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المصطلحات الفقهية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية وبيان أهم الأحكام والتنبيهات بالإنجليزية

Jurisprudence terms in Arabic and English, and an explanation of the most important rulings and notes of the terms in English

حُجَّد مانع حمَّاد الجهني ^{*}

كليَّة الشريعة والأنظمة، جامعة تبوك، المملكة العربية السعودية mm.aljohani@ut.edu.sa

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ملخص:

قە

إنجليزي، أحكام، تنبيهات. Abstract:

الكلمات المفتاحية: مصطلحات، فقهية، عربي،

This research collects the most in Islamic important terms jurisprudence, from the beginning of the book of purity to the end of the book of admitting - according to the Hanbalis arrangement - and defines them in Arabic and English from an idiomatic point of view, and pointed the most important provisions of Islamic law, restrictions in the English language, in addition to representation, when there is a need for further clarification. The main objective of this work is to clarify those terms in the English language because of their importance in conceptualizing the legal rulings that are

يجمع هذا البحث أهم المصطلحات في الفقه الإسلامي من بداية كتاب الطهارة وحتى نهاية كتاب الإقرار – على ترتيب الجنابلة – والتعريف بما باللغة العربية والإنجليزية من الناحية الاصطلاحية، مع التنبيه على أهم الأحكام والقيود والضوابط التي لا يُستغنى عنها في جانب اللغة الإنجليزية، إضافةً إلى التمثيل عند الحاجة لزيادة البيان والإيضاح؛ فالهدف الرئيس من هذا العمل هو البيان لتلك المصطلحات باللغة الإنجليزية الأهميتها في تصور ما يجب على المسلم من الأحكام الشرعية ممن لا يتكلم العربية، ولا يمكن أن يتحقق ذلك الشرعية ممن لا يتكلم العربية، ولا يمكن أن يتحقق ذلك ومن الأهداف كذلك خدمة الدعوة والدعاة ممن يحتاج المناطة العربية.

المؤلف المرسل

obligatory for Muslims who do not speak Arabic. This can only be achieved by fully and clearly visualizing these terms, and one of the goals is also to serve the da'wah and preachers who need such terms when dealing with non-Arabic speakers.

Keywords: terms, jurisprudence, Arabic, English, rulings, notes.

مقدمة:

الحمد لله وحده، والصلاة والسلام على من لا نبي بعده، أمَّا بعد:

لقد احتل الإسلام مركزًا متقدمًا من بين أكثر الديانات انتشارًا واعتناقًا في السنوات الأخيرة؛ وذلك بحسب الدراسات والأبحاث الصادرة من الجهات التي تمتم بمثل هذه الإحصائيات والمقارنات⁽¹⁾، ونحن كمسلمين فإننا لا نحتاج لمثل هذه الدراسات لنصدق ونؤمن بهذا التوسع لديننا الحنيف؛ فقد أخبرنا مَن لا ينطق عن الهوى بذلك قبل خمسة عشر قرنًا؛ ففي ينطق عن الهوى بذلك قبل خمسة عشر قرنًا؛ ففي حديث تميم الدَّاري هذه أنَّ النبي ع قال : «لَيَبْلُغَنَّ هَذَا الْأَمْرُ مَا بَلَغَ اللَّهُ وَالنَّهَارُ، وَلا يَتْرُكُ اللهُ بَيْتَ مَدَرٍ وَلا وَيَرْ إِلَّا أَدْحَلَهُ اللهُ هَذَا الدِّينَ، بِعِرِّ عَزِيزٍ أَوْ بِذُلِّ ذَلِيلٍ، وَشَا يُعْرُ اللهُ بِهِ الْإِسْلامَ، وَذُلًّا يُذِلُ اللهُ بِهِ الْكُفْرَ» (2)، عِزَا اللهُ بِهِ الْإِسْلامَ، وَذُلًّا يُذِلُ اللهُ بِهِ الْكُفْرَ» (2)، وغيرها من الأخبار الواردة في الشُنَّة والتي تُعَدُّ من وغيرها من الأخبار الواردة في الشُنَّة والتي تُعَدُّ من المعجزات بالنسبة لمن يسمع بها من غير المسلمين في هذا الزمان.

ولستُ هنا بصدد بيان محاسن هذا الدِّين، أو توضيح أسباب قبوله الفطري الذي جعله يستقر في صدور كثير مِن أولئك الوافدين؛ وإنما القصد هو بيان أهمية ما يلي دخولهم في شريعة الإسلام من فروض

الأعيان، وما يجب ويَحْرُم بعد الإيمان، مستهدفًا في ذلك أهل العربية وبالأخص من لا ينطقها باللسان؛ لأنَّ حديثي العهد بالإسلام جُلُّهم من غير العرب، ولا يمكنهم الإحاطة بفهم أحكام الشريعة وما يُسَنُّ ويجب، إلَّا بلغتهم الأم، أو لغة عالمية تؤدي الغرض كاللغة الإنجليزية.

وبناءً عليه؛ جاءت فكرة جمع مصطلحات الكتب والأبواب الفقهية، وتعريفها في الاصطلاح باللغة العربية والإنجليزية (Terminological) مع توضيح بعض الأحكام المهمة والتنبيهات الشرعية في الجانب الإنجليزي؛ لأنه المقصود في هذا البحث الذي أسميته: المصطلحات الفقهية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية، وبيان أهم الأحكام والتنبيهات بالإنجليزية

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مشكلة البحث:

تكمن مشكلة البحث في جانبين مهمين:

الأول: عدم فهم التصور الصحيح من المصطلحات الفقهية لمن لا يتحدث اللغة العربية، وهذا الأمر له تبعات لا تخفى على ما يجب ويحرم من الأحكام الشرعية المتعلقة بالعبادات والمعاملات الشخصية والمالية والتي لا يُعذر فيها بالجهل؛ والقاعدة تقول: الحكم على الشيء فرع عن تصوره.

الثاني: التصور الخاطئ ممن يُتقن اللغة العربية؛ ولكنه في المقابل غير متمكن من اللغة الإنجليزية، وهذا مشاهد ومحسوس في المجال الدعوي؛ فغالب الدعاة في هذا الزمان يمكن حصرهم في جانبين:

الجانب الأول: يكون فيه الداعية عالما بمعاني المصطلحات الفقهية، وما يندرج تحتها من أحكام بالعربية؛ ولكنه في جانب اللغة الإنجليزية غير متمكن؛ مما يؤدي إلى سوء الفهم من الداعية والذي يستقر عند المتلقى.

الجانب الثاني: على العكس من الأول؛ فيكون فيه الحانب الداعية متمكنًا من اللغة الإنجليزية؛ ولكنه في الجانب الشرعي على خلاف ذلك؛ وهذا الجانب أعظم ضررًا من الأول على المتلقى.

الدراسات السابقة:

زخرت المكتبة الإسلاميَّة بالقواميس والمعاجم الدينيَّة والفقهيَّة والأصوليَّة واللغويَّة على اختلاف مسمياتها، إلَّا أَلِمَا اتفقت على بيان المعنى اللغوي الإنجليزي (Linguistically) للمصطلحات المستهدفة في هذا البحث دون التعرض للتعريف الاصطلاحي، أو المعنى الإجمالي لتلك المصطلحات باللغة الإنجليزية، فلم أقف الإجمالي لتلك المصطلحات باللغة الإنجليزية، فلم أقف في ميان التعريف الاصطلاحي الفقهي باللغة الإنجليزية. ومن أمثلة القواميس والمعاجم التي نصبت اهتمامها بالجانب اللغوي ما يأتي:

1- معجم لغة الفقهاء (عربي- إنجليزي - فرنسي) العربية من وضع الأستاذ الدكتور/ مُحَّد رواس قلعة جي، والإنجليزية للأستاذ الدكتور/ حامد صادق قبيبي، والفرنسية للأستاذ/ قطب مصطفى سَانو.

وهذا المعجم نافع في المقصد الذي وُضع من أجله، وعنوانه يدل على مضمونه، وخصوصًا في جانب اللغة العربية، والذي اهتم بشكل ملحوظ بتعريف المصطلحات الفقهية لغةً واصطلاحًا، وكذلك في جانب اللغة الفرنسية إلّا أنه اقتصر على بيان المعنى اللغوي للمصطلحات الواردة فيه، ومع ذلك فإنه يُعَدُّ من نوادر

المعاجم التي اهتمت بالمصطلحات الفقهية لغةً بالفرنسية، ومثله عمل الأستاذ الدكتور/ حامد مصطفى قنيبي في جانب اللغة الإنجليزية، والذي اكتفى ببيان المعنى اللغوي دون الاصطلاحي في الكتاب.

2- معجم المصطلحات الدينية (عربي-إنجليزي) للدكتور/ عبد الله أبو عشي المالكي، والدكتور/ عبد اللهيف الشيخ إبراهيم.

وهذا الكتاب جمع فيه المؤلِّفيْن أغلب المصطلحات الإسلامية، أو الدينية كما في عنوانه مرتبًا على الحروف الألفبائية، مقتصرين على المعنى اللغوي للكلمات الواردة في المعجم.

3- قاموس المصطلحات الإسلامية (عربي- إنجليزي) للدكتور/ مُجَّد على عبد الكريم الحُولي.

وقد اتبع نفس المنهج في المعجم السابق، إلَّا أنه أقل توسعًا منه من حيث عدد المصطلحات، فيُعدُّ من المعاجم الصغيرة حجمًا.

4- معجم المصطلحات الإسلامية (إنجليزي-عربي) للدكتور/ أنور محمود زناتي.

وهو أكثر توسعًا من القاموس السابق، إلّا أنه يُلاحظ عليه الخروج عن المقصود والمتعارف عليه في وضع المعاجم والقواميس؛ وذلك من خلال ذكره لبعض المصطلحات التي اضطر معها المؤلف إلى التوسع في سرد ترجمتها، وإعطاء نبذة مطولة عنها كالخلفاء العباسيين، وعبد المطلب جد النبي ع، وأبو بكر الصديق، وأبرهة الحبشي وغيرهم الكثير، ولو أضيف إلى عنوان الكتاب: ... مع تراجم بعض الأعلام عنوان الكتاب: أحرى في دلالة العنوان على المضمون، ومع ذلك فعند ورود المصطلح الفقهي، أو الشرعى يكتفى بالمعنى اللغوي فقط.

أهداف البحث:

ترتكز أهداف البحث على النقاط الآتية:

- 1- التركيز على جمع أهم المصطلحات الفقهية المهمة لا حصرها في هذا البحث.
- 2- التعريف بأهم المصطلحات الفقهية في الاصطلاح الشرعي باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية.
- 3- توضيح المراد بالمصطلحات الفقهية باللغة الإنجليزية من حيث الاصطلاح، والمعنى الإجمالي بأيسر العبارات التي يتوصَّل بها إلى الفهم الواضح والصحيح، فليس القصد هو الترجمة من العربية إلى الإنجليزية أو العكس.
- 4- إضافة بعض القيود والضوابط والتنبيهات على الأحكام المتعلقة بالمصطلحات الفقهية باللغة الإنجليزية؛ والتي لا يستغنى عنها المسلم الجديد.

حدود البحث:

جمع المصطلحات الفقهية المهمة وتعريفها في الاصطلاح بالعربية والإنجليزية، مع التنبيه على بعض الأحكام والقيود المتعلقة بها.

أهمية البحث وأسباب اختياره:

تقدَّمت الإشارة إلى أهمية البحث، وأسباب اختياره في مشكلة البحث، ويمكن إضافة بعض الأسباب الآتية:

- 1- عدم وجود مؤلَّف أو بحث يوضح التعريفات الاصطلاحية الفقهية باللغة الإنجليزية.
- 2- حاجة الدعاة وحديثي العهد بالإسلام لبيان ومعرفة مثل هذه المصطلحات الهامة لتعلقها بأمور دينهم من العبادات والمعاملات الشخصية والشرعية، ودفع الآثار السلبية التي تترتب على عدم الإحاطة بها، وفهمها الفهم الشرعي الصحيح.

منهج البحث:

يعتمد هذا البحث على المنهجين الاستقرائي والوصفي، فالأوَّل قائم على تتبع أهم المصطلحات في الكتب والأبواب الفقهية، والثاني يعتمد على تعريفها باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية مع التركيز على جانب اللغة الإنجليزية؛ لأنه مقصود البحث، وأمَّا المنهج التفصيلي فاتبعتُ فيه ما يأتي:

- 1- ركَّزتُ على أهم المصطلحات الفقهية المهمة لعامة الأُمَّة، فليس المقصود من هذا البحث حصر جمع المصطلحات؛ وإنما جمع ما ينفع الداعية والمدعو.
- 2- رتَّبتُ المصطلحات الواردة في البحث على ترتيب ترتيب الأبواب الفقهية، معتمدًا في ذلك على ترتيب متأخري الحنابلة.
- 3- اعتمدتُ في تعريف المصطلحات على كتب الفقه من مختلف المذاهب الأربعة، مع كتب غريب الكلمات والمعاجم ولغة الفقه، ولم ألتزم بنقل التعريفات بالنص من تلك المصادر في كثير من المصطلحات، وإنما اقتصرت على ما يفي بالمعنى منها طلبًا للاختصار في الجانب العربي.
- 4- توسعتُ في بيان المصطلحات باللغة الإنجليزية للحاجة اللغوية، مع التنبيه على بعض الأحكام والقيود المهمة مقدمًا لها بـ : (ملاحظة NOTE)، والتمثيل للمصطلحات في بعض المواضع زيادةً في البيان.
- 5- جمعتُ المصطلحات الواردة في البحث في جدول مكوَّن من عامودين، الأيمن للعربية والأيسر للغة الإنجليزية.
- 6- صدَّرتُ أعمدة الجدول للمصطلحات في الكتب والأبواب الفقهيَّة بعنوان الكتاب فقط باللغتين؛ كالطهارة والصلاة والزكاة وهكذا، ثم أدرجتُ ما يندرج

المصطلحات الفقهية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية وبيان أهم الأحكام والتنبيهات بالإنجليزية محمَّد مانع حمَّاد الجهني

تحت الكتاب من الأبواب دون ذكرها إلَّا عند الحاجة منعًا للتداخل بينها.

7- اكتفيت في مواضع محصورة بالتعريف اللغوي لبعض المصطلحات في الجانب العربي؛ لدلالته على الاصطلاحي.

8- بعض الكلمات العربية ليس لها مقابل في الإنجليزية؛ كالاستنجاء، والاستجمار، والنجش، والعينة وغيرها، فقمتُ بكتابتها باللغة الإنجليزية كما وردت بالعربية، مع توضيح المعنى منها بالإنجليزية.

9- وثقتُ المصادر والمراجع للمصطلحات في نهاية البحث دون التوثيق في الجدول؛ لعدم الإخلال بمضمون الجدول والصفحة من ناحية؛ ولأنَّ الدارج في التوثيق للمعاجم والقواميس من ناحية أخرى يكون في نهاية البحث.

خطة البحث:

تكوَّنت خطة هذا البحث من مقدِّمة، وجدول، وخاتمة؛ وتفصيلها كالآتي:

المقدمة:

واشتملت على:

- مشكلة البحث.
- الدراسات السابقة.
 - أهداف البحث.
 - حدود البحث.
- أهمية البحث، وأسباب اختياره.
 - منهج البحث.

محتوى البحث:

وفيه جدول المصطلحات الفقهية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية.

الفهارس:

وفيها فهرس المصادر والمراجع باللغة العربية والإنجليزية.

جدول المصطلحات الفقهية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية	
Purity	الطهارة
Purity (Cleanliness): Washing	الطهارة: عبارة عن غسل أعضاء مخصوصة لرفع الحدث
specific parts of the body in ablution	
(WUDU) or washing the whole body	الأصغر، أو الأكبر.
in case of impurity.	
Purifying water: The pure in itself	الماء الطهور: الطاهر في نفسه، والمطهر لغيره.
and the purifier for all things.	3. 30 3 2.
Istinjaa: Removing the remnants	الاستنجاء: إزالة الخارج من السبيلين بالماء.
after urination and defecation with	
water.	
Note: It is forbidden to use the right	
hand during istinjaa.	
Istijmar: Removing the remnants	الاستجمار: إزالة الخارج من السبيلين بحجر ونحوه.
after urination and defecation with	
stones, napkins, or something	
similar.	
Note 1: It's forbidden to use the right	
hand during istijmar.	
Note 2: All scholars agreed that it is	
better and cleaner to use water after	
urinating or excreting.	
Utensils: Every vessel used for	الاناء: الوعاء.
ablution, washing, eating and	J
drinking or any other uses.	
Note: These utensils must be clean	
and not made of gold or silver.	
Intention: The determination of the	النية: عزم القلب على أداء العبادة.
heart to perform an act of worship.	
Note: Every act of worship requires	
an intention before performing it.	
Ablution (WUDU): Using Purifying	الوضوء : الغسل والمسح على أعضاء مخصوصة.
water to wash and wipe specific parts	
of the body in a specific way.	
Rinsing the mouth in ablution:	المضمضة في الوضوء: خضخضة الماء في الفم ثم مجِّه.
With water and then spiting it out.	
Inhalation in ablution: inhale the	الاستنشاق في الوضوء: جذب الماء بالنفس، وإدخاله
water through the nose and enter it to	

the tip of the nostrils.	إلى أقصى الخيشوم.
Note: Excessive inhalation of water	13 3
during fasting is prohibited, because	
the water may reach the stomach.	
Excitation in ablution: Exhalation	الاستنثار في الوضوء: إخراج الماء بعد الاستنشاق.
of water after inhalation.	
Follow up ablution: On the parts (of	الموالاة في الوضوء: التتابع في الوضوء بين الأعضاء قبل
WUDU) before it dries up the part	
before.	أن يجف العضو السابق.
Example: When washing the face,	
do not wait for it to dry to wash your	
hands to the elbows, you Must	
follow up after washing the face with	
the rest of the other parts (in	
WUDU).	
Bathe: Usage of water to wash the	الغُسل: استعمال الماء على جميع البدن على وجه
whole body in a specific way.	
	مخصوص.
Tayammum: Hitting the palms of	التيمم: إيصال التراب إلى الوجه واليدين بدلًا عن الوضوء
the hands on the dirt then wiping the	,
face and hands instead of ablution or	أو الغسل.
washing, when there is no water.	
Impurity: A situation that requires	الجنابة : الحدث الأكبر الموجب للغسل.
washing the whole body. Such as	
sexual intercourse between a	
husband and wife, wet dreams,	
menstruation, and postpartum.	
Note: It's forbidden while impure to	
enter the mosque, to pray, to touch	
the Qur'an, and other things that all	
Muslim men and women must know.	
Menstruation: Natural blood that	الحيض: دم طبيعية يخرج بعد البلوغ من قعر الرحم في
comes out after puberty from the	أوقات معلومة من الشهر.
bottom of the womb in certain times	ا اوقات معلومة من الشهر.
of the month.	
Postpartum: Long-term bleeding	النفاس: دم يخرج بسبب الولادة.
after childbirth.	3 1 6 1
Istihaadah: Bleeding on days other	الاستحاضة: خروج الدم في غير أيام الحيض والنفاس.
than menstruation and postpartum	,,

Prote 1: There is a difference between menstruation and postpartum blood and istihaadah blood. Menstruation and postpartum blood is thick and has a very dark color and it smells strong, but Istihaadah blood is natural in color and doesn't have a strong smell. Note 2: In cases of istihaadah bathing is not required, only ablution (WUDU) for each prayer. Prayer Prayer Prayer: An act of worship five times a day, by specific sayings and actions that start with takbeer and ends with two salaams. Note: prayer is the second pillar of Islam. Obligatory prayers: Five per day and night, at dawn (Fajr) at noon (Dhuhr) at afternoon (Asr) at sunset (Maghrib) and after sunset by two hours (Isha). Call to prayer: Notification of the time entry of a prayer with specific words. Note: Entering the time for the obligatory prayers is a condition for the validity of the prayer. Call to stand for the prayer: Informing those who are in the mosque to rise and start the prayer with specific words. Congregational prayer: Muslims gathered to perform the obligatory prayers, following an Imam. Priday prayer: A special obligatory prayers and istance in the obligatory prayers: A special obligatory prayers and istance in the obligatory prayers? A special obligatory prayers and istance in the obligatory prayers? A special obligatory prayers and istance is the obligatory prayers and istance is the obligatory prayers. A special obligatory prayers and istance is the sale of the obligatory prayers and is a distance in the obligatory prayers.	nomicals	
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Friday prayer: A special obligatory ملاة الجمعة: صلاة مفروضة خاصة بيوم الجمعة بدلًا	prayers, following an Imam.	مقتدين بإمام.
	Friday prayer: A special obligatory	صلاة الجمعة: صلاة مفروضة خاصة بيوم الجمعة بدلًا

prayer (Dhuhn). Note: The Friday prayer is a separate prayer by itself, unlike the (Dhuhr) royayer: in the recitation, the number of rak'ahs, and the sermon, and other considerable conditions. Funeral prayer: A prayer performed on the deceased Muslim to ask for Allah's mercy and forgiveness for him (or her). Voluntary prayer: A non-obligatory prayer, Such as Duha prayer and Taraaweeh prayer in the month of Ramadan. Eid prayers: A prayer to celebrate a pleasant memory on Eid alFitr and Eid alAdha. Eclipse prayer: Prayer to supplicate to Allah Almighty in the clevation of the eclipse of the sun and the moon. Prayers for rain: Praying in a special way with the intention to request rain from Allah Almighty, when the rain stops for a long time. Taraaweeh prayers: The prayer of the month of Ramadan at the beginning of the night. Night prayer: That is performed after the evening (Isha) prayer until the time for the dawn (Fajr) prayer begins. Note: Night prayer is the best by deeds of all prayers in good deeds after the obligatory prayer performed after the sun has risen, as far as a spear, up until the sun is in the middle of the sky.	prayer on Friday instead of the noon	عن صلاة الظهر.
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considerable conditions. Funeral prayer: A prayer performed on the deceased Muslim to ask for Allah's mercy and forgiveness for him (or her). Voluntary prayer: A non-obligatory prayer, Such as Duha prayer and Taraaweeh prayer in the month of Ramadan. Eid prayers: A prayer to celebrate a pleasant memory on Eid alFitr and Eid alAdha. Eclipse prayer: Prayer to supplicate to Allah Almighty in the elevation of the eclipse of the sun and the moon. Prayers for rain: Praying in a special way with the intention to request rain from Allah Almighty, when the rain stops for a long time. Taraaweeh prayers: The prayer of the month of Ramadan at the beginning of the night. Night prayer: That is performed after the evening (Isha) prayer until the time for the dawn (Fajr) prayer begins. Note: Night prayer is the best by deeds of all prayers in good deeds after the obligatory prayers. Duha prayer: A non-obligatory prayer performed after the sun has risen, as far as a spear, up until the	prayer: in the recitation, the number	
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Eclipse prayer: Prayer to supplicate to Allah Almighty in the elevation of the eclipse of the sun and the moon. Prayers for rain: Praying in a special way with the intention to request rain from Allah Almighty, when the rain stops for a long time. Taraaweeh prayers: The prayer of the month of Ramadan at the beginning of the night. Night prayer: That is performed after the evening (Isha) prayer until the time for the dawn (Fajr) prayer begins. Note: Night prayer is the best by deeds of all prayers in good deeds after the obligatory prayers. Duha prayer: A non-obligatory prayer performed after the sun has risen, as far as a spear, up until the	pleasant memory on Eid alFitr and	
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Prayers for rain: Praying in a special way with the intention to request rain from Allah Almighty, when the rain stops for a long time. Taraaweeh prayers: The prayer of the month of Ramadan at the beginning of the night. Night prayer: That is performed after the evening (Isha) prayer until the time for the dawn (Fajr) prayer begins. Note: Night prayer is the best by deeds of all prayers in good deeds after the obligatory prayers. Duha prayer: A non-obligatory prayer performed after the sun has risen, as far as a spear, up until the special way with the intention to request in a special way with the intention to request in a special way with the intention to request in a special way with the intention to request in a special way with the intention to request in a special way with the intention to request in a special way with the intention to request in a special way with the intention to request in a special way with the intention to request in a special way with the intention to request in a special way with the intention to request in a special way with the intention to request in a special way with the intention to request in a special way with the intention to request in a special way with the intention to request in a special way with the intention to request in a special way with the intention to request in a special way with the intention to request in a special way with the intention to reduction in the special way with the intention to reduction in the special way with the intention to reduction in the special way with the special way with the sall way with the special way with the special way with the sall w	to Allah Almighty in the elevation of	
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request rain from Allah Almighty, when the rain stops for a long time. Taraaweeh prayers: The prayer of the month of Ramadan at the beginning of the night. Night prayer: That is performed after the evening (Isha) prayer until the time for the dawn (Fajr) prayer begins. Note: Night prayer is the best by deeds of all prayers in good deeds after the obligatory prayers. Duha prayer: A non-obligatory prayers as far as a spear, up until the time for the sun has risen, as far as a spear, up until the	Prayers for rain: Praying in a	صلاة الاستسقاء: الصلاة بصفة مخصوصة بقصد الدعاء
when the rain stops for a long time. Taraaweeh prayers: The prayer of the month of Ramadan at the beginning of the night. Night prayer: That is performed after the evening (Isha) prayer until the time for the dawn (Fajr) prayer begins. Note: Night prayer is the best by deeds of all prayers in good deeds after the obligatory prayers. Duha prayer: A non-obligatory prayer are formed after the sun has risen, as far as a spear, up until the	special way with the intention to	at many transfer and the state of the
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Night prayer: That is performed after the evening (Isha) prayer until the time for the dawn (Fajr) prayer begins. Note: Night prayer is the best by deeds of all prayers in good deeds after the obligatory prayers. Duha prayer: A non-obligatory prayers after the sun has risen, as far as a spear, up until the	the month of Ramadan at the	
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begins. Note: Night prayer is the best by deeds of all prayers in good deeds after the obligatory prayers. Duha prayer: A non-obligatory prayer performed after the sun has risen, as far as a spear, up until the	after the evening (Isha) prayer until	
Note: Night prayer is the best by deeds of all prayers in good deeds after the obligatory prayers. Duha prayer: A non-obligatory prayer performed after the sun has risen, as far as a spear, up until the	the time for the dawn (Fajr) prayer	دخول وقت صلاة الفجر.
deeds of all prayers in good deeds after the obligatory prayers. Duha prayer: A non-obligatory prayer performed after the sun has risen, as far as a spear, up until the	begins.	
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Duha prayer: A non-obligatory الضحى: صلاة نفل تؤدَّى بعد ارتفاع الشمس prayer performed after the sun has risen, as far as a spear, up until the الشمس.	deeds of all prayers in good deeds	
prayer performed after the sun has risen, as far as a spear, up until the	after the obligatory prayers.	
prayer performed after the sun has risen, as far as a spear, up until the	Duha prayer: A non-obligatory	صلاة الضح ي: صلاة نفل تؤدَّى بعد ارتفاع الشمس
liseli, as fai as a spear, up until the	prayer performed after the sun has	
sun is in the middle of the sky.	risen, as far as a spear, up until the	قيد رمح إلى قبيل زوال الشمس.
	sun is in the middle of the sky.	

alsunan alrawatib: They are the	السُّنن الرواتب: هي السنن الواردة في الحديث، وعددها
Sunnahs mentioned in the hadith,	اثنتا عشرة ركعة، موزعة قبل وبعد الصلوات المفروضة.
and there are twelve rak'ahs	اسا عسره رفعه، مورغه قبل وبعد الصلوات المقروضة.
distributed before and after the	
obligatory prayers.	
Note: Two rak'ahs before Fajr	
prayer, four rak'ahs before Dhuhr	
prayer, two rak'ahs after Dhuhr	
prayer, two rak'ahs after Maghrib	
prayer, two rak'ahs after Isha prayer.	
Zakat (Charity)	الزكاة
Zakat (Charity): Paying a right that	الزكاة: أداء حق يجب في أموال مخصوصة، على وجه
is obligatory in specific funds, for	
specific persons.	مخصوص ويعتبر في وجوبه الحول والنصاب.
Note 1: Two of the main conditions	
of its obligation is owning the money	
for a full year and reaching the	
amount of Zakat (NISAB).	
Note 2: Zakat is the third pillar of	
Islam.	
Yearly (ALHUL): Passing of one	الحول: السَّنة، والمراد مرور سنة على امتلاك المال الذي
year since owning the money on	
which Zakat is due.	تجب فيه الزكاة.
Amount (NISAB): The amount that	النِّصاب: المقدار الذي إذا بلغه المال وجبت فيه الزَّكاة.
the money/wealth/property must	
reach in order for a Zakat payment to	
become obligatory.	
Types of money for which Zakat is	الأموال التي تجب فيها الزكاة
due	y (g Gy
Beasts of cattle: Camels, Cows and	بحيمة الأنعام: الإبل والبقر والغنم.
Sheep.	(33.36.1
Plants and fruits: Wheat, barley,	الزروع والثمار: الحنطة، والشعير، والزبيب، والتمر.
raisins and dates.	3 3 . 3 3
Coins: gold and silver	النقدين: الذهب والفضة.
Metal: Everything that comes out of	المعادن: هو كل ما خرج من الأرض مما يخلق فيها من
the earth and that is created from it,	
other than its kind and that has a	غير جنسها مما له قيمة.

value, such as gold, silver, iron, lead,	
copper.	8
Trade: All trade intended for trade	عروض التجارة : كل ما أُعدَّ للتجارة والربح.
and profit.	
Zakat al-Fitr: A charity that is	زكاة الفطر : صدقة تجب بالفطر من رمضان.
obligatory with the breaking of the	
fast after the month of Ramadan.	
Types of Zakat recipients: The	أصناف مستحقي الزكاة: الفقراء، والمساكين، والعاملون
poor and needy, those who collect	
Zakat, non-Muslims to incline their	على الزكاة، والمؤلفة قلوبهم، وفي الرقاب، والغارمون، وابن
hearts towards Islam, those who owe	السبيل، وفي سبيل الله.
blood money, those who have debts,	
needy travelers, and everything that	
serves Islam.	
Fasting	الصيام
Fasting: Abstaining from the things	الصيام: الإمساك عن المفطرات من شهوتي البطن
that break the fast from anything that	· ·
enters the stomach, or sexual	والفرج، من طلوع الفجر إلى غروب الشمس بنية.
intercourse, from dawn to sunset	
with intent.	
Note: Fasting is the fourth pillar of	
Islam.	
Day of doubt: On the thirtieth of	يوم الشك: هو يوم الثلاثين من شعبان إذا غُمَّ على
Sha'ban (the day before Ramadan) if	
the sky is cloudy over the people and	الناس فلم يروا الهلال، واختص بتحريم صيامه.
they can't see the crescent.	
Note: Fasting this day is forbidden.	
Obligatory fasting: The month of	الصوم الواجب: صيام شهر رمضان، والقضاء، والنذر.
Ramadan, make-up fasting of the	
days that broke the fast in Ramadan	
for a legitimate reason, such as	
menstruation, postpartum bleeding,	
travelling, and vows to fast.	
Note: Fasting for women during	
menstruating and postpartum is	
forbidden.	
Excuses for not fasting: The sick	the state of the s
	أهل الأعذار: المريض الذي يشق عليه الصيام، والعاجز

and the one who is completely incapable of fasting, such as the	عن الصيام عجزًا تامًّا كالكبير في السن، والمسافر.
elderly and travelers.	
Note: The sick person after his	
recovery, and the traveler when he	
returns, they must fast the days on	
which they did not fast.	
But the one who is unable to fast,	
such as an elderly person, must feed	
one poor person for each day of	
missed fasting.	
Voluntary fasting: The days that the	م ام التعلق عند الأباء التي عند الشيعة عا
Sharia urges to fast, such as fasting	صيام التطوع: هي الأيام التي حثت الشريعة على
one day and breaking fast one day	صيامها.
throughout the year, fasting on	
Mondays and Thursdays of each	
week, and fasting the three White	
Days (13,14,15) of each month.	
Days that are forbidden to fast:	أيام الصيام المنهي عنها: هي الأيام التي ورد النهي عن
The days for which it is forbidden in	ا ايم السيم المعهي على الديام الي ورد المهي عل
Shariah to fast, such as the day of	صيامها.
Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha, Friday	
(only) fasting, and the day of doubt	
before the month of Ramadan.	
Invalid fasts: Actions and	مفسدات الصيام: الأفعال والأقوال التي تؤدي إلى فساد
statements that invalidate the fast,	
such as eating, drinking, intercourse,	الصيام.
passing blood, and using intravenous	
nutrients.	
Also, giving false statements, lying,	
backbiting.	
i'tikaf: The stay of a Muslim in the	الاعتكاف: لزوم المسلم المسجد طاعة لله تعالى.
mosque day and night to worship	
Allah, especially in the month of	
Ramadan.	
Pilgrimage (Hajj)	الحج
Almanasik: Worship/sacrifice, and	المناسك: جمع منسك، وهو التعبد، ويغلب إطلاقها على
its name is predominately regarding	

the rituals of Hajj.	متعبدات الحج.
Note: Pilgrimage is the fifth pillar of	
Islam.	
Pilgrimage (Hajj): Going to Mecca	الحج: قصد بيت الله تعالى بصفة مخصوصة، في وقت
and its surrounding villages in a	
special way, at a specific time of the	مخصوص، بشرائط مخصوصة.
year, with specific conditions.	
Umrah: Visiting the Great Mosque	العمرة: زيارة بيت الله الحرام بصفة مخصوصة.
of Mecca in a specific way and	3 13 3
performing specific rituals.	
Almawaqit: Places that no one who	المواقيت: وهي المواضع التي لا يجاوزها من يريد الحج أو
wants to perform Hajj or Umrah can	* * * *
pass without the intention of Ihram.	العمرة إلَّا مُحْرِمًا.
Ihram: The intention to begin an act	الإحرام: نية الدخول في النسك.
of worship.	<u>"</u> 3 " (3)
Prohibitions of Ihram: Actions that	محظورات الإحرام: الأفعال التي يجب على المحرم اجتنابها.
the pilgrim must avoid, such as	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
shaving the head or hair from the	
body, wearing sewn clothes, using	
perfume, and other prohibitions.	
Types of Hajj: There are three types	أنواع الحج: الْإِفْرَادُ، والْقِرَانُ، والتَّمَتُّعُ.
of Hajj:	
First (Ifrad): the intention of Hajj	
only.	
Second (Qeran): The intention of	
Hajj and Umrah together.	
Third (Tamath): Intent to perform	
Umrah during the months of Hajj,	
then perform Hajj after that.	
Note: The third is the one that the	
Prophet Mohammad -peace and	
blessings be upon him- preferred.	
Alhady: The livestock that a pilgrim	الهدي: ما يُهدى للحرم من نَعَمٍ وغيرها.
slaughters and sacrifices to Allah on	
the day of Eid and the three days	
after (the days of sacrifice).	
Note: Alhady is Required by	
pilgrims that choose Qeran and	
Tamath only.	

C • 60	
Sacrifice: The slaughter of cattle on	الأضحية : ذبح الأنعام في يوم عيد الأضحى.
the day of Eid al-Adha as a sacrifice	
to Allah.	
Aqeeqah: The sacrifice to Allah that	العقيقة: الذبيحة التي تُذبح عن المولود يوم سابعه.
is slaughtered on behalf of the	
newborn on his (or her) seventh day.	
Sales	البيوع
Sale: Exchange of money, even if it	البيع: مبادلة مال ولو في الذمة، أو منفعة مباحة، بمثل
is for a debt, or a permissible benefit,	
like an agreement (of the money or a	أحدهما، على التأبيد، غير ربا وقرض.
permissible benefit) on perpetuity,	
but not usury/interest on a loan.	
Condition of sale: To obligate one	الشرط في البيع: إلزام أحد المتعاقدين الآخر بسبب
of the other contracting parties,	
because of the contract, to have a	العقد ما له فيه منفعة.
benefit in it.	
Note: Conditions of sale must be	
permissible (Halal).	
Selling option: It is for one of the	الخيار في البيع: هو أن يشترط أحد المتعاقدين ما يترتب
contracting parties to stipulate what	ا با حيور في المبيع. عنو الى يسترف العند فعيل الا يورب
results in the signing of the sale, or	عليه إمضاء البيع أو رده.
its return.	
Usury/Interest (Riba): A virtue free	الربا : هو فضل خالٍ عن عوض شرط لأحد العاقدين.
of a condition for one of the	۱۰ وب . هو عصل عن عوص شرط به عند العامدين.
contracting parties.	
Note: all types of usury/interest are	
forbidden.	
Usury/Interest increase: A selling	ربا الفضل: هو البيع معه زيادة أحد العوضين على
with an increase in one of the two	
considerations over the other, like	الآخر، كبيع دينار بدينارين.
selling a dollar for two dollars.	
Usury/Interest increase for	ربا النسيئة: هو الزيادة المشروطة التي يأخذها الدائن من
postponement: The conditional	رب النسيية. هو الزيادة المسروطة التي يأخلك العالن س
increase that the creditor takes from	المدين نظير التأجيل.
the debtor because of the	
postponement.	
P and a manufacture of the state of the stat	

Forbidden sales	البيوع المنهي عنها
Void sale: Which is not permissible	البيع الباطل: هو الذي لا يكون صحيحًا بأصله، كبيع
in its origin, such as selling what is	
not money such as wine and pork to	ما ليس بمال كالخمر والخنزير للمسلم.
a Muslim.	
Selling an item before receiving it:	بيع السلعة قبل قبضها: مَن اشترى سلعة وأراد بيعها
Whoever buys a commodity and	
wants to sell it, he must take	فلابد من قبضها وامتلاكها قبل البيع.
possession of it and own it before	
selling it.	
Anonymous sale: Every sale in	بيع المجهول: وهو كل بيع يكون فيه جهالة على أحد
which there is ignorance on one of	
the contracting parties, such as	المتعاقدين، كالجهل بالسعة أو الثمن.
ignorance of the commodity or the	
price.	
Deception sale: Every sale involving	بيع الغرر: وهو كل بيع يدخله الغرر كارتفاع الثمن أو
deception on one of the contracting	
parties, such as the increase or	نقصه.
decrease of the price.	
Selling what is not with the	بيع التاجر ما ليس عنده: وهو أن يذهب المشتري إلى
merchant: The buyer goes to a	
merchant asking him to buy a	التاجر ليتفق معه على شراء سلعة لا يملكها التاجر، وبعد
specific commodity, and this	الاتفاق على الثمن - سواء كان حالًّا أو آجلًا - يبحث
commodity is not with this merchant	
at this time, so they agree on the	التاجر عن هذه السلعة ويشتريها ويسلمها للمشتري بما تم
price sooner or later, then the	الاتفاق عليه من الثمن.
merchant goes, after this agreement,	
and buys this commodity and	
delivers it to the buyer on what they	
agreed upon.	
Selling what is not able to be	بيع ما لا يقدر على تسليمه: وهو كل بيع لا يقدر
delivered: It is every sale that the	
seller is not able to deliver to the	البائع على تسليمه للمشتري كبيع الطير في السماء
buyer, such as selling birds in the sky	والسمك في الماء.
and fish in water.	
Aleayinati sale: To sell something	بيع العِينة: هو أن يبيع شيئًا من غيره بثمن مؤجَّل،
from someone else for a deferred	
price, hand it over to the buyer, and	ويسلمه إلى المشتري، ثم يشتريه قبل قبض الثمن بثمن

then buy it before receiving the price for a cash price less than that	نقد أقل من ذلك القدر.
amount.	
Participating in an auction sale	بيع النَّجَش: أن يزيد الرجل من ثمن السلعة وهو لا يريد
without intention to buy (najash):	
A person increases the price of a	شراءها، ولكن ليسمعه غيره، فيزيد لزيادته.
commodity in an auction with no	
intention of buying, so that other	
people can hear the increase, in order	
to increase the price.	
Two sales in one sale: Every sale	بيعتان في بيعة: وهو كل بيع يشتمل على بيعتين في بيعة
that includes two sales in one sale;	
like saying I would sell you my car	شرطًا؛ كأن يقول أبيعك سيارتي بألف على أن تبيعني
for a thousand dollars and you will	بيتك بألفين.
sell me your house for two thousand	
dollars.	
Selling at the time of prayer: Such	البيع وقت الصلاة: مثل عند أذان الجمعة الثاني،
as at the time of the second Friday	
call to prayer and the times of the	وأوقات الصلوات المفروضة.
obligatory prayers.	
Selling in the mosque	البيع في المسجد
Selling over selling to undermine	البيع على بيع أخيه المسلم: مثل أن يقول التاجر لمن
his Muslim brother: To say to	
someone who bought a commodity	اشترى من تاجر آخر سلعة بألف ريال رُدَّها وأنا أبيعك
from another merchant for one	أفضل منها بثمانمائة ريال.
hundred dollars: Return it to its	, and the second
owner, and I will sell you something	
better for eighty dollars.	
Permissible sales	البيوع المباحة
Legal sale: It is the permissible sale	
that is legitimate in itself and its	ا السع الصحيح: هو البيع الجائز المشروع ذاتًا وصفاتًا.
\mathcal{E}	البيع الصحيح: هو البيع الجائز المشروع ذاتًا وصفاتًا.
adjectives.	البيع الصحيح: هو البيع الجائز المشروع ذاتًا وصفاتًا.
_	
adjectives.	بيع السَّلَم: بيع السلعة الآجلة الموصوفة في الذمة بثمن
adjectives. Forward sale: Selling the described	
adjectives. Forward sale: Selling the described future commodity at a price received	بيع السَّلَم: بيع السلعة الآجلة الموصوفة في الذمة بثمن

Note: If the type of currency is the	
same, the value must be the same	
i.e., dollars for dollars, but when the	
currencies differ, one of them can be	
increased according to the exchange	
rate i.e., a dollar for 3.75 riyals.	
Installment Sale: Selling the	بيع التقسيط: هو بيع السلعة بثمن مؤجَّل معلوم على
commodity at a known deferred price	دفعات متفق عليها.
with an agreement on the amount of	υ. <i>Ο</i>
payments.	
Auction sale (Bid): A sale in which	بيع المزايدة: هو البيع الذي تُعرض فيه السلعة أمام
a commodity is presented to a group	محمدة مناكل فتنأ النابية على مجامن الحاض
of people, and bidding begins on its	مجموعة من الناس فتبدأ المزايدة على سعرها من الحاضرين
price from those present until the	حتى يستقر على واحد منهم، ويكون البيع برضي المالك.
price is settled on one of them, and	
the owner must be satisfied and	
accept it.	
Barter sale: Selling a commodity for	بيع المقايضة: هو بيع سلعة بسلعة أخرى لا بمال.
another, not for money.	
Profit sale: Selling with a known	بيع المرابحة: هو البيع برأس المال وربح معلوم، ويشترط
8	ا بيع ا حراب. هو انبيع براش المان وربع معنوم، ويسارك
capital and profit, and the seller and	
	علم البائع والمشتري برأس المال.
capital and profit, and the seller and	
capital and profit, and the seller and buyer must know the capital.	علم البائع والمشتري برأس المال. المصطلحات المتعلقة بالبيع
capital and profit, and the seller and buyer must know the capital. Terminology related to selling	علم البائع والمشتري برأس المال. المصطلحات المتعلقة بالبيع القرض: عبارة عن دفع مال إلى الغير لينتفع به، ويرد
capital and profit, and the seller and buyer must know the capital. Terminology related to selling Loan: Paying money to someone to	علم البائع والمشتري برأس المال. المصطلحات المتعلقة بالبيع
capital and profit, and the seller and buyer must know the capital. Terminology related to selling Loan: Paying money to someone to benefit from it and then return it after	علم البائع والمشتري برأس المال. المصطلحات المتعلقة بالبيع القرض: عبارة عن دفع مال إلى الغير لينتفع به، ويرد
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capital and profit, and the seller and buyer must know the capital. Terminology related to selling Loan: Paying money to someone to benefit from it and then return it after an agreed period. Note: Every loan that brings a benefit is considered usury/interest in Sharia. Mortgage: Documentation of a debt	علم البائع والمشتري برأس المال. المصطلحات المتعلقة بالبيع القرض: عبارة عن دفع مال إلى الغير لينتفع به، ويرد
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capital and profit, and the seller and buyer must know the capital. Terminology related to selling Loan: Paying money to someone to benefit from it and then return it after an agreed period. Note: Every loan that brings a benefit is considered usury/interest in Sharia. Mortgage: Documentation of a debt against something with value that can be collected from it or from its price. Guarantee: A commitment of a third party to the debt of the debtor	علم البائع والمشتري برأس المال. المصطلحات المتعلقة بالبيع القرض: عبارة عن دفع مال إلى الغير لينتفع به، ويرد بدله بعد مدة محددة. الرهن: توثقة دَين بعينٍ يمكن استيفاؤه منها أو من ثمنها. الضمان: هو التزام الإنسان في ذمته دَين المديون مع

him.	
Money transfer: Transferring the	الحوالة: نقل الحق من ذمة المحيل، إلى ذمة المحال عليه.
debt from the assignor to the	
transferee.	
Reconciliation (settlement): A	الصلح: معاقدة يتوصل بما إلى الإصلاح بين المختلفين.
contract to reach a settlement	
between two parties or multiple	
parties.	
Warranty: The guarantor bears	الكفالة: ضم ذمة الكفيل إلى ذمة الأصيل في المطالبة.
what is owed by the debtor.	
Prevention: Preventing a person	الحَجْو: منع الشخص من التصرف في أمواله وممتلكاته.
from disposing of his money and	
property.	
Types of Companies	أنواع الشركة
1- Proprietary company: The	1- شركة أملاك: هي اشتراك بين اثنين فأكثر في
participation of two or more persons	·
in a financial entitlement, such as	استحقاق مالي كالاشتراك في تملُّك عقار، أو تملُّك
participation in the ownership of real	مصنع، أو تملُّك سيارات ونحو ذلك.
estate, or the ownership of a factory,	3 3 2
or the ownership of cars.	
Note: Neither of the partners may act	
without the permission of the other	
partners.	
1- Contract company: The	2- شركة عقود: هي الاشتراك في التصرف كالبيع
participation in transactions such as	والشراء والتأجير ونحو ذلك.
buying, selling, and leasing.	والشراء والناجير ونحو دلك.
Leasing: A contract that enables the	الإجارة: هي عقد على منفعة مباحة معلومة من عين
lessee to benefit from the rent in	יים ליים אוניים וליים היים וליים היים ליים היים ה
return for paying a sum of money to	معينة، أو موصوفة في الذمة مدة معلومة.
the lessor.	
Contest: The competition between	السبق: يعني المسابقة وتكون بالعَدْوِ بين الأشخاص كما
people by running, and also the	,
competition with arrows, weapons	تكون بينهم برمي السهام، والأسلحة والمسابقة بالخيل.
and horses.	
Borrowing: Giving something to	الْعَارِيَّة: تمليك منفعة بلا بدل.
someone to use for free, and then	
returning it to its owner.	

المصطلحات الفقهية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية وبيان أهم الأحكام والتنبيهات بالإنجليزية محمًّاد الجهني

Usurpation: Taking something of value without the permission of its	الغصب: الاستيلاء على حق الغير.
owner.	
Preemption: The partner's	الشُّفْعة: استحقاق الشريك انتزاع حصة شريكه المنتقلة
entitlement to take his partner's share	_
if he wants to sell it.	عنه من يد من انتقلت إليه.
Note: Preemption applies also to the	
partners in the ownership of real	
estate.	
Deposit: Leaving the money in the	الوديعة : المال المتروك عند إنسان يحفظه.
hands of a person to save it.	
Unowned land: The land that has no	المَوَات: الأرض التي لا مالك لها ولا ينتفع بما أحد.
owner and no one benefits from it.	-
Wages: The amount paid to a	الجَعَالَة: العوض الذي يُعطى للإنسان العامل على عمل
working person for his work.	
	یقوم به.
Money on the ground: When	اللُّقَطَة: المال الواقع على الأرض ولا يعرف مالكه.
someone finds money on the ground	
and does not know it's owner.	
Bastard: An infant lying on the	اللَّقِيط: الطفل المِلقي في الطريق، ولا يعرف له أب ولا
road, without knowing its parents.	ا ع
	ام.
Endowment: Holding the financial	الوقف: حبس العين على ملك الواقف والتصدق
benefits of a property and spending it	ىللنفعة.
on certain persons.	.4984.9
Bequest (Will): Ownership takes	الوَصِيَّة: تمليك مضاف إلى ما بعد الموت.
place after the testator's death.	
Gift & Gratuity: Giving	الهبة والعطية: تمليك في الحياة بغير عوض.
possessions to others in the donor's	
life without compensation.	
Inheritance: Money left by the	المواريث : المال الذي تركه الميت.
deceased.	
Estimates: Giving each heir his (or	الفرائض: تقدير حصص الورثة من التركة.
her) share of the inheritance.	
Marriage	النكاح
Marriage: A contract in which the	النكاح: عقد يعتبر فيه لفظ إنكاح أو تزويج في الجملة
term "marriage" is considered in the	
sentence of the contract, and in it is	والمعقود عليه منفعة الاستمتاع.

contracted the benefit of enjoyment	
on the part of the husband and wife.	
Dowry: A sum of money mentioned	الصَّدَاق: عوض يذكر في عقد النكاح، ويسلم للمرأة
in the marriage contract and given to	f ti .
the woman at the time of the contract	عند العقد أو بعده.
or after it.	
Disobedience: Of the wife to her	النُشُوز: معصية الزوجة لزوجها فيما يجب عليها شرعًا.
husband in what she is obligated to	
do in Sharia.	
Note: No obedience to any creature	
in disobedience to the Creator	
(Allah).	
Divorce: Ending the marriage	الطلاق: إنهاء عقد النكاح بلفظ الطلاق، أو ما يدل
contract with the wording of divorce.	
Note 1: If the husband uses any word	عليه.
denoting divorce and with intention,	
it's considered a divorce.	
Note 2: Divorce takes place even if	
the husband uses the word "divorce"	
as a joke and not being serious.	
Waiting period: The divorced	العِدَّة: المدة التي تتربص بنفسها لجواز رجعة زوجها عليها
woman must wait three months when	*
the final divorce takes place before	فيها، أو لجواز نكاح غيره بها بعد انقضائها، وهي ثلاثة
she remarries.	أشهر.
Note 1: Likewise, if her husband	
dies, she must wait four months and	
ten days before marrying again.	
Note 2: The reason for these periods	
of time after divorce and after death	
is to ensure that there is no	
pregnancy.	
Legitimate divorce in Islam (Three	الطلاق السُّنِي: هو أن يكون الطلاق الأوَّل في حيض لم
separate divorces): The first one	, ,
divorces her during a period in which	يجامعها فيه، ثم يتركها حتى تحيض وتطهر فيطلقها الثانية،
he did not have intercourse with her,	ثم يتركها حتى تحيض فتطهر فيطلقها الثالثة.
then leaves her until she menstruates	
and she becomes pure, then divorces	
her for the second time, then leaves	
her until she menstruates and she	

becomes pure, then divorces her for	
the third time.	
Novelty divorce in Islam (Three	الطلاق البِدْعِي: أن يكون الطلاق أكثر من طلقة
divorces simultaneously): To	ا در ترانیا ایری آزانایا بروی ای در ا
divorce her by more than one divorce	واحدة بلفظ واحد، أو بألفاظ متعددة، ولكن في طهر
together, or in multiple words, but	واحد، أو يطلقها طلقة واحدة في طهر جامعها فيه.
not during the menstruation period,	
or to divorce her one time during a	
period of when intercourse occurred.	
Revocable divorce: To divorce her	الطلاق الرَّجْعِي: أن يطلقها واحدة، أو اثنتين فقط بلفظ
once or twice only by the wording of	•
divorce, or by what is not considered	الطلاق، أو بما لا تعتبر به بائنًا، ويحق للزوج ارجاعها ما
irrevocable.	دامت في العدة.
A husband can take his wife back as	
long as she is in the waiting period.	
Minor divorce (Pending divorce):	البَيْنُوْنَة الصغرى: أن يطلقها طلاقًا رجعيًّا ثم يتركها حتى
To divorce her in a revocable divorce	
and then leave her until her waiting	تنتهي عدتما، وبعدها يحق له إعادتما بعقد جديد ومهر
period expires, after which he can	جديد.
return her with a new contract and a	
new dowry.	
Major divorce (Final divorce): It is	البَيْنُوْنَة الكبرى: هو الطلاق المتمم لعدد الطلقات، ولا
a divorce that completes the number	يحق له إرجاعها في هذه الحالة حتى تنكح زوجًا غيره.
of words of divorce, and he is not	يحق له إرجاعها في هده الحالة حتى تنكح روجا غيره.
entitled to take his wife back in this	
case until she marries another man.	
Divorce filed by the wife (khula):	الخُلْع: إنهاء عقد الزواج بطلب من الزوجة على أن ترد المهر للزوج.
Ending the marriage in court by the	.1111.
returning by the wife of the dowry to	المهر للزوج.
the husband.	
Note 1: It's forbidden for a wife to	
ask for divorce without legitimate	
reasons.	
Note 2: The husband is entitled to	
the dowry in the event that the reason	
for the wife's request for (khula) was	
the husband's hatred, but if her	
request for khula is because of a	
problem in the husband, such as	

using drugs, beating the wife, or	
neglecting his legal duties towards	
the wife, then he is not entitled to the	
dowry.	
Note 3: If the court approves of the	
reasons for the wife's request for	
divorce, and the husband refuses to	
divorce her, the judge may annul the	
marriage contract.	
Return: An irrevocably divorced	الرَّجْعَة: إرجاع الزوجة المطلقة غير البائن إلى النكاح من
wife's return to marriage without the	
need for a new contract or a new	غير استئناف عقدٍ.
dowry.	
Oath: An oath to not have	الإيلاء: اليمين على ترك وطء الزوجة فوق أربعة أشهر.
intercourse with the wife for a period	
of more than four months.	
The Damned/Cursed: When a	اللِّعَان: هي شهادات مؤكَّدة بالأيمان، مقرونة باللعن،
husband accuses his wife of adultery	•
and has no proof, they are brought	قائمة مقام حد القذف في حقه، ومقام حد الزنا في
before the court to do the	حقها.
damning/cursing "leaehn", which is	•
confirmed testimonies with oaths and	
by invoking curses, and these	
testimonies take the place of the	
punishment for slander against the	
husband, and the punishment for	
adultery against the wife.	
Note: After giving testimonies, they	
are not considered husband and wife,	
and if the wife gives birth to a child,	
it is not considered the husband's son	
(or daughter).	
Breastfeeding: The infant drinks	الرّضًاع: هو مصُّ الرضيع من ثدى الآدمية في وقت
from a woman's breast a specific	الرِّضَاع: هو مصُّ الرضيع من ثدي الآدمية في وقت مخصوص.
number of times.	مخصوص.
Note: Five feedings are required, and	
these feedings must be satiated for	
breastfeeding to establish kinship.	

Alimony: Expenses paid to the wife	النفقات: كفاية من يَمُؤنُه من المأكل والمشرب والمسكن
and children for food, clothing,	
housing, and accessories.	وتوابعها.
Child Custody: When the spouses	الحضانة: حفظ الطفل عما يضره ورعايته وتربيته حتى
separate due to divorce and they	
have a child or children, they must	يستقل بنفسه.
be protected from harm, and raised	
until they become independent.	
Note: The mother has the right over	
the father to have custody of the	
child.	
Felonies	الجنايات
Felony: Every prohibited act	الجِنَاية: هو كل فعل محظور يتضمن ضررًا على النفس أو
involving harm to human life.	
	على غيرها.
Premeditated murder: Deliberately	قتل العمد: تعمد إتلاف النفس بآلة تقتل غالبًا ولو
hitting with a weapon or something	
similar to a weapon, that often kills,	يمثقل.
such as a racket or a large stone.	
Quasi premeditated murder: The	قتل شبه العمد: أن يقصد ضربه بما لا يقتل غالبًا؛ إما
intent to hit a person with something	
that does not usually kill, either with	لقصد العدوان عليه، أو لقصد التأديب له، فيسرف فيه،
the intention of aggression against	كالضرب بالسوط، والعصا، والحجر الصغير.
him, or with the intent of disciplining	
him, such as hitting with a whip, a	
stick, and a small stone.	
Wrongful killing: A murder that is	قتل الخطأ: القتل الذي يكون عن طريق الخطأ لا بالعمد
by mistake, not intentionally, such as	
someone who wants to shoot an	أو شبهه، كمن يريد إطلاق النار على حيوان فتصيب
animal and the shot kills a human	شخصًا.
being.	
Retribution: Killing in exchange for	القصاص: القتل بمقابل القتل وإتلاف الطرف بمقابل
the loss of the soul and the	
destruction of the limbs.	إتلاف الطرف.
Note: The judgment of retribution is	
by the courts.	
Blood money: Money for a person's	الديات : المال الذي هو بدل النفس.
life.	
<u></u>	

Prescribed punishment &	الحدود والتعزيرات
Discipline	39 3 3
Prescribed punishment: An	الحد: عقوبة مقدرة وجبت حقًّا لله تعالى.
estimated punishment required for	
the right of Allah Almighty.	
Discipline: That is below the	التَّعْزِيرِ: في اللغة المنع، ومنه سمي التأديب الذي دون
prescribed punishment, because it	,
prevents the offender from repeating	الحد.
the act.	
Adultery: commit adultery with a	الزنا: الوطء في قُبلِ خالٍ عن ملكٍ وشبهةٍ.
woman other than his wife, and	j., j , <u>j</u> , <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,</u>
adultery with a man other than her	
husband.	
Note 1: The adultery punishment for	
a virgin is one hundred lashes and	
one year banishment. and if they are	
not virgins, they shall be stoned to	
death.	
Note 2: Proving adultery is by four	
witnesses to the act, or by the	
adulterer's confession.	
Slander: Accusation of adultery.	القذف: الرمى بالزنا والفاحشة.
Note: if the slanderer does not prove	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
the slander by four witnesses, he	
shall be given eighty lashes.	
Stealing: An undercover adult steals	السرقة: أخذ البالغ مالًا له قيمة معينة من حرز على
a certain value, which is stored in a	وجه الخفية.
safe place.	وجه الخفية.
Note: If the stolen property reaches a	
certain value in Sharia, the hand of	
the thief must be cut off, with other	
conditions considered in Sharia to	
cut the hand.	
Bandits (outlaws): Those who go	قطَّاع الطريق: هم الذين يتعرضون للناس بالسلاح في
out on the roads outside the cities to	
kill and rob.	الصحراء بالقتل والنهب مجاهرة.
Note: Punishment for bandits: If they	
kill and take money, they must be	
killed and crucified.	

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And if they just committed murder	
and did not take the money, they	
must be killed.	
And if they assault someone and	
cause the loss of a limb, they must be	
punished in the same way.	
And if they took the money without	
killing anyone, their hands and feet	
shall be cut off from opposite sides.	
Drinking alcohol and liquor: That	شرب الخمر: وهو تعاطي ما يؤثر على العقل من المسكرات.
affects the mind.	
Note 1: It's forbidden for a Muslim	المسكرات.
to drink alcohol and liquor, and for	
this reason the Shariah imposed a	
punishment of eighty lashes on	
drinking alcohol or liquor.	
Note 2: Drugs that affect the mind,	
such as cannabis, are legally	
punishable by disciplinary action	
from the judge.	
from the judge.	
Oaths	الأَيْمَان
	-
Oaths	الأَيْمَان الله تعالى أو التعليق. المَيْمِين: تقوية أحد طرفي الخبر بذكر الله تعالى أو التعليق.
Oaths Oath: A solemn promise to do	-
Oaths Oath: A solemn promise to do something or a solemn declaration	-
Oaths Oath: A solemn promise to do something or a solemn declaration that something is true.	-
Oaths Oath: A solemn promise to do something or a solemn declaration that something is true. Note: Swearing by other than the	-
Oaths Oath: A solemn promise to do something or a solemn declaration that something is true. Note: Swearing by other than the name of Allah Almighty is	اليَمِين: تقوية أحد طرفي الخبر بذكر الله تعالى أو التعليق.
Oaths Oath: A solemn promise to do something or a solemn declaration that something is true. Note: Swearing by other than the name of Allah Almighty is forbidden.	الْيَمِين: تقوية أحد طرفي الخبر بذكر الله تعالى أو التعليق. النَّمِين: الله على أو التعليق. النَّمْ الله الله الله على نفسه؛ تعظيمًا لله النَّمْ الله الله على نفسه؛ تعظيمًا لله
Oaths Oath: A solemn promise to do something or a solemn declaration that something is true. Note: Swearing by other than the name of Allah Almighty is forbidden. Vow: A person obliges himself to	اليَمِين: تقوية أحد طرفي الخبر بذكر الله تعالى أو التعليق.
Oaths Oath: A solemn promise to do something or a solemn declaration that something is true. Note: Swearing by other than the name of Allah Almighty is forbidden. Vow: A person obliges himself to perform the permissible act.	الْيَمِين: تقوية أحد طرفي الخبر بذكر الله تعالى أو التعليق. النَّمِين: الله على أو التعليق. النَّمْ الله الله الله على نفسه؛ تعظيمًا لله النَّمْ الله الله على نفسه؛ تعظيمًا لله
Oaths Oath: A solemn promise to do something or a solemn declaration that something is true. Note: Swearing by other than the name of Allah Almighty is forbidden. Vow: A person obliges himself to perform the permissible act. Note: a vow to do a forbidden act is	الْيَمِين: تقوية أحد طرفي الخبر بذكر الله تعالى أو التعليق. والمنافعين الخبر بذكر الله تعالى أو التعليق. النّدُر: إيجاب عين الفعل المباح على نفسه؛ تعظيمًا لله
Oaths Oath: A solemn promise to do something or a solemn declaration that something is true. Note: Swearing by other than the name of Allah Almighty is forbidden. Vow: A person obliges himself to perform the permissible act. Note: a vow to do a forbidden act is not permissible, nor is it permissible	الْيَمِين: تقوية أحد طرفي الخبر بذكر الله تعالى أو التعليق. والنواب الخبر بذكر الله تعالى أو التعليق. النَّذُر: إيجاب عين الفعل المباح على نفسه؛ تعظيمًا لله
Oath: A solemn promise to do something or a solemn declaration that something is true. Note: Swearing by other than the name of Allah Almighty is forbidden. Vow: A person obliges himself to perform the permissible act. Note: a vow to do a forbidden act is not permissible, nor is it permissible to do it.	اليَمِين: تقوية أحد طرفي الخبر بذكر الله تعالى أو التعليق. النَّذُر: إيجاب عين الفعل المباح على نفسه؛ تعظيمًا لله تعالى.
Oath: A solemn promise to do something or a solemn declaration that something is true. Note: Swearing by other than the name of Allah Almighty is forbidden. Vow: A person obliges himself to perform the permissible act. Note: a vow to do a forbidden act is not permissible, nor is it permissible to do it. Judicature	الْيَمِين: تقوية أحد طرفي الخبر بذكر الله تعالى أو التعليق. النَّذْر: إيجاب عين الفعل المباح على نفسه؛ تعظيمًا لله تعالى. القضاء: الدخول بين الخالق والخلق ليؤدي فيهم أوامره
Oath: A solemn promise to do something or a solemn declaration that something is true. Note: Swearing by other than the name of Allah Almighty is forbidden. Vow: A person obliges himself to perform the permissible act. Note: a vow to do a forbidden act is not permissible, nor is it permissible to do it. Judicature Judicature: Informing a legal ruling	اليَمِين: تقوية أحد طرفي الخبر بذكر الله تعالى أو التعليق. النَّذُر: إيجاب عين الفعل المباح على نفسه؛ تعظيمًا لله تعالى.
Oath: A solemn promise to do something or a solemn declaration that something is true. Note: Swearing by other than the name of Allah Almighty is forbidden. Vow: A person obliges himself to perform the permissible act. Note: a vow to do a forbidden act is not permissible, nor is it permissible to do it. Judicature Judicature: Informing a legal ruling	الْيَمِين: تقوية أحد طرفي الخبر بذكر الله تعالى أو التعليق. النَّذْر: إيجاب عين الفعل المباح على نفسه؛ تعظيمًا لله تعالى. القضاء: الدخول بين الخالق والخلق ليؤدي فيهم أوامره

المصطلحات الفقهية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية وبيان أهم الأحكام والتنبيهات بالإنجليزية مجَّد مانع حمَّاد الجهني

against others or to negate the right	أو يدفع حق الغير عن نفسه في حضور الحاكم.
of others in the presence of the	
judge.	
Plaintiff: Who is claiming his right.	الْمَدَّعي : من يُطَالِب بالحق.
Defendant: (The one) who the claim	المدَّعي عليه: من يُطَالَب بالحق.
of the rights of others (is infringed	
upon).	
Testimony: To testify on a certain	الشهادة: إخبار يتعلق بمعين.
right.	
Admitting: Confession of infringing	الإقرار: هو إخبار عن ثبوت حق الغير على نفسه وليس
upon the right of others over himself.	
	ا بإثباته.

التوصيات:

الخاتمة:

من أهم نتائج البحث ما يأتي:

1- يعتبر الإسلام أكثر الديانات انتشارًا وتوسعًا في العالم؛ وخصوصًا في قارة أوروبا، وأمريكا الشمالية والجنوبية.

2- أهمية بيان ومعرفة المعنى الاصطلاحي للكلمات الفقهية باللغة الإنجليزية لمن لا يتحدَّث اللغة العربية، وخصوصًا المصطلحات المتعلقة بالعبادات.

3- جميع القواميس والمعاجم العامة والخاصة في المكتبة الإسلامية ركزت على التعريف اللغوي للمصطلحات الفقهية بالإنجليزية دون بيان للمعنى الاصطلاحي (الشرعي).

4- حاجة الدعاة لمعرفة المعنى الفقهي الاصطلاحي للمصطلحات الواردة في البحث، وما يتعلق بها من أحكام وتنبيهات عند التدريس وبيان الأحكام للمسلمين الجدد، وخصوصًا مراكز توعية الجاليات التابعة لوازرة الشؤون الإسلامية والدعوة والإرشاد.

1- الاهتمام بالبحوث الشرعية المعاصرة باللغة الإنجليزية؛ لقلتها وحاجة غير المتكلمين باللغة العربية لها؛ وذلك لاعتبار اللغة الإنجليزية لغة عالمية يتقنها من لا يتحدث اللغة العربية غالبًا.

2- بيان معاني المصطلحات الشرعية (اصطلاحًا) في العقيدة، والتفسير، والحديث، وأصول الفقه؛ لعدمها في المكتبة الإسلامية.

3- يمكن أن يكون هذا البحث نواةً لجمع وحصر بقية المصطلحات الخاصة داخل الأبواب الفقهية، وبيان معانيها اصطلاحًا وما يتعلق بما من أحكام باللغة الإنجليزية.

وفي الختام فإنني أسأل الله. أن ينفع بمذا العمل أهل الإسلام، وأن يكون قائدًا لدعوة غيرهم للدخول فيه، إنه ولى ذلك والقادر عليه، وصلَّى الله وسلَّم على نبينا مُحَّد وعلى آله وصحبه وسلَّم.

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https://p.dw.com/p/2u5m4

المصطلحات الفقهية باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية وبيان أهم الأحكام والتنبيهات بالإنجليزية مجلًا مانع حمَّاد الجهني

الهوامش:

1. أكد مركز «بيو» لأبحاث التغيرات الديموغرافية في الديانات الكبرى: أنَّ الإسلام هو الديانة الوحيدة في العالم التي تنتشر أسرع من وتيرة نمو سكان العالم، وتنبأ المركز أنه سيصبح أكثر الديانات انتشارًا في العالم بحلول سنة 2070. انظر: https://p.dw.com/p/2u5m4

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