>	Pers. glory, majesty, magnificence, dignity, grandeur, power; train, pomp, attendance; gravity, reverence.
Shuma	<u>Shumá</u>	Pers. you
Shumays (Shumais, Shomais), Shumaysa	<u>Shumays</u> , fem. <u>Shumaysa</u> [h or t]	diminutive of <u>Shams</u> ; little or small sun; enlightened, bright. Used as a name.
Shuna, Shunat, Shuwan	<u>Shúna</u> , pl. <u>Shúnát</u> , <u>Shuwan</u>	storehouse, granary, shed, barn. <u>Shúnih</u> in <i>Door of hope</i> .
Shuqayr (Shuqair)	<u>Shuqayr</u>	"blond", "fair-skinned"
Shura (Shawra)	<u>Shúrá</u>	consultation, deliberation, taking counsel; counsel; advice
Shurangiz	<u>Shúrángiz</u>	Pers. a new type of musical instrument (lute family) "charming"
Shurayh (Shuraih)	<u>Shurayh</u>	<u>Shurayh</u> bin <u>Hárit</u> al-Kindí, known as <u>Shurayh</u> al-Qadí (Judge Shurayh) was among social, judicial and somehow (not entirely clear) political figures of the early Islamic period. He was appointed by 'Umar bin al-Khaṭṭáb as the judge of Kúfa and 'Uṭmán confirmed his position. Some sources consider him among the major agents mobilizing the people of Kúfa and Syria against Imám al-Ḥusayn.
Shurb al-Dukhana, Shurbu'd-Dukhan	<u>Shurb</u> al-Dukhána	to smoke. Pers. <u>Shurbu'd-Dukhán</u>
Shurb	<u>Shurb</u>	drinking, drink; absorption. 'Abdu'l-Bahá said that fasting consists of abstinence from all food and drink. He also said that smoking is a kind of drink (the meaning of <u>shurb</u> includes smoking).
Shurida (Shuride, Shoride, Shoorida)	<u>Shúrída</u> [h or t] (شوريدة)	Pers. disturbed; mixed; mad, frantic, desperately in love; faint, dejected. Muhammad Taqí <u>Shúrída</u> <u>Shírází</u> (1857–1926) was a blind Persian poet.
Shushtar	<u>Shúshtar</u>	capital of 'Arabistán, Iran. 83 km north of Ahváz.
Shutur	<u>Shutur</u>	Pers. a camel. Also an ignorant attendant who acted as burden-bearer to some murshid (leader)
Sibawayh (Sibavayh, Sibawaih)	Síbawayh	Pers. name commonly applied to Abú Bisr 'Amr ibn 'Uṭmán ibn Qanbar al-Baṣrí, a native of Shiraz, and celebrated Arabic linguist and grammarian. Arabic form of Persian seboyah (seb + boya)—the perfume of an apple
Sibt, Asbat	Sibt, pl. Asbát	grandson; tribe (of the Israelites)
Siddiq	Şiddíq	strictly veracious, honest, righteous, upright; aṣ-Şiddíq epithet given to Caliph Abú Bakr by Muḥammad
Siddiqi, Siddiqui	Şiddíqí	descended from or associated with Şiddíq (Abú Bakr). Siddiqui Urdu form.
Sidih (Sedeh)	Sidih	Pers. (from Sih-Dizh, three fortresses) city renamed Humáyún <u>Shahr</u> (Humayun Shahr, 1930s–1979), <u>Khumayn</u> <u>Shahr</u> (<u>Khomeyni</u> <u>Shahr</u> , 1979–, 32.68917, 51.529151), now a western part of the Isfahan metropolitan area. Locals continue to refer to the city as Sedeh. Locals want to revert to the historical name: Mihrbín (Mehrbin). Sidih is also the name of a city in Fars Province.
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, Sidarat, 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 <i>sadra</i> and <i>sadrih</i> . <i>Sadrih</i> of Blessedness, i.e. the Báb.
Sifa, Sifat	Şifa[t], pl. Şifát	quality, property; attribute; characteristic, distinguishing mark, peculiarity
Sifahan	Şifáhán	Pers. alternative (local) pronunciation of Işfahán (standard set by Shoghi Effendi)
Sifahani	Şifáhání	Pers. alternative name for an inhabitant of Işfahán
Siffin	Şifffín	Battle of Şiffin (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 Raşht.
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 <i>nikáh al-mut'a</i> , i.e. a temporary marriage (concubinage); a woman married in that way (concubine). Pers also Şíghih.
Sigha-Khana (Sighih-Khanih)	Şígha-Khánah (Şíghih-Khánih)	"house of concubinage"
Sihr, Ashar, Suhur	Sihr, Aşhár, Suḥúr	bewitchment, beguilement, enchantment, fascination;—pl. sorcery, witchcraft, magic; charm (of a woman)
Sijn, Sujun	Sijn, pl. Sujún	prison, jail.
Sijn-i-Matin	Sijn-i-Matín	Pers. the "Mighty Prison", a name given by Bahá'u'lláh to <i>Chúbín Dar Zindán</i> . See <i>Chúbíndar</i>
Sikak (Shikak)	Şikák	Kurdish. Simko Shikak (born Ismá'íl Ághá Şikák 1887–1930) was a Kurdish chieftain of the Shekak tribe. He was born into a prominent Kurdish feudal family based on <i>Chihríq Fortress</i> ("Shimko Castle"). He led the Simko Shikak tribal Kurdish revolt against the Qajar dynasty from 1918 to 1922.
Sikandar	Sikandar	Pers. Alexander; two princes of this name are much celebrated in the East, both distinguished by the title of <i>dhú'l-qarnayn</i> , "Having two horns (of the world)", implying that they conquered the globe from east to west; the first supposed to be one of the most ancient kings; the other, Alexander of Macedon, also called Bin Filikus (son of Philip II), and Rúmí (the Grecian)
Silm	Silm m. and f.	peace; the religion of Islám.
Silsila (Silsilah, Silsilat), Salasil	Silsila[h or t], pl. Salásil	iron chain; chain (also figurative); series (of essays, articles, etc.) See <i>qará-gawhar</i>
Sima, Simat	Sima[h or t], pl. Simát	sign, mark, characteristic; outward characteristic, feature, trait; stamp, impress, character (of something); visa (Saudi Arabia);—pl. also: features, facial expression, mien, bearing
Simin	Símín	Pers. of silver, silverized, overlaid or incrustated with silver; fair, delicate
Simnan (Semnan)	Simnán	capital city of Simnán district, 180 km east of Tíhrán
Simt, Simtayn (Simtain), Sumut	Simt, dual Simṭayn, pl. Sumút	string, thread (of a pearl necklace); a thread upon which beads or pearls are strung; a long necklace; a strap hanging from the saddle with which burdens are fastened
Simurgh (Simorgh)	Símurgh	Pers. "benevolent, mythical flying creature" in Iranian mythology and literature. Word derived from <i>sí murgh</i> ("thirty birds"), which was used by 'Atţár of Níshápúr in his symbolic story "The Conference of the Birds" or "Speech of the Birds" in which he played with the name. See 'anqá'
Sin	Sín	name of an Arabic letter
Sina, Sayna'	Síná, Síná', Sayná'	Sinai (English and Greek). The Sinai Peninsular and Mount Sinai are modern names. <i>Ṭúri Sayná'</i> (23:20) and <i>Sínína</i> (95:2) in the Qur'án refer to <i>Jabal Músá</i> , but are interpreted as Mount Sinai. Sinai represents the human heart (Shoghi Effendi, <i>Light of Divine Guidance</i> , Vol. 2, pp. 66–7). See <i>Jabal al-Lawz</i> .
Sinan	Sinán	spearhead or spear; the point of an arrow or needle; a whetstone. Name of famous Ottoman architect.
Sinin	Sínín	name of a tree. <i>Ṭúr as-Sínín</i> , the mountain on which God's law was given to Moses. See <i>Ṭúr</i> and <i>Jabal al-Lawz</i> .

Sinjan, Sanaja, Sanajat (Sannajat) Sinn, Asnan, Asinna, Asunn, Sinan	Şínján, fem. Şanája[h or t], pl. Şanaját 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 Samsún Pers. an army, a militia; soldiers, cavalry. The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC; Sipáh-i-Pásdarán-i- Inqiláb-i-Islámí, “Army of Guardians of the Islamic Revolution”). Pers. army, soldiery, cavalry. Bánk-i-Sipah (Bank Sepah), the first Iranian bank (initially for the military), was established in 1925. Pers. commander-in-chief Pers. the heavens, sky, sphere, celestial globe; fortune; the world; time; the sun. “the Lofty Firmament”, “eloquent”. Mírzá Muḥammad Taqí [Lisán al-Mulk Sipihir], author of <i>Násikh at-Tawárikh: Dawrah-i-Kámil Táríkh-i-Qájáriya</i> (an often quoted, imaginative “history” of the Qajar dynasty) and <i>Násikh at-tawárikh: Táríkh-i-saláţín-i- Qájáriya</i> . Pers. garlic bulbs conduct, comportment, demeanour, behaviour, way of life; attitude, position, reaction, way of acting; (in singular or plural) biography, history;—pl. campaigns; al-Síra: biography of Muḥammad. Muḥammad ibn Isháq, <i>Sírat Rasúl Alláh</i> . lamp, light. See Pers. <u>Chirágh</u> the light of the physicians the obvious and clear path way, road or path. 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’á’u’lláh ‘Alá’í</u> . secret; secret thought; heart, inmost; secrecy; mystery; sacrament (Chr.); underlying reason (of something) “the Mystery of God” (“Sir ‘Ullah”) Title given by Bahá’u’lláh to ‘Abdu’l-Bahá. Mystery veiled by Mystery the Hidden Mystery the Mystery of Mystery variation of Syrus or Cyrus. See <u>Kuruşh</u> trousers, pants; drawers; panties (Seysan, Sisan-e Qadim) village (37.826778, 46.734343) in East Azerbaijan Province. 48 km SE Tabriz. Pers. ancient Sákástán (the land of the Sáká), became Sijistán (also Sagistán) after the Muslim conquest of Persia and later Sístán (country to the east of Fársistán or Persia “proper”). Sístán and Balúchistán Province is one of the 31 provinces of Iran. It is in the southeast of the country, bordering Pakistan and Afghanistan and its capital is Záhídán. See Zábúl 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 veil; screen; curtain, drape, window curtain; cover, covering name given to Lady Sara Louisa Blomfield by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá 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>Thamánín</u> Sebastia, now called Sívás, city in central Turkey (Anatolia) that Bahá’u’lláh passed through on his exile to Istanbul. Given as Sívás and Sivás in Bahá’í books.
Sinope Sipah (Sepah), Supah	Sinope Sipáh, Supáh	
Sipah (Sepah), Supah	Sipah, Supah	
Sipah-Salar (Sipahsala) Sipihir	Sipah-sálár Sipihir	
Sir Sira (Sirat), Siyar	Sír Síra[h or t], pl. Siyar	
Siraj, Suruj Siraju’l-Hukama Sirat al-Wadih al-Mubin Sirat Siratu’l-Mustaqim Sirjan Sirka (Sirkih) Sirr ad-Din, Sirru’d-Din (Serreddin)	Siráj, pl. Suruj Siráju’l-Ḥukamá’ aş-Şirát al-Wáđih al-Mubín Şirát Şirátu’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’-s-Sirr Sirus Sirwal, Sirwil, Sarawil Sisan (Sisan-i-Qadim)	Sirru’l-Muqanna’-i-bi’s-Sirr Sirru’l-Mustasirr Sirru’-s-Sirr Sírús Sirwál, Sirwíl, pl. Saráwíl Sisan (Sísán-i-Qadím)	
Sistan (Sakastan, Sijistan, Sagistan)	Sístán	
Sitar, Sutar Sitara (Sitar)	Sitár, pl. Sutar Sitára[h] (also Sitárih), pl. Sitáragán	
Sitara, Sata’ir	Sitára[h], pl. Satá’ir	
Sitarih Khanum Sitt, Sittat Sitta, Sitt Sittun, Sittin	Sitárih <u>Khánum</u> Sitt, pl. Sittát Sitta[h], fem. Sitt Sittún	
Sivas	Sívás	

Siya Siyah	Siyá Siyáh (Siyáh)	Pers. black Pers. black; bad, unhappy, unlucky; drunk; an Arabian or Ethiopian slave; name of a horse of Işfandiyár. Bahá'í books use Siyáh.
Siyaha, Siyahat Siyahat al-Ma'arif Siyahat	Siyáḥa[h], pl. Siyáhát Siyáhát al-Ma'arif Siyáhát	travel; tourism "A Tour of the Sciences" by Nawfal Effendi travelling, going on pilgrimage; a journey, voyage; a promenade, walk, ride in a boat, etc.
Siyah-Chal	Siyáh- <u>Chál</u>	"The Black Pit" or "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 (Siyáh-Dihán) or Tákistán	(Seyahdehan, Siadehan, Siaden, Siyaden, etc.) a city and capital of Tákistán County, in Qazvin Province. 35 km SW of Qazvin. It was a village when the Báb stayed there while being escorted to Máh-Kú.
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. Siyásíyún, Sása	political; diplomatic;—pl. politician; diplomat, statesman. Pers. fem. also siyásiyyih. Egyptian Arabic daily newspaper (Cairo) as-Siyásíyah ("The Politics", "Assiyassah"), 1922–1951.
Siyavash Safidvash	Siyávash Safídvash	one of the earliest Zoroastrian Bahá'ís. 'Abdu'l-Bahá "changed" his name to Safídvash ("blackish" to "whiteish"), so that unlike the hero of <i>Sháhnáma</i> , he would not meet an untimely death.
Siyavushi Siyawakhsh (Siyavakhsh) Siyawashan (Siyavashan) Siyawush, Siyawash (Siawash, Siavash)	Siyávushí Siyávakhsh Siyávashán Siyávush, Siyávash	Jamshíd Siyávushí Pers. black-eyed; intellectual delights; son of Kay <i>Khusraw</i> is a village (34.446679, 49.992299) in Markazi Province Pers. (Siyávush, Siyavásh) Siyávash ("the one with the black horse" or "black stallion"), legendary Iranian prince (in <i>Sháhnáma</i> by Firdawsí), father of Kay <i>Khusraw</i> (Cyrus) and grandfather of Siyávakhsh
Siyiid 'Ali	Siyiid 'Alí	Hájí Mírzá Siyyid 'Alí (surnamed <i>Khál-i-A'zam</i> , 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.
Siyiid Kazim-i-Rashti	Siyiid Kázim-i-Rashtí	Siyyid Kázim bin Qásim al-Ḥusaynī ar-Rashtí (1793–1843). The second (successor of <i>Shaykh</i> Aḥmad-i-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 <i>Shaykh</i> Aḥmad-i-Aḥsá'í
Siyiid Muhammad	Siyiid Muḥammad	Hájí Mírzá Siyyid Muḥammad (surnamed <i>Khál-Akbar</i> , the "greater uncle"), eldest maternal uncle of the Báb.
Siyiid Siyiid-i-'Uluvv Siyiid-i-Bab Siyiid-i-Dhikr Siyiid-i-Khal-Dar Siyiid-i-Nur Siyiid-i-Shish-Pari Siyidu'sh-Shuhada' Sizdah Stafi'li	Siyiid Siyiid-i-'Uluvv Siyiid-i-Báb Siyiid-i-Dhikr Siyiid-i-Khál-Dár Siyiid-i-Núr Siyiid-i-Shish-Pari Siyidu'sh-Shuhadá' Sízdah Stafi'li	a variation of Sayyid used in Bahá'í books Sayyid-i-'Ulúw? <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 190 "Lord of the Gate" (a designation of the Báb) "Lord of Remembrance" (a designation of the Báb) DB 471 "Radiant Siyyid" DB 188 DB 153 "The Prince of Martyrs" Imám Ḥusayn Pers. thirteen Greek staphylian (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,

Su'ud	Şu'úd	claim 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 Ḥadīth al-Ḥaqīqa or the "Ḥadīth Kumayl". The Báb used this title in reference to some leading Bábís. A title assumed by Mírzá Yaḥyá ("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 Yaḥyá.
Subh, Asbah	Şubh, pl. Aşbáh	dawn; daybreak; morning. şalát aş-şubh—morning prayer (at dawn)
Subha, Sabha, Subuhát, Sabahat	Subha[h or t], Sabha[h or t]	pl. Subuhát, Sabaḥát. majesty (of God). Subuhátu wajhi lláh the sublimity, or the august splendour, or God's countenance; sabaḥát lofty heights
Subhan Subhana'llah	Subhán 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 Muḥtadí (known as Şubḥí), was a secretary for 'Abdu'l-Bahá, a belief vacillator and later a Covenant-breaker.
Subuhát al-Jalál, Subuhát-i-Jalál	Subuhát al-Jalál, Pers. Subuhát-i-Jalál	literally "lofty praises of the majesty of God" or "lofty praises of divine glory"—this suggests we must rigorously avoid equating our understanding (and therefore our 'self') of sublime divine qualities with the absolute unknowable essence of God. Hence Shoghi Effendi translated this expression in Bahá'u'lláh's Writings as "veils of glory". Those affected by the "veils of glory" could be described as suffering from "delusions of grandeur". See "The Báb's epistle on the spiritual journey towards God", Todd Lawson; and Symbol and Secret: Qur'an commentary in Bahá'u'lláh's <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , Christopher Buck.
Subuw	Şubúw	blowing from the east (wind); the ignorance and thoughtlessness of youth; playing with boys; having childish inclinations
Sudan Suf, Aswaf Suffa, Sufaf	Súbán 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	Şúfí, pl. Şúfíyún	of wool, woollen, Islamic mystic or ascetic who wears woollen clothing, Sufi. Plurals also Şúfíyán and Şúfíyín. For the plural, see al-Mutaşawwifa.
Sufiya (Sufiyya) Sufiya	aş-Şúfíya[h] Şúfíyá	Sufism ("Sufiism"), Sufi way of life. See Ar. Taşawwuf from Greek "wisdom", Sophia or Sofia. Ar. ḥikma. Hagia Sophia (from Greek) "Holy wisdom"; Turkish Ayasofya (Aya Sofya); Ar. from Greek Ayá Şúfíyá. St. Sophia was a Christian cathedral built by Justinian, later the most famous of Muslim mosques (1453–1935), a museum (1935–2020), and now a mosque again.
Sufyan (Sofyan)	Sufyán	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 Ḥarb (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	GDM p. 19. A figure who was believed would raise the banner of rebellion between Mecca and Damascus at the appearance of the Promised One. See Dajjál

Suhayb (Suhaib, Sohaib)	Şuhayb	Şuhayb ar-Rúmíy (born c. 587 in what is now part of al-Başrah), also known as Şuhayb ibn Sinán, was a former slave in the Byzantine Empire who went on to become a companion of Muḥammad and member of the early Muslim community.
Suhayl (Suhail, Soheil)	Suhayl	Canopus (name of a star, astronomy)
Suhayl Afnan (Soheil Afnan)	Suhayl Afnán	(1904–1990) a son of Mírzá Muḥsin Afnán, a cousin of the Báb, and Túbá <u>Khán</u> um (a daughter of ‘Abdu’l-Bahá). He was one of Shoghi Effendi’s secretaries and later a Covenant-breaker.
Suhrab (Sohrab)	Suhráb	Pers. a character, son of Rustam, from the <i>Shahnameh</i> or the <i>Tales of Kings</i> by Ferdowsi. Mirza Ahmad Sohrab (1893–20 April 1958) was a Persian-American author and Bahá'í who served as ‘Abdu’l-Bahá’s secretary and interpreter from 1912 to 1919. He co-founded the New History Society and the Caravan of East and West in New York and was declared a Covenant-breaker in 1939 by Shoghi Effendi. See Rustam
Suhraward (Sohrevard)	Suhraward	small city in the Zanján Province, Iran. 66 km south of Zanján and 141 km north of Hamadán.
Suhrawardi	Suhrawardí	“ <u>Shaháb ad-Dín</u> ” Yahyá ibn Ḥabash as-Suhrawardí (1154–1191) was a Persian philosopher
Sukhtih	Sú <u>kh</u> tih	burnt
Sukhun (Sukhan, Sakhan, Sakhun)	Su <u>kh</u> un	Pers. a word, vocable, speech, saying, discourse; will, pleasure; a thing, business, affair; somewhat
Sukkar, Sakakir	Sukkar, pl. Sakákir	sugar;—pl. sweetmeats, confectionery, candies
Sukut, Sukuti	Sukút	silence; taciturnity, reticence. Sukúti taciturn, reticent
Sukutiyyun	Sukútiyyún	The Society of Sokoutyoun 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	Sulaymán-i- <u>G</u> hannám	
Sulayman-i-Khatib	Sulaymán-i- <u>K</u> haṭīb	
Sulaymaniyah, Sulaymaniyyih	Sulaymáníyah, Pers. Sulaymáníyyih	DB 521 as-Sulaymáníyah, city in ‘Iráqí Kurdistán named after Sulaymán Bábá. Bahá'u'lláh left Baghdád for as-Sulaymáníyah on 10 April 1854, and returned on 19 March 1856. Bahá'í publications use Sulaymáníyyih. See Sar-Galú.
Sulh al-A'zam, as-Sulh al-Akba	aş-Şulḥ al-A'zam, aş-Şulḥ al-Akba	translated by Shoghi Effendi as “Most Great Peace” and “Lesser Peace” respectively. The “Lesser Peace” is a distinctive Bahá'í term, which is a second stage that began with the Revelation of Bahá'u'lláh, the third being the “Most Great Peace”. Persian Şulḥ-i-A'zam, Şulḥ-i-Akba
Sulh	Şulḥ	peace, (re)conciliation, settlement, composition, compromise; peace (politics), peace making, conclusion of peace
Sultan ar-Rusul	Sulṭán ar-Rusul	“King of the Messengers” description given to the Báb by Bahá'u'lláh, where the title sulṭán is higher than that of malik.
Sultan, Salatin	Sulṭán (m. & f.), pl. Salátín	power, might, strength; rule, reign, dominion, sway; authority; mandate, authorization; legitimation (for);—pl. sultan, (absolute) ruler. Title used by Turkish rulers. See Malik (a lower level of sovereignty)
Sultana	Sulṭána[h or t] (fem.)	sultana, sultaness, empress, queen. Pers. Bahá'í also sulṭánih.
Sultan-Abad, Sultanabad	Sulṭán-Ábád, Sulṭánábád	a neighbourhood of Karachi. Former name of Arák, capital of Markazí Province, Iran (SW of Tíhrán)
Sultani	Sulṭání	of the sultan; sovereign, imperial, royal
Sultan-i-'Arab	Sulṭán-i-'Arab	
Sultaniyyih	Sulṭáníyyih	(Soltaniyeh); also known as Sa'ídíyyih; is the capital city of Soltaniyeh District of Abhar County, Zanjan Province, Azerbaijan, northwestern Iran. 38 km SE of the centre of Zanjan
Sultanu'l-'Ulama	Sulṭánu'l-'Ulamá	the Sulṭán of the 'Ulamá
Sultanu'sh-Shuhada'	Sulṭánu' <u>sh</u> - <u>Sh</u> uhadá'	(King of Martyrs) Mírzá Muḥammad-Ḥasan. Brother of Mírzá Muḥammad-Ḥusayn, both from Işfahán.
Sultanu'sh-Shuhana'	Sulṭánu' <u>sh</u> - <u>Sh</u> uhaná'	
Suluk	Sulúk	behaviour, comportment, demeanour, manners; conduct, deportment, attitude. “Mode of conduct”. See <i>salaka</i> for second meaning. Since a “true action is one that is oriented to spiritual truth, while a true spiritual journey is

Sulwan	Sulwán	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) Sumir, Sumiri (Sameri)	Sumáq Súmír, Súmírí	forgetting, oblivion; consolation, solace, comfort. See Salwán Pers. Sumac (red fruit are dried and ground into a spice) 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. Súmírí (Sumerian people)
Sunduq, Sanduq, Sanadiq	Şundúq, Şandúq, pl. Şanádíq	crate, box; chest; trunk, suitcase; case, cabinet; money box; till, coffer; pay office, treasurer’s office; any public institution where funds are deposited and disbursed for a special purpose (e.g., sickness fund, health insurance, etc.)
Sunna, Sunnat, Sunan	Sunna[t], pl. Sunan	habitual practice, customary procedure or action, norm, usage sanctioned by tradition. The corpus of Islamic law and traditions. Ahl as-Sunan: the Sunnites, the orthodox Muslim. 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)
Sunnat’u’llah	Sunnat’u’lláh	Practice of God, e.g. revealing Books and He does not change His practice (Qur’án 48:23)
Sunni, Sunnun	Sunní, pl. Sunnún	“lawful”, Sunnite, Sunni (of the sunna) Sunní Islám is the major sect of Islám, whose members followed Abú-Bakr, the first caliph; those who uphold the elective principle in the matter of succession to the Prophet Muḥammad. The four Sunní schools: Ḥanafí, Málíkí, Şháfí’í and Ḥanbalí. Men versed in law are the muftis, faqíhs and qádís.
Suq al-Shuyukh, Suqu’sh-Shuyukh	Súq al-Şhuyukh, Súqu’sh-Şhuyúkhh	“the elders’ market”. Qadá’ Súq al-Şhuyukh, an ‘Iráqí district west of Basrah where Mírzá Yahyá travelled in disguise when Bahá’u’lláh left Baghdád for Kurdistan. See <i>shaykh</i> .
Suq Suq’ Suqut	Súq mostly fem., pl. Aswáq Şuq’, pl. Aşqá’ Suqút	bazaar street; market; fair. English souq or souk. area, region, country, district, locality, land 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, Zúr) of Tyre, Lebanon.
Sura (Surih), Suwar, Surat	Súra[h or t], pl. Suwar, Súrát	a row or series, as of stones or bricks in a wall; a lofty structure; something enclosed or surrounded by a fence or wall. A name (English sura) used for the “chapters” of the Qur’án.
Sura, Suwar, Surat	Şúra[h or t], pl. Şuwar, Pers. 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
Suratu’l-Haykal Suratu’llah, Suratu’llah Suratu’sh-Shams	Súratu’l-Haykal Súratu’lláh or Súratu’lláh Súratu’sh-Şhams	Surih of the Temple Súrih of God by Bahá’u’lláh (Tablet of the Sun)—Bahá’u’lláh. Tablet on the Súrat <i>ash-Shams</i> , chapter 91 of the Qur’án.
Suri, Suwari	Şúrí, Súwari	formal; superficial; false, sham, deceptive, fallacious; artificial, fictitious, seeming, fancied, imaginary
Sur-i-Israfil	Şúr-i-Isráfíl	“Still the people desire material luxury to such a degree that Şúr-i-Isráfíl (i.e., the trumpet [ram’s horn] of Isráfíl [angel of life] summoning mankind to resurrection) does not awaken them.” <i>Star of the West</i> , vol. 16, p. 242
Suriya	Şúriyá	erudite. Ḥabr (Rabbi) ‘Abdu’lláh bin Şúriyá al-A’war (one-eyed) of the Banú <i>Tha’labah</i>
Suriya Suriy-i-’Ibad	Súriyá Súriy-i-’Ibád	Syria “Tablet of the Servants” or “Tablet of the Worshippers” by Bahá’u’lláh
Suriy-i-A’rab Suriy-i-Ahzan Suriy-i-Amin Suriy-i-Amr Suriy-i-Ashab Suriy-i-Asma’ Suriy-i-Bayan	Súriy-i-A’ráb Súriy-i-Aḥzán Súriy-i-Amín Súriy-i-Amr Súriy-i-Aşháb Súriy-i-Asmá’ Súriy-i-Bayán	“Vowel points” by Bahá’u’lláh “Surah of Sorrows” by Bahá’u’lláh “Tablet of the Trustee” by Bahá’u’lláh “Surah of Command” by Bahá’u’lláh “Surah of Companions” by Bahá’u’lláh “Tablet of Names” by Bahá’u’lláh “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>Dhabíh</u>	"Tablet of the Sacrifice" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Dhibh	Súriy-i- <u>Dhibh</u>	"Tablet of the Sacrificial Victim" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Dhikr	Súriy-i- <u>Dhikr</u>	"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>Ghusn</u>	"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>Khitáb</u>	"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-Ṣabr	"Tablet of Patience" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Sultan	Súriy-i-Sultán	"Tablet for Sultán-Ábád believers" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Tawhid	Súriy-i-Tawḥíd	by the Báb
Suriy-i-Va'l-'Asr	Súriy-i-Va'l-'Aṣr	Commentary on the Súrih of Va'l-'Aṣr by the Báb, i.e. Qur'án 103
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-Ziyarih, Suriy-i-Ziyarat	Súriy-i-Ziyárih, Súriy-i-Ziyárat	"Tablet of Visitation" for the Báb by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Zubur	Súriy-i-Zubur	"Tablet of the Psalms" by Bahá'u'lláh
Suriy-i-Zuhur	Súriy-i-Ẓuhúr	"Tablet of Manifestation" by Bahá'u'lláh
Surkh Hisar	Surkh <u>Ḥisár</u>	(Sorkh Hesar, Sorkh Hisar, Sorkheh Hesar, "Sourkh Eṣar" 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	Surkh	Pers. red; a red tincture or red ink
Surkha	Surkha	Pers. red tincture (s-r- <u>kh</u> -h)
Surkhah Didhah, (Shorkhah Dizah)	Surkhah Dí <u>d</u> hah	village 19 km NSE Sar Púl-i-Zaháb and 5 km NSE of Raff'
Surra-man-Ra'a	Surra-man-Ra'á	"he who sees it is delighted". Surra-man-Ra'á is the formal name of Abbasid Samarra, a city in central Iraq.
Surur	Surúr	(Soroor) joy, happiness, delight, pleasure; glee, gaiety, hilarity, mirth
Surush	Surúsh	(Sarosh) modern Persian form of Avestan Sraosha meaning "obedience"
Susa	Susa (<u>Shush</u> or Heb. <u>Shushán</u>)	very important ancient near east city (Daniel 8:2). Ruins are surrounded on the west and north sides by the city of <u>Shush</u> , which is 60 km NW <u>Shúsh</u> tar.
Sutun	Sutún	Pers. a pillar, column, prop, or beam; a column of troops (m.c.). <u>Chihal</u> Sutún "forty columns", is a Persian pavilion in the middle of a park at the far end of a long pool, in Iṣfahán.
Suvar-i-'ilmíyyih	Ṣuvar-i-'ilmíyyih	(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	Suyúṭí	Abú al-Faḍl 'Abd ar-Raḥmán ibn Abí Bakr ibn Muḥammad Jalál al-Dín al- <u>Khudayr</u> al-Suyúṭí, 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-Suyúṭí".

Suz	Súz	Pers. burning; inflammation, heat; a burning fever; heart-burning, ardour; affection; disturbed in mind; the cauterly
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 Manṣúr al-Ḥalláj. He used line diagrams and symbols to help him convey mystical experiences that he could not express in words. Ṭáwásín is the broken plural of the "word" ṭá'-sín, the ḥurúf muqatta'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	Tá' Marbúṭa	ة, a largely silent letter. Position is always at the end of a word that is usually feminine. Transcribed as t (tá') if followed by a vowel; as an h (há') if it is the final letter. The tá' marbúṭa ending in most listed words is indicated by [h], [t] or [h or t].
Ta'	Ṭá'	Arabic letter (ṭ)
Ta'	Tá'	Arabic letter [t]
Ta'ah	Ṭá'ah	obedience (to God)
Ta'ala	Ta'álá	to rise, become high; the exalted (form V of 'alá and a root of 'Alí)
Ta'am, At'ima	Ṭa'ám, pl. Aṭ'ima	food, nourishment, nutriment, fare, diet; meal, repast
Ta'aruf, T'aruf (Ta'arof, T'arof, Tarof)	Ta'áruṭ, T'áruṭ	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'áruṭ 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	aṭ-Ṭá'í	see Ṭayy'
Ta'ib	Tá'ib	repentant, penitent, contrite
Ta'if	Ṭá'if	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, pl. Ṭawá'if	faction (political or ideological, including in reference to religious creeds or sects)
Ta'ir, Ta'irat, Tayr (Tair)	Ṭá'ir, fem. Ṭá'ira, pl. Ṭá'irát, Ṭayr	flying; flyer, aviator, pilot;—(pl. ṭayr) bird; omen, presage. Pers. forms: ṭayirih, ṭayir, ṭá'irih.
Ta'ira, Ta'irat	Ṭá'ira[h], pl. Ṭá'irát	airplane, aircraft
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'árif	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. Tawaríkh	Ta'ríkh dating (a letter); Táríkh, date, era, epoch; day (of the month); history, chronicle, chronology (hence by extension annals, history, historiography); a calendar.

Ta'us, Tawus, Tawawis Ta'wil, Ta'vil, Ta'wilat	Ṭá'ús, Ṭáwús, pl. Ṭawáwís Ta'wíl, Pers. Ta'víl, Ar. pl. Ta'wílát	Found in the title of many historical works. <u>Tárikh</u> al-Ḥayáh biography; 'Ámm <u>Tárikh</u> world history. peacock 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 <u>ḥadīth</u> 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 <u>Ḥishmat</u> Ta'yíd (d. 2021)
Ta'ziya, Ta'ziyih, Ta'azin	Ta'zíya[h], Pers. also Ta'ziyih, pl. Ta'ázin	consolation, solace, comfort; condolence or expression of grief. ("Ta'zieh", "Tazía" or "Ta'ziyeh"). It comes from root word for mourning. In Persian cultural reference it is categorized as Condolence Theater or Passion Play inspired by a historical and religious event, the tragic death of Husayn, symbolizing epic spirit and resistance. Takiyah (tekyeh or ta'zieh) is a unique circular structure built to stage the plays. See <u>Parda Khwání</u> .
Tab	Tab	Pers. a fever. tab-i-'aşabí (a fever affecting the nervous system, likely stress related)
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, pl. Ṭabaqát	layer; stratum (of earth, air, society, etc.); floor, story (of a building); class, category; generation
Tabaraka Tabari	Tabáraka Ṭabarí	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 Tabarra	Ṭabaristán Tabarrá	now Mázindarán 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 from Ṭabaristán, a former name of Mázindarán. 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>Shahr</u> and 16 km SE of Bábul, Mázindarán province. Scene of the 1849 siege of the Bábis. Mullá Ḥusayn has likened the siege to the
Tabas	Ṭabas	(formerly Golshan or Gulshán) city in South <u>Khurásán</u> Province, Iran. 260 km NE of Yazd. Given the name <u>Jadhba</u> by Bahá'u'lláh.
Tabasha Tabataba	Tabásha Ṭabátábá	non-existent "word". See <u>Tamásha</u> surname of the great-great-grandson of Imám 'Alí, Ismá'il 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 Tabi', Taba'a, Tubba', Atba', Tawabi'	Ṭabátábá'í Tábí', pl. Taba'a[h or t], Tubbá'	a descendant of Ṭabátábá 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. tawábi' appositive (grammar); appendix, addendum, supplement;—pl. tábi'ún (tabi'un) are the generation of Muslims who followed the Companions of Muḥammad, and thus received their teachings second-hand. As such, they played an important part in the development of Islamic thought and philosophy, and in the political development of the early caliphate. Tubbá' is a title or family name of the Ḥimyar kings in Yemen of the Hamadán tribe.
Tabi'a al-Kulliya Tabi'a, Taba'í'	aṭ-Ṭabí'a al-Kullíya Ṭabí'a[t], pl. Ṭabá'í'	the universal nature nature; natural disposition, constitution; peculiarity, individuality, character; regular, normal manner; physics; natural science
Tabi'a, Tawabi'	Tábi'a[h], pl. Tawábi'	female attendant, woman servant; appurtenance, dependency; consequence, effect, result; responsibility;—pl. dependencies, dependent territories
Tabi'i, Tabi'un	Tabi'í, pl. Tábi'ún	follower of Muḥammad;—pl. the "followers" or Successors (i.e., the generation immediately following that of the Prophet and his Companions (aṣ-Ṣaḥába)
Tabib, Tabiba, Atibba Tabistan Tabligh, Tablighat	Ṭabīb, fem. Ṭabíba[h or t], pl. Aṭibba Tábistán Tablígh, pl. Tablíghát	physician, doctor Pers. summer, hot weather conveyance, transmission, delivery (to someone); information (about); report, notification (of); communication, announcement, notice. Translated as "teaching" by Shoghi Effendi. Word used instead of tabshír ("mission", latin <i>mittere</i>) or da'wa ("invitatory proclamation")
Tablighat-i-Islami Tabriz, Tibriz, Tawriz (Tauriz)	Tablíghát-i-Islámí Tabríz, Tibríz (Tawríz)	Islamic propaganda group MUHJ 1963–86 Pers. capital of Áḡḥarbayján Province, Iran. Earlier name: Tawríz (Tauris). Tabríz: causing to come forth; calling forth, challenging; bringing to view, showing openly. Tibríz: a table, a round piece of leather on which they lay victuals; a sofa, bench.
Tabrizi Tabuk (Tabouk)	Tabrízí Tabúk	Pers. of or belonging to Tabríz a large platter, tray, dish. An ancient city (28.40587, 36.55353) in NW Saudi Arabia. Famous for its association with an expedition led by Muḥammad to the city in AH 8 (CE 630), during very hot weather.
Tabur, Tawabir	Ṭábúr, pl. Ṭawábír	battalion; (e.g.) line, file, single file (of soldiers, of persons walking one behind the other); queue. Yaḥyá Ṭábúr Áqásí
Tabut, Tawabit	Tábút, pl. Tawábít	box, case, chest, coffer; casket, coffin, sarcophagus. tábút al-'ahd ark of the covenant.
Tabyin, Tibyan, Ibana	Tabyín or Tibyán, and Ibána[h or t]	exposition, demonstration, explanation, illustration. expound
Tadhkira, Tadhkara, Tadhakir	Tadhkíra[t], Tadhkára[t], pl. Tadhákír	(mostly pronounced tadhkára) message, note; slip, paper, permit, pus; card; ticket; admission ticket; memory, remembrance; anything that aids the memory (as a knot tied on the pocket handkerchief); biographical memoir, biography; a billet, schedule, obligation, handwriting; official note
Tadhkirat al-Wafa', Tadhkiratu'l-Vafa'	Tadhkírat al-Wafá'	Pers. Tadhkíratu'l-Vafá'. <i>The Memorials of the Faithful</i> by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Tadhkiratu'l-Awliyá' Tadmur (Tadmor), Palmyra	Tadhkírat'ul-Awliyá' Tadmur	Pers. "Biographies of the saints" by Farídi'd-Dín-i-'Aṭṭár Ar. for the town 144 km east of Homs, Syria, that is also named Palmyra. The site of the ancient Greek city of Palmyra (from Greek for palm) is 500 m SW of the modern town centre.
Tadrij, bi Tadrij (Bitadrij)	Tadríj	graduation; classification, categorization; gradation. ma'a al-tadríj, 'alá bi al-tadríj, bi tadríj, by graduation, by degrees, by steps, by gradation ("gradually", "by steps").
Tadriji Tadrijiyan Tadwin (Tadvin)	Tadríjí Tadríjíyan Tadwín	gradual, progressive gradually, by and by, by steps, by degrees, in stages recording, writing down; entry, listing. booking; registering, registration
Tadzhikistan Tafakkur	Tádzhíkistán Tafakkur	The Republic of Tajikistan thinking, cogitation, meditation, reflection; speculation, contemplation, consideration
Taff	Ṭaff	filling (a measure or a vessel) to the brim; a side, shore, coast. Symbolic of the land of the plain of Karbilá, near where Imám Ḥusayn was martyred.

Tafrish (Taresh)	Tafrish	city (34.697833, 50.012923 in Markazí Province) 170 km SW of Tíhrán. <i>Memorials of the Faithful</i> incorrectly uses Tafrish.
Tafsiq	Tafsíq	calling or making one profligate, depraving, perverting; judged as evil. See takfír.
Tafsir al-Hurufat al-Muqatta'ih	Tafsír al-Ḥurúfát al-Muqatta'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 Maḵfiyyan	"Commentary on 'I was a Hidden Treasure'" by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Tafsir-i-Nubuvvat-i-Khassih	Tafsír-i-Nubuvvat-i-Ḵhássih	"Commentary on the specific 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-Kawthar	"Commentary on the Súra of Abundance" (Qur'án Súra 108) by the Báb (Ar. Tafsír Súrat al-Kawthar)
Tafsir-i-Suriy-i-Va'l-'Asr	Tafsír-i-Súriy-i-Va'l-'Aşr	"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 Shaykh Mahmúd by Bahá'u'lláh (Qur'án Súra 91)
Tafsir-i-Suriy-i-Yusif	Tafsír-i-Súriy-i-Yúsif	"Commentary on the Súrah of Joseph", commonly referred to as Qayyúmu'l-Asmá' by the Báb (Qur'án Súra 12)
Taft	Taft	city 22 km SW of Yazd, Iran
Tafti	Taftí	from Taft
Tafwid	Tafwíd	entrustment, commitment, consignment, commission(ing), charging; authorization, empowerment, delegation of authority; authority, warrant, authorization, mandate, mandatory power, procuration, proxy, power of attorney. Suspension of meaning, that is, denying the literal meaning of a Qur'anic verse or ḥadíth 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	Tagḥábun	mutual deception or cheating; disillusion; defrauding, cheating one another. Yawmu't-tagḥábun ("The Day of Mutual Disillusion"), one of a number of expressions used for "the Day of Resurrection" or "the Day of Judgement"—meaning relates more to the weighing up of the evil and righteous deeds of an individual earthly life when his soul enters the Hereafter than to any "disillusion".
Taghiya	Ṭághiya	tyrant, oppressor, despot; bully, brute, gorilla
Taghut, Tawaghut	Ṭághút, pl. Ṭawághút	In traditional theology, the term often connotes an idol (particularly an ancient idol at Mecca), a false god; seducer, tempter (to error); evil that exceeds all bounds. Broadly: "to go beyond the measure", i.e. to rebel; is Islamic terminology denoting a focus of worship other than God. Also written "Tagout", "Thagout", "Toughihat", "towighate", etc.
Taghyir	Taghyír, pl. Taghyírát	changing, alteration, modification, variation; change, replacement, relief; "transmutability"
Tahaddi	Taḥaddí	doing anything equal to another; challenging (a rival); striving to overcome, competition
Tahaddin, Tahaddiyat	Taḥaddin, pl. Taḥaddiyát	challenge, provocation. A verb Form V may be Taḥaddí
Taham, Tahm	Taham, Tahm	Pers. (from Zend/Avestan takhma) brave, war-like; incomparable, unrivalled in stature or courage
Tahara	Ṭahára[h]	cleanness, cleanliness, purity; cultic purity (Islamic Law); chastity; holiness, sanctity, saintliness
Tahashshum and Ihtiasham	Taḥashshum and Iḥtishám	shame, shyness, modesty, reticent, decency, decorum
Tahdhib (Tahzib)	Taḥdhīb	expurgation, emendation, correction; rectification; revision; training; instruction; education, upbringing; culture, refinement. Bahíyya Taḥdhīb (Tahzīb).
Tahhan, Tahhana	Ṭaḥḥán, fem. Ṭaḥḥána[t]	a miller. Fu'ád Muḥammad Jawád Ṭaḥḥán, a Bahá'í arrested in Morocco, 1962.

Tahir (TaHER), Tahira, Tahirih, Athar	Ṭáhir, fem. Ṭáhira[h], pl. Athár	clean, pure; chaste, modest, virtuous. "The pure one". Pers. also ṬáhiriH, a title bestowed by Jináb-i-Bahá (the Báb) on Fátimih umm-Salámih (1817-18-1852), also known by the titles Qurratu'l-'Ayn ("Solace of the Eyes", by Siyyid Kázim), Zarrín-Táj ("Crown of Gold") and Zakíyyih ("Virtuous"). She is remembered for her skill as a poet, her theological insights, her leadership as one of the earliest Bahá'ís, and her ability to organize and inspire women to reject their oppressed status. Ṭáhirat al-akhláq ("pure morals").
Tahiriyán	Ṭáhiriyan	Pers. aṭ-Ṭáhiriyan (the Tahirid dynasty that effectively ruled <u>Kh</u> urásán from 821 to 873 while other members of the dynasty served as military and security commanders for the city of Baghdád from 820 until 891. The dynasty was founded by Ṭáhir ibn Ḥusayn, a leading general in the service of the Abbasid caliph al-Ma'mun. Their capital in <u>Kh</u> urásán was initially located at Marv (Merv) but was later moved to Níshápúr.
TahirzadiH, Taherzadeh	ṬáhirzádiH	"Son of the pure one". Family name taken by a distinguished Bahá'í family of Yazd, e.g. Habib Taherzadeh (1908-1995) and Adib Taherzadeh (1921-2000; Adíb ṬáhirzádiH-i-Málmírí)
Tahlil, Tahalil	Tahlíl, pl. Tahálíl	utterance of the formula lá iláha illá lláh ("There is no god but God"); rejoicing, exultation, jubilation; applause, acclamation, acclaim, cheering, cheers
Tahmasb, Tahmasp	Ṭahmásb, Tahmásp	Pers. derived from Avestan name <u>Takh</u> maspa (<u>takh</u> ma "brave, etc." + <u>aspa</u> "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; pinpointing, precise determination; exactness, accurateness, precision.
Tahrif, Tahrifat	Tahríf, pl. Tahrífát	Tahqíqí alteration, change; distortion; perversion, corruption, especially phonetic corruption of a word; forgery. A doctrine that the Torah and Gospels have been corrupted by Jewish and Christian religious leaders.
Tahrim Tahrir, Tahrirat	TahríM Tahrír, pl. Tahrírát	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)	Tahrírí, pl. Tahrírí-há Tahshiya Tahwíl	Pers. written, in writing. Tahríríhá 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 (Tajes), Tijan	Tahwíl al-Qiblih, Pers. Tahwíl-i-Qiblih Táj, pl. Tíján	change in the point of adoration crown; miter (of a bishop). "Tajes" used in GPB 347. Bahá'u'lláh wore tall conical felt hats (táj) (often brocaded) after departing Baghdád, sometimes with a small white turban wound around the base.
Taj Khatun	Táj-Khátún	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 Salṭanah	(1883-25 January 1936) was a Persian princess, memoirist of the Qajar Dynasty, a daughter of Násir ad-Dín Sháh. <u>Kh</u> átirát-i-Táj al-Salṭanah, translated and published as

		<i>Crowning Anguish: Memoirs of a Persian Princess from the Harem to Modernity, 1844–1914.</i>
Taj-Abad	Táj-Ábád	DB 13
Tajalli, Tajalliyat or Tajalliyyat	Tajallí, pl. Tajallíyát	lustre, brightness, brilliancy; manifestation; transfiguration; splendour, glory; effulgence. “Effulgences”, Tablet by Bahá'u'lláh
Tajalliy-i-'Am	Tajallíy-i-'Ám	“The Universal Revelation of God”
Tajalliy-i-Khass	Tajallíy-i-Kháṣṣ	“The Specific Revelation of God”
Tajalliy-i-Thani	Tajallíy-i-Thání	“The Secondary Revelation of God”
Tajarrud	Tajarrud	freedom; isolation; living in solitude; independence, impartiality; absoluteness; abstractness, abstraction
Tajdid, Tajdidat	Tajdíd, pl. Tajdídat	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
Tajrid al-l'tiqad	Tajríd al-l'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.
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 tafsiq.
Takhallus (Taqhallus)	Takhallus	Pers. pen name used by poets, often added to their name. A poet's takhallus is often included towards the end of a ghazal written by him.
Takht	Takht	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 Shí'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 Afjih. It is Bahá'u'lláh's ancestral home (36.198842, 52.010238).
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	Takwíniya[h or t]	creation. Wiláyah Takwíniyah, 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'zíyah performance spaces, for the mourning of Muḥarram. Built in 1868 by Náṣir 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.
Takyyi-i-Mawlana Khalid	Takyyi-i-Mawláná Khálid	(theological seminary in Sulaymáníyyih)
Takyyi-i-Mawlavi	Takyyi-i-Mawlavi	a resting place for dervishes. In particular one near the Muradiye Mosque (Turkish: Muradiye Camii), NW side of Edirne
Tal'a	Ṭal'a[t]	look(s), appearance, aspect, outward appearance, guise
Tal'at-i-A'la	Ṭal'at-i-A'lá	Pers. "Most Exalted Countenance", a designation of the Báb
Tal'at-i-Hayy, Tal'at al-Hayy	Ṭal'at-i-Hayy, Ar. Tal'at al-Ḥayy	"Living Countenance" a reference to Bahá'u'lláh
Tala'i	Ṭalá'í	Kúrush Ṭalá'í
Talaq	Ṭaláq	being divorced (a wife); divorce, repudiation
Talar	Tálár	Pers. architectural term for a throne cut from rock or a porch with columns. A river running into the Caspian Sea.
Talh, Talhun, Tuluh	Ṭalḥ, Ṭalḥun, pl. Ṭulúḥ	being fatigued; empty-bellied; a large thorn-tree, a variety of accacia (<i>Acacia gummifera</i>); palm flowers; banana tree; banana or plantain-fruit
Talha	Ṭalḥa[h or t]	a single tree of the kind talḥ; proper name of a man
Tali	Tálí	the fourth horse in a race ("lagged behind"); an old man, a religious chief; a follower.
Tali', Tali'a, Tawali	Ṭálí', 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 Ḍiyá'u'l-Ḥájíyyih.
Talib, Tullab, Talaba, Taliban	Ṭálib, dual Ṭálibán, pl. Ṭulláb, Ṭalaba	seeker, pursuer; claimer, claimant; applicant, petitioner; candidate; student, pupil, scholar; madrasa student. Paşhtú and Persian plural Ṭálibán, "students".
Talih	Ṭáliḥ	bed, evil, wicked, vicious, depraved, villainous. Pun on Šáliḥ.
Taliqan (Taleqan, Shahrak Taleghan)	Ṭáliqán	Ṭáliqán (District 6, 1.5 km from city centre) and Ṭáliqání Town (14 km WSW from city centre) in Teheran. Ṭáliqán (80 km NW of Tehran, 36.178123, 50.765944; birthplace of Ḥájí Mírzá Ḥasan) is the capital city of Taleqan County, Alborz Province. Ṭáliqán (also transcribed with any of the short vowels in the middle) is the capital of Takḥár Province, in NE Afghanistan. Hadith references to the Mahdi, 313 companions, Taliqan and Khurasan are more likely to refer to the historical region of Takḥár and Khurasan, than a city called Taliqan in Khurasan.
Talkhis	Talkhíş	abridgement; condensation; summary, resume; epitome,

Talkhunchi'i Talkhunchih (Talkhuncneh)	Ṭáľkhúnchi'í Ṭáľkhúnchih	abstract, synopsis, outline; brier, abort report Mullá Kázim Ṭáľkhúnchi'í (from Talkhunchih) ("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 al-Nábilíyún" (Hill of Napoleon), 600 m NW of Riđván Garden (see Na'mayn).
Tall Muhassan	Tall Muḥaṣṣan	fortified hill. Possible meaning for Ophel mound. The City of David (the original site of Jerusalem) was built on the southeast ridge below the modern "Temple Mount". The Ophel mound sits above the Gihon Spring at the north end of the ridge. It is the most likely site for the Solomon and Herodian Jewish Temples.
Tall, Tilal, Atal, Tulul	Tall, pl. Tilál, Atlál, Tulúl	hill, elevation or mound. In archaeology, a tell, or tel, 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 Tamaddun	Tám Tamaddun, Tamadyun	Pers. few; small; little; weak 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.
Tamasha (Tabasha)	Tamáshá	witnessing, sightseeing, delightful to look at. Mispronounced as Tabáshá by Ḥusayn Effendi—son of 'Abdu'l-Bahá)
Tamashshi Tamhis, Tamhisat Tamima, Tama'im	Tamaṣhshí Tamḥís, pl. Tamḥísát Tamíma[t], pl. Tamá'im	Pers. walking; performing, carrying out clarification; testing, thorough examination amulet or charm against witchcraft;—pl. Tamím well-formed, solid, firm; name of a tribe;—pl. Tamá'im amulets.
Tamimi Tamma, Tammat Tamtam Tanasukh Tanazu'	Tamímí Ṭámma[h], pl. Ṭámmát Ṭamṭám Tanásúkh Tanázu'	of the tribe of Tamím (overwhelming) calamity, disaster. Qur'án 79:34 Pers. middle of the sea succession; transmigration of souls, metempsychosis tight, struggle, strife, contention, controversy. tanázu' al-baqá' (Pers. tanázu'-i-baqá') struggle for existence or survival.
Tang	Tang	Pers. narrow, strait; sad, anxious, distressed; strong; near, neighbouring; rare, scarce; numerous, many; half a load (as much as is carried upon one side); a package, *bundle, sack; an ass-load of sugar; a concealing, putting *out of sight; a strait, defile, mountain pass; anxiety, affliction; a horse-girth; a strap for fastening a load; the press of an oil-mill; a plain surface on which painters draw their first sketch
Tang-i-Qajar Tanja Tansikh	Tang-i-Qájár Ṭanja[h] Tansíkh	"Qájár squeeze", a form of torture, DB 648 Tangier (Tangiers), city NW Morocco Pers. causing to annul or abrogate; cancelling; abrogation; quashing
Tanta Tanwin Tanzih	Ṭanṭá Tanwín Tanzíh	a city 85 km NNW of Cairo nunnation (grammar) purifying, cleansing, keeping oneself at a distance from everything unclean; purity, holiness. Elimination of anthropomorphic elements from the conception of deity.
Tanzil, Tanzilat	Tanzíl, pl. Tanzílát	sending down, bringing down; revelation, inspiration; reduction, diminution, lowering, lessening, decrease;—pl. reduction (of prices); subtraction (arithmetic); deduction, discount; inlaying, inlay work. Persian definition: sending anything down (especially as God does from heaven); causing (a traveller) to alight, lodging and treating him hospitably; revelation from heaven; the

Taqarub Taqdir, Taqdirat, Taqadir	Taqárub Taqdír, pl. Taqdírát, Taqádír	Qur'án. mutual approach; mutual approximation; rapprochement estimation, appraisal, assessment, taxation, rating; calculation, estimate, valuation; appreciation; esteem; assumption, surmise, supposition, proposition; implication of a missing syntactical part (grammar); (pl. Taqdírát) grading, evaluation (of achievement; school, university)
Taqdis	Taqdís	Pers. purifying, sanctifying, consecrating, calling holy; purity; sanctification, sanctity; magnification
Taqiy (Taqí), Atqiya', Tuqawa' Taqiy ad-Din (Taqieddin, Takiyuddin)	Taqíy (Taqí), pl. Atqiyá', Tuqáwa' Taqíy ad-Dín	god fearing, godly, devout, pious an Arabic masculine name. God-fearing or pious (person) of religion (Islam). Pers. also Taqí.
Taqiy Khan-i-Farahani	Taqíy <u>Khán</u> -i-Faráhání	Taqí <u>Khán</u> -i-Faráhání (Pers.), Mírzá Grand Vizier. Known as Amír Kabír (the Great Emir)
Taqiya (Taqiyih)	Taqíya[h or t]	(fem. of Taqíy) fear, caution, prudence. In <u>Shí'ah</u> Islám: dissembling—giving lip-denial of ones faith. Lying by omission. Qur'án 16:106 and 3:28 are believed to justify dissimulation, a practice that is more prominent in <u>Shí'a</u> Islám. However, further verses (16:107–110 and 3:29–32) add qualifications. It is important to stress that taqiya is not meant to be a tool to deceive non-Muslims and to spread Islám, but instead a defensive mechanism that may be used to save one's life when it is in great danger. However, there is a greater reward accepting death than denying one's faith under duress. Pers. also Taqiyya, Taqiyyih. See Kitmán
Taqiy-i-Harati Taqiy-i-Juvayni	Taqíy-i-Harátí Taqíy-i-Juvayní	Mullá Muḥammad Taqíy-i-Harátí, an eminent mujtahid Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqíy-i-Juvayní, Bábí, a native of Sabzivár, distinguished for his literary accomplishments
Taqiy-i-Kashani Taqizadiah, Taqizadeh Taqla	Taqíy-i-Káshání Taqízádih Taqlá (تقلا)	Muḥammad-Ḥusayn-i-Káshání Siyyid Ḥasan Taqízádih <i>al-Ahrám</i> ("The Pyramids") newspaper was founded on 5 August 1875 by brothers Salím Taqlá (1848–1892) and Bíshára Taqlá (1852–1901, his wife, Taqlá Páshá, succeeded him) in Alexandria. Moved to Cairo in 1898. Small village in Syria (36.319098, 36.846244). Saint Takla Convent in Syria (33.850130, 36.546017). Variations: Taqleh, Takla, Takleh Tekla, Thecla, Thekla.
Taqlid	Taqlíđ	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 ijtihád.
Taqquum, Taqaddumat	Taqaddum, pl. Taqaddumát	precedence, priority; advantage, lead; advance, drive, push; advancement, progression, progress, achievement
Taqriz, Taqrizat, Taqariz Taqwa Taqwim, Taqawim	Taqríz, pl. Taqrízát, Taqáríz Taqwá Taqwím, pl. Taqáwím	eulogy, encomium, panegyric piety or fear (of God); righteousness, right conduct 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
Tar, Tara (Itar, Itarat, Utur)	Ṭár, fem. Ṭára[h or t]	(= Itár, pl. Itárát, Uṭur) hoop, ring; tire; frame; wheel; tambourine. Ṭár is a village (33.371974, 51.750631) 80 km north of Işfahán in Isfahan Province. "Ṭár" in <i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> .
Tara'iq al-Haqa'iq Tarab, Atrab	Ṭará'iq al-Ḥaqá'iq Ṭarab, pl. Aṭráb	"Methods of facts", 3 vols, by Ma'súm 'Alí <u>Sháh</u> <u>Shírání</u> joy, pleasure, delight, rapture; amusement, entertainment (with music and the like); music
Tarabulus	Ṭarábulus	from the Greek name Τρίπολις ("three cities"), referring to Oea, Sabratha and Leptis Magna. Ṭarábulus ash- <u>Shám</u> , Tripoli [in Lebanon]; Ṭarábulus al- <u>Gh</u> arb, city of Tripoli or the Tripoli region (once known as Tripolitania) [in Libya]. Nawfal aṭ-Ṭarábulusí (1812–87) wrote <i>Kitáb Şannájat al- Ṭarab fí Taqaddumát al-'Arab</i> ("The castanet of joy in the progress of the Arabs").
Tarah (Terah, Terach)	Taráḥ	Hebrew Térah (Hebrew Bible Terah) or Térach, Abraham's father. See Ázar and Tárakh.

Tarakh, Tarikh, Tarukh	Tárakh, Tárikh, Tárúkh	name of Ázar, an idol-sculptor; name of Abraham's father or his uncle. See Ázar and Tárah.
Tarana (Taranih, Taraneh)	Tarána (Pers. Taránih)	Pers. youth; modulation, voice, song, melody, symphony, harmony; a trill, quaver, shake; jest, sarcasm, bad temper; slyness, subtlety
Taraqqi, Taraqqiyat	Taraqquí, pl. Taraqqiyát	ascending, rising step by step; advancement, elevation, promotion; progress, improvement; proficiency; augmentation, increase; climax; "evolution". <i>dar taraqqí ast</i> ("Taraqqíst") "is in progress"
Taraqqin, Taraqqiyat	Taraqqin pl. Taraqqiyát	ascension; ascent; advance, advancement; progress, rise, progressive development
Tarashshaha	Tarashshaha	root is rashsha, sprinkle. "water down"
Taraz, Tiraz, Tarazat	Ṭaráz, Ṭiráz, pl. Ṭarázát	Pers. a royal robe, or rich dress ornamented with embroidery; that which adorns clothes, wonderful clothes [meaning clothes that are of high quality, expensive, and beautiful]. It also means method, style, adornment;—pl. ornaments. 'Abdu'l-Bahá: "wonderful clothes" and "a well-known city", a city in Turkistan. Refer to Lawḥ-i-Ṭarázát.
Tarazu'llah	Ṭarázu'lláh	Pers. Ornament of God. Ṭarázu'lláh Samandarí (1874–1968) [not Ṭarázu'lláh]
Tarbiya, Tarbiyat	Tarbiya[h or t]	education, upbringing; teaching, instruction; pedagogy; breeding, raising (of animals). Pers. "Tarbiyat". Bahá'í Tarbiyat Schools in Tíhrán (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 fez). 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 ♂) 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	Tárikh Zuhúr al-Ḥaqq	"History of the Manifestation of Truth" volumes by Fáḡil Mázandarání (ZH is a contraction used). It is a biographical dictionary and community history of the Iranian Bahá'ís during the ministry of Bahá'u'lláh, 1863–1892.
Tarikhi	Tárikhí	historic(al)
Tarikh-i-Jadid	Tárikh-i-Jadíd	Pers. <i>Tárikh-i-Jadíd</i> (New history) or <i>New History of Mírzá 'Alí Muḥammad the Báb</i> , by Mírzá Ḥusayn of Hamadán
Tariq, Turuq, Turuqat	Ṭaríq (m. and f.), pl. Ṭuruq, Ṭuruqát	way; road, highway; trail, track, path; method; especially the way taken by the mystic wayfarer (Ṣúffí) on the journey of spiritual enlightenment. One who strikes or knocks; one who arrives at night; one who divines. Ṭaríq ibn Ziyád was a Muslim commander who led the Islamic Umayyad conquest of the Iberian Peninsula in 711–718. The army crossed the Strait of Gibraltar from the North African coast to somewhere near the Rock of Gibraltar. "Gibraltar" is a Spanish corruption of Jebel Tariq. See 'ábir ("tarighat", Turkish "tarikát") manner, mode, means; way, method, procedure; system; creed, faith, religion;— plurals ṭaríqát & ṭuruq: religious brotherhood, dervish order. Path or stage of mystical learning and development (Ṣúffí). "Tarikat" are traditional Islamic organizations that fill a variety of cultural, social and political needs. In 1959 Bahá'ís in Turkey were accused of being ṭaríqah (ṭaríqat), that is a school or order of Sufism (Súffí orders and practices were banned in 1925), or specifically a concept for the mystical teaching and spiritual practices of such a Súffí order with the aim of seeking Ḥaqíqa ("ultimate truth").
Tariqa, Tara'iq, Turuq	Ṭaríqa[h or t], pl. Ṭará'iq, Ṭuruq	Pers. "translators without substance", those who have no sense of right and wrong, i.e. have no conscience.
Tarjuman-i-bi wujdan	Tarjumán-i-bí wujdán	tailor
Tarzi, Darzi, Tarziya	Tarzí, Pers. Darzí, Ar. pl. Tarzíya	original term for Sufism (Islamic mysticism), the Sufi way
Tasawwuf	Taşawwuf	

		of life; mysticism (the Islamic sect notable for its mystical teachings). at-Taşawwuf 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	Taşawwur, pl. Tasawwurat	imagination (also philosophy), fancy, fantasy, idea; conception, concept (philosophy)
Tasbih	Taşbíh	praising or glorification. Verbal noun of şabaḥa (Form II).
Tasbih, Tasbihat	Taşbíh, pl. Tasbíhát, Tasábíh	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	Tashakkur	returning thanks for favours, being grateful
Tashbih	Tashbíh	comparison; allegory, simile, parable; ascription of human characteristics to God, anthropomorphization (of God, theology)
Tashburj	Tashburj	From Turkish? Taş "stone" + burj "tower". Given as Dashborgh, "stone tower", in <i>Star of the West</i> , XIII:12, p. 338.
Tashdid	Tashdíid	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	Tashkhísh	personification; exact designation, specification; identification; diagnosis; acting, performance (on stage), play(ing) (of an actor). Capable of distinguishing (right from wrong).
Tashkik	Tashkík	creating doubt, causing to doubt, ambiguous
Tashkil, Tashkila, Tashkilat	Tashkíl, fem. Tashkíla[h], pl. Tashkílát	forming, formation, shaping, moulding, fashioning, creation, organization, building up; order of march. Fem. assortment, selection, variety; formation. Vowelization, vocalization or diacritization—the various diacritics, taken collectively, that are attached to Arabic letters. See 'arabí and i'ráb.
Tashri'	Tashrí'	the process of legislation
Tashriq	Tashríq	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-Tashríq is the old name of the three days following the day of Immolation (sacrifice on the 10th of <u>Dhu'l-Hijjah</u>) 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> .
Tasnim	Tasním	height, fullness, opulence, water of a heavenly fountain that is superior to the purest wine
Tasrih	Taşríh	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	Tathlíth	doctrine of the Trinity; Trinity (Chr.); triangle
Tathrib	Tathríb	blame, censure, reproof
Tawaf	Ṭawáf	round, circuit, beat; round trip, round-trip excursion; roundtrip flight; circumambulation of the Ka'ba (as part of the Islamic pilgrimage ceremonies)
Tawakkul 'Ala'llah	Tawakkul 'Alá'lláh	literally, "trust in God", lamentation, cry for help. Sometimes contracted to 'alá'lláh.
Tawakkul, Tavakkul	Tawakkul, Pers. Tavakkul	trust (reliance, mystical station in which the mystic has complete trust in God's providence)

Tawakul	Tawákul	mutual confidence or trust; indifference
Tawalla	Tawallá (for Tawallí)	choosing (someone) as a friend, to offer allegiance to or recognize the spiritual authority of someone
Tawangar (Tavangar)	Tawángar	Pers. great, powerful; rich.
Tawba (Tauba)	Tawba[h]	repentance, penitence, contrition; penance. A mystical station defined by the will's repudiation of immoral actions and tendencies. See Tába
Tawba-Nama (Tauba-Nama)	Tawba-Náma	Pers. (Ar. influence) a written expression of repentance or vow not to offend again
Tawfiq (Taufiq, Tofik), Tawfiqa	Tawfiq, 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)	Tawhíd	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 tawhíd: (1) tawhíd al-rubúbiyya, or the "oneness of lordship", referring to God's status as sole Creator, Master, and Sustainer of the universe; (2) tawhíd 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) tawhíd al-asmá' wa'l-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	Tawhíd-i-Shuhúdí	"unity of vision". See Vaḥdatu'sh-shuhúd
Tawhid-i-vujudi	Tawhíd-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	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 "Tauqí'", "Tawqí'at", "Towighat". One of the six fonts of Persian-Arabic calligraphy that was often used in signatures. Hence, they are called tawqí' (signature). The writing was mostly used for important documents and papers. A more universal and binding letter from Bahá'u'lláh or a Tablet from 'Abdu'l-Bahá is often called a tawqí'—an advice but also a binding document that is part of the Covenant. Shoghi Effendi wrote many personal letters. However, his formal letters, usually on special occasions such as Naw-Rúz and Riḍván are called tawqí'. Not to be confused with ṭawqí.
Tawqí'at-Mubarakih	Tawqí'át-Mubárakih	Pers. "Blessed letters" from Shoghi Effendi.
Tawr (Taur), Atwar	Ṭawr, pl. Aṭwár	one time (= French <i>fois</i> (time)); state, condition; limit, bound; stage, degree; phase (also physics, especially electricity)
Tawra (Taura), Tawrat (Taurat)	Tawra[h or t], pl. Tawrát (Tawráh)	excitement, agitation; outbreak, outburst, fit (of fury, of despair, etc.); eruption (of a volcano);—pl. upheaval, uprising, insurrection, riot, rebellion, revolt, revolution. Tawráh: Jewish Scripture ("Old Covenant"): 1. The Law (Torah, Tawráh, Pentateuch), 2. the Prophets (Nabiim, Nabyín), 3. the Writings (Kethubim, Kutúb). Talmud is a body of oral exposition and the Mishna is a collection of

Tawwab, Tawwabun	Tawwáb, pl. Tawwábún	traditions and discussions. 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 wuḏú'
Tayifih Tayma'	Ṭáyifih Ṭaymá'	Pers. 'a people', 'nation', 'tribe' a large oasis (27.620406, 38.538128) 210 km ESE of Tabúk and 226 km NNW of <u>Khaybar</u> . Formerly owned by Jews during Muḥammad's time.
Taymiya (Taymiyya)	Taymíya[h], Taymiyya[h]	Taqí ad-Dín Aḥmad ibn Taymiyyah (1263–1328), was a medieval Sunni Muslim scholar, muḥaddith, theologian, judge, jurisconsult, and logician. He is known for his diplomatic involvement with Mongol ruler <u>Gházán Khán</u> and for his victorious achievement (mainly by issuing jihád and Ramaḏán 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 Taymúrtásh</u> (1883–1933) who served as the first Minister of Court of Rizá' <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	Túsún (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, Tayyi, Taies', Atwa'	Ṭayy, Ṭayy', pl. Aṭwá'	(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 aṭ-Ṭá'í.
Tayyar, Tayyarat	Tayyár, pl. Tayyárát	flow, stream, course, current, flood; fall (of a stream); movement, tendency, trend; draft (of air)
Tayyar, Tayyarun	Ṭayyár, pl. Ṭayyárún	flying; evanescent, fleeting; volatile (liquid); floating, wafting, hovering;—pl. flyer, aviator, pilot. Ja'far ibn Abí Ṭálib (c. 590–629), later also known as Ja'far aṭ-Ṭayyár (literally 'Ja'far the Flyer [of Heaven]'), was a companion of Muhammad, 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—hence, his second name.
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
Tazayyun Tazkiya	Tazayyun Tazkiya	being adorned. See Tazyín purification, chastening; pronouncement of someone's integrity or credibility; attestation of (a witness') honourable record (Islamic Law). Alludes to Tazkiyah al-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 Templars 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

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Tha	<u>Thá'</u>	Arabic letter
Tha'lab, Tha'laba, Tha'alib	<u>Tha'lab</u> , fem. <u>Tha'laba</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Tha'alib</u>	fox (fem. vixen). Banú <u>Tha'labah</u> , a tribe involved in many military conflicts with Muḥammad. Barakah bint <u>Tha'alaba</u> , commonly known by her kunya Umm Ayman, was an early Muslim and companion of Muḥammad.
Tha'labi	<u>Tha'labí</u>	foxy, foxlike. Abú Isháq Aḥmad ibn Muḥammad ibn Ibráhím al- <u>Tha'labí</u> was an 11th-century Islamic scholar of Persian origin and a foremost Kúfí grammarian. See <u>Khátam</u>
Thabit (Sabit, Sabet)	<u>Thábit</u>	firm, fixed, established, steadfast; stationary, immovable; steady, invariable, constant, stable; permanent, lasting, durable, enduring; confirmed, proven; a constant. Bahá'ís who accepted 'Abdu'l-Bahá after death of Bahá'u'lláh described themselves as <u>thábit</u> . Name given to Thornton Chase by 'Abdu'l-Bahá. Ḥabíb <u>Thábit</u> (Habíb Sábet) (1903–1990) wealthy Bahá'í entrepreneur and industrialist. See <u>muṣhrikún</u> and <u>muwahḥidún</u> .
Thabit al-Ja'sh	<u>Thábit al-Ja'sh</u>	undismayed, fearless, staunch, steadfast
Thabita (Sabita), Thawabit	<u>Thábita</u> [h or t], <u>Thawábit</u>	fixed star; fixture, fixed, firm,; deep-rooted, established
Thabitin	<u>Thábitín</u>	the steadfast
Thabit-Rasikh	<u>Thábit-Rásikh</u>	
Thabit-Sarvistani	<u>Thábit-Sarvistání</u>	
Thalith al-Haramayn	<u>Thálich</u> al-Ḥaramayn	third Holy Place (after Mecca and Medina), i.e. Jerusalem. ("Thalith al-Haramain")
Thalith, Thalithan	ath- <u>Thálich</u>	the third; <u>thálich</u> an thirdly
Thamanun, Thamanin	<u>Thamánún</u> , Pers. <u>Thamánín</u>	eighty (symbolic of AH 1280/CE 1863). The city of Noah since, when he built it on leaving the Ark, he had eighty companions. See <u>sittín</u> .
Thamar, Thimar, Athmar	<u>Thamar</u> , pl. <u>Thimár</u> , <u>Athmár</u>	(fem. <u>Thamara</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Thamarát</u>) fruits, fruit (collective); result, effect, fruit, fruitage; yield, profit, advantage, benefit, gain; reward; various kinds of wealth, gold, silver; offspring
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'	<u>Thaná'</u>	commendation, praise, eulogy; appreciation
Thana'u'llah (Sana'u'llah)	<u>Thaná'u'lláh</u>	"Praise God"
Thanawi	<u>Thanawí</u>	dualist; one who holds the doctrine of the two principles, one of the sect of the Magi.
Thanawiya	<u>Thanawíya</u> [t]	dualism; the sect of the Magi or dualists.
Thani	<u>Thání</u>	who or what turns or bends; second. ath- <u>Thání</u> : the second; the next. Táníyan and tániyatan 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>Thániya</u> [h or t], pl. <u>Thawánin</u>	fem. second (time unit); a second, a moment
Thaqafi	<u>Thaqaff</u>	of the tribe of <u>Thaqif</u>
Thaqal, Athqal	<u>Thaqal</u> , dual <u>Thaqalán</u> , pl. <u>Athqál</u>	load, baggage
Thaqalan	ath- <u>Thaqalán</u>	the humans and the jinn. These two are said to be burdened with responsibility, or, some say, with sin. Hence, Yúsuf 'Alí in Qur'án 55:31 and Shoghi Effendi translates <u>thaqalán</u> as "both worlds". Shoghi Effendi translated it as "twin weighty testimonies" in <i>The Kitáb-i-Íqán</i> , p. 201.
Thaqib	<u>Tháqib</u>	penetrating, hence shining brightly, glittering; brilliant,

Thaqif	<u>Thaqíf</u> awbán	splendid; famous, sublime; high
Tharaba, Tharb	<u>Tharaba</u> (<u>Tharb</u>)	sour; acute, intelligent (man); name of the father of a tribe to blame, censure
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
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 Afnán</u> , a cousin of Shoghi Effendi.
Tibb	<u>Tibb</u>	medical treatment; medicine, medical science
Tibyaniyan	<u>Tibyáníyán</u>	Varqá <u>Tibyáníyán</u>
Tiflis	<u>Tiflís</u>	modern Tbilisi (CB p. 171)
Tihran	<u>Tíhrán</u>	Teheran, capital of Iran
Tilasm, Tillasm, Tilasmat, Talasim	<u>Tilasm</u> , <u>Ṭilasm</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, Tilisimat, 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
Timthal	<u>Timthál</u> , pl. <u>Tamáthíl</u>	sculptured image; statue. <u>timthál</u> nişff bust. Pers. image, effigy, portrait, semblance
Timujin (Temüjin)	<u>Timújin</u>	Mongol <u>timür</u> (“of iron”) + <u>jin</u> (“agency”) = “blacksmith”. <u>Temüjin Borjigin</u> (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. 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
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) (824–9 October 892), often referred to as Imám at-Tirmizí/Tirmidhí, was a Persian Islamic scholar and collector of ḥadīth. <i>Jámi' at-Tirmidhí</i> , hadith collection.
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.
Tis'a, Tis'	Tis'a[h], fem. Tis'	nine
Tis'ata, 'Ashara, Tis'a 'Ashrata	Tis'ata[h] 'Ashara, fem. Tis'a 'ashara[h]	literally "nine ten", nineteen. Qur'án 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). Teşrín Turkish
Tituwan	Ṭīṭuwán	Tétouan (Fr), Tetuán (Spanish). City in northern Morocco. It is one of the two major ports of Morocco on the Mediterranean Sea, a few miles south of the Strait of Gibraltar, and about 60 km ESE of Tangier. Nicknamed "white dove" (al-ḥamámah al-bayḍá')
Tiyul (Tuyul), Tiyulat	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.
Tiyyu'l-Ard	Ṭīyyu'l-Ard	miracle involving the immediate transfer of a human being from one part of the world to another very distant point. DB 207. See Ṭāyy
Tizfahm	Tízfahm	Pers. of quick understanding (tíz + fahm)
Topakyan	Topakyan	Hayozoun Hohannes Topakyan (born at Sazaria, now modern Turkey, 1864–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. Qur'án 13:29. Ṭúbá <i>Khánum</i> (1880–1959), a twin daughter of 'Abdu'l-Bahá. See Rúḥá.
Tubba'	Tubba'	[proper name] title and name of a number of Himyar kings who ruled in Southern Arabia until overrun by the Abyssinians in 4th century CE (Qur'án 44:37). See Taba'.
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 (or Tufang-Chí)	Pers. musketeer, rifleman
Tughanni	Tughanní	singing; cooing; celebrating a mistress in song; being contented, able to do without. From <i>ghiná'</i> , singing, song.
Tuhfa, Tuhaf	Tuḥfa[t], Tuḥaf	a gift, present; an excellent, rare thing, worthy of being presented, rarity, curiosity, choice thing; title of many books, e.g. <i>Tuḥfatu's-salátín</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 Ja'far al-Kashfí, father of Sayyid Yahyá Darábí
Tujib	Tujíb	answer. Banú Tujíb (the Tujibids (al-Tujíbiyyún, sing. Tujíbí)) or Banú al-Muhájir, were an Arab dynasty of al-Andalus.
Tukayha (Tulaiha)	Ṭulayha[h]	Ṭalḥah ibn <i>Kh</i> uwaylid ibn Nawfal al-Asadí (contemptuously called Ṭulayhah, the little Ṭalḥah) 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 revelation. After finally being defeated by the Muslims in 632, Ṭulayha escaped and sought refuge in Syria. He later accepted Islam when Syria was conquered by the Muslims.
Tulu'	Ṭulú'	rising, going up, ascending, ascension; rise (especially of

		celestial bodies); appearance; climbing, ascent (of a mountain)
Tulun	Ṭúlún	Aḥmad ibn Ṭúlún
Tuman	Túmán, pl. Túmán	Pers. (toman) a myriad, literally 10,000; gold coin. Nineteenth century Persian currency, but modern prices are given as rials (riyál), and toman at the rate of 10 rials to a toman. In July 2019, the government introduced a law to change (planned completion 2022) the national currency from the rial to the toman with one new toman equalling 10,000 rials, and a new toman divided into 100 qirans (qírán).
Tumban	Tumbán	Pers. short breeches; drawers; wrestlers' leathern breeches
Tun (Toon)	Tún	Pers. the stove of a bath; the womb. City now named Firdaws.
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 Tíhrán), formerly known as <u>Sh</u> ahsavár, 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>Kh</u> án-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>Qišaş al-'Ulamá'</i> (in Persian) biography of <u>Sh</u> 'a scholars.
Tupakchi (Tupchi)	Túpakchí (Túpchí)	Pers. Derived from Túpak (musket) and -chí (7th Pers. letter) (for -chih) (what, which) to give Túpakchí (musketeer or gunner) (e.g. Mahmúd Effendi Toupjee)
Tuqa	Tuqá	piety, the fear of God
Tuqat, Toqat	Túqát	city in and the capital of Túqát county in Turkey, 100 km SSE of Samsun
Tur as-Sinin	Ṭúr as-Sínin	"Mount Sinai" (Sinai is a modern name) in the Sinai Peninsula is also known as Jabal Músá ("Mountain of Moses"). It represents the Manifestation of God (Shoghi Effendi, <i>Light of Divine Guidance</i> , Vol. 2, pp. 66–7). See Jabal al-Lawz.
Tur, Atwar	Ṭúr, pl. Aṭwár	mountain
Turab, Atriba, Tirban	Turáb, pl. Atriba, Tirbán	dust, earth, dirt; ground, soil
Turab-i-Ishtihardi	Turáb-i- <u>Ish</u> tihárdi	
Turaj (Turadj)	Túraj	Pers. Túraj, also called Túr, is the name of a son of Firaydún
Turan	Túrán	Pers. Turkomania, Turkistán, Transoxania, so named from Túr, eldest son of Farídún, who inherited it from his father
Turan-Shah	Túrán- <u>Sh</u> áh	
Turath	Turáth	inheritance, legacy
Turba	Turba[t]	earth, ground; a grave; a tomb; a mausoleum
Turba, Turab	Turba[h or t], pl. Turab	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 (ṣalát, Islamic daily prayers) to symbolize the earth. 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 <u>Mash</u> had) in and capital of Torbat-i-Heydarieh County, in Razavi Khorasan Province, Iran. Ancient name Závih (Záwa). The city is famous for high quality za'farán (saffron).
Turjuman, Tarajima, Tarajim	Turjumán, pl. Tarájima, Tarájim	(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.
Turkistan	Turkistán	Pers. Turkestan. "Land of the Turks", 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.
Turkiya, Turkiyah (Turkieh), Turkiye	Turkiya, Pers. Turkiyah, T. Türkiye	Turkey (Türkiye, 2022). The dissolution of the Ottoman Empire started with the Young Turk Revolution on 24-07-

Turkman, Tarakima	Turkmán, Tarákima[t]	1923. Turkey or the Republic of Turkey was established on 29-10-1923. Modern Turkey 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). Turk-like. Also Turkumán and Turkamán (Turkuman, Turkaman). at-Turkumán, Turkmen.
Turkmenabat (Charjuy)	Türkmenabat	(Türkmen + ábád) second-largest city in Turkmenistan and the capital of Lebap Province. Former name <u>Chárjúy</u> (four brooks).
Turkumanchay	Turkumancháy	Torkamanchay (Azerbaijani: Tümkənçay); 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 (1826–28).
Turshiz (Torshiz)	Turshíz	Pers. (also called Sulṭánábád, Sulṭániyyih) is the ancient name of Káshmar, 70 km west of Turbat-i-Haydaríyyih from Turshíz. e.g. Mullá Shaykh-'Aliy-i-Turshízí and Áqá Siyyid Husayn-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 al-Dín Ṭúsí. Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥasan aṭ-Ṭúsí (18 February 1201–26 June 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 al-Tústari (AH 203–283). Persian Muslim scholar and early classical Sufi mystic born in Shúshar (Shústar).
Tustari	Tústarí	mulberry tree; mulberry; the first month of the Coptic calendar
Tut	Tút	Pers. parrot
Tuti	Ṭúṭí	gulf
Tutunj, Tatanj	Ṭutunj, Ṭatanj	(also Ṭatanjíya, Ṭatanjíyyih) loosely described as dual form of Ṭatanj ("gulf"). Etymology, spelling and meaning of this word are unknown. See entries for Khalíj, Khuṭbat aṭ-Ṭutunjíya and Sharḥ al-Khuṭba aṭ-Ṭutunjíya
Tutunjiya, Tutunjiyyih	Ṭutunjíya[h], Pers. Ṭutunjíyyih	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.
Tuwa	Ṭuwá	
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
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	'Udhr, '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)
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

Ujab	'Ujáb	'Aynan and Rumah. wonderful, wondrous, marvelous, astonishing, amazing. See 'ajab
Ukaz (Souq Okaz or Souq Okadh)	'Ukáz	'Ukáz was (c. 542–726) the site of the largest and best known open air marketplace (Súk 'Ukáz, 21.475287, 40.638875) during the pilgrimage season in pre-Islamic times (31 km NE of Tā'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 Ula	'Ukht, pl. Akhawát 'Ulá	a sister; (grammar) cognate; counterpart 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 Ulu'l-'Azm	'Ulíyyá Ulú'l-'Azm	("owleya") probably should be 'Ulyá "the determined or steadfast"; rulers, powerful leaders; those endowed with a resolution to obey the commands of God (implies term is only applicable to prophets, Arch-Prophets or Messengers of God, i.e. Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus and Muhammad)
Uluha, Uluhiya (Uluhiyya)	Ulúha[t], Ulúhíya[t]	(also Ulúhiyya[t], iláhiya) deity, divinity, godhead. More fundamentally, being worthy of worship, love, and obedience as a god.
Uluw	'Ulúw	height, tallness, elevation, altitude; greatness, grandeur, highness, exaltedness, sublimity
Uman	'Umán	Oman (the Sultanate of Oman)
Umari	'Umarí	follower of 'Umar (i.e. a traditionalist)
Umawi, Umayya	Umawí	Umayyad, Ommayyad (adj.). Banú Umayya[h], the Umayyads, Ommayyads
Umawiya, Umawiyun	al-'Umawíya[h], pl. al-'Umawíyún	(Pers. al-'umawiyya[h], pl. al-'umawiyyún, "umawiyya" or "umawiyyun") Umayyad (Ommayyad, Ommaiad), an Islamic dynasty (caliphate) claiming descent from Umayya (Umayyah), 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-Khiláfatu al-'Umawiyyah), was the second of the four major caliphates established after the death of Muḥammad. The caliphate was centred on the Umayyad dynasty (al-'Umawíyún, or Banú 'Umayyah, "Sons of Umayyah"), hailing from Mecca.
Umayr (Umair)	'Umayr	one who is intelligent. Muš'ab ibn 'Umayr, companion of Muḥammad.
Umayya	Umayya[h]	Umayya ibn 'Abd Shams (b. 515). Banú Ummayah (sons of Umayyah or Umayyad Dynasty).
Umda, 'Umad	'Umda[h], pl. 'Umad, 'Umdán	support, prop, shore; main subject, main issue, basic issue (e.g., of a controversy);—pl. chief of a village, chief magistrate of a small community; mayor. See kalántar. Khán al-'Umdán ("Inn of Columns") or Khán-i-'Avámíd (Inn of Pillars) located in SW corner (al-Fákhúrah quarter) of 'Akká.
Umm, Ummahat	Umm, pl. Ummahát	mother; source, origin; basis, foundation; original, original version (of a book); the gist, essence of something;—pl. matrix (typography). Female partial name equivalents of Abu are Um and Umm (must be combined with another name).
Umma, Umam	Umma[h or t], pl. Umam	(Pers. pl. ummatán) nation, people; community; generation; sect, religious community, creed; follower, co-religionist; more specifically to Muslim people with a common ideology and culture
Umman Ummati Ummi (Ummiy), Ummun	'Ummán Ummatí Ummí, pl. Ummún	Oman Pers. a follower of a religious sect or creed. maternal, motherly; illiterate uneducated;—pl. an illiterate. Derived from <i>umm</i> , mother, or <i>ummat</i> , people). Qur'an 7:158, the unlettered Prophet.
Umm-i-Ashraf	Umm-i-Ashraf	mother of Ashraf

Umm-Salma	Umm-Salmá	
Ummu'l-'Iraq	Ummu'l-'Iráq	mother of 'Iráq, 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'mínín	Mother of the Faithful, name given to Phoebe Hearst by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Umr (Omr), 'Amr, A'mar	'Umr, pl. A'már	('amr in oaths) life, duration of life, life span, lifetime; age (of a person)
Umra, 'Umar (Omar)	'Umra[h or t], pl. 'Umar	the sacred visit to Mecca, considered to be the "lesser pilgrimage" (able to be completed in a few hours) can be performed at any time of the year; cohabiting with a woman in the house of her parents or kindred.—pl. a proper name. 'Umar ibn al-Khaṭṭáb, 2nd Caliph; ibn 'Abdu'l-'Azíz ibn Marwán, 8th Umayyad Kḥalífah (Caliphate).
Universal House of Justice	Universal House of Justice	(Persian: Baytu'l-'Adl-i-A'zam) The Universal House of Justice (as ordained by Bahá'u'lláh in <i>The Kitáb-i-Aqdas</i>) is the nine-member (at present) supreme ruling body of the Bahá'í Faith "possessing the exclusive right to legislate on matters not explicitly revealed in the Most Holy Book". 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.
Unzurna	Unzurná	(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-Murrí (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	'Urḍ, pl. A'rád	honour, good repute; dignity
Urdi Bihisht (Ardi Bihisht)	Urdí (Ardí) bihiṣht	Pers. second Persian month; the third day of every month
Urf, A'raf	'Urf, pl. A'ráf	beneficence, kindness; custom, usage, practice, convention, tradition, habit; legal practice; custom, customary (or common) law (jurisprudence);—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 be a hell to the blessed, and a heaven to the damned. See <i>Shar'</i>
Urfzadiah	'Urf-Zádiah	
Urmus	Urmus	Pers. the prophet Enoch; Hermes. See Idrís
Urubba (Urubbi), Urup	Urubbá, Pers. Urúp	Europe. Urubbí European (adjective and noun)
Urumiyah (Urumiyyih, Urmiya)	Urúmiyah	"water town", Urmia (37.560039, 45.059930), city in West Āḥarbháryján Province, Iran. The city and Lake Urmia are SW of Tabríz. Renamed Riḍá'íyyih after Riḍá Sháh during the Pahlavi Dynasty (1925–1979). The purported birthplace of Zoroaster.
Urwa, 'Uran	'Urwa, 'Uran	"Arva" (al-'Urwa al-Wuṭḥá) buttonhole; loop, noose, coil; ear, handle (of a jug, and the like); tie, bond

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

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

Urwatu'l-Wuthqa, Urvatu'l-Vuthqa	'Urwatu'l-Wuthqá, Pers. 'Urvatu'l-Vuthqá	"The Sure Handle" or "the strongest handle", symbolic of the Faith of God.
Usama (Osama)	Usáma[h or t]	a lion. Usáma ibn Zayb (b. 612) early Muslim and companion of Muḥammad. He was the son of Zayd ibn al-Ḥáriṭah, 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).
Usanlu	Usánlú	a Turkish speaking tribe living near Sárí
Usaybi'a (Usaibi'a)	Uṣaybi'a	ibn Abí Uṣaybi'a (1203–1270), was a Syrian Arab physician
Usfan (Asfan)	'Usfán ('Asfán)	a village 46 km NE Jiddah (21.924930, 39.349794) on the road to Mecca
Ushidar Mah (Oshedar Mah)	Úshídár Máh	Pers. (Úshídár Máh Bámi) the Promised One referred to in Zoroastrian Scriptures and fulfilled by the Báb. <i>The World Order of Baha'u'llah</i> , pp. 101–102 refers to three: Muḥammad, the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh. See Hushidár
Ushkur	Ushkur	imperitive form of Shakara (thank)
Usku (Osku)	Uskú	city (37.915222, 46.119893) in East Azerbaijan Province, 23 km SW of Tabríz
Usku'i	Uskú'í	of or from Uskú. Mírzá Ḥaydar 'Alí Uskú'í, an outstanding early Bahá'í who suffered exile from Egypt to Sudan. Mullá Muḥammad Báqir Uskú'í, an early leader of a branch of Shaykhiyya (Shaykhism) whose name, Uskú'í, was adopted by the branch.
Uskul	Uskúl, Turkish Üskül	Reka Uskul (Река Ускул, river in Russia north of Mongolia).
Uskuli (Ouskouli)	Uskúlí	Pers. members of the Uskúlí from 'Ishqábád moved to Shanghai as tea-merchants, from about 1914, and established their "Omid Trading Company".
Ustad Muhammad Rida Ustad, Asatida	Ustád Muḥammad Ríḍa Ustád, pl. Asátida	(Estad Muhammad Riza) master; teacher professor (academic title); form of address to intellectuals (lawyers, journalists, officials, writers and poets). The forms astá and ustá are derived from the Persian awastá.
Ustadh, Asatidha	Ustádh, pl. Asátidha	Ar. professor; teacher; master, one who is skilled in an art or profession
Ustan	Ustán	Persian word equivalent to provinces
Ustura, Asatir	Uṣtúra, pl. Asátír	fable, legend, saga, myth; fabulous story, yarn. <i>The Asatír</i> , also known as <i>The Samaritan Book of the "Secrets of Moses"</i> , is a collection of Samaritan Biblical legends, parallel to the Jewish Midrash. Asátír Publishing, Tehran.
Usul al-Fiqh	Uṣúl al-Fiqh	lit. roots of jurisprudence. The science of the principles of jurisprudence and the methodological means of arriving at legal standards, as opposed to furú' (branches) of fiqh, which is the actual body of law.
Usuli	Uṣúlí	in accordance with the rules, conforming to prevailing principles; traditional, usual; legist
Usul-i-Kafi	Uṣúl al-Káfi (Ar) Uṣúl-i-Káfi (Pers)	written by Shaykh-i-Kulaynī (title), Muḥammad-ibn-i-Ya'qúb
Usuliya	Usúlíya	the school of jurisprudence that emphasizes the study of usúl al-fiqh. In the nineteenth century, it is almost synonymous with the mujtahids.
Utaq	Uṭáq	Pers. room, chamber, cabin; chamber furniture ("modern colloquialism")
Utaqih Nizam	Uṭáqih Nízám	(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	'Uṭhmán, Pers. 'Usmán	(Usman, Osman) a young bustard or dragon; a serpent or its young. 'Uṭhmán ibn 'Affán (CE 576–656), companion of Muḥammad, the 3rd caliph, the ancestor of the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire.
Uthmani, Uthmaniyyun, Uthmaniyan	'Uṭhmání, pl. 'Uṭhmáníyyún	descended from 'Uṭhmán, Ottoman, Turkish (adj. and n.). Pers. pl. 'Uṭhmáníyán
Uthmaniyyih	'Uṭhmáníyyih	Pers. Ottomans (tribe, state, turks, etc.)
Uways (Uwais)	Uways	a wolf. Uways ibn 'Ámir ibn Jaz' ibn Málík al-Qaraní (594–657), was a Muslim from Yemen. He is known as Khayr al-Tábi'ín (literally "The best of the Tábi'ún") and Sayyid al-

Uzayr (Uzair)	'Uzayr	Tábi'ín fi Zamánahu (literally. "Leader of the Tábi'ún of his Era"). identified with the biblical Ezra (Hebrew) or Esdras (Greek-Latin). Qur'án 9:30 states that he was revered by the Jews as "the son of God".
Uzm, 'Azam, 'Azam, 'Uzma	'Uzm, 'Azam, 'Azam, fem. 'Uzmá	the principal or larger part of anything. 'Uzmá greater, most supreme.
Uzum	'Uzúm	Turkish grape [uzum]
Uzun-Kupri	Uzún-Kupri	Uzunköprü, Turkey. 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-Baṣhar	
Vahdat-i-Haqq	Vaḥdat-i-Ḥaqq	
Vahdatu'sh-shuhud	Vaḥdatu'sh-Shuhúd	"unity of vision"
Vahhab-i-Khurasani	Vahháb-i-Khurasání	
Vakilu'd-Dawlih	Vakílu'd-Dawlih	Pers. "Representative of the Government" Mírzá Muḥammad Taqí, cousin of the Báb and builder of the 'Ishqábád temple. See Wakil
Vakilu'l-Haqq	Vakílu'l-Haqq	Pers. Representative of the True One, i.e. God
Vali-'Ahd	Valí-'Ahd	"Heir to the throne" of Persia
Valiy-i-Amru'llah	Válíy-i-Amru'lláh	Pers. Defender of the Faith, Leader, Commander-in-Chief. Bahá'í usage: "Guardian of the Cause of God" or the weaker, shortened form, as "Guardian"
Valiyyih	Váliyyih	daughter of Faṭḥ-'Alí Sháh (MF)
Vanners	Vanners	Vanners Farm house (51.337947, -0.473281) on the corner of High Road and Brewery Lane, was demolished in the early 1960s. It was on the old royal manor in Byfleet, a village about 32 km SW of London. It was visited by 'Abdu'l-Bahá in September 1911.
Varaqatu'l-'Ulya	Varaqatu'l-'Ulyá	(also Varaqiy-i-'Ulyá). Title first bestowed on Ásíyih Khánum (the "Most Exalted Leaf") and after her passing on Bahíyyih Khánum (the "Greatest Holy Leaf"). Translations used by Shoghi Effendi to distinguish between them.
Varaqatu'r-Ridvan	Varaqatu'r-Riḍván	
Varjavandi	Varjávandí	Rustam Varjávandí (30 Nov. 1917–15 Nov. 1984). Mythical warrior-king Wahrám Warjáwand. See Bahrám
Varqa	Varqá	Pers. dove (Ar. Ḥamám). Mírzá 'Alí-Muḥammad-i-Varqá (d. 1896), first wife, Núríyyih, had four sons: 'Azízu'lláh (about 1881), Rúḥu'lláh (about 1883–1896), Valíyu'lláh (1884–1955) and Badí'u'lláh (died in childhood). For second wife, see Liqá'íya. Valíyu'lláh Varqá (see Walí'u'lláh entry) and his eldest son, Dr 'Alí-Muḥammad Varqá (1912–2007), were both Hands of the Cause of God and Trustees of the Institution of Ḥuqúqu'lláh. Many years later Núríyyih became a devoted Bahá'í and was given the title Amatu'l-Ḥaqq ("maidservant of God") by 'Abdu'l-Bahá.
Vazir-i-Mukarram	Vazír-i-Mukarram	(Vazír Mokarram of Iṣfahán)
Vazir-i-Yalrudi	Vazír-i-Yálrúdí	
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-'Aṣr, Pers. also Va'l-'Aṣr	by afternoon. This expression is the first part of Qur'án 103:1: I swear by the declining day [also interpreted as: by the passage of time, by the afternoon prayer or, by the time of the Prophet]

Wabar or Ubar	Wabár or Ubár	“Ubar the lost city”, fabled capital of the ‘Ád, also known as “Iram of the Pillars” from the Arabic Iram <u>dhát</u> al-‘Imád in Qur’án 89:7. Located at 18.255047, 53.649036 on the SE side of the village of <u>ash-Shiṣr</u> .
Wabash, Awbash	Wabash, pl. Awbásh	trash, rubbish;—pl. rabble, riffraff. The criminal elements of poor areas of any town or city. See <u>lúṭṭigárí</u> .
Wad, Widan Wada’, Wida’ Wadad, Widad (Vidad), Wudad Wadd, Widd, Wudd, Awdad	Wád, pl. Wídán Wadá’, Wídá’ Wadád, Wídád, Wudád Wadd, Widd, Wudd	river farewell, leave-taking, adieu, valediction love, friendship, affection 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 <u>Khandaq</u> , “trench”) by Imám ‘Alí.
Wadi al-Qamar Wadi al-Qura’ (Wadi al-‘Ula)	Wádí al-Qamar Wádí al-Qurá’ (Wádí al-‘Ulá)	The Valley of the Moon, see Wádí ar-Rum 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 Wadi’	Wádí, pl. Awdiya[h or t] Wadí’	valley. See Wádin. MCI 112, 139 calm, peaceable, gentle-hearted, mild-tempered, meek. “Wadie Bistani”, a young Christian (Balyuzi, ‘Abdu’l-Bahá, p. 470)
Wadi’, Wida’ Wadih	Wadí’, pl. Wídá’ Wáḍiḥ	pure, clean; neat clear, lucid; plain, distinct; obvious, patent, manifest; visible, conspicuous; evident, apparent, ostensible
Wadin, Awdiya (Audiya), Widyan	Wádin, pl. Awdiya, Widyán	valley; river valley, river bed, ravine, gorge, wadi; river; (newspaper) column
Wadq	Wadq	dropping, distilling (as the heavens), falling (rain); approaching, drawing near; finding repose; rain, especially incessant; face, aspect, side
Wadqayn (Wadqain) Wadud Wafa (Vafa), Waffa (Vaffa), Yafi	Wadqayn Wadúd Wafá, Yafí	double calamity 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); payment (of a debt); counterbalance, setoff, compensation; faithfulness fidelity; good faith; loyalty, allegiance; fulfilment, accomplishment, realization, completion
Wafa’i (Vafa’i) Wafd, Wufud, Awfad	Wafá’í Wafd, pl. Wufúd, Awfád	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 true to ones word; faithful (lover); reliable, trustworthy; entire, whole, total, full, complete, integral, perfect
Wafiy, Afiya	Wafíy, pl. Afiyá’	oasis
Waha, Wahat Wahaba (Vahaba), Wahb Wahada, Yahida, Wahda, Hida, Wahuda	Wáḥa[h or t], pl. Wáḥát Wahaba, (Wahb, verbal noun) Waháda, Yaḥidu (Wahda[h], Hida[h])	to give, donate; to grant, accord; to present; to endow and Wahuda to be alone, unique, singular, unmatched, without equal, incomparable
Wahb	Wahb	excelling in a contest concerning liberality; giving, bestowing; pardoning, forgiving
Wahda, Wahdat	Wahda[t] (fem.), pl. Wahdát	oneness, singleness, unity; solitariness, isolation, seclusion, privacy, solitude, loneliness; self-containment, independence; union;—pl. military unit; crew; single group, grouping; plant unit, installation
Wahdat al-Wujud, Vahdatu’l-Vujud	Wahdat al-Wujúd, Pers. Vahdatu’l-Vujud	unity/oneness of being/existence. Mystical doctrine associated with the Sufi school of Muḥyí al-Dín bin ‘Arabí,

		criticized as entailing pantheism (ḥulúl) by its opponents. The existence of all things is one and that existence itself is Alláh. Can be translated as “existential monism”.
Wahdat fi'l-Kathrat, 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
Wahdat, Wahidat, Wahida	Waḥdat	Pers. being single, alone, solitary; unity (especially of God); solitariness, solitude;—waḥidat, waḥida (fem. of waḥíd), alone, single (woman)
Wahhab, Vahhab	Wahháb (Pers. also Vahháb)	a giver, one who bestows; liberal, munificent; an epithet of God. Muḥammad ibn Abd al-Wahháb (1703–1792) was a religious leader and theologian born in the village of al-'Uyaynah, 45 km NW Riyád. He founded the movement now called Wahhabism
Wahhabi, Vahhabi	Wahhábí (Pers. also Vahhábí)	Wahabite, Wahhabi. A follower of the sect now called Wahhabism (al-Wahhábíyah, a very puritanical body of Muslims). See salaffiya
Wahid (unique), Wahida, Wuhidun	Waḥíd, fem. Waḥída[h or t], pl. Wuḥídún	(Pers. also vaḥíd (“vahid”)) alone; solitary, lonely; single, separate, individual, sporadic, isolated; sale, only, exclusive; singular, unique; matchless, unequalled, incomparable. Superlative form of ‘waḥada’, to be alone. Numerical value of 28. Fem. pl. Waḥídát. See Sayyid Yahyá Dárábí.
Wahid (unity), Wahida, Wuhidun	Wáḥid, fem. Wáḥida[h or t], pl. Wuḥídún	(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.
Wahy, Vahy	Waḥy, Pers. also Vahy	inspiration; revelation (theology). Persian definition: indicating; suggesting; revealing; writing; revelation, anything (divine) suggested, inspired, or revealed (by vision or otherwise); a book, writing, epistle (especially of a sacred character)
Waj	‘Waj	crooked
Wajd (Wujd)	Wajd	strong emotion, emotional upset; passion, ardor; ecstasy of love
Wajh, Wujuh, Awjuh (Aujuh)	Wajh, pl. Wujúh, Awjuh	face, countenance; front, face, façade; outside; surface; right side of a fabric; dial (of a clock or watch); face, obverse (of a coin); prominent personality; exterior, look(s), appearance, guise, semblance; side; direction; intention, intent, design, purpose, aim, goal, objective, end; course, policy, guiding principle, precept; way, manner, mode, procedure, method; lesson, cause; sense, meaning, signification, purport; beginning, start, outset, first part of a given period of time;—(pl. wujúh and awjuh) aspect; approach, point of view; viewpoint, standpoint;—(pl. aujuh) phase (of the moon; also electricity)
Wajhahu	Wajhahú	to turn ones face toward something
Wajh-u-llah	Wajh-u-lláh, Wajh'u'lláh	The face or countenance of God.
Wajib (Vajib), Wajibat, Waja'ib	Wájib, pl. Wájibát, Wajá'ib	necessary, requisite, essential, indispensable, inevitable, unavoidable, inescapable; incumbent, imperative, binding, obligatory; proper, adequate, fair;—pl. duty, obligation; incumbency; requirement, exigency, necessity; task, assignment
Wajib al-Wujud (Vajibu'l-Vujud)	Wajib al-Wujud	necessary being or existence (God)
Wajid (Vajid), Wujdan (Vujdan)	Wajíd, pl. Wujdán	Pers. level, plain ground.
Wajid	Wájid	finding; finder; agitated, excited, upset, worried (about); in love (with)
Wajih, Wajiha, Wujaha', Wajihat	Wajíh, pl. Wujahá'	notable, noted, eminent, distinguished; eminent man, person of note, notable; leader; excellent, outstanding; acceptable, well-founded, sound. Plural princes, chiefs. Fem. wajíha[h or t], pl. wajíhát: lady of high social standing; lady of society, socialite.
Wajihu'llah	Wajíhu'lláh	Beneficence of God. Has been used as a name.
Wakala, Yakilu, Waki, Wukul	Wakala, Yakilu, Waki, Wukúl	to entrust, assign, commission, charge (with), put in charge (of); to authorize, empower, appoint as representative or agent, etc.
Wakil, Wukala, Vakil	Wakíl (Vakíl), pl. Wukalá (Vukalá)	authorized representative, attorney in fact, proxy; (business) manager; head clerk; deputy, representative, vice-agent; trustee; mandatory, defence counsel; attorney,

		lawyer; (Syrian military) approx. technical sergeant. Narayenrao Rangnath Shethji is believed to be the first Hindu Bahá'í—better known as N. R. Vakil—served as Chairman Indian NSA for many years.
Walad, Awwad (Awwad), Wuld	Walad, pl. Awwád, 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 Wálí/Wáliyán.
Wali al-Amr	Walí al-Amr	the “guardian of the cause [of God]”, a <u>Shí'a</u> expression used for the twelfth Imam
Wali'u'llah, Valiyu'llah	Walí'u'lláh, Pers. also Valíyu'lláh	“friend, custodian, guardian of God”. Mírzá Valíyu'lláh <u>Khán-i-Varqá</u> (1884–1955) was a prominent Persian Bahá'í, and appointed a Hand of the Cause by Shoghi Effendi. He was the son of Varqá, the martyr-poet, and the father of 'Alí-Muhammad Varqá, the longest surviving Hand of the Cause of God for the Bahá'í Faith. He married Bahíyyih <u>Khánum</u> , daughter of the late Saní's-Sultán, surnamed Saní Illáhi. They had ten children—seven survived childhood: 'Alí Muhammad; Mihdí; Malíhih (Ms Qubád); Munríh (Mrs Farzád); Parvín (Mrs Muvaffiq); Maḥmúd; Lámi' (Mrs Níkanpúr). See walíy.
Walid, Walida, Walidan	Walíd, fem. Walída[h], dual m. Wildán	pl. fem. Walá'id new-born child, baby; boy/girl, son/daughter; young, new; (with following genitive) the product of, the result of, occasioned by, engendered by, sprung from
Walid, Walida, Walidat, Walidan	Wálid, fem. Wávida[h], dual m. Wávidán	pl. fem. Wávidát procreator, progenitor; father/mother, parent; al-wávidán the parents, father and mother
Waliy al-Amru'llah	Walíy al-Amru'lláh (Walíy-i-Amru'lláh)	“Guardian of the Cause of God”, title given to Shoghi Effendi by 'Abdu'l-Bahá
Waliy, Waliya, Awliya' (Auliya')	Walíy, fem. Walíya[t], pl. Awliyá'	near, nearby; neighbouring, adjacent; close;—pl. helper, supporter, benefactor, sponsor; friend, close associate; relative; patron, protector; legal guardian; curator, tutor; a man close to God, holy man, saint (in Islam); master; proprietor, possessor, owner. Persian also walí. Walíya can also mean woman, lady. Awliyá' (as used by Bahá'u'lláh) is usually understood as ‘saints’, in Bahá'í usage it refers to all Bahá'ís and not any special rank in the community. Shoghi Effendi translated it as ‘friends’—‘believers’ is an alternative.
Waliyan, Valian, Valiyan, Veleyan, Velian	Waliyán	two villages in Iran (Alborz (36.020788, 50.842931) and Lorestan (33.721065, 48.884754) provinces)
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.
Waqí'a, Waqa'i'	Waqí'a[h], pl. Waqá'i'	incident, event, occurrence, happening; encounter, battle;—pl. events, happenings, goings on, developments; factual findings, factual evidence, facts (of a legal case); proceedings (of an assembly); facts. Waqa'i'-Nigár (Pers.) chronicler, a person who gathers intelligence, a government reporter.
Waqif	Wáqif	standing still, motionless, at rest
Waqifa, Waqifiyya	Wáqifa or Wáqifiyya	those who hesitate or stop

Wara'	Wara'	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, Waraqun, pl. Awráq	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/Varaqát ("leaf/leaves"). See warqa.
Ward, Warda, Wurud	Ward, fem. Warda[h or t], pl. Wurúd	(collective; nomen unitatis ñ) 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 Ṭihrán. 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."
Wardaward (Vardavard, Vard Avard)	Wardáward	village (35:737152, 51:129433) that is now a suburb on the west side of Teheran
Wardi (Vardi, Verdi), Wardiya	Wardí, fem. Wardíya[h or t]	roseate, rose-coloured, rosy; pink. 'Alí al-Wardí, author of <i>Lamhát ijtímá'íyya min ta'ríkh al-'Iráq al-ḥadíth</i> (tr. as "Social Glimpses in Modern Iraqi History"). Mírzá Buzurg Núrí, Bahá'u'lláh's father, was Vazír of Imám Wardí Mírzá (1797–1868), governor of Ṭihrán.
Warid, Wurrad, Waridat	Wárid, pl. Wurrád, Wáridát	arriving; found, mentioned; newcomer, arrival;—pl. wáridát imports; receipts, incomings, returns, proceeds, takings
Wariq Warith Warqa, Varqa, Warqat	Wariq, Wáriq Wáriṭh, pl. Waraṭha, Wurráṭh Warqa[h or t], pl. Warqát	leafy, green, verdant inheriting; heir, inheritor derivative of waraqa used by Bahá'u'lláh. Translated as leaf/leaves by Shoghi Effendi and as "nightingale" in the Tablet of Aḥmad: "'nightingale of Paradise' (warqat al-Firdaws) singeth upon the twigs of the Tree of Eternity". "bird of Heaven" in <i>Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh</i> .
Warqa'	Warqá', Pers. Varqá	brown, tawny, dusky-coloured (she-wolf or pigeon); a she-wolf; a female pigeon. Mírzá 'Alí Muḥammad was surnamed Varqá by Bahá'u'lláh (Shoghi Effendi translated it as "Dove").
Was Wasat	Wás Waṣát	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). wasaṭin or wasaṭan: in the middle or midst of, within
Wash (Vush). Wush (Vush)	Wash	Pers. good, excellent, choice, beautiful, fair; the end of a turban-sash hanging loose; a rich kind of satin. A particle of similitude added to nouns, as: qamarwash, moon-like.
Washshash (Vashshash)	al-Washshásh	neighbourhood of Baghdád—once a farm where Bahá'u'lláh celebrated Riḍván (1863). See Manṣúr
Wasi, Vasi', Wasa' Wasi', Vasi'	Wasí' (Pers. Vasí'), pl. Wisá' Wási'	wide, vast; roomy, spacious, large; capacious wide; broad; large, roomy, spacious, vast, sweeping, extensive; far-reaching
Wasiy ("Vasi"), Awsiya' (Ausiya')	Waṣíy, pl. Awṣiyá'	plenipotentiary, mandatory, authorized agent, commissioner; executor; legal guardian, curator, tutor; administrator, caretaker, trustee; regent; testator; client, principal. In Persian Bayan 6:14 "regarding titles, in this Dispensation no one is called by the name viceregent (waṣíy) or prophet (nabí)", instead all should only be called "believers" ... <i>Gate of the Heart</i> , 348. This also applies to Mírzá Yaḥyá.
Wasiya (Wasayat), Wasaya	Waṣíya[t], pl. Waṣáyá	direction, directive, instruction, injunction, order,

Wasiyat-Nama (Wasiyat-Namah)	Waṣīyat-Náma	command, commandment; recommendation advice, counsel, admonition, exhortation; will, testament, testamentary disposition; bequest, legacy Pers. last will, testament; name of a work of Farídu'd-dín 'Aṭṭár.
Wasiyya	Waṣīyya	will or trusteeship
Was-Kas (Vas-Kas)	Wás-Kas	Pers. a small village 5 km south of Qá'im <u>Shahr</u>
Waskas, Vaskas, Vas-Kas	Wáskas, Pers. Váskas, Vás-Kas	village (5 km south of Qá'im <u>Shahr</u> , 36.415021, 52.867400), Mazandaran Province
Waswas, Wasawis	Waswás, pl. Wasáwis	devilish insinuation, temptation; wicked thoughts; doubt, misgiving, suspicion; delusion, fixed idea; uneasiness, anxiety, concern; melancholy; al-Waswás the Tempter, Satan. See Qur'án 114:4.
Waswasi	Waswásí	doubtful, distracting; apprehensive; melancholy, morbid
Watad, Watid, Awtad	Watad, Watid, pl. Awtád	peg, pin; tent pin, tent peg; stake, pole
Watan (Vatan), Autan	Waṭan, pl. Auṭán	homeland, home country, fatherland; home. Bahrám Kaykhusraw Vaṭankháh, an Indian Bahá'í.
Wathiqā, Yathiqu, Thiqa, Wuthuq	Wathīqa, Yathīqu (<u>Thiqa</u> , Wuthúq)	to place one's confidence, put faith (in) rely, depend (on)
Waw, Vav	Wáw, Pers. Váv	letter of alphabet
Wayl (Wail)	Wayl	affliction, distress, woe
Waz, Vaz	Wáz, (Váz)	Pers. a desisting, giving over, suspending, relinquishing, letting alone, abandoning, deserting, renouncing, taking no care of. Small villages (lower and upper): 1. Wáz-i-'Ulyá, also known as Váz-i-Bálá or Váz Bálá (upper Váz), 26 km SW of Ámul (36.326665, 52.123731). 2. Váz-i-Suflá; also known as Váz, Váz-i-Pá'ín, Váz Pá'ín, and Wáz (lower Váz) is a village 2 km NW of Váz-i-'Ulyá (36.342218, 52.108247).
Wazara, yaziru	Wazara, Yaziru	(wizr) to take upon oneself, carry (a burden)
Wazir (Vazir), Wuzara'	Wazír (Pers. also Vazír), pl. Wuzará'	(cabinet) minister; vizier; queen (in chess). From wazara (to carry a heavy burden).
Wijdan (Vijdan, Wajdan)	Wijdán	passionate excitement; ecstasy; emotional life, psychic forces; feeling, sentiment
Wijdani (Wujdani, Vijdani)	Wijdání	emotional; psychic, mental; sentimental. Mírzá Yúsuf <u>Khán-i-Thábit</u> Vujdání.
Wilashahr (Vilashahr), Wila Shahr	Wíláshahr or Wílá <u>Shahr</u>	Pers. (Víláshahr or Wílá <u>Shahr</u>) a small town in Iran, located in the rural area of Iṣfahán (city) and in 5 km NE of Najafábád.
Wilaya, Vilayat, Wilayat	Wiláya[t], pl. Wiláyát	sovereign power, sovereignty; rule, government;—pl. administrative district headed by a walí (formerly, under the Ottoman Empire), province; state. The range of meanings include: "vicegerency", "guardianship", "protectorship" and "successorship".
Wilayat al-Faqih, Vilayat-i-Faqih	Wiláyat al-Faqíh (Pers. Viláyat-i-Faqíh)	The "Guardianship of the Islamic Jurist" or the "Governance of the Jurist", is a theory in <u>Shí'a</u> Islam that believes Islam gives a faqíh (Islamic jurist) custodianship over people, i.e. that government belongs by right to those who are learned in jurisprudence. The constitution of Iran calls for a faqíh or wiláyat al-faqíh (Guardian Jurist) to serve as the Supreme Leader of the government. In the context of Iran, wiláyat al-faqíh is often referred to as "rule by the 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), Aurad	Wird, pl. Aurád	watering place; animals coming to the water; (pl.) specified time of day or night devoted to private worship (in addition to the five prescribed prayers); a section of the Qur'án recited on this occasion
Wirdi (Virdi)	Wirdí (Virdí)	Pers. given, bestowed
Wisal (Visal)	Wiṣál	reunion, being together (of lovers); communion (in love); being united in friendship, society, or confederacy; doing (anything) without interruption; meeting, interview, conjunction, arrival, attainment, fruition.
Wisaya	Wiṣáya	guardianship, curatorship, tutorship; executorships; tutelage; mandate (politics); trusteeship
Worlds	Worlds	(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]) (Logos and Civilization, p. 96.)
Wudu'	Wuḍú'	purity, cleanness, cleanliness; ritual ablution before prayer
Wujud (Vujud)	Wujúd	finding, discovery; being; existence; presence; whereabouts; stay, visit. The Imams defined three categories of existence: 1. Necessary existence (wájib al-wújud), which defines the existence of Alláh (God). God exists independently through Himself and His existence is necessary for the existence of all other things. None of His creation share in His existence. This category of being the Sufis describe as "oneness of being" (wahdat 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 (Wujudiyah)	al-Wujúd al-Mumkin Wujúdfya[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 'Aliyyu'l-'Ala Ya 'Aliyyu'l-A'la	Yá 'Alíyyu'l-'Alá Yá 'Alíyyu'l-A'lá	"O Thou the Exalted of the 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'la]. Hence, "O Thou the Exalted One who art the Most Exalted" and it refers to the Báb. [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 Allahu'l-Mustaghath	Yá Alláhu'l-Mustagháth	"O Gate of the All-Glorious" "O Glory of Glories", or "O Glory of the All-Glorious". "The Greatest Name" يا بهاء الابهاء *
Ya Baba'l-Abha Ya Baha'u'l-Abha	Yá Bába'l-Abhá Yá Bahá'u'l-Abhá	"O Bahá'u'lláh of the All-Glorious" يا بهاء الله الابهاء (alternative genitive transcription for Yá Alláhu'l-Mustagháth) "O Lord of the time of Mustagháth", invocation by the Báb, to be recited in times of trouble and difficulty.
Ya Baha'u'llahu'l-Abha Ya Ilaha'l-Mustaghath	Yá Bahá'u'lláhu'l-Abhá Yá Iláha'l-Mustagháth	"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"
Ya Ilahi Ya Rabb-i-A'la or Ya Rabbu'l-Ala Ya Rabbiya'l-Abha Ya Sahibu'z-Zaman	Yá Iláhí Yá Rabb-i-A'lá or Yá Rabbu'l-Álá Yá Rabbiya'l-Abhá Yá Şáhibu'z-Zamán	

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

Ya Shafi	Yá <u>Shafí'</u> or Yá <u>Sháfí'</u>	"O Thou the Healer" (MF 44)
Ya Sin, Yasin (Yaseen), Yassin	Yá Sín, Yásín	name of Súra 36 Yá' Sín of the Qur'án, after the isolated letters Yá' Sín. Variouslly 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'	Yá'	name of the letter <u>ي</u> (y/i)
Ya'fur, Ya'afir	Ya'fúr, pl. Ya'áfír	earth coloured gazelle; the name of a donkey gifted to Muḥammad by al-Muqawqis, probably the governor of Egypt. See <i>duldul</i> .
Ya'juj, Yajuj	Ya'júj, Yá'júj, Yájúj	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 Khánum</i> , p. 131. See Ma'júj (Magog) and Mu'zam O God!
Ya'llah, Ya Allah	Yá'lláh, Yá Alláh	Jacob, James; (plural) male mountain quail
Ya'qub (Yaqub, Yakub), Ya'aqib	Yá'qúb, pl. Ya'áqíb	Ya'qúb-i-Muttaḥidih, Mírzá
Ya'qub-i-Muttahidih	Ya'qúb-i-Muttaḥidih	the son (or grandson) of Qaḥṭán
Ya'rab (Ya'rub)	Ya'rab	dryness
Yabs, Yubs, Yabas	Yabs, Yubs, Yabas	Pers. remembrance, recollection, memory; watching, watchfulness; a picture, painting, figure, image
Yad	Yád	pl. Aydin, Ayádín, Ayádí. hand; foreleg; handle; power, control, influence, authority; assistance, help, aid; (Islamic Law) (personal) possession, actual control; benefit; favour remember
Yad, Yadan, Aydin (Aidin), Ayadin, Ayadi	Yad fem., dual Yadá	"Hand of the Cause of God", sometimes shortened to "Hand of the Cause". Pers. Ayádí-y-i-Amru'lláh.
Yadhkuruna	Yadhkurúna	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.
Yadi Amru'llah, Ayadi Amru'llah	Yád Amru'lláh, pl. Ayádí Amru'lláh	God's hand
Yad-kar, Yad-kard, Yad-gar (Yadgar)	Yád-kár, Yád-kard, Yád-gár	Jaffa, seaport in Israel, now part of Tel Aviv
Yadu'llah (Yadollah)	Yadu'lláh	Japheth, a son of Noah
Yafa	Yáfá	DB 231, now SW part of Tíhrán
Yafith (Yafis, Yafes)	Yáfith	Pers. one, single, alone, only; singular; incomparable, peerless; orthodox, Unitarians
Yaft-Abad	Yaft-Ábád	Pers. singularity, unity; excellence, anything incomparable; union, conjunction; solitude; victory; concord, unanimity. Family name.
Yagan	Yagán	Man Lá Yaḥḍuruhú al-Faqíh (lit. For Him Who is Not in the Presence of a Jurisprudent or When No Theologian is Present), ḥadíth collection by the Twelver <u>Shí'a</u> ḥadíth scholar Abú Ja'far Muḥammad ibn 'Alí ibn Bábawayh al-Qummí (c.923-991), commonly referred to as Ibn Bábawayh or al- <u>Shaykh</u> aṣ-Ṣadúq (the truthful scholar) was a Persian Shí'ite Islamic scholar
Yaganagi (Yaganegi)	Yagánagí	Jehovah; Moses; adieu
Yahduruhu al-Faqih	Yaḥḍuruhú al-Faqíh	the Jews; Jewry. Descendants of Yahúdá
Yahu	Yáhú	Jewish; Jew
Yahud	al-Yahúd	(word ends with an alif maqṣúra, <u>ى</u>) John. St. John the Baptist (Yahyá ibn Zakaríya). His Islamic title is Yahyá al-Ḥaşúr (John the chaste, Qur'án 3:39), contrast with Mírzá Yahyá the unchaste (<u>ghayr</u> ḥaşúr). See Yúḥanná.
Yahudi, Yahudiyán	Yahúdí, Pers. pl. Yahúdiyán	(1831-1912) a younger half-brother of Bahá'u'lláh, nominee (trustee) of the Báb (<i>God Passes By</i> , p. 112). The Báb never named a successor or vicegerent (see waṣíy) according to Shoghi Effendi, GPB, p. 28. Yahyá was given the titles of Ḥaḍrat-i-Azal ("Holiness of Eternity"), Ismu'l-Azal ("Name of Eternity"), Mir'atu'l-Azalíyyih ("Everlasting Mirror"), Şubḥ-i-Azal ("Morning of Eternity", a self-assumed title) and <u>Thamaratu'l-Azalíyya</u> ("Everlasting fruit"). 'Abdu'l-Bahá stated Mírzá Yahyá'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
Yahya, Mirza Nuri	Yahyá, Mírzá Núrí	

		Bahá'u'lláh, "though He was known and seen". <i>A Traveller's Narrative</i> , p. 37. See Hayiya.
Yahya'i, Yahya'iyun	Yaḥyá'í, pl. Yaḥyá'iyún	Yaḥyá'í (i.e. Azalí) Bábis. Yaḥyáyí is a follower of Azal, in particular of Yaḥyá Azal, all of whom were Covenant Breakers of the Bahá'í Dispensation.
Yahya-i-Darabi or Yahyay-i-Darabi	Yaḥyá-i-Dárábí or Yaḥyáy-i-Dárábí	Surnamed Vaḥíd (Waḥíd)
Yakun	Yakún	Pers. (Ar. influence), it will be; sum total
Yalda	Yaldá	Pers. the longest night of winter; name of one of Jesus' attendants
Yalda'i	Yaldá'í	
Yali, Yalli (also Yallali, Yalali)	Yalí, Yallí, (variation Yallalí, Yalalí)	Pers. exclamation uttered in a state of intoxication or on receiving good news
Yalrud (Yalrood)	Yálrúd	Yál (name of a stream) and rúd (river) A village (36.140257, 51.843697) 16 km SW of Tákur and 62 km NE of the centre of Tíhrán. It is in the Mazandaran Province. This is the birthplace of Ásíyih, wife of Bahá'u'lláh.
Yamama, Yamamat	Yamáma[h or t]	a single pigeon; intention, design; name of a large ancient district in Arabia (lying to the east of the plateau of Najd in modern-day Saudi Arabia) very fruitful in palm-trees. Yamámí, of the province of Yamámah. The Battle of Yamáma was fought in December 632 between the forces of Abú Bakr and Musaylimah in the region of al-Yamáma. See Maslama.
Yaman, Yamna, Yamin, Ayman (Aiman)	Yaman, Yamna, fem. Yamín, pl. Aymán	right side, right hand; an oath (because, in swearing, one man touched the other upon the right hand); strength, power; blessing, felicity, plenty; happy, prosperous, fortunate. al-Yaman Yemen.
Yamin al-Dawla	Yamín al-Dawla	right hand of the Government
Yamm, Yumum	Yamm, pl. Yumúm	open sea; (in Syria) side
Yanbu', Yanabi'	Yanbú', pl. Yanábí'	spring, source, well. <i>Yanbú'</i> or <i>Yanbu' al-Bahr</i> (Spring by the sea) is a compilation of <i>Shí'ih</i> traditions by Şádiq, son of Muḥammad-Báqir, one of the <i>Shí'ih</i> scholars who lived in the third century of the Islamic era. Yanbu' al-Bahr (or just 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 <i>şúfi</i> concepts" section below.
Yaqtin	Yaqtín	(noun yaqtún) 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 Sadiq.
Yarbu', Yarabi'	Yarbú', pl. Yarábí'	jerboa (desert rodent, <i>Jaculus jaculus</i> ; zoological.)
Yari	Yárf	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	Yarkand	city in Chinese Turkestan 155 km SE Kashgar
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'	al-Yasa'	Elisha, mentioned in Qur'án 6:86 and 38:48
Yashmaq, Yashmak	Yaṣhmaq and Yaṣmak	(Turkish yaşmak) face veil worn by women
Yasu	Yasú'	Arabic for Jesus. See 'Ísá
Yatadhakkaruna	Yatadhakkarúna	those who reflect. See fakara
Yatafakkaruna	Yatafakkarúna	those who think. See fakara
Yathrib	Yathrib	he blames or censures (see <i>tathrib</i> and <i>tharaba</i>). 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, coadjutor; a friend, companion; assistance; a pestle; the tenth day of every solar month
Yawm (Yaum), Ayyam	Yawm, pl. Ayyám	day;—pl. also: age, era, time. Pers. pl. days, times, seasons; weather; space of time, period; duration, term. The day is commonly believed to start at sunset, but the Qur'án indicates the day starts at dawn (see 2:238, 11:114, 69:7, 91:1-4). The Great Day (al-Yawmu'l-'Azím); The Day of Resurrection (Yawmu'l-Qiyámah); The Day of Decision (Yawmu'l-Faşl); The Day when the Hour shall come to pass (Yawmu'l-Sá'ah); The Day of Judgement (Yawmu'l-Dín); The Day of Disillusion (Yawmu't-Taghábun); The Day of Reckoning (Yawmu'l-Ĥisáb). See yúm
Yawm 'Arafah	Yawm 'Arafah	Day of 'Arafah, 10th day of <u>Dhu'l-Hijjah</u> (celebrates Muḥammad's farewell and full pilgrimage, Friday 10 <u>Dhu'l-Hijjah</u> 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-Ađhá (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-Ĥaşhr	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-Ĥisáb Yawm al-Qiyámah, Yawmu'l-Qiyámah Yawm an-Naĥr, Pers. Yawm-i-Naĥr	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-Ṭaláq, Pers. Yawm-i-Ṭaláq	the day of separation or parting of the truth from the error initiated by the appearance of a Manifestation of God
Yawm li muddat 'ám	Yawm li muddat 'ám	"a day for a period of a year", the day-year principle. Hebrew yom l'shanah ("day to year"). See Num. 14:3; Ezek. 4:6; SAQ, pp. 50, 53-4.
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-Ĥaqq	day of truth or day of happening. Day of the Advent of the Messenger
Yawmu'l-Ittihad, Yawm-i-Ittihad Yawmu'l-Khuruĵ Yawmu'llah, Ayyamu'llah Yazd	Yawmu'l-Ittiĥád, Pers. Yawm-i-Ittiĥad Yawmu'l-Kĥurúj Yawmu'lláh, pl. Ayyámu'lláh Yazd	"Unitarian Day" Day of Exodus, the day of the Advent of a Manifestation Day of God/days of God "pure", "holy" (One, i.e. (God). A province and city in central Írán, notable as the primary centre of the Persian Zoroastrian population.
Yazdan, Yuzdan	Yazdán or Yúzdán	Pers. God; omnipotence; name of the spirit who is the principle of good, opposite to Ahriman, the originator of evil. Yazdán is a very small village (106 km SE Shiraz; 29°04'26" N 53°30'05" E) in Fars Province.
Yazdani Yazdi	Yazdání Yazdí	Pers. divine. Of or from Yazdán. Pers. of or belonging to, or native or inhabitant of, Yazd; cloth produced in that city.
Yazdigird Yazid	Yazdigird Yazíd	name of several Sassanian Persian kings wicked, cruel, cursed, execrable. Name of 2, 9, and 12th Umayyad Caliphs
Yazidi Yaziji (Yazigi or Yazji)	Yazídí Yázijí (Turkish Yazici)	Yazidi, belonging to the Yazidi sect Arabic surname (al- is often added) of Turkish origin, "clerk" or "writer"
Yildiz Yuhanna al-Ma'madan Yuhanna, Yuhannah	Yildiz Yúĥanná al-Ma'madán Yúĥanná (يحيى), "Pers." Yúĥannah	Turkish "star". Yildiz Palace in Istanbul. John the Baptist. See 'amada John. From shortened form of Hebrew Yəhōĥánán, meaning "Yahweh is gracious". Yúĥanná is an alternative form of Yaĥyá (يحيى).
Yum Yuman	al-Yúm Yumán	today a native of Yaman. Ĥudhayfah ibn al-Yumán was one of the Şaĥába (companions) of Muḥammad.
Yunan	Yúnán	Ionia, Greece; the Greek nation. al-yúnán, the Greeks;

Yunani, Yunaniyun	Yúnání, pl. Yúnáníyún	Greece. ḥukamá'í yúnán, the Greek sages or philosophers. Greek;—pl. a Greek; yúnáníya[h] Greek language. al- <u>shaykh</u> al-yúnání (the “Greek sage”) could refer to Plato, Aristotle or even Plotinus.
Yunis Khan-i-Afrukhtih	Yúnis <u>Khán</u> -i-Afrú <u>kh</u> tih, Dr	(Younes Khan Afroukhteh), titled Jináb-i- <u>Khán</u> by ‘Abdu’l-Bahá. see Afrú <u>kh</u> ta
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	
Yusuf-i-Sidihi	Yúsuf-i-Sidihí	GDM ii
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-Á <u>kh</u> irah	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 <u>dh</u>
Za’faran	Za’farán	saffron (“The Blessed Tree in the land of Za’farán referreth to the land which is flourishing, blessed, holy and all-perfumed, where that Tree hath been planted.”)
Za’im, Zu’ama’	Za’ím, pl. Zu’amá’	leader; ringleader; colonel (Iran 1922); brigadier general (military; formerly Syrian); guarantor (of)
Za’ir, Za’run, Zuwwar	Zá’ir, pl. Zá’irún, Zuwwár	visitor, caller, guest
Za’ira, Za’irat, Zuwwar	Zá’ira, pl. Zá’irát, Zuwwar	fem. visitor, caller, guest
Za’irpur	Zá’irpúr	Túbá Zá’irpúr (MUHJ 573)
Zabadani	Zabádání	(Pers. “Zabadanih”, “Zabadaneh”) az-Zabádání is a city and popular hill station in southwestern Syria in the Rif Dimashq Governorate (Muḥáfazat Rif Dimashq, “Governorate of the Countryside of Damascus”), close to the border with Lebanon. 30 km NW of the centre of Damascus.
Zabihu’llah	Zabíḥu’lláh	Pers. (see Ar. <u>Dhabíḥu’lláh</u>) “Sacrifice of God”
Zabul	Zábul	(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 <u>Sháh</u> Pahlaví.
Zabur	Zabúr	(Book of) Psalms, Psalter
Zad, Zada (Zadih, Zadeh), Zadagan	Zád, fem. Záda (Zádih), pl. Zádagán	Pers. born; a son; offspring; born of, descendant of (as a suffix)
Zada-zad (Zadihzad)	Záda-zád (suffix, also záda)	Pers. born of, son of, offspring of
Zafar	Záfar	victory, triumph
Zafir	Záfir	victorious, triumphant; successful; victor, conqueror
Zafira	Záfira	to be successful, succeed, be victorious, be triumphant; conquer, vanquish, defeat, overcome, surmount
Zagh va Bulbul	Zágh va Bulbul	Tablet of (the Raven and the Nightingale) In Persian literature the raven’s coarse croak is symbolic of evil while the owl is a symbol of doom and ruin.
Zagh	Zágh	Pers. a crow, raven, rook; a sort of pigeon; vitriol; sedition, mutiny; bias, inclination; name of a note in music; a name for a created being
Zaghrus (Zagros)	Zághrús	Pers. the Zagros Mountains (Jibál Zághrús, Pers. Kúh há-yi-Zágrus) are a long mountain range in Iran, northern Iraq, and southeastern Turkey
Zahara, Zuhur	Záhara, Zuhúr	to be or become visible, perceptible, distinct, manifest, clear, apparent, evident, obvious (to someone), come to light, appear, manifest itself, come into view, show, emerge, crop up; to appear, seem. Zuhúr is a term used by Bahá’u’lláh for “Manifestation” or “advent”) instead of Rasúl or Nabíl; and a new term: “Manifestation of God” (Zuhúr Alláh). In Shi’ite messianic terminology, the Advent of the Imam of the Age and the events associated with his Return. In a broader sense, any prophetic revelation. See mazhar and manzar.
Zahid, Zuhhad, Zahidan	Záhíd, pl. Zuhhád, Pers. also Záhidán	religious, devout, abstemious, abstinent, continent, self-denying; ascetic; a monk, hermit; a zealot. Záhidán (Zahedan, Zaidan, Zaydan; 29.490350, 60.860346) formerly

Zahir	Záhir	known as Duzdáb and renamed by Riḍá Sháh Pahlaví in the late 1920s, is a city and capital of Sistan and Baluchestan Province, Iran (near the SE border).
Zahir, Zawahir	Záhir, pl. Żawáhir	shining, luminous, radiant, brilliant; bright (of God) mastering, knowing (something); visible, perceptible, distinct, manifest, obvious (literal), conspicuous, clear, patent, evident, apparent; external, exterior, outward; seeming, presumed, ostensible, alleged; outside, exterior, surface; outskirts, periphery (of a city); (grammar) substantive;—pl. external sense, literal meaning (specifically of Qur'án and Prophetic Tradition). Zahir ad-Dín Muḥammad, was the founder of the Mughal Empire and first Emperor of the Mughal dynasty (r. 1526–1530) in the Indian subcontinent. Nicknamed Babr. See Babrí.
Zahiran	Záhiran	externally, outwardly; seemingly, presumably, ostensibly, allegedly. See Báṭin, ta'wíl
Zahiri	Záhirí	external or literal
Zahiru'l-'Umar	Záhiru'l-'Umar	Recognized by Turkish authorities as Governor of 'Akká from about 1750 to 1775.
Zahr, Zahra, Zuhur, Azhur, Azhar, Azahir	Zahr, pl. Zuhúr, Azhur, Azhár	(collective) flowers; blossoms; other plurals: Azáhir, Azáhír
Zahr, Zuhur, Azhur, Zuhurat	Záhr, pl. Żuhúr, Ażhur	back; rear, rear part, rear aide, reverse; flyleaf; deck (of a steamer); upper part, top, surface. Zuhúráṭ (as a genitive; for example) pro tempore, provisional, temporary.
Zahra, Zahrat	Zahra[h or t], pl. Zahrát	fem. flower (especially a yellow one); the freshness and bloom of a plant; flower; blossom; splendour; beauty, grace, loveliness. See Zahrá.
Zahrawi	Zahráwí	gay, merry, cheerful (person). 'Abdu'l-Hádíy-i-Zahráwí
Zahru'l-Kufah, Zahru'l-Kufih	Záhru'l-Kúfah	a description of Baghdád and Najaf in Islamic traditions
Zajra	Zajra[h or t]	a shout, trumpet blast
Zaka	Zaká	to thrive; to grow, increase; to be pure in heart, be just, righteous, good; to be fit, suitable (for someone), befit (someone)
Zakah, Zakat, Zakan, Zakawat	Zakáh (or Zakát), pl. Zakan, Zakawát	purity; justness, integrity, honesty; justification, vindication. Zakáh does not refer to an obligatory tithe (10%) but to the general principle of helping the poor, and this is achieved, according to Muslim law, by the giving ('ámil) of alms as a means of purifying or securing a blessing to the rest of one's possessions. Hence, zakáh is understood to mean alms-giving, alms, charity. Later evolved as an alms tax (Islamic law)
Zakariya, Zakaria or Zakari	Zakaríya, Zakaría or Zakarí	Zacharias (prophet Zechariah), which is of Hebrew origin, meaning "God has remembered"
Zakariyyay-i-Qadi-Kala'i	Zakaríyyáy-i-Qáđí-Kalá'í	a cousin of Khusraw-i-Qáđí-Kalá'í, and his successor
Zakhu	Zákhú	(Zakho) a city in northern Iraq, at the centre of the eponymous Zakho District of the Dohuk Governorate of Iraqi Kurdistan, located a few kilometers from the Iraqi-Turkish border. 97 km NNW of Mosul.
Zaki, Zakiya	Zakí, fem. Zakíya[t]	pure, virtuous, just, pious, chaste; one who gives the prescribed portion of his wealth to the poor
Zakiy, Azkiya, Zakiyyih	Zakíy, Pers. also Zakíyyih, pl. Azkiyá	pure; chaste; virtuous; guiltless, blameless, sinless
Zalam	Żalám	evildoer, villain, malefactor, rogue, scoundrel, tyrant, oppressor
Zalamina	Żalamína	unjust, Qur'án 26:209
Zalamun	Żalámún	oppressors, wrongdoers (Qur'án 5:45, 4:75; <i>Making the crooked straight</i> p. 45)
Zalim, Zalimun, Zullam, Zalama	Żálim pl. Żálimún, Żullám, Żalama	unjust, unfair, iniquitous, tyrannical, oppressing; tyrant, oppressor; offender, transgressor, sinner. Názimu'sh-Sharí'ah was known as Żálim, the Tyrant.
Zalum	Żalúm	one who puts a thing not in its proper place; most cruel, unjust, tyrannical. Part of Qur'án 33:72 is often translated as "... but man (<i>al-insánu</i> , usually translated as "the Perfect Man") undertook it (<i>al-amánata</i> , "the trust" or "the faith in God")—he was indeed unjust (<i>żalúman</i>) and foolish (<i>jahúla</i>). However, this must be incorrect when applied to the Prophet. The Báb stated " <i>Man, this 'Alí</i> " was the " <i>Wronged One</i> " (<i>żalúm</i>) and He was indeed " <i>been entitled 'the Unknown' (jahúl)</i> " (See SWB, p. 70). 'Abdu'l-Bahá (Má'idíy-i-Ásmání, vol. 2, p. 50): "... <i>the Bearer of the</i>

		<i>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." See jahúl.</i>
Zalzál, Zilzál	Zalzál, Zilzál	concussion, shock, convulsion; earthquake
Zalzala, Zalazil	Zalzala[h or t] (fem.), pl. Zalzál	affliction, misfortune; to shake, rock, convulse, cause to tremble; earthquake
Zaman, Azmina	Zamán, pl. Azmina	time; duration; fortune, late, destiny. World of time or age. See Sháhibu'z-Zamán, Lord of the Age.
Zamani, Zamaniyan	Zamání, pl. Zamániyán	Pers. temporal; worldly; frail.—pl. people of the world.
Zamin	Zamín	Pers. Earth, ground; floor; land, soil; a region, country; the pavement at the bottom of a pond or cistern; the ground of a picture; (adv.) on the ground or floor
Zamzam	Zamzam	copious, abundant (especially water). Sacred well (also called Hagar's well) within the precincts of the Great Mosque at Mecca (it is about 25 m east of the Ka'ba).
Zan, Zanan	Zan, pl. Zanán	Pers. a woman; a lady; a bride, a wife; effeminate, timid, cowardly; one who assumes a bold and animated air in walking
Zana, Zinan, Zina	Zaná, Zinan, Ziná'	to commit adultery, fornicate, whore
Zanana (Zenana)	Zanána	Pers. women's apartments; feminine; womanly. The inner apartments of a house in which the women of the family live. See mardána.
Zand, Zinad, Zunud	Zand m. & f., pl. Zinád, Zunúd	stick of a fire drill, a primitive device for kindling fire; by extension, the whole fire drill;—zand, zind, pl. zunúd, ulna (anatomy); forearm. Pers. Book of Zand written in Zand dialect and Zand dynasty.
Zandaqa	Zandaqa[t]	a belief in the two principles of light and darkness; impiety, heresy; atheism. See zindíq
Zangi	Zangí	Pers. Egyptian, Ethiopian, Moor, Negro; a savage; a fool; name of the founder of a dynasty
Zanj, Zinj, Zunuĵ	Zanj, Zinj (colloquial), pl. Zunuĵ	Negro. Arabic form of Zangí
Zanĵan	Zanĵán	city between Qazvín and Tabríz, home of Ĥujjat.
Zann, Zunun	Zann, pl. Zunuĵ	opinion, idea, assumption, view, belief, supposition; doubt, uncertainty
Zaqqum	Zaqqúm	an infernal tree with exceedingly bitter fruit, the fruit of which is supposed to be the heads of devils; a thorny tree, cactus. <i>Shajaratu'z-zaqqúm</i> is mentioned in Qur'án 37:62, 44:43. It is said 44:43 ("bitter tree") can refer to Ĥájí Mírzá Karím <i>Khán</i> , who was also a heavy smoker.
Zar	Zar	Pers. gold; money, riches, wealth; an old man or woman; an old man, grey and ruddy
Zaradusht	Zarádusht	Pers. Zoroaster
Zarand	Zarand	a city (76 km NW Kerman) and capital of Zarand County, Kerman Province, Iran
Zard, Zara, Zirih, Zarud	Zard, (Pers. Zara, Zirih), pl. Zarúd	chain mail, coat of mail.
Zardastan	Zardastán	(Zar + dastán?) <i>Eminent Bahá'ís in the Time of Bahá'u'lláh</i> , p. 291
Zardusht	Zardusht	Pers. Zoroaster; Abraham
Zar-duz	Zar-Dúz (Zar-Doz)	Pers. an embroiderer; embroidered; fastened with golden nails (a coffin).
Zar-duzi	Zar-Dúzi (Zar-Dozi)	Pers. embroidery, often with gold and silver thread
Zargar	Zargár	Pers. goldsmith
Zarin, Zarrin (Zarrinih or Zarrineh)	Zarín, Zarrín	Pers. golden
Zarkanad	Zarkanád	(Zar + kanád?) <i>The Dawn-Breakers</i> , p. 392
Zarkandih (Zargandih, Zargandeh)	Zarkandih	"Filled with gold". Former small village in the <i>Shimírán</i> division of Teheran, site of the Russian legation in 1852. Now a quarter (8 km north of the city centre) in Sector 3. (from zarghún, "lush"). City 20 km ENE of Shiraz.
Zarqan (Zarghan)	Zarqán	Mírzá Maḥmúd Zarqání (c. 1875–1924), travel teacher and secretary for Shoghi Effendi. <i>Maḥmúd's Diary: The Diary of Mírzá Maḥmúd-i-Zarqání Chronicling 'Abdu'l-Bahá's Journey to America</i> , is a translation of vol. 1 of his <i>Kitáb-i-Badái'í al-Áthár</i> ("Book of Wondrous Impressions" in two vols).
Zarqani	Zarqání	"Crown of Gold", one of the titles given to Ṭáhirih by her family
Zarrin-Taj	Zarrín-Táj	Pers. supreme intelligence; divine light; the rational soul;
Zartusht, Zardusht	Zartusht, Zardusht	

Zatuna, Zaytunat Zawal (Zaval)	Zaytúna[h or t], pl. Zaytúnát Zawál	the first created; the planet Mercury; a truth-speaker; Zoroaster or Zarathustra. Founder of the Zoroastrian religion. olive tree, olive end, passage, extinction, disappearance, vanishing, cessation; setting (of the sun); noon (or zenith)
Zawar, Zuwar Zawara, Zawarih, Zavarih	Zawár, pl. Zúwár Zawára[h], Zawárih	a visitor; a stranger, pilgrim 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.
Zawj (Zauj), Azwaj	Zawj, pl. Azwáj	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	Jurj'í 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 Shí'a Muslims in the country being Zaydí. The followers dismiss religious dissimulation (taqíya). They are a Shí'ih breakaway group.
Zaydiyya (Zaidiyya)	Zaydiyya[h]	Zaidism (Arabic: az-zaydiyya, adjective form zaydí) is one of the Shí'a sects closest in terms of theology to Ḥanafí Sunní Islam.
Zayn (Zain, Zine) Zaynab	Zayn Zaynab	beauty; beautiful, nice, pretty 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-'Abidin	Zaynu'l-'Ábidín	"The ornament of the worshipper" or the "Prince of Worshipers". Title of the fourth Imám, 'Alí Ibn Ḥusayn, and of a distinguished Bahá'í.
Zaynu'l-Muqarrabin	Zaynu'l-Muqarrabín	"the Ornament of the Near Ones" or "the Ornament of the favoured"
Zayta (Zaita)	Zaytá	transcription from Hebrew, זית, olive. Mount Zaytá (Mount of Olives). See Tíiná
Zaytun (Zaitun, Zaytoun)	Zaytún	(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)	Zibá	Pers. beautiful, elegant; adorned, arranged; consistent. Zibá <u>K</u> hánúm (d. 1932), African slave owned by Fath-'Alí Sháh. Son <u>G</u> hulám-'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 Zihtáb

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	Zíll, 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 “Shadow of God” DB xxxviii
Zillu'llah Zillu's-Sultan	Zíllu'lláh Zíllu's-Sulṭán	“Shadow of the King”, Mas'úd Mírzá, eldest son of Náṣir ad-Dín <u>Sh</u> áh.
Zina (Zyna), Zinat (Zynat and Zeenat)	Zína[h or t], pl. Zínát	embellishment, adornment, ornament, decoration; cloth, attire, finery. Zínat <u>Kh</u> ánum (Zínat Baghdádí), wife of Dr Baghdádí.
Zinda, Zindagan	Zinda, pl. Zindagán	Pers. alive, living; life; a match, or anything similar catching fire; poor, needy; great, huge, terrible; proud, haughty;—pl. the living
Zindagani	Zindagání	Pers. life; sustenance, food
Zindan	Zindán	Pers. a prison, jail; pound, pin fold
Zindan-i-Awin	Zindán-i-Áwín	Pers. Evin Prison (35.795085, 51.385770) in the Evin neighbourhood of Tehran, Iran
Zindiq, pl. Zanadiq, Zanadiqa	Zindíq, pl. Zanádíq, Zanádiqa[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
Zira'i	Zirá'í	agricultural, agrarian, farm- (in compounds)
Zirak	Zírak	Pers. ingenious, intelligent, prudent, penetrating, sagacious, smart, quick in understanding or at manual labour. A very small village (33.811111, 57.306944, just north of the village of Murdistán and 13 km WSW of Bushrúyih) in Boshruyeh County, South Khorasan Province, Iran. Named <u>Kh</u> ayru'l-Qurá by Bahá'u'lláh.
Zirih-Kinari	Zirih-Kinárí	Mullá Sa'íd-i-Zirih-Kinárí
Ziyada (Ziyad)	Ziyáda[h], Pers. Ziyád	increase, increment, accretion, growth; surplus, excess; increase, augmentation, raising, stepping up; enhancement, elevation, intensification; extra pay, allowance (in addition to the salary). Easier to pronounce as Zíyád (H. M. Balyuzi). ‘Ubayd Alláh ibn Ziyád was the Umayyad governor of Baṣra, Kúfa and <u>Kh</u> urásán 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.
Ziyara, Ziyarat	Ziyára[h or t], pl. Ziyárát	visit; call (social, of a doctor). A pilgrimage (“visitation”) made to the shrines of the Imams, Sufi saints. etc. “Pers.” Ziyárih.
Ziyarah al-Jami'ah	az-Ziyárah al-Jámi'ah	Comprehensive Pilgrimage, attributed to the tenth Imam, ‘Alí al-Hádí
Ziyarat	Zíyárat	visiting; a visit (especially to a sacred tomb, etc.), a religious visitation, a pilgrimage. Visiting Tablet revealed by Imám ‘Alí.
Ziyarat-i-Shah-'Abdu'l-'Azim	Zíyárat-i- <u>Sh</u> áh-'Abdu'l-'Azím	Tablet written while in vicinity of the <u>Sh</u> áh-'Abdu'l-'Azím Shrine in Rey, about 12 km south of the centre of Ṭíhrán by the Báb
Ziyarat-Nama-Ha	Zíyárat-Náma-Há	Pers. letters (or epistles) of visitation
Ziyarat-Namih	Zíyárat-Námih	“Tablet of Visitation of the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh” by Bahá'u'lláh
Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Awliya'	Zíyárat-Námíy-i-Awliyá'	“Tablet of Visitation of exalted ones” by Bahá'u'lláh
Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Babu'l-Bab	Zíyárat-Námíy-i-Bábu'l-Báb wa Quddús	“Tablet of Visitation of Mullá Husayn and Quddús” by Bahá'u'lláh
Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Bayt	Zíyárat-Námíy-i-Bayt	“Tablet of Visitation of the House” by Bahá'u'lláh
Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Maryam	Zíyárat-Námíy-i-Maryam	“Tablet of Visitation of Maryam” by Bahá'u'lláh
Ziyarat-Namiy-i-Siyyidu'sh-Shuhada'	Zíyárat-Námíy-i-Siyyidu' <u>sh</u> - <u>Sh</u> uhadá'	“Tablet of Visitation of the Prince of the Martyrs” by Bahá'u'lláh
Zubayda (Zubaida)	Zubayda[h or t]	marigold. Zubayda bint Ja'far ibn Manṣúr, a wife of Caliph Hárúnu'r-Rashíd.
Zubda, Zubad	Zubda[h], pl. Zubad	(fresh) butter (as opposed to samn); cream;—pl. choicest part, prime, cream, flower, elite; extract, quintessence; essence, substance; gist, main point

Zubur	Zubúr	(Book of) Psalms, Psalter
Zuhal	Zuḥal	the planet Saturn
Zuhayr (Zuhair), Zuhayra (Zuhaira)	Zuhayr, fem. Zuhayra[h]	little flower, blossom. Zuhayr bin Abí Sulmá (c.520–c. 609), one of the greatest Arab poets of pre-Islamic times
Zuhd	Zuhd	(voluntary) renunciation (of something); indifference (to, especially to worldly things); abstemiousness, abstinence; asceticism; al-dunyá fi al-zuhd asceticism. A Muslim is permitted to enjoy the pleasures bestowed on him by God, but Islam encourages and praises those who shun luxury in favour of a simple and pious life. However, Islam rejects excessive deliberate asceticism, poverty, passivism and monasticism. Shoghi Effendi stated "... that the maintenance of such a high standard of moral conduct is not to be associated or confused with any form of asceticism, or of excessive and bigoted puritanism. The standard ... seeks, under no circumstances, to deny anyone the legitimate right and privilege to derive the fullest advantage and benefit from the manifold joys, beauties, and pleasures with which the world has been so plentifully enriched by an All-Loving Creator." ADJ, p. 33
Zuhr, Azhar	Zuhr, pl. Azhár	noon, midday; (feminine) midday prayer (Islamic Law)
Zuhra (Zohrah, Zohrih, Zohreh)	Zuhra[h or t]	brilliance, light, brightness, whiteness; beauty; Banú Zuharah clan of the Quraysh tribe; a flower, blossom. az-Zuhara the planet Venus.
Zuhur-i-Ilahi	Zuhúr-i-Iláhí	("Manifestation of God") See Nabíyu'lláh and Rasúlu'lláh
Zukhruf	Zukhruf, pl. Zukhrúf	gold; beauty, elegance, ornament; a speech embellished with fine imagery and romantic fiction; adorned falsehood; exaggeration. Qur'án 43:35, 53 uses the plural form; chapter uses the singular form.
Zulaykha (Zulaikha)	Zulaykhá	the wife of Potiphar (possibly captain of Egyptian palace guard), whose passion for Yúsuf (Joseph) is much celebrated in the East, particularly in the elegant Persian poems by Nizámí and Jámí.
Zulma, Zulmat, Zulumat, Zulamat, Zulum	Zulma[t], pl. Zulmát, Zulumát, Zulamát	darkness, duskiness, gloom, murkiness.—pl. also Zulam. baḥr az-zulumát. the Atlantic Ocean. In the Qur'án, "light" (an-núr) is only ever used in the singular, because "light" refers to truth, which can only ever be one. In contrast, "darknesses" (az-zulumát) is used to refer to untruth or error, which can come in many forms.
Zumra, Zumar	Zumra, pl. Zumar	troop; group (of people); crowd
Zunuz	Zunúz	The capital of Marand
Zunuzi	Zunúzí	of or from Zunúz. Sayyid 'Alí Zunúzí, step-father of Anís. Sayyid Ḥasan Zunúzí, relative of both, prominent Bábí and amanuense of the Báb.
Zur (Zor)	Zúr	Pers. strength, power, vigour; violence, strong effort, force; weight
Zur-Khana (Zur-Khanih)	Zúr-Khána (Zúr-Khánih)	Pers. "house of strength". The traditional gymnasium of urban Persia and adjacent lands, a place for professional athletes to perform traditional exercises.

Arabic letters & abjad values

	Name	Trans. ¹	Abjad		Name	Trans.	Abjad		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	Ṣád	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	Há'	ḥ	8	ظ	Zá'	z	900	و	Wáw	w	6
خ	Khá'	kh	600	ع	'Ayn	'(left) or `	70	ؤ	Ḍamma wáw	ú	6
د	Dál	d	4	غ	Ghayn	gh	1,000	ى	Alif maqṣúra	y	10
ذ	Dhál	dh	700	ف	Fá'	f	80	ي	Kasra Yá'	í	10
ر	Rá'	r	200	ق	Qáf	q	100	ء	Hamza	' (right)	–
ز	Záy	z	7								

The Arabic alphabet contains 28 letters.

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.

¹ Transcription

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

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

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

Arabic & Persian numbers

Arabic numerals are written from left to right.

	٠ (0)	١ (1)	٢ (2)	٣ (3)	٤ (4)	٥ (5)	٦ (6)	٧ (7)	٨ (8)	٩ (9)	١٠ (10)
Ar. m./f.	ṣifr	wáḥid	ithnání ithnatání	Thalátha[h] thalát	arba'a arba'	khamsa khams	sita sitt	sab'a sab'	thamániya thamánin	tis'a tis'a	'ashara 'ashar
Pers. m./f.	ṣifr	yak	du	sih	chahár	panj khams	shash sitt	haft sab'	hašt	nuh tis'a	dah

'Ayn & hamza consonants

These Arabic consonant letters for 'ayn and hamza are represented by **left** and **right** curly apostrophes respectively—they are NOT quote marks nor are they interchangeable. The alternative plain text characters are ` and ' respectively.¹

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.

Bahá'í principles*

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

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

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

The independent investigation of truth, unfettered by superstition or tradition

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

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

World peace: the establishment of a permanent and 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".²

Maintenance of a "balance of freedom between the [elected] institution, whether national or local, and the individuals who sustain its existence."³

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"

Bahá'u'lláh's Apostles

1	Mírzá Músá (Kalím), the brother of Bahá'u'lláh	11	Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqí (Ibn-i-Abhar)
2	Mírzá Buzurg (Badí')	12	Mullá Muḥammad (Nabíl-i-A'zam)
3	Siyyid Ḥasan (Sultánu' <u>sh-Shuhadá'</u>)	13	<u>Shaykh</u> Kázim (Samandarí)
4	Mullá Abu'l-Ḥasan (Amin)	14	Mírzá Muḥammad Muṣṭafá
5	Mírzá Abu'l-Faql-i-Gulpáygání	15	Mírzá Ḥusayn (Mishkín-Qalam)

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

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

² The Universal House of Justice, *Messages 1963 to 1986*, p. 217.

³ Universal House of Justice, Individual Rights and Freedoms, letter dated 29–12–1988.

6	Mírzá 'Alí-Muḥammad (Varqá, Dove)	16	Mírzá Ḥasan (Adíb)
7	Mírzá Maḥmúd Furúghí	17	Shaykh Muḥammad-'Alí
8	Mullá 'Alí-Akbar (Ḥájí Ákhúnd)	18	Mullá Zaynu'l-'Ábidín (Zaynu'l-Muqarrabín)
9	Mullá Muḥammad (Nabíl-i-Akbar)	19	Mírzá Alí-Muḥammad (Ibn-i-Aṣdaq)
10	Ḥájí Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqí (Vakílu'd-Dawlih) (cousin of the Báb & one of the twenty-four elders)		

Badí'-Bahá'í days, months, years

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	Fidál	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	'Aẓamat	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	Mashiyyat	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. Wáhid	Unity
7. Abad	Eternity				

Caliphs (first 28)

a) The Rightly-guided caliphate (al-Khiláfaḥ ar-Ráshidún)

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-Ṭálib (656-61)

b) The Umayyad caliphate (al-Khiláfaḥ al-'Umayyáḥ)

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)

c) The Abbaside caliphate (al-Khiláfaḥ al-'Abbásíyah)

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-Hádí (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)
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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).

Font information

The sans serif Calibre font has been used for 9-point text. Serif Cambria has been used for larger font sizes. Both are OpenType fonts (a successor of TrueType fonts) with a large character set containing underdots, and Proportional/Tabular and Lining/Old style numerals. Proportional/Old style numbers are used for text paragraphs since they blend better into text with a mix of upper- and lowercase, proportional letters. Tabular/Lining numerals are used in tables (including the Table of Contents).

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

	Proportional	Tabular
Lining	0123456789	0123456789
Oldstyle	0123456789	0123456789

Gregorian days, months

English	Arabic
Sunday	yawm al-aḥad
Monday	yawm al-ithnayn
Tuesday	yawm ath-thalátá'
Wednesday	yawm al-arbí'á'
Thursday	yawm al-khamís
Friday	yawm al-jum'a
Saturday	yawm as-sabt

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

Hands of the Cause of God

Appointed by	Details
Bahá'u'lláh	Hájí Mullá 'Alí-Akbar-i-Shahmírzádí (Hájí Ákhúnd) (1842–1910) Mírzá Muḥammad-Taqí (Ibn-i-Abhar) (d. 1917) Mírzá Ḥasan-i-Adíb (Adíb) (1848–1919) Mírzá 'Alí-Muḥammad (Ibn-i-Aṣḥdaq) (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-Aṣḥdaq) (d. 1889) Shaykh Muḥammad Riḍáy-i-Yazdí (believed to be Mullá Muḥammad-i-Riḍáy-i-Muḥammad-Ábádí (1814–1897))
Shoghi Effendi [Posthumous appointments]	Hájí Abu'l-Ḥasan (Hájí Amín) (1831–1928) [1928] John Ebenezer Esslemont (1874–1925) [1925] Martha Root (1872–1939) [3 October 1939] 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 24–12–1951	<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 <i>Iran</i> : Valiyu'lláh Varqá (1884–1955), Ṭarázu'lláh Samandarí (1874–1968), 'Alí-Akbar Furútan (1905–2003)

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

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

(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), ¹ Hermann Grossmann (1899–1968), Ugo Giachery (1896–1989)
Shoghi Effendi 29-02-1952 (seven)	<i>Canada and United States:</i> Siegfried Schopflocher (1877–1953) and Corinne Knight True (1961–1961) (resp.) <i>Iran:</i> Dhikru'lláh Khádim (1904–1986), Shu'á'u'lláh 'Alá'í (1889–1984) <i>Germany, Africa, Australia:</i> Adelbert Mühlischlegel (1897–1980), Músá Banání (1886–1971), Clara Dunn (1869–1960) (resp.)
Shoghi Effendi [date] (five)	Amatu'l-Bahá Rúhíyyih Khánum (1910–2000) [March 1952] Jalál Kháḍih (Jalal Khazeh) (1897–1990) [December 1953] Paul Haney (1909–1982) [March 1954] 'Alí Muḥammad Varqá (1911–2007) [November 1955] Agnes Baldwin Alexander (1875–1971) [March 1957]
Shoghi Effendi 2-10-1957 (eight)	<i>Uganda:</i> Enoch Olinga (1926–1979) <i>West and South Africa:</i> William Sears (1911–1992), and John Aldham Robarts (1901–1992) <i>British Isles:</i> Ḥasan Muvaqqar Balyuzi (1908–1980) and John Graham Ferraby (1914–1973) <i>Pacific:</i> Harold Collis Featherstone (1913–1990) and Raḥmátu'lláh Muḥájir (1923–1979) <i>Arabia:</i> Abu'l-Qásim Faydí (Faizi) (1906–1980)

Imams (A'imma)

1	'Alí ibn Abí Tálíb (632–661)	7	Músá al-Kázim ibn Báqir (765–799)
2	Ḥasan ibn 'Alí (661–669)	8	'Alí III ('Alí ibn Músá ar-Ridá) (799–818)
3	Ḥusayn ibn 'Alí (669–680)	9	Muḥammad ibn 'Alí al-Jawwád (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—occultation and return

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

Islamic months

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

Letters of the Living (18)

1	Mullá Muḥammad-Ḥusayn-i-Buṣhrú'í, entitled Bábu'l-Báb	11	Mullá Jalíl-i-Urúmí
2	Mírzá Muḥammad Ḥasan-i-Buṣhrú'í, brother of Mullá Ḥusayn	12	Mullá Aḥmad-i-Ibdál-i-Marághí'í
3	Mírzá Muḥammad-Báqir-i-Buṣhrú'í, nephew of Mullá Ḥusayn	13	Mullá Báqir-i-Tabrízí
4	Mullá 'Alí-i-Bastámí (first martyr of the Bábí Dispensation)	14	Mullá Yúsuf-i-Ardibílí
5	Mullá Khudá-Bakhsh-i-Qúchání, later known as Mullá 'Alí-i-Rází. His son Mashíyyatu'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-Salámih)
8	Mírzá Muḥammad Rawḍih-Khán-i-Yazdí	18	Hájí Mullá Muḥammad 'Alí-i-Bárfurúshí (Quddús)
9	Shaykh Sa'íd-i-Hindí (the Indian)		Mírzá 'Alí Muḥammad (The Báb) is the Nuṭṭiy-i-Úlá (“Primal Point”) that generated these Letters
10	Mullá Maḥmúd-i-Khu'í		

¹ 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)).

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

* 30 days in leap years

Meccan pilgrim meeting points

1. Dhu'l-Hulayfah (Masjid ash-Shajarah, "Mosque of the Tree", 24.413730, 39.542951), 9 km from Madinah, and 435 km by road from Mecca. It is the *míqát* for those who live in Madinah, and for those who approach Mecca from the direction of Madinah.
2. al-Juhfah (22.705402, 39.146859) is 191 km by road, to the northwest of Mecca. This is the *míqát* for the people who come from the direction of ash-Shám (the sun), i.e. those flying or sailing (generally from North America, Europe, Turkey, 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 Hujjaj 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

Persian solar months

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

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

Qur'án suras

	Súra		Súra
1	al-Fátíḥa—The opening	58	al-Mujádilah—The pleading woman
2	al-Baqara—The cow	59	al-Ḥashr—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-Munáfíqún—The hypocrites
7	al-A'ráf—The heights	64	at-Tagḥábun—The mutual deception or disillusion or The mutual loss and gain
8	al-Anfál—The spoils of war	65	aṭ-Ṭaláq—The divorce
9	at-Tawbah al-Bará'ah—The repentance or The repudiation	66	at-Taḥrím—The prohibition
10	al-Yúnus—Jonah	67	al-Mulk—The dominion or The sovereignty
11	Húd—Húd	68	al-Qalam—The pen or Nún
12	Yúsuf—Joseph	69	al-Ḥáqqah—The reality or The sure reality
13	ar-Ra'd—The thunder	70	al-Ma'árij—The ways of ascent or The ascending stairways
14	al-Ibráhím—Abraham	71	Núḥ—Noah
15	al-Ḥijr—The rock or The rocky tract	72	Jinn—The spirits
16	an-Naḥl—The bees	73	al-Muzzammil—The enfolded one or The enshrouded one
17	al-Isra' or Baní Isrá'íl—The night journey or The children of Israel	74	al-Muddatḥṭhir—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	<u>ash-Shu'ará'</u> —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-'Alá—The Most High
31	Luqmán—Luqmán	88	al-Ghášhiya—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	<u>ash-Shams</u> —The sun

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

35	Fátir—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	aṣh-Sharḥ—The expansion
38	Ṣád—Ṣád	95	at-Tín—The fig
39	Zumar—The troops or The crowds	96	al-'Alaq—The clot
40	Gháfir or al-Mu'mín—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	aṣh-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-Fíl—The elephant
49	al-Hujarát—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-Káfirín—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'zam*).

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

'Abdu'l-Ḥamíd 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 *'Amal 'am Dawúd*.

1	الرَّحْمَانُ	ar-Raḥmán	The All Beneficent
2	الرَّحِيمُ	ar-Raḥím	The Most Merciful
3	الْمَلِكُ	al-Málik	The King, the Sovereign
4	الْقُدُّوسُ	al-Quddús	The Most Holy
5	السَّلَامُ	as-Salám	Peace and Blessing
6	الْمُؤْمِنُ	al-Mu'mín	The Guarantor
7	الْمُهَيَّبُ	al-Muhaymin	The Guardian, the Preserver
8	الْعَزِيزُ	al-'Azíz	The Almighty, the Self-sufficient
9	الْجَبَّارُ	al-Jabbár	The Powerful, the Irresistible
10	الْمُنْتَكِبُ	al-Mutakabbir	The Tremendous
11	الْخَالِقُ	al-Kháliq	The Creator
12	الْبَارِئُ	al-Bári'	The Maker
13	الْمُصَوِّرُ	al-Muṣawwir	The Fashioner of Forms
14	الْعَفَّارُ	al-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-Fattáḥ	The Opener, the Victory Giver
19	الْعَلِيمُ	al-'Alím	The All Knowing, the Omniscient
20	الْقَابِضُ	al-Qábiḍ	The Restrainer, the Straightener

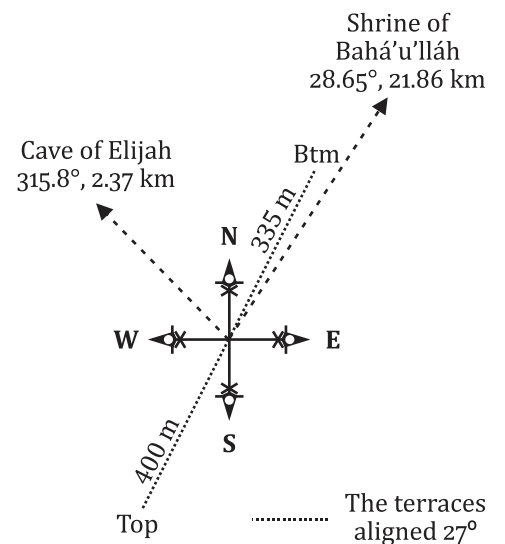
21	الْبَاسِطُ	al-Básiṭ	The Expander, the Munificent
22	الْخَافِضُ	al-Kháfiḍ	The Abaser
23	الرَّافِعُ	ar-Ráfi'	The Exalter
24	الْمُعِزُّ	al-Mu'izz	The Giver of Honour
25	الْمُذِلُّ	al-Mudhill	The Giver of Dishonour
26	السَّمِيعُ	as-Samí'	The All Hearing
27	الْبَصِيرُ	al-Baṣír	The All Seeing
28	الْحَكَمُ	al-Ḥakam	The Judge, the Arbitrator
29	الْعَدْلُ	al-'Adl	The Utterly Just
30	اللطيفُ	al-Laṭíf	The Subtly Kind
31	الْخَبِيرُ	al-Khabír	The All Aware
32	الْحَلِيمُ	al-Ḥalím	The Forbearing, the Indulgent
33	العظيمُ	al-'Azím	The Magnificent, the Infinite
34	الْعَفُورُ	al-Ghafúr	The All Forgiving
35	الشَّكُورُ	ash-Shakúr	The Grateful
36	الْعَلِيُّ	al-'Alíy	The Sublimely Exalted
37	الكَبِيرُ	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-Raqíb	The Watchful
44	الْمُجِيبُ	al-Mujíb	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-Wáhid	The One, the All Inclusive, the Indivisible
67	الْأَحَدُ	al-Aḥad	The One, the Indivisible
68	الْصَّمَدُ	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	الْمُقَدِّمُ	al-Muqaddim	The Expediter, He who Brings Forward
72	الْمُؤَخِّرُ	al-Mu'akhkhir	The Delayer, He who Puts Far Away

73	أَلَوَّلُ	al-Awwal	The First, Without Beginning
74	أَلْأَخِرُ	al-Ákhir	The Last
75	أَلْظَهْرُ	aẓ-Záhir	The Manifest; the All Victorious
76	أَلْبَاطِنُ	al-Báṭin	The Hidden; the All Encompassing
77	أَلْوَالِي	al-Wáli	The Patron, The Protecting Friend, The Friendly Lord
78	أَلْمُتَعَالِي	al-Muta'álí	The Self Exalted
79	أَلْبَرُّ	al-Barr	The Most Kind and Righteous
80	أَلتَّوَابُ	at-Tawwáb	The Ever Returning, Ever Relenting
81	أَلْمُنْتَقِمُ	al-Muntaqim	The Avenger
82	أَلْعَفُو	al-'Afúw	The Pardoner, the Effacer of Sins
83	أَلرَّؤُفُ	ar-Ra'úf	The Compassionate, the All Pitying
84	أَلْمَلِكُ مَالِكُ	Máliku'l-Mulk	The Owner of All Sovereignty
85	دُو أَلْجَلَالِ وَأَلْإِكْرَامِ	Dhu'l-Jalál wa'l-Ikrám	The Lord of Majesty & Generosity
86	أَلْمُقْسِطُ	al-Muqsit	The Equitable, the Requirer
87	أَلْجَامِعُ	al-Jámi'	The Gatherer, the Unifier
88	أَلْغَنِي	al-Ghání	The All Rich, the Independent
89	أَلْمُعْنِي	al-Mughnî	The Enricher, the Emancipator
90	أَلْمَانِعُ	al-Máni'	The Withholder, the Shielder, the Defender
91	أَلضَّارُ	aḍ-Ḍárr	The Distressor, the Harmer
92	أَلنَّافِعُ	an-Náfi'	The Propitious, the Benefactor
93	أَلنُّورُ	an-Núr	The Light
94	أَلهَادِي	al-Hádí	The Guide
95	أَلْبَدِيعُ	al-Badí'	The Incomparable, the Originator
96	أَلْبَاقِي	al-Báqí	The Ever Enduring and Immutable
97	أَلْوَارِثُ	al-Wáritḥ	The Heir, the Inheritor of All
98	أَلرَّشِيدُ	ar-Rashíd	The Guide, Infallible Teacher, & Knower
99	أَلصَّبُورُ	aṣ-Ṣabúr	The Patient, the Timeless

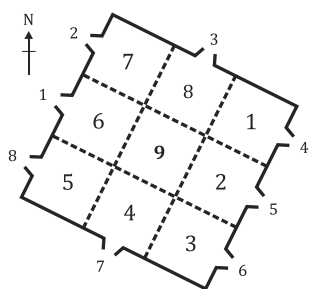
Shrine of the Báb

Shoghi Effendi referred to the Shrine of the Báb as the 'Arsh al-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 Sulṭán 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. ('B' in the abjad is two, the short vowel is not written in, the 'h' is five, the long vowel is one, and the symbol called a hamza, represented by the apostrophe, is also one.) 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



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.

Doors and rooms of the Shrine of the Báb**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	Mírzá Abu'l-Faḍl of Gulpáygán, Irán	7	William Sutherland Maxwell, Canada
3	Ustád Áqá 'Alí-Ashraf, Russia, son of Mullá Abú-Ṭálib	8	Ugo Giachery, Italy
4	Ustád 'Abdu'l-Karím, Irán	Upper	Leroy Ioas, USA
5	Ustád Áqá Bálá, Russia, son of Mullá Abú-Ṭálib		

Special characters**Unusual characters**

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

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

Replace		With
, 60, ^96	, 02BB, ^u699	, 02BD, ^u701
, 00B4, ^u180	, 02B9, ^u697	, 02BC, ^u700
		, 02BF, ^u703†
		, 02BE, ^u702†
		, 2018, ^u8216
		, 2019, ^u8217

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

Special non-printing character marks

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 ^.

Traditional Qur'anic/şúfi concepts

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

¹ Left and right half ring or half circle.

² See "The Báb's epistle on the spiritual journey towards God", Todd Lawson.

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 <u>Badasht</u>	30	Máhi- <u>Dasht</u>	59	Diyár-Bakr (Diyabakir)
2	<u>Sháh-Rúd</u>	31	Hárún-Ábád (now Islám-Ábád-i- <u>Gharb</u>)	60	Ma'dan-Mis (Maden)
3	Bandar-i-Jaz	32	Karand-i- <u>Gharb</u> (Kerend-e Gharb)	61	<u>Khárpút</u> (Harput castle, 6 km NE of Eláziğ)
4	Níyálá	33	Sur <u>kh</u> ih-Dízih (Shorkhah Dizah)	62	Ma'dan-Nuqrih (Keban)
5	Fort <u>Ṭabarsí</u>	34	Sar Púl-i- <u>Dhaháb</u> (Sarpol-e Zahab)	63	Dilík- <u>Tásh</u> (Kangol)
6	Ámul	35	Qaṣr-i- <u>Shirín</u>	64	Sívás
7	Tákur	36	<u>Kh</u> usraví (Khozravi)	65	Túqát (Toqat)
8	<u>Ṭ</u> ihrán	37	<u>Kh</u> ánaqin-Íráq	66	Amásiyá (Amasya)
9	Rayy	38	<u>Gh</u> azál-Ribát-i-Máhi <u>Dasht</u>	67	Iláhiyyih (Kovak)
10	Ḥasan-Ábád	39	<u>Sh</u> áhrabán (now al-Muqdádiyah)	68	Sámsún (on the Black Sea)
11	Qal'a-i-Muḥammad 'Alí <u>Khán</u> ¹	40	Ba'qúbah	69	Sinope (now Sinop) 14 Aug
12	'Alí-Ábád	41	Baghdád	70	Anyábúlí (Inebolu) 15 Aug
13	<u>Kushk</u> -i-Nuṣrat	42	Najbíyyih (3–14 of <u>Dh</u> i'l-Qa'dih AH 1279) ²	71	Constantinople (now Istanbul)
14	Báqir-Ábád	43	Judaydih	72	<u>Kú</u> chik- <u>Ch</u> akmachih (Küçükçekmece)
15	Manzariyyih	44	Dilí-'Abbás (Delli Abbas, near al-Muqdádiyah)	73	Búyúk- <u>Ch</u> akmachih (Büyükçekmece)
16	Qum	45	Qarih-Tapih (Qarah Tabbah/Qarah Tapah)	74	Salvarí (Silivri)
17	Taláb (Táyiqán)	46	Ṣaláhiyyih (Kifrí)	75	Birkás ("Lule Burgas" or Lüleburgaz)
18	Táj- <u>Kh</u> átún	47	Dúst- <u>Kh</u> urmátú (Tuz <u>Kh</u> urmát/Tuz Khurma)	76	Bábá-Ískí (Babaeski)
19	Ráhjird	48	Táwuq	77	Adrianople (Edirne)
20	Siyávi <u>sh</u> ih (Siyáwashán)	49	Karkúk (Kirkuk)	78	Uzún-Kúprú (Uzunköprü)
21	Sárúq	50	Irbíl (Erbil)	79	Káshánih (Keşan)
22	Díz-Ábád	51	By the river Záb (Kalak?)	80	Gallipoli (Gelibolu)
23	Hamadán	52	Barṭallih (Barṭ Alláh, Bartella)	81	Madelli (Mytilene)
24	Gardánih-i-Ásad-Ábád	53	al-Máwṣil (Mosul)	82	Smyrna
25	Ásad-Ábád	54	Zá <u>kh</u> ú (Zakho)	83	Alexandria
26	Kangávar	55	Jazírih (Cizre, Ar. Jazárat ibn 'Umar)	84	Port Said
27	Ṣaḥnih	56	Niṣbin (Nusaybin)	85	Jaffa
28	Bísítún	57	Ḥasan-Áqá (Amuda?)	86	Haifa
29	Kirmán <u>sh</u> áh	58	Márdín	87	'Akká

Underdots and underscores

Underdots

There are three methods of displaying 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.³

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'

¹ Qal'a—fort or stronghold

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

³ Further information can be found on <https://pronunciation-guide-ll4k9v1xc.now.sh/>

Word 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, 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
```