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Ta`atuf تعاطف: sympathy, favour, support

Ta`ayush تعايش: coexistence

Ta`addi تعدي: assault, assailing, attack, invasion, trespassing, encroachment

Ta`ahhud تعهد: pledge, commitment, promise, warrant, warranty

Ta`ammuq تعمق: doing (something such as report, study, research, survey, book, etc.) in depth rather than superficially, the making of a profound (study or inquiry)

Ta`aqqul تعقل: prudence, good judgment

Tabi`i تابعي (singular:): one who accompanied for a good period of time and learned from a *sahabi* صحابي, a companion of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (ص); its plural is: tabi`in تابعين

Tabthir تبذير: extravagance, profligacy, dissipation, wastefulness

Tadamun تضامن: solidarity, unity, sympathy

Tadarub تضارب: conflict, discordance, clash, discord

Tadarru` تضرع: supplication, imploration, earnest plea, prayer

Tadlis or Tadlees تدليس: deraud or defrauding, deception

Tadnis تدنيس: defilement, desecration, profanation

Tafadi تفادي: Avoidance, evasion, escape from, shunning or eschewing, sidestepping, overlooking

Tafadul تفاضل: Making a preference, preferring (something or someone) over others

Tafarruq تفرق: dispersal, scattering, division

Tafa'ul تفاؤل: optimism, anticipating the best, auguring well, taking a bright view of something

Tafawut تفاوت: variance, disparity, discrepancy, diversity

Tafawwuq تفوق: excellence, superiority

Tafawud تفاوض: negotiate, confer

Tafsir تفسير: interpretation, explanation, elucidation

Tahaffudi تحفظي: precautionary, protective (measure, custody, etc.), preventive, conservative, moderate

Tahajjud تهجد: night devotions. *Mutahajjid* is one who keeps vigilance, spending the night praying; the *tahajjud* prayer is an optional prayer that is supposed to be performed in the middle of the night. It is required that a person sleeps a little before getting up for the *tahajjud* prayers. It can be performed anytime during the period between the *isha* (evening) and the *fajr* (pre-dawn) time.

Tahakkum تهكم: sarcasm, taunting, deriding with irony

Tahara طهاره: purification, the act of removing *najasa*, uncleanness or impurity

Tahattuk تهتك: immorality, debauchery, licentiousness

Tahayyub تهيب: feeling afraid or scared of/about, apprehension, timidity

Tahkim تحكيم: arbitration

Ta'ib تائب: repentant, penitent, regretful, contrite

Tajrid تجريد: divestment, divestiture (of title), despoliation, deprivation or privation

Tajweed تجويد: a saying or an act of reciting the Qur'an in accordance with the established rules of *Nutq*, pronunciation and intonations, such as *tafkheem*, velarization, chanting and *lqlab*, transposition

Takbir تكبير: the glorifying of Allah by declaring in an audible voice: **الله أكبر!** "Allaho Akbar!" Allah is Great! By the way, the Prophet's flag was green on which this declaration is written in white cloth.

Takfir or Takfeer تكفير: labeling someone as "kafir", apostate, unbeliever, excommunicating from the creed. People who do that are called "Takfiris" or Takfeeri". The terms is applied mostly to the most extremist and fanatical offshoot of the Wahhabi movement **الحركة الوهابية**, and the Takfiris (التكفيريون) loosely apply this term to those who do not follow their own line, ideology or version of "Islam". They have so far killed, through acts of terrorism and sabotage, more Muslims than non-Muslims although they claim to be the protectors of the Islamic creed... They are found mostly in Saudi Arabia, the Gulf region, Afghanistan, India, Pakistan and lately Iraq.

Al-Qaeda is these days one of the most famous and active Takfiri organizations due to the funding it receives from these Wahhabis and Takfiris. Their ideology is an interpretation of their own of one "Abu Taymiyyah", namely Ahmed ibn (son of) Abdul-Halim ibn Abdul-Salam ibn Abdullah al-Khidr, also known as "Taqiyy ad-Din" and as "Abul-`Abbas".

He was born in 661 A.H./1263 A.D. in Harran, now an area north of Syria, and died inside a Damascus, Syria, prison in 728 A.H./1328 A.D. Abu Taymiyyah had his own personal radical and un-orthodox way of interpreting *hadith* and was at the time reputed as a scholar who followed the Hanbali school of Sunni Muslim Law.

Since these interpretations differed from those of anyone else, including his own contemporaries as well as classic jurists (*faqih*s), he distinguished himself from all other scholars of jurisprudence. Those who adopt his views are called "Salafis", people who claim to follow in the footsteps of the "pious predecessors" (السلف الصالح). Abu Taymiyyah is on the record as being the first person to disbelieve in the intercession *شفاعة* on the Judgment Day although numerous references to intercession exist in the Holy Qur'an such as these (first number corresponds to the Chapter/Sura and the next to the verse): 2:255, 4:85, 7:53, 21:28, 26:100, 74:48, 6:51, 6:70, 10:3, 32:4, 40:18, 7:53, 30:13, 39:43, 6:94, 10:18, 2:48, 2:123, 2:254, 4:85, 19:87, 20:109, 34:23, 39:44, 43:86, 74:48, 36:23 and 53:26.

If all these Qur'anic verses do not convince Ibn Taymiyyah and his followers that intercession does exist in this life and will exist in the life to come, nothing else at all will convince him and them. Since they do not believe in intercession, most likely they will never see such intercession; neither the Prophet nor anyone else will intercede on their behalf on the Judgment Day.

For more details, read an extensive 463-page book titled *Ibn Taymiyyah* by a great scholar and researcher, namely Sa'ib Abdul-Hamid, but do not let the Salafis or, worse, the Takfiris, catch you reading it! Here in Iraq, al-Qaeda terrorists, who are brainwashed by the philosophy of this man and of Abdul-Wahhab, behead Muslims and say that anyone who severs a certain number of heads (7 or 70) is guaranteed to go to Paradise, so he is exempted for the rest of his life from having to pray, fast, perform the pilgrimage or perform any other Islamic rite...! The Prophet of Islam (ص) continued to pray till the last day of his holy life; does this mean that he had no guarantee to go to Paradise?! We seek refuge with Allah from the evil, mischief and schemes of such twisted minds.

Takhmin تخمين: surmising, appraisal, assessment, guesswork

Takia or Takya تكية: place where Sufis perform their rituals and practices

Takmili تكميلي: complementary, supplemental

Takwin تكوين: formation, formulation

Talakku' تلاكؤ: procrastination, lingering, taking too long to do something

Talaq طلاق: divorce. Divorce in Islam is one of the most complicated teachings, and scholars of jurisprudence differ among themselves regarding its rules and regulations a great deal. According to Grand Ayatollah Sayyid Ali as-Sistani, divorce is of two main types: 1) رجعي, *raj'i*, revocable; and 2) بائن ba'in, irrevocable.

Other types of divorce are: 1) خلعي *talaq khal'i*: It is one initiated by the wife. Yes, Islam permits the wife in certain circumstances to divorce her husband. It is a self-redemption divorce initiated by the wife; and 2) طلاق المباراة *talaq al-mubarat*: It is a divorce based on mutual dislike for marriage and the desire to end it. How many conditions are there for a divorce to be valid according to Islam?

You are dead wrong if you think that by merely pronouncing the statement "أنت طالق" that the divorce becomes valid even if you repeat it not three but a hundred times.

Talawwuth تلوث: pollution, contamination

Talbiyah تلبية: uttering of لبيك! "*Labbayk!*" which means "Here I come, at your service!"

Taleeq طليق: an unconfined (free) man of Mecca who remained a non-believer in Islam till the conquest of Mecca in 630 A.D.

Talih طالح: bad, evil, wicked

Talqeen تلقين: addressing/instructing a dead person during the early stages of his long trip to the Hereafter. It is instructing the deceased person, who then hears the living but cannot respond to them, about the basics of his creed.

One who does so is the *mulaqqin* ملقن. Make sure you choose your *mulaqqin* before it is too late. For more details, refer to منزل *Manzil* above in the paragraph dealing with the questioning in the grave by angels Munkir and Nakeer.

Tamadi تمادي: transcending limits, indulgence in excesses, giving free rein (to)

Tamaluk تمالك (نفس): (self) restraining, self-control

Tamarud تمارض: feigning sickness, pretense of sickness

Tamarrud تمرد: rebellion, mutiny, disobedience

Tamarrus تمرس: acquiring mastership, becoming skilled, acquiring proficiency

Tamawut تماوت: feigning death, pretending to be dead

Tanafur تنافر: conflict, discord, feeling offended with/by, clash, disagreement, disharmony, revulsion

Tanafus تنافس: competition or competing, being in a contest, rivalry

Tanasul تناسل: procreation, propagation, reproduction

Tanasuq تناسق: consistency, coordination, uniformity

Tanjim or Tanjeem تنجيم: astrology, star science, star reading

Tannoor تنور: open oven, tandoor. Another meaning is mentioned in the Holy Qur'an in two places when the Almighty narrates to us the great flood of Prophet Noah (ع):

... و فار التنور :

"... and the fountains of the earth gushed forth..." (Qur'an, 11:40 and 23:27),

according to one translation of the Holy Qur'an.

You can refer to other translations of the Holy Qur'an for both 11:40 and 23:27 if you wish. Is there any similarity between an "open oven" in which people bake their bread or meat and "fountains of the earth"? In his translation of the Holy Qur'an, S.V. Mir Ahmed Ali uses the word "oven", too. And surely Allah knows best.

Taqadum تقادم: process of becoming old, obsolete or antiquated

Taqashuf تقشف: austerity measures, extreme economizing, the leading of a very simple life

Tamasuk تماسك: cohesion, adhesion, conglomeration

Taqiyya تقيه: an obligatory measure for one whose life is endangered to exert precaution in order to save his creed or life when either is in jeopardy; a way for a Muslim to try to survive in the presence of sure perils.

Taqleed or Taqlid تقليد: emulation or emulating, following a *mujtahid* or an authority recognized as the *a`lim*, scholar or a most knowledgeable person in Islamic *fiqh*

Taqribi تقريبي: approximate, almost, not equal but close

Taqwa تقوى: love and awe that a Muslim feels for Allah. A person having *taqwa* in his heart desires to please Allah, so he stays away from doing things which displease or incur the Wrath of Allah. He is careful not to go beyond the boundaries and limits set by Allah.

Taraweeh تراويح: prayers performed in congregation by Sunnis during the nights of the month of Ramadan

Tareeqa طريقة: a Sufi method of conducting rituals, a Sufi code of ritualistic religious conduct

Tarikh or Taareekh تاريخ: history writing, chronicling (of events)

Tarteel ترتيل: chanting the Holy Qur'an and following certain relevant rules of recitation

Tarwiyah ترويه: The Day of Tarwiyah is the 8th of Thul-ijjah when the pilgrims fill their water bags and prepare to go to Mina.

Tasahul تساهل: toleration, tolerance, indulgence

Tasaluh تصالح: reconciliation, patching up, mending walls, making peace

Tasannu` تصنع: pretension, make-belief, simulation

Tashahhud تشهد: the testimony regarding Allah being the Lord and Muammad being His Servant and Messenger; it is the uttering of

أشهد أن لا اله الا الله و أن محمدا عبده و رسوله

"*Ashhadu an la ilaha illa–Allah, wa anna Muhammad abdoho wa rasooloh*"

Tashreeq تشريق: the cutting and sun-drying of sacrificed meat

Tathir تطهير: purification, disinfection, purgation or expurgation

Tawakkul توكل: reliance or dependence on, trust in

Tawatur تواتر: consecutive reporting (of *hadith*, incident, etc.), succession of narrators or narratives, sequence, succession, repetition, frequency

Tawaf طواف: the circling of (going around) the Ka'bah seven times, usually during *umra* or *hajj*.

Tawatur تواتر: consecutive reporting, the tracing of one particular *hadith* to its respective chronological chain of narrators

Tawbikh or Tawbeekh توبيخ: reprimanding, reproofing

Tawhid or Tawheed توحيد: confirming or testifying to the Oneness of Allah. It is the basis of Islam, the concept of the absolute Unity of God, the belief that God is One and indivisible, One ___ and Only One ___ God.

Taw`iya توعيه: raising consciousness or awareness, awakening

Tawwabeen توابين: the penitent ones, reportedly 686 in number, those who repented their reluctance to go to the rescue of Imam Husayn (ع) when he was confronted with Yazid's huge armies. These penitents enlisted under the military command of al-Mukhtar ibn Abu Ubayd at-Thaqafi (cir. 622 – 687 A.D.) and went on hot pursuit of those who massacred Imam Hussain son of Ali ibn Abù Talib, killing them all.

Tayammum تيمم: the method of using clean dust to perform ablution (*wudu*) in the absence of water or for health-related or other justifiable reasons

Tayammun تيمن: optimism, seeing or expecting realization of a good omen

Tayh تيه: willful misleading, perdition or loss, straying, deluding, loss of the right path or guidance

Tazammut تازمت: Zealotry, fanaticism, excessive conservatism

Thakireen ذاكرين: those who quite often mention the Name of the Almighty and Glorify Him

Thabat ثبات: firmness, steadfastness, holding grounds (in battle, etc.), solidity, stability

Thana' ثناء: praise, commendation, compliment

Thaqib ثاقب: piercing, penetrating

Thawab ثواب: reward of blessing

Thayyib ثيب: a widow or divorcee

Thiqal ثقل: weight, burden, pressure

Thiqat ثقاء: plural of thiqah ثقة, a trustworthy authority; this term is often used to testify to the truthfulness of some narrators of *hadith*.

Thireed تيريد: pieces of bread cut and dipped in stew

Tih or Teeh تيه (ضياع): dispersion, diaspora, loss, random wandering without sense of direction

Tughyan طغيان: tyranny, despotism, oppression, excessive or abusive exercise of power or authority

Turath تراث: legacy, heritage, patrimony

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