Frequency translation glossary

230 word families account for 1,184,806 of 1,480,380 Arabic word occurrences (80.03%). They include 10,775 of 63,022 distinct normalized spellings.

Counting scope: the corrected Arabic body, including quotations and transmission chains. The front index and printed-page labels are excluded. Punctuation and numbers are not words. Compatibility ligatures are expanded; vowel marks and tatweel are ignored for spelling counts. Hamza spellings and final ي / ى and ة / ه remain distinct. Every counted token belongs to at most one family.

How to use this glossary: families are ordered by combined occurrence count. Related derivations may share an entry, but they are different words, not tense changes. The context and form notes explain their distinctions. Homographic spellings can have multiple readings; counts refer to spellings, not an asserted disambiguation of every occurrence. Recognizing 80% of tokens does not by itself establish sentence meaning: negation, syntax and the remaining technical vocabulary matter.

The English glosses and grammatical explanations are editorial reading aids. Lisān al-ʿArab supplies Arabic lexical evidence, not these English translations or an attribution of every legal interpretation to Ibn Manẓūr. References identify dictionary headwords rather than edition-dependent page numbers. Proper names are identified as names; no foreign-name etymology is invented. Corpus links open examples in their Arabic–English context.

Transliteration appears below each headword and beside attested forms. Long vowels use ā, ī and ū; ʿ represents ayn and ʾ hamza; doubled consonants reflect shadda. An asterisk (*) marks an unvowelled word: its rendering follows the written letters and does not supply missing short vowels. It is not a confirmed pronunciation. The article is written al- without phonetic sun-letter assimilation; final ta marbuta is h without an expressed ending and t before an expressed ending. Transliteration preserves ambiguous source readings rather than resolving their meaning.

The form lists show covered spellings actually found in this book, with occurrence counts. The displayed vowelled reading is the most frequent one for that spelling; other vowel and case readings can occur. The counts combine these readings. Membership was seeded with AlKhalil morphological analyses (Farahidi 0.4.0), with explicit corrections for common ambiguities. Unassigned spellings, including rare or unresolved forms, do not contribute to the coverage claim.

A short guide to changing forms

Verbs: aspect and time

قَالَ = he said; يَقُولُ = he says / is saying; قُلْ = say!; قِيلَ = it was said. The perfect commonly presents a completed event; the imperfect can describe

Prefixes and combinations

وَ- = and; فَ = so / then; بِ = with / by / in; لِ = to / for; كَ = like; الْ = the. They attach to words: وَبِقَوْلِهِ = and by his statement; لِلرَّجُلِ = for the man.

present, habitual or future action. Context supplies time. A perfect in a prayer can express a wish: رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ = may God be pleased with him.

Who acts?

قَالَ = he said; قَالَتْ = she said; قَالُوا = they (masculine/mixed) said; قُلْنَ = they (feminine) said; قُلْتُ = I said; قُلْتَ = you (masculine singular) said; قُلْتِ = you (feminine singular) said; قُلْنَا = we said. Unvowelled قلت does not distinguish the three singular readings.

Attached referents

ـهُ / ـهِ = him / his / it / its; ـهَا = her / hers / it / its; ـهُمَا = the two of them; ـهُمْ = them / their (masculine or mixed); ـهُنَّ = them / their (feminine); ـكَ / ـكِ = you / your; ـكُمْ / ـكُنَّ = you / your (plural); ـنَا = us / our; ـي = my. An object pronoun and a possessive suffix can look identical; the host determines the function.

A whole written word is counted once, not again for every attached particle. Root letters are not removed mechanically.

Number, gender and case

رَجُل / رِجَال = man / men; مَرْأَة / نِسَاء = woman / women. Broken plurals change internal letters. ـانِ / ـيْنِ often mark the dual; ـونَ / ـينَ a masculine plural; ـات a feminine plural. In context these endings may also occur inside a stem. أَبُو / أَبَا / أَبِي are case forms of the same noun; كَتَبَ / كُتِبَ distinguish active and passive by vowels.

Negation and reference

لَا يَجُوزُ = it is not permissible; لَمْ يَقُلْ = he did not say; لَنْ يَقُولَ = he will not say; لَا تَقُلْ = do not say. هُوَ / هِيَ can refer to a masculine/feminine noun without implying human sex. A feminine singular adjective or pronoun can refer to a nonhuman plural. Resolve pronouns from the surrounding sentence.

Alphabetical finder (entry numbers)

(83) رَبِيع / رُبْع / أَرْبَعَة (186) إِرَادَة / أَرَادَ (94) أَخَذَ (204) أُخْت / أَخ (108) آتَى / أَتَى (11) أَبُو / أَب (170) إِيلَاء / آل (72) أُخْرَى / آخِر / آخَر

(9) أَنَّ / أَنْ (53) أَمَرَ / أَمْر (203) أُمَّة / أَمَة (57) أَمَّا (55) إِمَام / أَمْ / أُمّ (118) أَكَلَ (95) عَطَاء / أَعْطَى (133) أَصْل (221) أَرْض

(199) أُذُن / أَذَان / إِذْن (41) إِذَا (141) إِذْ (120) إِبْرَاهِيم (175) مُبَاح / إِبَاحَة (89) أَيْضًا (168) تَأْوِيل / أَوَّل (22) أَوْ (117) أَهْل (90) أَنَا

(138) اسْتِثْنَاء / ثَانٍ / اثْنَان (1) بَنَى / بِنْت / ابْن (122) أَمَانَة / أَمَان / إِيمَان (75) أَنَس / نَاس / إِنْسَان (12) إِنَّ / إِنْ (30) إِلَى (29) إِلَّا (198) إِسْحَاق

(195) بُرْهَان (54) بَيْع / بَاعَ (61) بَطَلَ / بَاطِل (31) بِهِ / بِـ (58) مَرْء / نِسَاء / امْرَأَة (6) إِلَه / اللَّه (43) الَّتِي / الَّذِي (159) سَمَاء / سَمَّى / اسْم

(166) تَرَكَ (44) بَيِّنَة / بَيَان / بَيْن (215) بَلَغَ (193) بَلْ (137) بُكْرَة / بِكْر / بَكْر (178) بَاقٍ / بَقِيَ (169) بَقَرَة / بَقَر (79) بَعْض (73) بَعِيد / بَعْد

(147) جُبَيْر / جَابِر / جَبْر (51) جَائِز / جَازَ (149) جَاءَ (167) ثَوْرِيّ / ثَوْر (45) ثُمَّ (67) ثُلُث / ثَلَاثَة (202) ثَابِت / ثَبَتَ (78) اتَّفَقَ / تَوْفِيق (183) تَمَام / تَمَّ

(38) حَجّ / حُجَّة (82) حَتَّى (180) حَوْل / حَال (56) إِجْمَاع / جَمِيع / جَمَعَ (185) جَلَال / جَلَّ (165) جَعَلَ (230) جُرَيْج (212) جَدِيد / جِدًّا / جَدّ

(64) حَكَمَ / حُكْم (77) حَقِيقَة / حَقّ (88) إِحْسَان / حَسَنَة / حَسَن (52) إِحْرَام / حَرَام (189) حَرِير / حُرّ (15) حَدَّثَ / حَدِيث (97) حُدُود / حَدّ

(219) حَاضَتْ / حَيْض (217) حَيَوَان / حَيَاة / حَيّ (128) حَنِيف / حَنِيفَة (227) حَمْل / حَمَلَ (23) أَحْمَد / مُحَمَّد / حَمْد (65) حَلَّ / حَلَال

(42) اخْتَلَفَ / خِلَاف (160) خَطَّاب / خِطْبَة / خُطْبَة (207) أَخْطَأَ / خَطَأ (101) أَخْرَجَ / خَرَجَ (49) أَخْبَرَ / خَبَر (218) خُصُوص / خَاصّ

(39) ذِكْر / ذَكَرَ (223) دِينَار (152) دَيْن / دِين (172) دِيَة (164) دُون (143) دَعْوَى / دَعَا (142) أَدْخَلَ / دَخَلَ (145) خِيَار / خَيْر (196) خُمُس / خَمْسَة

(135) رَزَّاق / رِزْق (130) رِدَّة / رَدَّ (76) رَحِم / رَحْمَن / رَحْمَة (69) رِجْل / رِجَال / رَجُل (191) رَجْعَة / رَجَعَ (71) رَأْي / رَأَى (213) ذَهَب / ذَهَبَ

(98) تَزَوَّجَ / زَوْج (184) زَهْر / زُهْرِيّ (154) زَكَّى / زَكَاة (63) زَيْد / زَادَ (33) رِوَايَة / رَوَى (201) رَكْعَة / رَكَعَ (106) رِضًا / رَضِيَ (25) أَرْسَلَ / رَسُول

(124) سَمَاع / سَمِعَ (162) سُلَيْمَان (13) مُسْلِم / إِسْلَام / سَلَام (132) إِسْقَاط / سَقَطَ (107) سُفْيَان (46) مَسْعُود / سَعْد / سَعِيد (40) مَسْأَلَة / سَأَلَ

(226) أَشْهُر / شَهْر (119) شَهِدَ / شَهَادَة (214) شَكّ (139) شَعْبِيّ / شُعْبَة (140) شُفْعَة / شَفَاعَة / شَافِعِيّ (173) اسْتَوَى / سَوَاء (110) سَنَة / سِنّ / سُنَّة

(222) اسْتَطَاعَ / تَطَوُّع / طَاعَة (126) صِيَام / صَوْم (16) صَلَّى / صَلَاة (92) صَدَاق / صَدَقَة / صَدَقَ (37) صَحِيح / صَحَّ (60) صَحَابَة / صَاحِب (36) شَاءَ / شَيْء

(112) عَبَس / عَبَّاس (190) عَيْش / عَائِشَة (157) ظِهَار / ظُهْر / ظَهْر (176) طَائِفَة / طَوَاف (208) طَالِب / طَلَبَ (81) طَلَّقَ / طَلَاق (32) طُرُق / طَرِيق

(123) عَزِيز / عَزَّ (136) مَعْرُوف / عَرَفَ (216) اعْتَدَى / عَدُوّ (174) عِدَّة / عَدَد (220) عُثْمَان (131) أَعْتَقَ / عِتْق (20) عَبَدَ / عَبْد
(129) عَمِلَ / عَمَل (28) عُمْرَة / عُمْر / عَمْر / عُمَر (210) تَعَمَّدَ / عَمْد (19) أَعْلَى / تَعَالَى / عَلِيّ (8) عَلَى (74) عَلِمَ / عِلْم (161) عُشْر / عَشَرَة / عَشْر
(177) فَاسِد / فَسَاد (121) تَفْرِيق / فَرْق (116) فَرِيضَة / فَرْض (34) غَيْر (171) اغْتَسَلَ / غُسْل / غَسْل (197) عَيْن (96) عِنْد (4) عَنْ
(181) قُدْرَة / قَدْر (27) قَدْ (66) قَتْل / قَتَلَ (59) قَبِلَ / قَبْل (62) قَوْم / قَامَ (2) قَوْل / قَالَ (5) فِي (125) فِعْل / فَعَلَ (228) أَفْضَل / فَضْل
(100) قِيَس / قِيَاس (182) أَقَلّ / قَلِيل (127) قَطْع / قَطَعَ (103) فَقَط / قَطّ (111) قَاضٍ / قَضَاء / قَضَى (113) قَاسِم / قَسَم / قَسْم (85) قَرَأَ / قُرْآن
(26) كَلَا / كُلّ (114) كَفَّارَة / كُفْر (194) كَذِب / كَذَبَ (105) أَكْثَر / كَثِير (102) كَتَبَ / كِتَاب (229) تَكْبِير / أَكْبَر / كَبِير (17) يَكُون / كَانَ
(209) لَيْلَة / لَيْل (48) لَيْسَ (70) لَوْلَا / لَوْ (115) لَمَّا (24) لَمْ (200) لَكِنَّ / لَكِنْ (150) لَازِم / لَزِمَ (7) لَا (21) لَهُ / لِ (225) كَلِمَة / كَلَام
(47) مَلَك / مَالِك / مِلْك (87) مَعَ (211) مَرَّ / مَرَّة (109) مَثَل / مِثْل (68) أَمْوَال / مَال (93) مَيِّت / مَوْت / مَاتَ (148) مِيَاه / مَاء (14) مَا
(158) نَهْي / نَهَى (188) نَكَحَ / نِكَاح (99) نَفْس (206) نِعْمَ / نَعَمْ (144) مَنْصُور / نَصْر (91) نُصُوص / نَصّ (86) نُبُوَّة / نَبِيّ (163) مَنَعَ (3) مَن / مِن
(146) مِيرَاث / وَرِثَ (179) جِهَة / وَجْه (80) وُجُود / وَجَدَ (50) وَاجِب / وَجَبَ (35) أَحَد / وَاحِد (18) هِيَ / هُوَ (224) هُرَيْرَة / هِرَّة (10) ذَلِكَ / هَذَا
(153) يَمِين (192) يَقِين (134) أَيْدٍ / يَد (151) يَحْيَى (156) هِبَة / وَهَبَ (155) وَلَاء / وَلِيّ (104) وَلَدَ / وَلَد (187) مِيقَات / وَقْت (205) تَوَضَّأَ / وُضُوء
(84) أَيَّام / يَوْم

1. ابْن / بِنْت / بَنَى[1]

ibn / bint / banā

51,940 occurrences; cumulative coverage 3.51%.

Possible English: son; daughter; descendant; build

Context: بن between names means “son of”; ابن فلان identifies a narrator. بني can mean sons of a clan. The building verbs are grouped here as a related lexical set, not inflections of son.

Forms and grammar: ابن and بن are spellings of son; بنت is daughter; أبناء / بنون / بني are plural or case forms. ابنه = his son. بنى / يبني = built / builds.

Attested spellings and counts

بْنِ —bni (38,707); ابْنِ —ibni (9,823); وَابْنِ —wābni (1,145); بِنْتِ —binti (547); بَنِي —banī (335); ابْنَةُ —ʾbnatu (124); ابْنِهِ —ʾbnihi (120); لِابْنِ —liābni (105); ابْنَتَهُ —ʾbnatahu (58); ابْنِي —ʾbnī (58); بَنَاتِ —banāti (47); بَنُو —banū (43); وَبِنْتُ —wabintu (39); وَابْنِهِ —wābnihi (38); بِنَاءِ —bināʾin (33); لِبَنِي —libanī (30); ابْنَتَهَا —ʾbnatahā (26); ابْنِهَا —ʾbnihā (26); وَبَنِي —wabanī (26); ابْنًا —ʾbnan (25); الْبِنَاءِ —al-bināʾi (25); فَابْنُ —fābnu (24); وَبَنُو —wabanū (24); بِابْنِ —biābni (23); الْبَنَاتِ —al-banāti (22); وَابْنَةُ —wābnatu (22); بَنَى —banā (18); لِابْنِهِ —liābnihi (18); الْبِنْتِ —al-binti (17); بَنِيهِ —banīhi (17); يَبْنِي —yabnī (16); ابْنِكَ —ʾbnika (15); وَبَنَاتُ —wabanātu (15); أَبْنَاءِ —ʾabnāʾi (13); وَالْبِنَاءِ —wālbināʾi (13); وَابْنَتِهَا —wābnatihā (12); وَابْنُهَا —wābnuhā (10); ابْنَتَا —ʾbnatā (9); ابْنَتَكَ —ʾbnatak (9); الْبَنِينَ —al-banīna (9); بَنَاتِهِ —banātihi (9); ابْنَتِي —ʾbnatī (8); كَابْنِ —kābni (8); وَابْنًا —wābnan (8); وَالْبَنَاتِ —wālbanāti (8); ابْنَتَيْنِ —ʾbnatayni (7); بِبِنَاءِ —bibināʾi (7); بِنْتَا —bintā (7); بَنُونَ —banūna (7); بَنُوهُ —banūhu (7); لِبَنِيهَا —libanīhā (6); وَابْنَتِهِ —wābnatihi (6); وَيَبْنِيَ —wayabniya (6); أَبْنَائِكُمْ —ʾabnāʾikum (5); ابْنِهِمَا —ʾbnihimā (5); الْبِنْتَيْنِ —al-bintayni (5); بِالْبِنَاءِ —biālbināʾi (5); بِبِنْتِ —bibinti (5); تَبْنِي —tabnī (5); لِلْبِنَاءِ —lilbināʾi (5); وَالْبِنْتِ —wālbinti (5); وَبَنَى —wabanā (5); وَلْيَبْنِ —walyabni (5); يُبْنَى —yubnā (5); بَانِي —bānī (4); بَنَاهُ —banāhu (4); بِنْتَيْ —bintay (4); بَنَوْا

[1] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: بني (read dictionary entry).

—banawā (4); بَنُوهَا —banūhā (4); بُنْيَانٍ —bunyānin (4); تَبَنَّى —tabannā (4); فَلِلْبِنْتَيْنِ —falilbintayni (4); لِابْنَتِهِ —liābnatihi (4); لِلْبِنْتِ —lilbinti (4); مَبْنِيِّ —mabniyyin (4); وَبَنَاتِهِ —wabanātihi (4); وَبِنْتًا —wabintā (4); وَلِابْنِ —waliābni (4); يَبْنِ —yabni (4); أَبْنَاءَهُمْ —ʾabnāʾahum (3); ابْنَتَانِ —ʾbnatāni (3); بَنَاهَا —biālbunuwwati (3); بِالْبُنُوَّةِ —biābniki (3); بِابْنِكِ —al-bunyāni (3); الْبُنْيَانِ —banāhā (3); بِنْتَهُ —bintahu (3); بُنْيَانَهُ —bunyānahu (3); بَنِيهِمْ —banīhim (3); بَنِيهِمَا —banīhimā (3); فَبَنَى —fabanā (3); فَيَبْنِي —fayabnī (3); لِابْنَةِ —liābnati (3); لِبَنَاتِ —libanāti (3); وَالْبِنْتَيْنِ —wālbintayni (3)

Context L2221: ... مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ قَالَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ حَزْمٍ ...

Context L2225: ... مَا حَدَّثَنَاهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ نا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ فَتْحٍ ...

2. قَوْل / قَالَ[2]

qāla / qawl

50,789 occurrences; cumulative coverage 6.94%.

Possible English: say; state; hold an opinion; statement; position

Context: قال in a transmission chain introduces a speaker. قول فلان often means someone's legal opinion. قيل reports a saying without naming its speaker.

Forms and grammar: قال / يقول / قل = said / says / say!; قالوا = they said; قلنا = we said; قلت depends on its vowels. قول / أقوال = statement / statements; قائِل = speaker.

Attested spellings and counts

قَالَ —qāla (19,914); قَوْلُ —qawlu (4,130); وَقَالَ —waqāla (4,091); فَقَالَ —faqāla (3,375); قَالُوا —qālūā (1,510); يَقُولُ —yaqūlu (2,086); قُلْنَا —qulnā (1,455); الْقَوْلُ —al-qawlu (814); قَوْلِهِ —qawlihi (1,016); قِيلَ —qīla (631); قَالَتْ —qālat (626); قَوْلُنَا —qawlunā (600); قَوْلِهِمْ —qawlihim (530); قُلْت —qult (519); لِقَوْلِ —liqawli (483); وَقَالَتْ —waqālat (420); وَقَوْلُ —waqawlun (419); يَقُولُونَ —yaqūlūna (392); فَقَالَتْ —faqālat (356); قَالَا —qālā (353); نَقُولُ —naqūlu (347); وَقَالُوا —waqālūā (339); بِقَوْلِ —

[2]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: قول (read dictionary entry).

biqawli (314); فَقُلْنَا —faqulnā (289); فَقُلْت —faqult (254); يَقُلْ —yaqul (250); بِقَوْلِهِ — يُقَالُ —yuqālu (240); وقَوْله —wqawlh (236); فَقَالُوا —faqālūā (207); biqawlihi (176); قَالَهُ —ʾaqwālun (173); الْأَقْوَالِ —al-ʾaqwāli (145); أَقْوَالٌ —qālahu (144); قَائِلٌ —qāʾilun (138); قُلْتُمْ —qultum (120); تَقُولُ —taqūlu (116); تَقُولُونَ —taqūlūna (105); فَنَقُولُ —fanaqūlu (103); قَوْلًا —qawlan (100); فَقِيلَ —qawlay (90); وَالْقَوْلُ —wālqawlu (88); فَقَوْلٌ —faqawlun (89); —faqīla (83); الْقَائِلِينَ —al-qāʾilīna (81); قَوْلُكُمْ —qawlukum (80); لِقَوْلِهِ — liqawlihi (80); وَقَوْلُنَا —waqawlunā (78); قَوْلِيهِ —qawlayhi (77); فَلِقَوْلِ — faliqawli (76); لِقَوْلِهِمْ —liqawlihim (76); الْقَائِلِ —al-qāʾili (75); يَقُولُوا — yaqūlūā (75); فَيَقُولُ —fayaqūlu (73); وَيَقُولُ —wayaqūlu (71); وَلِقَوْلِ — waliqawli (67); وَيُقَالُ —wayuqālu (66); يَقُولُهُ —yaqūluhu (64); لِقَوْلِنَا — liqawlinā (63); أَقْوَالِهِمْ —ʾaqwālihim (62); فَيُقَالُ —fayuqālu (62); لَقُلْنَا — laqulnā (55); قَالُوهُ — qālūhu (49); قُلْنَاهُ —qulnāhu (52); الْقَوْلَيْنِ —al-qawlayni (49); كَقَوْلِ —kaqawli (46); يَقُلْهُ —yaqulhu (48); فَقَالَا —faqālā (47); بِقَوْلِنَا فَالْقَوْلُ —fālqawlu (45); وَبِقَوْلِهِ —wabiqawlihi (42); تَقُولُوا —taqūlūā (39); —biqawlinā (38); فَقُولُوا —faqūlūā (38); وَلِقَوْلِهِ —waliqawlihi (37); قَوْلِهِمَا — qawlihimā (36); كَقَوْلِنَا —kaqawlinā (36); أَقْوَالِهِ —ʾaqwālihi (32); الْمَقَالَةَ — al-maqālati (29); قَالَهَا —qālahā (29); وَنَقُولُ —wanaqūlu (29); الْقَائِلُونَ — al-qāʾilūna (28); وَيَقُولُونَ — wayaqūlūna (27); قَوْلَانِ —qawlāni (28); قَوْلِهَا —qawlihā (27); يَقُولَانِ —yaqūlāni (24); وَبِقَوْلِ —wabiqawli (25); أَقُولُ

يَقُولُونَهُ —ʾaqūlu (23); فَقَوْلُهُ —faqawluhu (23); وَقَوْلُهُمْ —waqawluhum (23); فَيَقُولُونَ —yaqūlūnahu (23); كَالْقَوْلِ —kālqawli (19); وَقُلْ —waqul (19); وَقَالَهُ —fayaqūlūna (18); فَلْيَقُلْ —falyaqul (17); قَائِلُونَ —qāʾilūna (17); بِالْقَوْلِ —waqālahu (17); قَائِلِهِ —qāʾilihi (16); لِقَوْلِهَا —liqawlihā (16); biālqawli (15); قَوْلَةٌ —qawlatun (15); قُولُوا —qūlūā (15); لَقَالَ —laqāla (15); وَقُلْت —waqīla (14); بِقَوْلِهِمْ —biqawlihim (13); تَقُلْ —taqul (13); وَقِيلَ —waqult (13); وَقُلْنَا —waqulnā (12); فَقُلْ —faqul (11); قَائِلُهُمْ —qāʾiluhum (11); الْقَوْلَانِ —al-qawlāni (10); بِأَقْوَالٍ —biʾaqwālin (10); قَائِلًا —qāʾilan (10); وَبِقَوْلِنَا —wabiqawlinā (10); مَقَالَتِي —maqālatī (10); وَأَقْوَالٌ —waʾaqwālun (10); وَلْيَقُلْ —walyaqul (10); أَقْوَالًا —ʾaqwālan (9); فَأَقْوَالٌ —faʾaqwālun (9); وَتَقُولُونَ —wataqūlūna (9); قَوْلَيْهِمَا —qawlayhimā (8); يَقُولُهَا —yaqūluhā (8); كَقَوْلِهِ —al-qawlati (7); الْقَوْلَةِ —qawlayni (7); قَائِلِينَ —qāʾilīna (7); قَوْلَيْنِ —wālqāʾilu (7); وَالْقَائِلُ —liʾaqwālihim (7); لِأَقْوَالِهِمْ —kaqawlihi (7); وَقَالَا —waqālā (7); يَقُولَا —yaqūlā (7); قَوْلِك —qawlik (6); لِأَقْوَالِ —liʾaqwāli (6); وَقُلْتُمْ —waqultum (6); وَقُولُوا —waqūlūā (6); وَكَقَوْلِهِ —wakaqawlihi (6); بِقَوْلِهَا —biqawlihā (5); تَقُولَنَّ —taqūlanna (5); فَقُلْتُمْ —faqultum (5); فَقُلْنَ —faqulna (5); فَقَوْلُهُمْ —faqawluhum (5); قَائِلِهَا —qāʾilihā (5); كَقَوْلِهِمْ —kaqawlihim (5); مَقَالَةِ —liqāʾilihi (5); لِقَوْلِكُمْ —liqawlikum (5); لِلْقَوْلِ —lilqawli (5); لِقَائِلِهِ —maqālatin (5); وَقَوْلُكُمْ —wataqūlu (5); وَتَقُولُ —wālqāʾilīna (5); وَالْقَائِلِينَ —waqawlukum (5); الْأَقَاوِيلِ —waqawlukum (5); يَقُولُوهُ —yaqūlūhu (5); أَقُولُهُ —ʾaqūluhu (4);

—al-ʾaqāwīli (4); تَقْوِيلِ —taqwīli (4); فَتَقُولُ —fataqūlu (4); فَلِقَوْلِهِ —faliqawlihi (4); فَلْيَقُولُوا —falyaqūlūā (4); قَالَاهُ —qālāhu (4); وَقَائِلُ —waqāʾilu (4); وَقَوْلُهُمَا —waqawluhumā (4); وَكَقَوْلِ —wakaqawli (4); يَقُلْهَا —yaqulhā (4); أَقْوَالِهِمَا —ʾaqwālihimā (3); الْقَائِلَةُ —al-qāʾilatu (3); الْمَقُولُ —al-maqūlu (3); بِقَوْلِكُمْ —biqawlikum (3); تَقُولُهُ —taqūluhu (3); سَيَقُولُ —sayaqūlu (3); فَأَقُولُ —faʾaqūlu (3); فَتَقُولُونَ —fataqūlūna (3); فَقَوْلَانِ —faqawlāni (3); فَلِنَقُلْ —falinaqul (3); فَيَقُولُوا —fayaqūlūā (3); قَالَتْهُ —qālathu (3); قُلْتُمُوهُ —qultumūhu (3); قُلْتُه —qulth (3); قُلْنَ —qulna (3); لِقَائِلٍ —liqāʾili (3); مَقَالًا —maqālan (3); نَقُولَهُ —naqūlahu (3); وَأَقْوَالُهُمْ —waʾaqwāluhum (3); وَتَقُولُوا —wataqūlūā (3); وَقَوْلُهَا —waqawluhā (3); وَيَقُولُوا —wayaqūlūā (3)

Context L2221: ... اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وآلِهِ قَالَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ ...

Context L2222: ... فَسَادِ الْقِيَاسِ وَتَنَاقُضِهِ وَتَنَاقُضِ الْقَائِلِينَ بِهِ فَاسْتَخَرْتُ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ ...

3. مَن / مِن[3]

min / man

49,827 occurrences; cumulative coverage 10.31%.

Possible English: from; of; among; some of; who; whoever

Attested spellings and counts

مِمَّا —mimmā (1,375); مِنْهَا —minhā (1,357); فَمَنْ —faman (1,074); مِنْهُمْ —minhum (832); لِمَنْ —liman (680); مِمَّنْ —mimman (535); مِنْهُمَا —minhumā (380); مِنَّا —minkum (288); وَمِمَّنْ —wamimman (130); مِنْ —min (34,073); وَمِنْ —wamin (5,877); مِنْهُ —minhu (2,475);

[3] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: منن (read dictionary entry).

Context: مِنْ marks origin or part of a group. مَنْ refers to a person in a question or relative/conditional clause. A following verb or noun helps distinguish them.

Forms and grammar: منه / منها / منهم = from him or it / her or it / them; مما combines من + ما. Attached و / ف add and / so. ممن combines من + من;

minnā (115); كَمَنْ —kaman (84); مِنِّي —minnī (80); وَمِنْهَا —waminhā (75); مِنْك —mink (70); مِنْهُنَّ —minhunna (58); بِمَنْ —biman (57); وَمِنْهُمْ —waminhum (42); وَمِمَّا —wamimmā (34); وَمِنْهُ —waminhu (34); وَلِمَنْ —waliman (29); وَكَمَنْ —wakaman (13); فَمِنْهُمْ —faminhum (12); فَمِنْهَا —faminhā (10); وَمِنَّا —waminnā (10); فَمِنَّا —faminnā (7); وَمِنْكُمْ —waminkum (6); فَمِمَّنْ —famimman (4); فَمِنْهُ —faminhu (4); مِنْكُنَّ —minkunna (4); فَمِمَّا —famimmā (3)

Context L2221: ... تَعَالَى أَنْ يُصْحِبَنَا الْعِصْمَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ خَطَإٍ وَزَلَلٍ وَيُوَفِّقَنَا لِلصَّوَابِ ...

Context L2222: ... الْمُؤَدِّيَةِ إِلَى مَعْرِفَةِ الْحَقِّ مِمَّا تَنَازَعَ النَّاسُ فِيهِ وَالْإِشْرَافِ عَلَى ...

4. عَنْ[4]

ʿan

41,535 occurrences; cumulative coverage 13.11%.

Possible English: from; on the authority of; about; away from; on behalf of

Context: عن فلان commonly names a transmitter, not a topic. سأله عن means asked him about; an act performed عن someone may be on their behalf.

Forms and grammar: عنه / عنها / عنهم = from or about him / her / them. عما = عن + ما; عمن = عن + من. Suffixes identify the referent, not a different tense.

Attested spellings and counts

عَنْهُمْ —ʿanhum (976); عَنْهَا —ʿanhā (627); عَمَّنْ —ʿamman (268); عَنْهُمَا —ʿanhumā (262); عَمَّا —ʿammā (130); عَنْكَ —ʿanka (51); عَنِّي —ʿannī (51); عَنَّا —ʿannā (30); فَعَنْ —faʿan (27); عَنْهُنَّ —ʿanhunna (15); عَنْكُمْ —ʿankum (13); وَعَمَّا —waʿammā (12); وَعَمَّنْ —waʿamman (9); وَعَنْهُ —waʿanhu (8); عَنْ —ʿan (34,340); عَنْهُ —ʿanhu (2,669); وَعَنْ —waʿan (2,047)

Context L2221: ... بْنِ حَزْمٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَصَلَّى ...

Context L2222: ... عَلَى جَمْهَرَةِ السُّنَنِ الثَّابِتَةِ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ ...

[4]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: عنن (read dictionary entry).

5. فِي[5]

fī

40,975 occurrences; cumulative coverage 15.88%.

Possible English: in; within; concerning; regarding

Context: فِي can introduce a legal topic rather than physical location. فيه can mean in it or concerning it, depending on the preceding noun.

Forms and grammar: فيه / فيها / فيهم = in him or it / her or it / them; فيما = in what or concerning what; فيمن = concerning whoever.

Attested spellings and counts

وَفِي —fī (29,227); فِيهِ —fīhi (5,430); فِيهَا —fīhā (1,883); فِيمَا —fīmā (1,272); وَفِيهِ —wafī (1,239); فِيمَنْ —fīman (547); وَفِيهِ —wafīhi (301); فِيهِمَا —fīhimā (228); فَفِيهَا —fafīhā (170); فَفِي —fafī (169); فِيهِمْ —fīhim (155); فَفِيهِ —fafīhi (132); وَفِيمَا —wafīmā (54); وَفِيهَا —wafīhā (44); فِيهِنَّ —fīhinna (33); وَفِيهِمْ —wafīhim (22); فِينَا —fīnā (18); فِيكُمْ —fīkum (15); فَفِيهِمَا —fafīhimā (9); وَفِيمَنْ —wafīman (8); فِيكَ —fīk (7); وَفِيهِمَا —wafīhimā (7); لَفِي —lafī (5)

Context L2221: ... خَطَإٍ وَزَلَلٍ وَيُوَفِّقَنَا لِلصَّوَابِ فِي كُلِّ قَوْلٍ وَعَمَلٍ آمِينَ آمِينَ ...

Context L2222: ... لِلْمَسَائِلِ الْمُخْتَصَرَةِ الَّتِي جَمَعْنَاهَا فِي كِتَابِنَا الْمَوْسُومِ بِالْمُحَلَّى شَرْحًا مُخْتَصَرًا ...

6. اللَّه / إِلَه[6]

Allāh / ʾilāh

38,507 occurrences; cumulative coverage 18.48%.

Possible English: God; Allah; deity

Context: الله is the divine name. إله is a common noun meaning deity. بالله التوفيق is a formula locating success or assistance with God, not an independent legal ruling.

Attested spellings and counts

اللَّهِ —Allāhi (34,708); وَبِاللَّهِ —wabiāalllahi (1,925); لِلَّهِ —lillahi (730); بِاللَّهِ —biāalllahi (459); وَاللَّهِ —waāalllahi (373); وَلِلَّهِ —walillahi (153); إِلَهَ —ʾilāha (127); فَاللَّهُ —faāalllahu (18); أَلَهُ —ʾalahu (8); أَلَهَا —ʾalahā (3); إِلَهًا —ʾilahan (3)

Context L2221: ... بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى ...

Context L2222: ... أَمَّا بَعْدُ وَفَّقَنَا اللَّهُ وَإِيَّاكُمْ لِطَاعَتِهِ فَإِنَّكُمْ رَغِبْتُمْ أَنْ ...

[5] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: فيا (read dictionary entry).

[6] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ألله (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: بالله / لله / والله attach by or with / to or for / and or oath-wāw. اللهم is an address, O God. آلهة is the plural of إله, not a plural of the divine name.

7. لَا[7]

lā

38,075 occurrences; cumulative coverage 21.05%.

Possible English: not; no; do not

Context: لا before an imperfect may negate a statement or prohibit an action. بلا means without. ألا can have other readings, including a question plus negation or أن + لا.

Forms and grammar: لا changes the meaning of the following clause, not the verb's root. ولا / فلا = and not / so not. لا تقلْ is a prohibition; لا يقولُ is a statement.

Attested spellings and counts

لَا —lā (17,306); وَلَا —walā (15,718); فَلَا —falā (3,390); بِلَا —bilā (1,445); أَلَا —ʾalā (190); وَبِلَا —wabilā (15); فَبِلَا —fabilā (8); وَأَلَّا —waʾallā (3)

Context L2222: ... مِنْ رِوَايَةِ الثِّقَاتِ مُسْنَدٍ وَلَا خَالَفْنَا إِلَّا خَبَرًا ضَعِيفًا فَبَيَّنَّا ...

Context L2224: ... مَا يَلْزَم كُلّ أَحَد وَلَا يَصِحّ الْإِسْلَام إِلَّا بِهِ ...

8. عَلَى[8]

ʿalā

35,887 occurrences; cumulative coverage 23.48%.

Possible English: on; upon; against; incumbent on; according to

Context: عليه can express an obligation or liability, not a physical position. In a blessing, عليه means upon him. على قول means according to a position.

Forms and grammar: عليه / عليها / عليهم = on him or it / her or it / them; عليك = on you; علينا = on us. عليّ can mean on me; distinguish the proper name علي from its context.

Attested spellings and counts

عَلَيْهِمْ —ʿalayhim (882); عَلَيْهَا —ʿalayhā (911); عَلَيْهِ —ʿalayhi (17,841); عَلَى —ʿalā (13,552); فَعَلَيْهِ —faʿalayhi (336); وَعَلَى —waʿalā (577); عَلَيْكُمْ —ʿalaykum (541); وَعَلَيْهِ —waʿalayhi (200); عَلَيْنَا —ʿalaynā (319); عَلَيْكَ —ʿalayk (235); عَلَيْهِمَا —ʿalayhimā (191); فَعَلَى —faʿalā (104); عَلَيْهِنَّ —ʿalayhinna (66); وَعَلَيْهَا —waʿalayhā (34); فَعَلَيْهِنَّ —faʿalayhinna (16); وَعَلَيْهِمْ —waʿalayhim (15); فَعَلَيْهَا —faʿalayhā (13); فَعَلَيْهِمْ —faʿalayhim (11); وَعَلَيْكُمْ

[7] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: لا (read dictionary entry).
[8] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: علا (read dictionary entry).

9. أَنَّ / أَنْ[9]

ʾan / ʾanna

34,919 occurrences; cumulative coverage 25.83%.

Possible English: to; that; because

Context: أنْ introduces an infinitive-like clause. أنَّ introduces a noun clause with emphasis. لأن / لأنه commonly supply a reason: because / because he or it…

Forms and grammar: أنه / أنها / أنهم carry a following pronoun: that he / she / they. بأن = with or by the fact that; لأن = because. Shadda distinguishes أنَّ from أنْ. كأنّ means as if; لئلا means so that not, combining purpose and negation.

—waʿalaykum (9); فَعَلَيَّ —faʿalayya (6); فَعَلَيْهِمَا —faʿalayhimā (6); وَعَلَيْكَ —waʿalayka (6); فَعَلَيْكُمْ —faʿalaykum (5); وَعَلَيْهِمَا —waʿalayhimā (5); فَعَلَيْنَا —faʿalaynā (3); وَعَلَيْنَا —waʿalaynā (3)

Context L2221: ... الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ قَالَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ ...

Context L2222: ... مُخْتَصَرًا أَيْضًا نَقْتَصِرُ فِيهِ عَلَى قَوَاعِدِ الْبَرَاهِينِ بِغَيْرِ إِكْثَارٍ لِيَكُونَ ...

Attested spellings and counts

أَنْ —ʾan (18,570); أَنَّهُ —ʾannahu (5,821); لِأَنَّهُ —liʾannahu (2,651); لِأَنَّ —liʾanna (2,253); بِأَنْ —biʾan (1,035); وَأَنَّ —waʾanna (886); أَنَّهَا —ʾannahā (755); وَأَنَّهُ —waʾannahu (350); أَنَّهُمْ —ʾannahum (567); لِأَنَّهَا —liʾannahā (308); بِأَنَّهُ —biʾannahu (275); لِأَنَّهُمْ —liʾannahum (265); أَنَّهُمَا —ʾannahumā (193); لِأَنَّهُمَا —liʾannahumā (92); أَنَّنَا —ʾannanā (80); لِأَنَّنَا —liʾannanā (78); بِأَنَّهَا —biʾannahā (56); وَأَنَّهَا —waʾannahā (54); فَلِأَنَّ —faliʾanna (53); أَنِّي —ʾannī (52); وَأَنَّهُمْ —waʾannahum (45); بِأَنَّهُمْ —biʾannahum (38); فَلِأَنَّهُ —faliʾannahu (36); لِئَلَّا —liʾallā (35); فَكَأَنَّمَا —fakaʾannamā (31); وَلِأَنَّهُ —waliʾannahu (31); وَبِأَنْ —wabiʾan (28); وَلِأَنَّ —waliʾanna (27); لِأَنَّكُمْ —liʾannakum (25); أَنَّكُمْ —ʾannakum (23); أَنَّكَ —ʾannak (21); كَأَنَّهُ —kaʾannahu (20); أَنَّهُنَّ —ʾannahunna (19); كَأَنْ —kaʾan (15); بِأَنَّهُمَا —biʾannahumā (13); فَأَنَّ —faʾanna (10); وَبِأَنَّهُ —

[9] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أنن (read dictionary entry).

wabiʾannahu (10); أَنَّمَا —ʾannamā (9); لأَنَّهُنَّ —liʾannahunna (9); كَأَنَّهَا —kaʾannahā (8); لأَنَّكَ —liʾannak (7); لِأَنِّي —liʾannī (7); وَأَنَّهُمَا — waʾannahumā (7); فَكَأَنَّهُ —fakaʾannahu (6); فَبِأَنْ —fabiʾan (5); كَأَنِّي —kaʾannī (5); وَأَنِّي —waʾannī (5); وَكَأَنَّ —wakaʾanna (5); كَأَنَّهُمْ — kaʾannahum (4); بِأَنَّنَا —biʾannanā (3); بِأَنَّهُنَّ —biʾannahunna (3); فَكَأَنَّ —fakaʾanna (3); فَلِأَنَّهَا —faliʾannahā (3); كَأَنَّمَا —kaʾannamā (3); وَأَنَّكَ — waʾannaka (3); وَكَأَنَّهُ —wakaʾannahu (3)

Context L2221: ... تَسْلِيمًا وَنَسْأَلُ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى أَنْ يُصْحِبَنَا الْعِصْمَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ خَطَإٍ ...

Context L2222: ... وَإِيَّاكُمْ لِطَاعَتِهِ فَإِنَّكُمْ رَغِبْتُمْ أَنْ نَعْمَلَ لِلْمَسَائِلِ الْمُخْتَصَرَةِ الَّتِي جَمَعْنَاهَا ...

10. ذَلِكَ / هَذَا[10]

hādhā / dhālika

33,053 occurrences; cumulative coverage 28.07%.

Possible English: this; that; these; those; such

Context: Demonstratives can point back to an argument, report or ruling. كذلك can mean likewise or in that way, rather than that alone.

Forms and grammar: هذا masculine / هذه feminine; هذان / هذين dual; هؤلاء these; ذلك / تلك that; أولئك those. بذلك / لهذا = by that / for this. Gender follows the referred-to noun.

Attested spellings and counts

ذَلِكَ —dhālika (11,155); هَذَا —hādhā (7,677); وَهَذَا —wahadhā (3,186); هَذِهِ —hādhihi (1,713); بِذَلِكَ —bidhalika (1,285); وَكَذَلِكَ —wakadhalika (1,115); فَهَذَا —fahadhā (972); كَذَلِكَ —kadhalika (851); بِهَذَا —bihadhā (705); تِلْكَ —tilka (556); وَهَكَذَا —wahakadhā (367); هَؤُلَاءِ —hāʾulāʾ (361); وَهَذِهِ — wahadhihi (360); هَكَذَا —hakadhā (286); فَهَذِهِ —fahadhihi (213); كَذَا — kadhā (183); لِذَلِكَ —lidhalika (179); بِهَذِهِ —bihadhihi (169); هَذَيْنِ — hadhayni (164); وَذَلِكَ —wadhalika (151); لِهَذَا —lihadhā (145); وَبِهَذَا —wabihadhā (141); ذَا —dhā (102); فَذَلِكَ —fadhalika (95); فَكَذَلِكَ —

[10]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ذا (read dictionary entry).

وَهَذَانِ —wahadhāni (61); أُولَئِكَ —ʾūlaʾika (59); بِتِلْكَ —bitilka (56); هَذَانِ — hadhāni (54); لِهَذِهِ —lihadhihi (49); وَهَؤُلَاءِ —waha'ulāʾi (38); فَهَذَانِ — fahadhāni (34); وَتِلْكَ —watilka (33); فَأُولَئِكَ —faʾūlaʾika (31); هَاتَيْنِ — hātayni (30); بِهَذَيْنِ —bihadhayni (24); ذَلِكُمْ —dhalikum (21); فَتِلْكَ — fatilka (18); لِتِلْكَ —litilka (18); ذَاكَ —dhāka (16); هَاتَانِ —hātāni (16); فَلِذَلِكَ —falidhalika (13); فَهَكَذَا —fahakadhā (11); وَلِذَلِكَ —walidhalika (11); لِهَؤُلَاءِ —liha'ulāʾi (10); لِهَذَيْنِ —lihadhayni (10); وَبِذَلِكَ —wabidhalika (9); فَذَاكَ — fadhdhan (4); فَذَّا —fadhdhan (4); فَبِهَذَا —fabihadhā (6); وَلِهَذَا —walihadhā (6); وَذَا —wadhā (4); وَهَاتَانِ —wahātāni (4); وَأُولَئِكَ —waʾūlaʾika (4); ذَانِكَ —dhānika (3); فَهَاتَانِ —fahātāni (3); لِهَاتَيْنِ —lihātayni (3); وَبِهَذِهِ — wabihadhihi (3)

Context L2222: ... عَزَّ وَجَلَّ عَلَى عَمَلِ ذَلِكَ وَاسْتَعَنْته تَعَالَى عَلَى الْهِدَايَةِ إلَى ...

Context L2225: ... مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ بُرْهَانُ ذَلِكَ مَا حَدَّثَنَاهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ ...

11. أَبُو / أَب[11]

ʾab / ʾabū

22,226 occurrences; cumulative coverage 29.57%.

Possible English: father; Abū, “father of” in a personal designation

Attested spellings and counts

وَأَبِي —ʾabī (10,395); أَبُو —ʾabū (6,849); أَبِيهِ —ʾabīhi (1,363); أَبِي — waʾabī (872); أَبَا —ʾabā (778); وَأَبُو —waʾabū (660); الْأَبِ —al-ʾabi (276); لِلْأَبِ —liʾlʾabi (104); أَبَاهُ —ʾabāhu (100); أَبٌ —ʾabun (92); لِأَبِي —liʾabī (86);

[11] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أبي (read dictionary entry).

Context: أبو محمد is a kunyah, normally retained as Abū Muḥammad. أبي after عن is commonly the genitive of أبو. The name أُبَيّ is a separate possible reading of أبي.

Forms and grammar: أبو / أبا / أبي reflect nominative / accusative / genitive case in an annexed phrase. أبوه / أباه / أبيه = his father with changing case. آباء = fathers.

أَبُوهُ —ʾabūhu (70); وَأَبَا —waʾabā (62); لِأَبٍ —liʾabin (55); الْأَبَوَيْنِ —al-ʾabawayni (37); أَبُوهَا —ʾabūhā (33); لِأَبِيهِ —liʾabīhi (33); أَبِيهَا —ʾabīhā (29); أَبَوْا —ʾabawāhu (20); وَأَبُوهُ —waʾabūhu (18); أَبَوَيْهِ —ʾabawayhi (18); أَبَوَاهُ —ʾabawā (17); بِأَبِي —biʾabī (17); لِأَبِيكَ —liʾabīka (14); أَبِيك —ʾabīk (13); فَأَبَوْا —faʾabawā (12); فَأَبَتْ —faʾabat (11); أَبِيهِمَا —ʾabīhimā (10); فَأَبُو —faʾabū (10); وَالْأَبُ —wālʾabu (10); أَبَتْ —ʾabat (9); أَبُوهُمْ —ʾabūhum (9); الْآبَاءِ —al-ʾābāʾi (9); الْأَبَوَانِ —al-ʾabawāni (9); وَأَبَوَيْنِ —waʾabawayni (9); أَبِيهِمْ —ʾabīhim (8); وَلِأَبِي —waliʾabī (8); آبَائِهِمْ —ʾābāʾihim (7); وَأَبَاهُ —waʾabāhu (7); كَالْأَبِ —kālʾabi (6); وَلِلْأَبِ —walilʾabi (6); أَبَاهَا —ʾabāhā (5); أَبَوَيْكُمْ —ʾabawaykum (5); كَأَبِي —kaʾabī (5); لِأَبَوَيْهِ —liʾabawayhi (5); لِأَبِيهَا —liʾabīhā (5); آبَاءَهُمْ —ʾābāʾahum (4); أَبَاكَ —ʾabāka (4); أَبَوَانِ —ʾabawāni (4); أَبُوهُمَا —ʾabūhumā (4); وَلِأَبَوَيْهِ —walʾabawayhi (4); آبَائِه —ʾābāʾihi (3); آبِي —ʾābī (3); أَبَاهُمْ —ʾabāhum (3); أَبَتَاهُ —ʾabatāhu (3); أَبَوَاهُمَا —ʾabawāhumā (3); أَبَوَيْنِ —ʾabawayni (3); الْآبِي —al-ʾābī (3); فَبِأَبِي —fabiʾabī (3); وَأَبُوهَا —waʾabūhā (3); وَالْأَبَوَيْنِ —wālʾabawayni (3)

Context L2225: ... مَسْأَلَةٌ قَالَ أَبُو مُحَمَّدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَوَّلُ ...

Context L2228: ... مَسْأَلَةٌ قَالَ أَبُو مُحَمَّدٍ وَتَفْسِيرُ هَذِهِ الْجُمْلَةِ هُوَ ...

12. إِنَّ / إِنْ[12]

ʾin / ʾinna

21,261 occurrences; cumulative coverage 31.01%.

Possible English: if; indeed; surely; only

Context: إِنْ commonly introduces a condition; إِنَّ emphasizes a statement. إنما restricts: only, or nothing but. إما ... وإما marks alternatives: either ... or. Do not confuse إن with إلا, except.

Forms and grammar: إنه / إنها / إنهم = indeed he or it / she or it / they. إني / إنني = indeed I. فإن can mean so if or for indeed; vowels and clause structure decide.

Attested spellings and counts

فَإِنْ —faʾin (6,313); إِنْ —ʾin (5,702); وَإِنْ —waʾin (2,582); إِنَّمَا —ʾinnamā (1,669); فَإِنَّهُ —faʾinnahu (1,012); وَإِنَّمَا —waʾinnamā (1,012); إِنَّهُ —ʾinnahu (477); إِنِّي —ʾinnī (349); فَإِنَّمَا —faʾinnamā (345); وَإِمَّا —waʾimmā (312); إِمَّا —ʾimmā (275); فَإِنَّهُمْ —faʾinnahum (222); فَإِنَّهَا —faʾinnahā (152); إِنَّهَا —ʾinnahā (142); إِنَّا —ʾinnā (112); إِنَّكَ —ʾinnak (62); وَإِنِّي —waʾinnī (60); فَإِنِّي —faʾinnī (50); إِنَّهُمْ —ʾinnahum (47); فَإِنَّنَا —faʾinnanā (47); فَإِنَّهُمَا —faʾinnahumā (35); فَإِنَّكُمْ —faʾinnakum (35); وَإِنَّهُ —waʾinnahu (34); إِنَّكُمْ —ʾinnakum (32); فَإِمَّا —faʾimmā (28); فَإِنَّكَ —faʾinnaka (28); وَإِنَّهَا —waʾinnahā (25); فَإِنَّا —faʾinnā (24); وَإِنَّا —waʾinnā (22); إِنَّهُمَا —ʾinnahumā (18); إِنَّنَا —ʾinnanā (17); وَإِنَّكَ —waʾinnak (6); وَإِنَّهُمْ —waʾinnahum (5); إِنَّنِي —ʾinnanī (4); فَإِنَّهُنَّ —faʾinnahunna (3); وَإِنَّهُمَا —waʾinnahumā (3)

Context L2222: ... وَفَّقَنَا اللَّهُ وَإِيَّاكُمْ لِطَاعَتِهِ فَإِنَّكُمْ رَغِبْتُمْ أَنْ نَعْمَلَ لِلْمَسَائِلِ الْمُخْتَصَرَةِ ...

Context L2227: ... وَأَمَّا وُجُوبُ النُّطْقِ بِاللِّسَانِ فَإِنَّ الشَّهَادَةَ بِذَلِكَ الْمُخْرِجَةُ لِلدَّمِ وَالْمَالِ ...

[12]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أنن (read dictionary entry).

13. سَلَام / إِسْلَام / مُسْلِم[13]

salām / ʾislām / muslim

20,046 occurrences; cumulative coverage 32.36%.

Possible English: peace; Islam; Muslim; submit; deliver; greet

Context: وَسَلَّمَ in a blessing upon the Prophet means "and may He grant him peace." مُسْلِم means a Muslim (one who submits to God), but also occurs as a personal name. In a citation to Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim, Muslim is the compiler Muslim ibn al-Ḥajjāj; in a transmission chain, identify the person from the full name and surrounding chain. سَلَام (peace), إِسْلَام (submission / Islam) and مُسْلِم are related derivations, not tense forms of one word.

Forms and grammar: سلم / يسلم vary in meaning with vowels and verb pattern; أسلم = embraced Islam or submitted. مسلم / مسلمة / مسلمون / مسلمين show gender, number and case. الإسلام is the noun Islam.

Attested spellings and counts

وَسَلَّمَ —wasallama (10,273); السَّلَامُ —al-salāmu (2,608); مُسْلِمٍ —muslimin (1,540); سَلَمَةَ —salamata (1,310); الْإِسْلَامِ —al-ʾislāmi (590); وَالسَّلَامُ —wālssalāmu (576); الْمُسْلِمِينَ —al-muslimīna (474); الْمُسْلِمِ —al-muslimi (314); سَالِمٍ —sālimi (271); أَسْلَمَ —ʾaslama (269); يُسَلِّمُ —yusallimu (172); سَلَّمَ —sallama (148); مُسْلِمًا —musliman (114); الْمُسْلِمُونَ —al-muslimūna (100); سَلَّامٍ —sallāmin (87); السَّلَمِ —al-salami (85); لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ —lilmuslimīna (61); أَسْلَمْتُ —ʾaslamat (57); السَّلَامَةِ —al-salāmati (54); لِمُسْلِمٍ —limuslimin (50); وَسَالِمٍ —wasālimi (50); السُّلَمِيِّ —al-sulamiyyi (38); الْأَسْلَمِيِّ —al-ʾaslamiyyi (36); وَيُسَلِّمُ —wayusallimu (32); إِسْلَامَ —ʾislāma (30); إِسْلَامِهِ —ʾislāmihi (30); مُسْلِمِينَ —muslimīna (29); الْمُسْلِمَةِ —al-muslimati (27); تُسْلِمَ —tuslima (27); التَّسْلِيمِ —al-taslīmi (25); سَالِمًا —sāliman (21); لِلْمُسْلِمِ —lilmuslimi (21); تَسْلِيمًا —taslīman (20); أَسْلَمُوا —ʾaslamūā (19); يُسْلِمُهُ —yuslimuhu (19); مُسْلِمُونَ —muslimūna (18); تَسْلِيمَ —taslīma (17); وَالسَّلَمُ —wālssalamu (17); وَمُسْلِمٌ —wamuslimu (17); إِسْلَامِهَا —ʾislāmihā (16); بِإِسْلَامٍ —biʾislāmi (16); مُسْلِمَانِ —muslimāni (16); وَسَلَمَةَ —wasalamata (16); فَسَلَّمَ —fasallama (15); أَسْلَمَا —ʾaslamā (12); بِالْمُسْلِمِينَ —biālmuslimīna (12); فَأَسْلَمَ —faʾaslama (12); نُسَلِّمُ —nusallimu (11); تَسْلِيمَتَيْنِ —taslīmatayni (10); سَلَامِهِ

[13] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: سلم (read dictionary entry).

—salāmihi (10); يُسْلِمُوا —yuslimūā (10); سَلَامَةَ —salāmata (9); سَلَمًا — salaman (9); فَلْيُسَلِّمْ —taslīmatan (8); فَأَسْلَمَتْ —faʾaslamat (8); falyusallim (8); وَالْمُسْلِمُونَ —wālmuslimūna (8); وَسَلَّمُوا —wasallamūā (8); بِالْإِسْلَامِ —biālʾislāmi (7); بِمُسْلِمٍ —bimuslimin (7); لِسَالِمٍ —lisālimin (7); وَأَسْلَمُ —waʾaslamu (7); وَالْإِسْلَامُ —wālʾislāmu (7); يُسَلِّمُونَ —yusallimūna (7); إِسْلَامِهِمْ —ʾislāmihim (6); بِالْمُسْلِمِ —biālmuslimi (6); سَالِمَةً —sālimatan (6); فَسَلَّمْتُ —fasallamtu (6); وَالتَّسْلِيمِ —wālttaslīmi (6); وَالسَّالِمُ —wālssālimu (6); وَيُسَلِّمُونَ —wayusallimūna (6); الْأَسْلَمِيَّةِ —al-ʾaslamiyyati (5); السَّالِمُ — al-sālimu (5); الْمُسْلِمَاتِ —al-muslimāti (5); تَسْلِيمَهُ —taslīmahu (5); وَيُسَلِّمُوا — wayusallimūā (5); أَسْلَمَهُ —ʾaslamahu (4); بِإِسْلَامِهَا —biʾislāmihā (4); بِتَسْلِيمٍ — bitaslīmin (4); فَالْإِسْلَامُ —bisalāmihi (4); بِسَلَامِهِ —bimuslimatin (4); فَالْإِسْلَامُ —fālʾislāmu (4); وَإِسْلَامِهِ —lilʾislāmi (4); لِلْإِسْلَامِ —lilmuslimati (4); لِلْمُسْلِمَةِ —waʾislāmihi (4); أَسْلَمْنَ —wālmuslimu (4); وَالْمُسْلِمُ —yastalima (4); يَسْتَلِمَ —ʾaslamna (3); إِسْلَامِهِمَا —ʾislāmihimā (3); إِسْلَامِيٌّ —ʾislāmiyyun (3); التَّسْلِيمَتَانِ —al-taslīmatāni (3); بِالتَّسْلِيمِ —biālttaslīmi (3); بِالسَّلَامِ — biālssalāmi (3); فَيُسَلِّمُ —fayusallimu (3); وَإِسْلَامُهُمَا —taslīmahā (3); تَسْلِيمَهَا — waʾislāmuhumā (3); يُسْلِمَا —yuslimā (3); يُسَلِّمَانِ —yusallimāni (3)

Context L2221: ... مُحَمَّدٍ خَاتَمِ النَّبِيِّينَ وَالْمُرْسَلِينَ وَسَلَّمَ تَسْلِيمًا وَنَسْأَلُ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى أَنْ ...

Context L2222: ... اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَتَمْيِيزِهَا مِمَّا لَمْ يَصِحَّ وَالْوُقُوفِ ...

14. مَا[14]

mā

19,714 occurrences; cumulative coverage 33.69%.

Possible English: what; whatever; that which; not; a clause-forming particle

Context: ما has several syntactic functions. A question ما هو؟ asks what it is; ما كان may negate. كما compares: as or just as. Read the whole clause before choosing a gloss.

Forms and grammar: وما / فما attach and / so. بما = by or with what; كما = as. ما does not change for a masculine, feminine or plural referent in its common relative uses.

Attested spellings and counts

مَا —mā (12,305); كَمَا —kamā (3,299); وَمَا —wamā (1,877); بِمَا —bimā (1,263); فَمَا —famā (732); وَبِمَا —wabimā (101); فَكَمَا —fakamā (72); وَكَمَا —wakamā (65)

Context L2222: ... أَوْ مَنْسُوخًا فَأَوْضَحْنَا نَسْخَهُ وَمَا تَوْفِيقُنَا إِلَّا بِاَللَّهِ تَعَالَى ...

Context L2224: ... التَّوْحِيدِ مَسْأَلَة بَيَان أَوَّل مَا يَلْزَم كُلّ أَحَد وَلَا يَصِحّ ...

15. حَدَّثَ / حَدِيث[15]

ḥadīth / ḥaddatha

19,625 occurrences; cumulative coverage 35.02%.

Possible English: report; hadith; narration; narrate; new; occur

Context: حدثنا introduces transmission: he narrated to us. نا and ثنا are scribal abbreviations for حدثنا here. حديث can be a report or, in other constructions, an adjective meaning new.

Forms and grammar: يحدّث / حدّث = narrated / narrates; حدثني / حدثنا = narrated to us / me. أحاديث / حديث = report / reports. أحدث means introduced or caused to occur.

Attested spellings and counts

نا —nā* (8,683); ثنا —thnā* (5,710); حَدَّثَنَا —ḥaddathanā (1,235); حَدِيثُ —ḥadīthu (917); الْحَدِيثِ —al-ḥadīthi (707); حَدَّثَنِي —ḥaddathanī (516); يُحَدِّثُ —yuḥaddithu (229); حَدَّثَنَاهُ —ḥaddathanāhu (194); حَدَّثَهُ —ḥaddathahu (121); حَدَثَ —ḥadatha (102); أَحْدَثَ —ʾaḥdatha (95); بِحَدِيثِ —biḥadīthi (92); وَحَدِيثُ —waḥadīthu (88); الْأَحَادِيثِ —al-ʾaḥādīthi (80); حَدِيثًا —ḥadīthan (74); وَحَدَّثَنَا —waḥaddathanā (59); وَبِحَدِيثٍ —wabiḥadīthin (49); وَنَا —wanā (40); أَحَادِيثَ —ʾaḥādītha (39); حَدِيثِهِ —ḥadīthihi (38); حَدَثًا —ḥadathan (34); الْحَدَثِ —al-ḥadathi (33); حَدَثَتْ —ḥadathat (26); حَدَّثْتَنِي —ḥaddathatnī (25); بِالْحَدِيثِ —biālḥadīthi (22); حَدَّثَهُمْ —ḥaddathahum (21);

[14]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ما (read dictionary entry).
[15]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: حدث (read dictionary entry).

لِحَدِيثٍ —liḥadīthi (17); وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ —waḥaddathanāhu (16); تَحْدُثُ — taḥduthu (14); وَحَدَّثَنِي —waḥaddathanī (14); إِحْدَاثُ —ʾiḥdāthu (13); فَحَدَّثَنَا —faḥaddathanā (13); مُحْدِثًا —muḥdithan (13); وَالْحَدِيثُ —wālḥadīthu (13); الْأَحْدَاثِ —al-ʾaḥdāthi (12); الْحَدِيثَيْنِ —al-ḥadīthayni (12); حَدَّثَكُمْ — ḥaddathakum (12); مُحْدَثٌ —muḥdathun (12); وَحَدِيثًا —waḥadīthan (12); الْمُحْدِثِ —al-muḥdithi (10); أَحْدَثَهُ —ʾaḥdathahu (9); فَحَدَّثَ —faḥaddatha (9); الْحَدَثَانِ —al-ḥadathāni (8); بِحَدِيثِهِ —biḥadīthihi (8); حَدَّثَهُ —ḥaddathathu (8); لِلْحَدِيثِ —lilḥadīthi (8); وَالْأَحَادِيثُ —wālʾaḥādīthu (8); يَتَحَدَّثُ — yataḥaddathu (8); حَدِيثَانِ —ḥādithatin (7); أَحْدَثَتْ —ʾaḥdathat (7); حَدَّثَاهُ —ḥadīthāni (7); فَحَدِيثُ —faḥadīthu (7); الْحَدِيثَانِ —al-ḥadīthāni (6); وَأَحَادِيثِ —waʾaḥādīthi (6); أَحْدَثَهَا —ʾaḥdathahā (5); حَادِثٌ —ḥādithun (5); فَحَدَّثَهُ —faḥaddathathu (5); كَحَدِيثِ —kaḥadīthi (5); بِأَحَادِيثَ — biʾaḥādītha (4); الْحَادِثَةِ —al-ḥādithati (4); الْمُحَدِّثِينَ —al-muḥaddithīna (4); حَدَّثَكَ —ḥaddathak (4); بِالْحَدَثِ —biālḥadathi (4); بِحَدَثٍ —biḥadathin (4); فَحَدَّثَهُ —faḥaddathahu (4); مُحْدَثَةً —muḥdathatan (4); وَيُحَدِّثُ —wayuḥaddithu (4); الْإِحْدَاثُ — al-ʾiḥdāthu (3); أَحْدَثْنَ —ʾaḥdathna (3); بِإِحْدَاثِ —biʾiḥdāthi (3); حَدَّثُونِي —ḥaddathūnī (3); حُدُوثِ —ḥudūthi (3); حَدِيثَيْنِ —ḥadīthayni (3); فَحَدَّثْتَ —faḥaddatht (3); فَحَدَّثَنِي —faḥaddathanī (3); فَلِحَدِيثِ —faliḥadīthi (3); لِلْأَحَادِيثِ —lilʾaḥādīthi (3); وَأَحْدَثَ —waʾaḥdatha (3); وَالْمُحْدَثُ —wālmuḥdathu (3); وَثَنًا —wathanan (3); يَتَحَدَّثُونَ —yataḥaddathūna (3); يُحَدِّثُهَا —yuḥaddithuhā (3)

Context L2225: ... اللَّهِ بُرْهَانُ ذَلِكَ مَا حَدَّثَنَاهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ نا ...

Context L2230: ... هُوَ ذُو مَبْدَأٍ فَهُوَ مُحْدَثٌ وَالْمُحْدَثُ يَقْتَضِي مُحْدِثًا ضَرُورَةً إِذْ ...

16. صَلَّى / صَلَاة[16]

ṣalāh / ṣallā

18,058 occurrences; cumulative coverage 36.24%.

Possible English: prayer; ritual prayer; pray; bless

Context: A human يصلي performs prayer. In صلى الله عليه, the agent is God and the conventional English rendering is may God bless him. صلاة can also denote supplication, depending on its construction.

Forms and grammar: صلى / يصلي / صلِّ = prayed / prays / pray!; صليت / صلينا = I or you prayed / we prayed. صلاة / صلوات = prayer / prayers; صلاته = his prayer.

Attested spellings and counts

صَلَّى —ṣallā (10,809); الصَّلَاةِ —al-ṣalāti (2,492); صَلَاةِ —ṣalāti (1,276); يُصَلِّ — yuṣallī (452); يُصَلِّي —faṣallā (148); فَصَلَّى —ṣalātihi (496); صَلَاتِهِ — yuṣalli (123); لِلصَّلَاةِ —lilṣṣalāti (118); وَالصَّلَاةُ —wālṣṣalātu (101); الصَّلَوَاتِ —al-ṣalawāti (96); تُصَلِّي —biālṣṣalāti (89); بِالصَّلَاةِ —al-muṣallī (82); الْمُصَلِّي —tuṣallī (79); وَصَلَّى —waṣallā (77); صَلُّوا —ṣallūā (73); صَلَّيْت —ṣallayt (69); يُصَلُّونَ —ṣallāhā (62); وَصَلَاةُ —waṣalātu (62); بِصَلَاةِ —biṣalāti (58); صَلَّاهَا —yuṣallūna (50); فَصَلُّوا —faṣallūā (44); يُصَلِّيهَا —yuṣalliyahā (44); يُصَلَّى — yuṣallā (43); أُصَلِّي —ʾuṣallī (42); فَيُصَلِّي —fayuṣallī (40); لِصَلَاةِ —liṣalāti (40); وَيُصَلِّي —wayuṣallī (40); أَصْلِهِ —ʾaṣlihi (39); أَصْلِهِمْ —ʾaṣlihim (36); نُصَلِّيَ — nuṣalliya (36); صَلَاتِهَا —ṣalātihā (34); صَلِّ —ṣalli (33); صَلَوَاتٍ — ṣalawātin (33); الْمُصَلَّى —al-muṣallā (30); وَتُصَلِّي —watuṣallī (28); وَصَلِّي — waṣallī (27); تُصَلِّ —tuṣalli (26); صَلَاتِهِمْ —ṣalātihim (26); صُلِّيَ —ṣulliya (26); تُصَلَّى —tuṣallā (25); صَلَاتِك —ṣalātik (25); صَلَّتْ —ṣallat (25); صَلَّاهُمَا — ṣallāhumā (24); فَلْيُصَلِّ —falyuṣalli (24); مُصَلٍّ —muṣallin (23); فَلْيُصَلِّهَا — falyuṣallihā (19); يُصَلُّوا —yuṣallūā (18); يُصَلِّيهِمَا —yuṣallīhimā (16); الْمُصَلِّينَ

[16] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: صلا (read dictionary entry).

وَيُصَلَّى —al-muṣallīna (14); صَلَاتَيْ —ṣalātay (14); صَلَّيْنَا —ṣallaynā (14); وَيُصَلَّى —wayuṣallā (14); كَصَلَاةِ —kaṣalāti (13); تُصَلُّوا —tuṣallūā (12); مُصَلِّيًا —muṣalliyan (12); الصَّلَاتَيْنِ —al-ṣalātayni (11); صَلَاتِهِمَا —ṣalātihimā (11); لِيُصَلِّيَ —liyuṣalliya (11); بِصَلَاتِهِ —biṣalātihi (10); فَالصَّلَاةُ —fālṣṣalātu (10); مُصَلَّاهُ —muṣallāhu (10); أَصْلِكُمْ —ʾaṣlikum (9); صَلَاتَيْنِ —ṣalātayni (9); فَصَلَّيْنَا —muṣallanā (9); صَلَاتِنَا —ṣalātinā (8); فَصَلَاةُ —faṣalātu (8); مُصَلَّى —faṣallaynā (8); كَالصَّلَاةِ —kālṣṣalāti (8); لِلْمُصَلِّي —lilmuṣallī (8); يُصَلِّهَا —yuṣallihā (8); أُصَلِّيهِمَا —ʾuṣallīhimā (7); صَلَاتَانِ —ṣalātāni (7); وَصَلَّتْ —waṣallat (6); صَلَاتِهِنَّ —ṣalātuhunna (5); يُصَلِّيَانِ —yuṣalliyāni (6); صَلَاتِكُمْ —ṣalātikum (5); فَصَلَّاهَا —faṣallāhā (5); صَلُّوهَا —ṣallūhā (5); صَلَّيَا —ṣallayā (5); صَلَّيْتُمْ —ṣallaytum (4); بِالْمُصَلَّى —biālmuṣallā (4); فَصَلَّيْتُمَا —faṣallaytuhumā (5); فَتُصَلِّي —fatuṣallī (4); فَصَلَّاهُمَا —faṣallāhumā (4); فَلْيُصَلُّوا —falyuṣallūā (4); لَأُصَلِّيَ —laʾuṣallī (4); مُصَلِّي —muṣallī (4); وَالصَّلَوَاتِ —wālṣṣalawāti (4); وَتُصَلَّى —watuṣallā (4); وَالْمُصَلَّى —wālmuṣallā (4); وَبِالصَّلَاةِ —wabiālṣṣalāti (4); وَيُصَلُّونَ —wayuṣallūna (4); وَصَلُّوا —waṣallūā (4); وَلْيُصَلِّ —walyuṣalli (4); بِالصَّلَوَاتِ —biālṣṣalawāti (3); يُصَلُّونَهَا —yuṣallūnahā (4); أَصْلِنَا —ʾaṣlinā (3); لِصَلَاتِهِ —biṣalātihi (3); تُصَلِّيهَا —tuṣallīhā (3); فَصَلِّي —faṣallī (3); بِصَلَاتِكَ —liṣalātihi (3); نُصَلِّ —nuṣalli (3); وَأَصْلِ —waʾaṣli (3); وَأَصْلُهُ —waʾaṣluhu (3); وَيُصَلِّيهَا —wayuṣallīhā (3); يُصَلِّيهُ —yuṣalliyahu (3)

Context L2221: ... بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ قَالَ ...

Context L2222: ... الثَّابِتَةِ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَتَمْيِيزِهَا مِمَّا ...

17. كَانَ / يَكُون[17]

kāna / yakūn

16,835 occurrences; cumulative coverage 37.37%.

Possible English: be; was; become; occur

Context: كان often puts a description in past time, but a condition, habitual description or accompanying verb can change the best English rendering. مكان is a place, a separate derived noun.

Forms and grammar: كان / كانت = he or it was / she or it was; كانوا = they were; تكون / يكون = is or will be; لم يكن = was not; كنا = we were; كون = being.

Attested spellings and counts

كَانَ —kāna (7,459); يَكُونَ —yakūna (1,925); كَانَتْ —kānat (1,394); تَكُونَ —yakun (955); لَكَانَ —lakāna (605); وَكَانَ —wakāna (599); يَكُنْ —takūna (504); فَكَانَ —fakāna (456); كَانُوا —kānūā (376); مَكَان —makān (278); كُنْت —kunt (266); تَكُنْ —takun (210); كُنَّا —kunnā (176); كَانَا —kānā (140); فَيَكُونُ —fayakūnu (126); وَيَكُونُ —wayakūnu (116); كُنْتُمْ —kuntum (111); الْمَكَانِ —al-makāni (101); وَكَانَتْ —wakānat (96); فَكَانَتْ —kawni (71); مَكَانَهُ —makānahu (71); يَكُونُوا —yakūnūā (69); كَوْنِ —fakānat (60); كَوْنُهُ —kawnuhu (49); لَكَانَتْ —lakānat (47); يَكُونَا —yakūnā (46); كُنَّ —kunna (45); كُونُوا —kūnūā (32); وَتَكُونُ —watakūnu (30); لَكَانُوا —lakānūā (28); وَلَكَانَ —walakāna (25); كَانَتَا —kānatā (24); فَتَكُونُ —fatakūnu (23); فَكُنْتُ —fakuntu (18); وَكَانُوا —wakānūā (18); كَائِنًا —kāʾinan (17); أَكُنْ —ʾakun (13); كَوْنُهَا —kawnuhā (13); لِيَكُونَ —liyakūna (13); مَكَانَهَا —makānahā (13); وَكُنْتُ —wakuntu (13); وَمَكَانٍ —wamakānin (13); فَكَانُوا —fakānūā (12); وَكَانَا —wakānā (12); وَكُنَّا —wakunnā (12); أَكُونَ —ʾakūna (11); تَكُونُوا —takūnūā (11); يَكُونُونَ —yakūnūna (11); لَكَانَا —lakānā (9); يَكُونَانِ —yakūnāni (9); فَلْيَكُنْ —falyakun (7); وَالْمَكَانِ —

[17] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: كون (read dictionary entry).

18. هُوَ / هِيَ[18]

huwa / hiya

16,450 occurrences; cumulative coverage 38.48%.

Possible English: he; she; it; they; a linking or emphatic pronoun

Context: These refer to a previously mentioned noun. Grammatical masculine/feminine does not always correspond to human sex. هو can reinforce identity where English needs only is.

Forms and grammar: هو masculine singular; هي feminine singular; هما dual; هم masculine or mixed plural; هن feminine plural. وهو / فهي add and / so. Independent pronouns differ from attached possession/object suffixes.

wālmakāni (7); وَكَوْنُ —wakawnu (7); وَلْتَكُنْ —waltakun (7); لَكُنْتُمْ — lakuntum (6); مَكَانِكُمْ —makānikum (6); فَكُنَّا —fakunnā (5); لِمَكَانِهَا — limakānihā (5); مَكَانًا —makānan (5); مَكَانَكَ —makānak (5); بِكَوْنِهِ — bikawnihi (4); تَكُونِي —takūnī (4); كَوْنِهِمَا —kawnihimā (4); مَكَانَهُمْ —makānahum (4); نَكُنْ —nakun (4); نَكُونَ —nakūna (4); وَلَتَكُونَنَّ — walatakūnanna (4); وَلَكَانُوا —walakānūā (4); سَيَكُونُ —sayakūnu (3); فَتَكُونُونَ —fatakūnūna (3); مَكَانَيْنِ —makānayni (3); وَكُنْتُمْ —wakuntum (3)

Context L2222: قَوَاعِدِ الْبَرَاهِينِ بِغَيْرِ إِكْثَارٍ لِيَكُونَ مَأْخَذُهُ سَهْلًا عَلَى الطَّالِبِ ... وَالْمُبْتَدِئِ ...

Context L2225: ... عِلْمَ يَقِينٍ وَإِخْلَاصٍ لَا يَكُونُ لِشَيْءٍ مِنْ الشَّكِّ فِيهِ أَثَرٌ ...

Attested spellings and counts

هُوَ —huwa (5,452); وَهُوَ —wahuwa (4,466); فَهُوَ —fahuwa (2,596); هِيَ — hiya (968); وَهِيَ —wahiya (782); وَهُمْ —wahum (756); فَهِيَ —fahiya (542); هُمْ —hum (350); فَهُمْ —fahum (151); وَهُمَا —wahumā (144); هُمَا —humā (86); فَهُمَا —fahumā (82); هُنَّ —hunna (25); وَهُنَّ —wahunna (21); أَهُوَ — ʾahuwa (20); فَهُنَّ —fahunna (9)

Context L2227: ... دِينًا فَلَنْ يُقْبَلَ مِنْهُ وَهُوَ فِي الآخِرَةِ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ آل ...

Context L2228: ... مُحَمَّدٍ وَتَفْسِيرُ هَذِهِ الْجُمْلَةِ هُوَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى إلَهُ كُلِّ ...

19. أَعْلَى / تَعَالَى / عَلِيّ[19]

ʿaliyy / taʿālā / ʾaʿlā

14,277 occurrences; cumulative coverage 39.45%.

Possible English: high; exalted; higher; ʿAlī

Context: تعالى after the divine name is conventionally Exalted is He. علي often names ʿAlī; do not translate a narrator's name as high. على, upon, is listed separately.

Forms and grammar: علا / يعلو = rose / rises; تعالى is a derived perfect form often used honorifically; أعلى is a comparative/superlative. عليّ = high or the proper name, with case-dependent final vowels.

Attested spellings and counts

تَعَالَى —taʿālā (9,478); عَلِيٌّ —ʿaliyyun (3,868); وَعَلِيّ —waʿaliyyin (219); الْأَعْلَى —al-ʾaʿlā (156); الْعَلَاءِ —al-ʿalāʾi (128); عَلِيًّا —ʿaliyyan (92); يَعْلَى — yaʿlā (85); أَعْلَى —ʾaʿlā (37); الْعَالِيَةِ —al-ʿāliyati (33); لِعَلِيٍّ —liʿaliyyin (27); وَتَعَالَى —wataʿālā (17); وَعَلِيًّا —waʿaliyyan (16); الْعَلِيِّ —al-ʿaliyyi (11); مُعَلًّى — muʿallā (11); الْمُعَلَّى —al-muʿallā (9); عَلَا —ʿalā (9); أَعْلَاهُ —ʾaʿlāhu (8); تَعَالَ — taʿāla (8); بِعَلِيٍّ —biʿaliyyin (7); الْعُلُوِّ —al-ʿuluwwi (6); بِأَعْلَى —biʾaʿlā (6); الْعُلْيَا —al-ʿulyā (5); الْعَوَالِي —al-ʿawālī (5); عُلُوٍّ —ʿuluwwin (5); عَلَوْا —ʿalawā (5); وَيَعْلَى —wayaʿlā (5); عَالٍ —ʿālin (4); وَأَعْلَى —waʾaʿlā (4); وَعُلُوٍّ —waʿuluwwi (4); تَعَالَوْا —taʿālawā (3); وَالْعَلَاءُ —wālʿalāʾu (3); وَتَعَالَيْتَ —wataʿālayta (3)

Context L2221: ... عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ قَالَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ ...

Context L2222: ... عَلَى عَمَلِ ذَلِكَ وَاسْتَعَنْته تَعَالَى عَلَى الْهِدَايَةِ إلَى نَصْرِ الْحَقِّ ...

20. عَبْد / عَبَدَ[20]

ʿabd / ʿabada

14,076 occurrences; cumulative coverage 40.40%.

Possible English: servant; slave; worshipper; worship

Attested spellings and counts

عَبْدِ —ʿabdi (10,681); عُبَيْدٍ —ʿubaydin (1,060); الْعَبْدِ —al-ʿabdi (623); وَعَبْدُ —waʿabdu (404); عَبْدًا —ʿabdan (210); عُبَيْدَةَ —ʿubaydata (149); عَبْدِهِ — ʿabdihi (134); عَبَّادُ —ʿabbādu (108); وَالْعَبْدُ —wālʿabdu (101); وَعُبَيْدُ —

[18]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ها (read dictionary entry); نحن (read dictionary entry).
[19]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: علا (read dictionary entry).
[20]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: عبد (read dictionary entry).

Context: عبد الله is a personal name, ʿAbd Allāh. In legal passages عبد may refer to an enslaved person; in religious description servant or worshipper may fit better.

Forms and grammar: عبد / عبيد / عباد are singular/plural nouns with contextual distinctions. أمة is the corresponding female legal term, not a regular suffix plural. عبد / يعبد = worshipped / worships.

21. لَهُ / لِـ[21]

li / lahu

13,933 occurrences; cumulative coverage 41.34%.

Possible English: to; for; belonging to; his/hers; a particle of emphasis

waʿubaydu (82); الْعَبِيدِ —al-ʿabīdi (62); مَعْبَدٍ —maʿbadin (51); لِلْعَبْدِ — lilʿabdi (49); لِعَبْدٍ —liʿabdi (39); عَبْدَةُ —ʿabdatu (36); الْعَبْدِيِّ —al-ʿabdiyyi (34); عِبَادِهِ —ʿibādihi (24); لِعَبْدِهِ —liʿabdihi (21); عَبْدِي —ʿabdī (19); عِبَادِكُمْ — ʿibādikum (16); لِيَعْبُدُوا —liyaʿbudūā (15); عَبِيدًا —ʿabīdan (13); عَبْدَهَا —ʿabdahā (12); وَالْعَبِيدِ —wālʿabīdi (12); يَعْبُدُ —yaʿbudu (11); الْأَعْبُدِ —al-ʾaʿbudi (10); بِعَبْدٍ —biʿabdin (10); عَبِيدِهِ —ʿabīdihi (10); بِالْعَبْدِ — biālʿabdi (9); الْعِبَادِ —al-ʿibādi (7); عِبَادِي —ʿibādī (6); فَعَبْدُ —faʿabdu (6); عَبْدَيْنِ —ʿabdayni (4); وَعَبْدِهِ —waʿabdihi (5); عَبْدُكَ —ʿabduka (5); أَعْبُدٍ —ʾaʿbudin (5); وَلِلْعَبْدِ — walilʿabdi (4); لِعُبَيْدٍ —liʿubaydi (4); وَعَبَّادٍ —waʿabbādi (4); الْعِبَادَةِ —al-ʿibādati (3); بِعِبَادَةِ —biʿibādati (3); عَابِدَ —ʿābida (3); مُتَعَبِّدُونَ —mutaʿabbidūna (3); نَعْبُدُ —naʿbudu (3); وَأَعْبُدَهُ —waʾaʿbudahu (3); وَعَبْدَةَ —waʿabdata (3)

Context L2225: ... بُرْهَانُ ذَلِكَ مَا حَدَّثَنَاهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ نا أَحْمَدُ ...

Context L2227: ... تَعَالَى وَمَا أُمِرُوا إِلا لِيَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ البينة ...

Attested spellings and counts

لَهُ —lahu (6,878); لَهُمْ —lahum (2,300); لَهَا —lahā (1,485); لَنَا —lanā (581); لَكُمْ —lakum (473); لِي —lī (472); لَهُمَا —lahumā (372); لَكَ —lak (370); فَلَهُ — falahu (313); وَلَهُ —walahu (209); لَهُنَّ —lahunna (93); وَلِيُّ —waliyyu (90); فَلَهَا

[21] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: اللام (within لوم) (read dictionary entry).

Context: له can express possession, entitlement or a beneficiary. A prefixed لَ can instead emphasize an assertion; it is not always the preposition لِ.

Forms and grammar: له / لها / لهما / لهم = for him or it / her or it / the two / them. لي = for me; لك = for you; لنا = for us. With ال, لِ + ال becomes لل.

—falahā (81); وَلَهَا —walahā (72); وَلَكَ —walaka (33); وَلَهُمْ —walahum (28); فَلَهُمْ —falahum (18); فَلَهُمَا —falahumā (16); فَلَكَ —falaka (9); وَلَكُمْ — walakum (9); وَلَهُنَّ —walahunna (9); وَلَنَا —walanā (6); وَلَهُمَا —walahumā (6); وَاللَّامِ —wālllāmi (4); فَلَكُمْ —falakum (3); فَلَنَا —falanā (3)

Context L2222: ... عَلَى الطَّالِبِ وَالْمُبْتَدِئِ وَدَرَجًا لَهُ إِلَى التَّبَحُّرِ فِي الْحِجَاجِ وَمَعْرِفَةِ ...

...

Context L2227: ... إِلا لِيَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ البينة وَالْإِخْلَاصُ فِعْلُ النَّفْسِ ...

...

22. أَوْ[22]

ʾaw

13,854 occurrences; cumulative coverage 42.28%.

Possible English: or; alternatively; sometimes an approximation or division into possibilities

Context: أو normally separates alternatives. Whether those alternatives are exclusive, permissive or a narrator's uncertainty must be read from context; the word alone does not settle that.

Forms and grammar: أو is an indeclinable conjunction, with no tense or plural. Do not confuse it with the question form أَ + و or with أم in a paired question.

Attested spellings and counts

أَوْ —ʾaw (13,854)

Context L2222: ... خَبَرًا ضَعِيفًا فَبَيَّنَّا ضَعْفَهُ أَوْ مَنْسُوخًا فَأَوْضَحْنَا نَسْخَهُ وَمَا تَوْفِيقُنَا

...

Context L2230: ... بَقَاءِ الْجِسْمِ مُتَحَرِّكًا أَوْ سَاكِنًا وَمُدَّةُ وُجُودِ الْعَرَضِ فِي ...

[22] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أوا (read dictionary entry).

23. حَمْد / مُحَمَّد / أَحْمَد[23]

ḥamd / muḥammad / ʾaḥmad

13,740 occurrences; cumulative coverage 43.21%.

Possible English: praise; Muḥammad; Aḥmad; Ḥammād; Ḥumayd

Context: Much of this family's frequency comes from personal names. Muḥammad, Aḥmad and Ḥammād are related name formations, not grammatical cases or interchangeable English translations.

Forms and grammar: حمد / يحمد = praised / praises; حمد = praise; محمود = praised. محمد / أحمد / حماد / حميد are distinct formations and names. Retain each narrator's name rather than translating it literally.

Attested spellings and counts

مُحَمَّدٍ —muḥammadin (8,103); أَحْمَدُ —ʾaḥmadu (2,698); حَمَّادٍ — ḥammādi (1,081); وَمُحَمَّدٌ —wamuḥammadu (325); حُمَيْد —ḥumaydin (300); وَأَحْمَدَ —waʾaḥmada (276); الْحَمْدُ —al-ḥamdu (209); وَالْحَمْدُ —wālḥamdu (203); وَحَمَّاد —waḥammādi (138); الْحَمِيدِ —al-ḥamīdi (103); مَحْمُود —maḥmūdu (49); حَمِدَهُ —ḥamidahu (44); مُحَمَّدًا —muḥammadan (44); وَحُمَيْدٍ —waḥumaydin (33); الْحُمَيْدِيُّ —al-ḥumaydiyyu (21); وَنَحْمَدُ —wanaḥmadu (21); حَمْدٌ —ḥamdu (15); حَامِدُ —ḥāmidu (14); لِمُحَمَّدٍ —limuḥammadi (10); فَحَمِدَ —faḥamida (9); بِحَمْدِ —biḥamdi (7); نَحْمَدُ —naḥmadu (7); وَبِحَمْدِكَ —wabiḥamdika (6); يَحْمَدُ — yaḥmadu (5); بِمُحَمَّدٍ —bimuḥammadi (4); فَلْيَحْمَدْ —falyaḥmad (3); لِأَحْمَدَ — liʾaḥmada (3); وَالْحُمَيْدِيِّ —wālḥumaydiyyi (3); وَحَمِدَ —waḥamida (3); وَمُحَمَّدًا — wamuḥammadan (3)

Context L2221: ... الرَّحِيمِ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ قَالَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَحْمَدَ ...

Context L2225: ... مَسْأَلَةٌ قَالَ أَبُو مُحَمَّدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَوَّلُ مَا ...

24. لَمْ[24]

lam

12,613 occurrences; cumulative coverage 44.06%.

Possible English: did not; has not

Attested spellings and counts

لَمْ —lam (8,746); وَلَمْ —walam (2,480); فَلَمْ —falam (1,387)

Context L2222: ... عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَتَمْيِيزِهَا مِمَّا لَمْ يَصِحَّ وَالْوُقُوفِ عَلَى الثِّقَاتِ مِنْ ...

[23] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: حمد (read dictionary entry).
[24] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: لمم (read dictionary entry).

Context: لم negates an imperfect with past-time force. It is a grammatical error to translate it as ordinary present not without considering the clause.

Forms and grammar: لم يقل = he did not say; لم يكن = he was not. ولم / فلم attach and / so. The following verb is jussive and may lose a final weak letter or ن.

25. أَرْسَلَ / رَسُول[25]

rasūl / ʾarsala

9,703 occurrences; cumulative coverage 44.71%.

Possible English: messenger; Messenger; send; transmit without a named intermediary

Context: رسول الله is the Messenger of God. مرسل in hadith discussion can describe a transmission with an omitted link; elsewhere it may simply mean sent or released.

Forms and grammar: رسول / رسل = messenger / messengers. أرسل / يرسل = sent / sends; مرسل is a participial form. رسوله = his messenger. Related forms need different English words.

Context L2228: ... مَا فِيهِ ذُو زَمَانٍ لَمْ يَنْفَكَّ عَنْهُ قَطُّ وَلَا يُتَوَهَّمُ ...

Attested spellings and counts

رَسُولِ —rasūli (7,895); رَسُولِهِ —rasūlihi (388); مُرْسَلٌ —mursalun (300); وَرَسُولُهُ —warasūluhu (178); لِرَسُولِ —lirasūli (136); الْمُرْسَلَ —al-mursala (79); أَرْسَلَ —ʾarsala (51); فَأَرْسَلَ —faʾarsala (46); وَرَسُولُ —warasūlu (46); مُرْسَلًا —mursalan (38); وَالرَّسُولِ —wālrrasūli (38); مُرْسَلَةٌ —mursalatun (35); الرَّسُولَ —al-rasūla (32); أَرْسَلْتَ —ʾarsalta (28); أَرْسَلَهُ —ʾarsalahu (25); بِالْمُرْسَلِ —biālmursali (24); فَمُرْسَلٌ —famursalun (22); وَلِرَسُولِهِ —walirasūlihi (21); الْمَرَاسِيلِ —al-marāsīli (18); بِرَسُولِ —birasūli (18); مُرْسَلَانِ —mursalāni (18); وَالْمُرْسَلُ —wālmursalu (18); فَأَرْسَلَتْ —faʾarsalat (17); يُرْسِلُ —yursilu (16); وَمُرْسَلٌ —wamursalun (15); لِرَسُولِهِ —lirasūlihi (12); أَرْسَلْنَا —ʾarsalnā (11); إِرْسَالِ —ʾirsāli (11); بِمُرْسَلٍ —bimursalin (11); رَسُولًا —rasūlan (11); مُرْسِلِهِ —mursilihi (11); الرُّسُلُ —al-rusulu (10); رُسُلُ —rusulu (8); وَلِلرَّسُولِ —walilrrasūli (8); إِرْسَالُهُ —al-ʾirsāli (7); فَمُرْسَلَانِ —famursalāni (7); الْإِرْسَالِ —ʾirsāluhu (6); الرِّسَالَةِ —al-risālati (6); رُسُلا —rusulā (6); مَرَاسِيلُ —marāsīlu (6); مُرْسَلَاتُ —mursalātun (6); وَأَرْسَلَ —waʾarsala (6); الْمُرْسَلَاتِ

[25] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: رسل (read dictionary entry).

وَرُسُلِهِ —al-mursalāti (5); رُسُلِهِ —rusulihi (5); وَأُرْسِلْتُ —waʾursiltu (5); —warusulihi (5); رِسَالَةٍ —risālatin (4); رِسَالَتَهُ —risālatahu (4); فَأَرْسَلَهُ — faʾarsalahu (4); كَالْمُرْسَلِ —kālmursali (4); يُرْسِلُهُ —yursiluhu (4); أَرْسَلَنِي —ʾarsalanī (3); رَسُولِي —rasūlī (3); فَمُرْسَلَةٌ —famursalatun (3); وَالرِّسَالَةَ — wālrrisālata (3); وَالرُّسُلَ —wālrrusula (3); وَرُسُلًا —warusulā (3)

Context L2222: ... جَمْهَرَةِ السُّنَنِ الثَّابِتَةِ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ...

Context L2225: ... إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ بُرْهَانُ ذَلِكَ مَا حَدَّثَنَاهُ ...

26. كُلّ / كِلَا[26]

kull / kilā

9,571 occurrences; cumulative coverage 45.36%.

Possible English: all; every; each; both

Context: كل with a singular noun often means every; with a plural or pronoun, all. كلاهما means both of them. كلا can also be the particle “by no means”; vowels and syntax matter.

Forms and grammar: كله / كلها / كلهم = all of it / all of it, feminine / all of them. كلا / كلي and كلتا / كلتي are masculine/feminine dual constructions with case changes; they are not plural verbs.

Attested spellings and counts

كُلِّ —kulli (4,553); كُلُّهُ —kulluhu (1,148); وَكُلُّ —wakullu (826); كُلُّهَا —kulluhā (611); كُلُّهُمْ —kulluhum (481); لِكُلِّ —likulli (410); كِلَاهُمَا — kilāhumā (356); فَكُلُّ —fakullu (263); بِكُلِّ —bikulli (173); وَكِلَاهُمَا — wakilāhumā (123); كِلَا —kilā (98); وَكُلُّهُمْ —wakulluhum (64); وَكُلُّهُ — wakulluhu (53); وَلِكُلِّ —walikulli (52); كِلَيْهِمَا —kilayhimā (51); وَكِلَا — wakilā (45); الْكُلِّ —al-kulli (33); وَكُلُّهَا —wakulluhā (27); كِلْتَا —kiltā (25); فَكُلُّهُمْ —fakulluhum (20); كُلُّهُنَّ —kulluhunna (20); فَكُلُّهُ —fakulluhu (19); وَبِكُلِّ —wabikulli (16); فَلِكُلِّ —falikulli (15); فَكُلُّهَا —fakulluhā (13); كُلَّمَا —kullamā (13); فَكِلَاهُمَا —fakilāhumā (12); فَكِلَا —fakilā (9); فَكُلَّمَا —

[26] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: كلل (read dictionary entry); كلا (read dictionary entry).

fakullamā (6); كِلْتَاهُمَا —kiltāhumā (6); كِلْتَيْهِمَا —kiltayhimā (6); وَالْكُلُّ — wālkullu (6); كُلُّنَا —kullunā (5); وَكِلْتَاهُمَا —wakiltāhumā (4); وَكُلُّكُمْ — wakullukum (3); وَكُلَّمَا —wakullamā (3); وَكُلُّنَا —wakullnā (3)

Context L2221: ... أَنْ يُصْحِبَنَا الْعِصْمَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ خَطَإٍ وَزَلَلٍ وَيُوَفِّقَنَا لِلصَّوَابِ فِي ...

Context L2224: ... بَيَان أَوَّل مَا يَلْزَم كُلّ أَحَد وَلَا يَصِحّ الْإِسْلَام إِلَّا ...

27. قَدْ[27]

qad

8,881 occurrences; cumulative coverage 45.96%.

Possible English: already; indeed; has; may; sometimes

Context: قد with a perfect often confirms completion. With an imperfect it can express possibility or frequency. It is not invariably the English modal may.

Forms and grammar: لقد / فقد / وقد add and / so / emphasis. قَدْ قال = has said; قد يقول = may say. The homograph فَقَدَ means lost; its vowels and construction distinguish that verb.

Attested spellings and counts

وَقَدْ —waqad (3,372); قَدْ —qad (3,313); فَقَدْ —faqad (1,932); لَقَدْ — laqad (144); وَلَقَدْ —walaqad (104); فَلَقَدْ —falaqad (16)

Context L2226: ... وَقَدْ رَوَى مَعْنَى هَذَا مُسْنَدًا مُعَاذٌ ...

Context L2232: ... مِنْ وَاحِدٍ أَنْ يَكُونَ قَدْ حَصَرَهُمَا الْعَدَدُ وَكُلُّ مَعْدُودٍ فَذُو ...

28. عُمْرَة / عُمْر / عَمْر / عُمَر[28]

ʿumar / ʿamr / ʿumr / ʿumrah

8,456 occurrences; cumulative coverage 46.53%.

Possible English: ʿUmar; ʿAmr; life; age; ʿumrah; inhabit

Attested spellings and counts

عُمَرَ —ʿumara (5,451); مَعْمَرٍ —maʿmarin (979); عِمْرَانَ —ʿimrāna (275); وَعُمَرَ — waʿumara (260); عَامِرٍ —ʿāmirin (198); الْمُعْتَمِرِ —al-muʿtamiri (193); عَمْرَةَ — ʿamrata (151); الْعُمْرَةِ —al-ʿumrati (147); عَمَّارٍ —ʿammārin (123); وَالْعُمْرَةِ —

[27] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: قدد (read dictionary entry).
[28] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: عمر (read dictionary entry).

Context: عمر and عمرو commonly identify different men. العمرة is the lesser pilgrimage. Do not read every word in this lexical family as a person's name.

Forms and grammar: عُمَر and عَمْرو are different names; the written final و in عمرو distinguishes the name. عُمْر is lifespan; عُمْرة is a ritual noun; عمار / عامر / عمران can be distinct names.

اعْتَمَرَ (57); biʿumratin— بِعُمْرَةٍ (63); wamaʿmarin— وَمَعْمَرٍ (78); wālʿumrati— وَالْعُمْرَةِ (44); ʿumratihi— عُمْرَتِهِ (50); biālʿumrati— بِالْعُمْرَةِ (51); ʾtamara— وَعُمْرَةً (33); waʿumratin— يَعْتَمِرَ (21); yaʿtamira— يَعْمُرَ (21); yaʿmura— مُعْتَمِرُ (15); muʿtamiru— الْعُمَرِيُّ (14); waʿimrāna— وَعِمْرَانَ (15); waʿumratuhu— وَعُمْرَتُهُ (12); al-ʿumariyyu— الْعَامِرِيِّ (11); al-ʿāmiriyyi— مُعْتَمِرًا (12); muʿtamiran— وَعَمَّارٌ (11); waʿammārun— وَالْمُعْتَمِرُ (11); wālmuʿtamiru— عُمْرِهِ (11); ʿumrihi— وَلَعَمْرِي (11); walaʿamrī— الْمُعَمِّرِ (10); al-muʿammiri— أُعْمِرَ (9); ʾuʿmira— عُمْرَتَكَ (7); ʿammāran— عَمَّارًا (8); al-ʿumri— الْعُمْرِ (9); ʿamran— عَمْرًا (7); ʿumratika— فَاعْتَمَرَ (6); taʿtamir— تَعْتَمِرْ (7); wāʿtamara— وَاعْتَمَرَ (6); fāʿtamara— مَعْمَرًا (6); maʿmaran— وَعُمْرَتِكِ (6); waʿumratiki— عُمْرَتِهَا (5); ʿumratihā— فَلَعَمْرِي (5); falaʿamrī— وَيَعْتَمِرَ (5); wayaʿtamira— اعْتَمَرَتْ (4); ʾtamarat— الْعُمْرَانِ (4); al-ʿumrāni— فَعُمَرُ (4); faʿumaru— لَعَمْرِي (4); laʿamrī— وَعَامِرُ (4); waʿāmiru— وَعُمْرَتِهَا (4); waʿumratihā— أَفَأَعْتَمِرُ (3); ʾafaʾaʿtamiru— عُمْرَتِي (3); ʿumratī— عُمِّرَتْ (3); ʿummirat— لِعَمَّارٍ (3); liʿammārin— لِعُمْرَتِهِ (3); liʿumratihi— وَمُعْتَمِرٍ (3); wamuʿtamiri—

Context L2227: ... الآخِرَةِ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ آل عمران وَهُوَ قَوْلُ جَمِيعِ الصَّحَابَةِ وَجَمِيعِ ...

Context L2241: ... اللَّهِ بْنُ رَبِيعٍ نا عُمَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ نا مُحَمَّدُ ...

29. إِلَّا[29]

ʾillā

8,432 occurrences; cumulative coverage 47.10%.

Possible English: except; unless; only in a negative construction

Context: لا … إلا commonly means only: “not … except.” Exceptions can limit an earlier general rule. Keep the negation and exception together.

Forms and grammar: إلا is an indeclinable particle. وإلا can mean otherwise or and if not, depending on construction. Distinguish إلا from إِلَى, to, and إِنْ, if.

Attested spellings and counts

إِلَّا —ʾillā (7,945); وَإِلَّا —waʾillā (487)

Context L2222: ... هَذَا أَنَّنَا لَمْ نَحْتَجَّ إِلَّا بِخَبَرٍ صَحِيحٍ مِنْ رِوَايَةِ الثِّقَاتِ ...

Context L2224: ... أَحَد وَلَا يَصِحّ الْإِسْلَام إِلَّا بِهِ ...

30. إِلَى[30]

ʾilā

8,106 occurrences; cumulative coverage 47.65%.

Possible English: to; toward; up to; until

Context: إلى marks an endpoint in place, time or a range. Whether the endpoint is included in a legal rule is a question of context and argument, not a fixed English gloss.

Forms and grammar: إليه / إليها / إليهم = to him or it / her or it / them; إليك = to you; إلينا = to us. Final ى changes before attached pronouns.

Attested spellings and counts

إِلَى —ʾilā (6,379); إِلَيْهِ —ʾilayhi (912); إِلَيْهَا —ʾilayhā (217); إِلَيَّ —ʾilayya (196); إِلَيْهِمْ —ʾilayhim (146); وَإِلَى —waʾilā (86); إِلَيْنَا —ʾilaynā (84); إِلَيْكَ —ʾilayk (25); إِلَيْهِمَا —ʾilayhimā (22); إِلَيْكُمْ —ʾilaykum (16); فَإِلَى —faʾilā (9); إِلَيْهِنَّ —ʾilayhinna (8); وَإِلَيْهِ —waʾilayhi (6)

Context L2222: ... الطَّالِبِ وَالْمُبْتَدِئِ وَدَرَجًا لَهُ إِلَى التَّبَحُّرِ فِي الْحِجَاجِ وَمَعْرِفَةِ الِاخْتِلَافِ ...

Context L2227: ... لِلدَّمِ وَالْمَالِ مِنْ التَّحْلِيلِ إِلَى التَّحْرِيمِ كَمَا قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ...

[29] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: إلا (read dictionary entry).
[30] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: إلى (read dictionary entry).

31. بِـ / بِهِ[31]

bi / bihi

8,106 occurrences; cumulative coverage 48.20%.

Possible English: with; by; through; in; concerning; for

Context: بـ can mark an instrument, cause, accompaniment or the complement of a particular verb. An oath may also begin with it. There is no single English equivalent for every occurrence.

Forms and grammar: به / بها / بهم = with, by or concerning him or it / her or it / them; بي = with me; بنا = with us. بالله attaches the same particle to the divine name.

Attested spellings and counts

بِهِ —bihi (5,017); بِهَا —bihā (1,676); وَبِهِ —wabihi (832); بِهِمْ —bihim (194); بِهِمَا —bihimā (158); بِنَا —binā (63); بِكُمُ —bikumu (53); بِي —bī (48); بِكَ —bik (30); بِهِنَّ —bihinna (16); وَبِهَا —wabihā (16); وَبِهِمَا —wabihimā (3)

Context L2222: ... الْقِيَاسِ وَتَنَاقُضِهِ وَتَنَاقُضِ الْقَائِلِينَ بِهِ فَاسْتَخَرْتُ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ عَلَى ...

Context L2224: ... وَلَا يَصِحّ الْإِسْلَام إِلَّا بِهِ ...

32. طَرِيق / طُرُق[32]

ṭarīq / ṭuruq

7,769 occurrences; cumulative coverage 48.72%.

Possible English: road; way; method; route of transmission

Context: من طريق فلان generally means through the transmission of a named person. It need not describe travel on a road.

Forms and grammar: طرق / طريق = route / routes; طريقه = his route or method. The word may be grammatically masculine or feminine in usage. طريقيه can be a dual construction with a suffix.

Attested spellings and counts

طَرِيقِ —ṭarīqi (7,410); الطَّرِيقِ —al-ṭarīqi (146); طُرُقٍ —ṭuruqin (67); طَارِقِ —ṭāriqi (41); الطُّرُقُ —al-ṭuruqu (18); وَالطَّرِيقُ —wālṭṭarīqu (11); طُرُقِهِ —ṭuruqihi (10); طَرِيقَيْهِ —ṭarīqayhi (10); طَرِيقًا —ṭarīqan (9); طَرِيقُهُ —ṭarīquhu (9); وَطَارِقٌ —waṭāriqun (7); طَرِيقُهُمَا —ṭarīquhumā (4); الطَّرِيقَيْنِ —al-ṭarīqayni (3); بِطَرِيقِ —biṭarīqi (3); طُرُقُهَا —ṭuruquhā (3); طَرِيقَةً —ṭarīqatan (3); طَرِيقِهَا —ṭarīqihā (3); طَرِيقِهِمْ —ṭarīqihim (3); طَرِيقَيْنِ —ṭarīqayni (3); لِلطَّرِيقِ —lilṭṭarīqi (3); وَالطُّرُقَ —wālṭṭuruqa (3)

Context L2314: ... مَسْأَلَة الصراط حَقّ وَهُوَ طَرِيق بَيْن ظهراني جهنم يَمُرّ عَلَيْهِ ...

[31] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: با (read dictionary entry).
[32] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: طرق (read dictionary entry).

Context L2315: وَأَنَّ الصِّرَاطَ حَقٌّ وَهُوَ طَرِيقٌ يُوضَعُ بَيْنَ ظَهْرَانَيْ جَهَنَّمَ فَيَنْجُو ... ...

33. رِوَايَة / رَوَى[33]

rawā / riwāyah

7,561 occurrences; cumulative coverage 49.23%.

Possible English: narrate; transmit; report; narration

Context: روينا reports receipt/transmission of a report. The text often vowels it رُوِّينا, we were made to receive or were transmitted, whereas رَوَيْنا is we narrated.

Forms and grammar: روى / يروي = narrated / narrates; رَوَيْنا = we narrated; رُوِّينا is a different passive derived form. رواه = he narrated it; روي = it was narrated when read passively. رواية / روايات = narration(s).

Attested spellings and counts

رُوِّينَا —ruwwīnā (1,954); رُوِّينَاهُ —ruwwīnāhu (833); وَرُوِّينَا — waruwwīnā (831); رُوِيَ —ruwiya (618); رِوَايَة —riwāyati (548); وَرُوِيَ —waruwiya (375); الرِّوَايَةُ —al-riwāyatu (262); رَوَاهُ —rawāhu (262); وَرُوِّينَاهُ —waruwwīnāhu (246); رَوَى —rawā (243); فَرُوِّينَا —faruwwīnā (143); وَرَوَاهُ —warawāhu (128); بِرِوَايَة —biriwāyati (97); رِوَايَتِهِ —riwāyatihi (80); رَوَيْتُمْ — rawaytum (71); وَرَوَى —warawā (68); الرِّوَايَاتِ —al-riwāyāti (67); وَرِوَايَةُ — wariwāyatu (46); يَرْوِ —yarwi (42); يَرْوِهِ —yarwihi (42); فَرُوِيَ —faruwiya (35); بِرِوَايَتِهِ —al-rāwī (28); رَاوِي —rāwī (28); وَالرِّوَايَةُ —wālrriwāyatu (26); الرَّاوِي —biriwāyatihi (25); رَاوِيَهُ —rāwiyahu (25); رَوَاهَا —rawāhā (21); رِوَايَاتٌ —riwāyātun (21); يَرْوِي —yarwī (21); الرُّوَاةِ —al-ruwāti (20); رَوَوْا — rawawā (19); رُوِّينَاهَا —ruwwīnāhā (19); رُوِيَتْ —ruwiyat (17); التَّرْوِيَةِ —al-tarwiyati (16); الرِّوَايَتَيْنِ —al-riwāyatayni (16); رَوَيَا —rawayā (16); رَوَيْتُمُوهُ —rawaytumūhu (15); رُوَاتِهِ —ruwātihi (14); فَرَوَى —farawā (13); فَرِوَايَةُ —farawāhu (11); رَوَوْهُ —rawawhu (11); فَرَوَاهُ —farawāhu (11); رَوَتْ —rawat (11); فَرُوِّينَاهُ —faruwwīnāhu (10); رُوَاةِ —ruwāti (9); رَوَيَاهُ —rawayāhu (9); وَرَوَوْا —warawawā (9); بِرِوَايَاتٍ —biriwāyātin (7); رِوَايَتَهَا

[33] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: روي (read dictionary entry).

يُرْوَى —riwāyatahā (7); فَالرِّوَايَةُ —fālrriwāyatu (7); لِرِوَايَةِ —liriwāyati (7); يَرْوِيهِ —yarwīhi (7); الرِّوَايَتَانِ —al-riwāyatāni (6); الْمَرْوِيُّ —al-marwiyyu (6); بِالرِّوَايَةِ —biālrriwāyati (6); رِوَايَتِهِمْ —riwāyatihim (6); رِوَايَتُهُمَا —riwāyatahumā (6); رَوَتْهُ —rawathu (6); رُوِّينَاهُمَا —ruwwīnāhumā (6); وَبِرِوَايَةٍ —wabiriwāyatin (6); يَرْوِهَا —yarwihā (6); مَرْوِيٌّ —marwiyyun (5); وَرُوِيَتْ —waruwiyat (5); الرَّيِّ —al-rayyi (4); لِلرِّوَايَةِ —lilrriwāyati (4); الرَّيَّانِ —al-rayyāni (3); وَرِوَايَاتٌ —wariwāyātun (3); وَرَوَاهَا —warawāhā (3); بِرِوَايَتِهَا —biriwāyatihā (3); وَرَوَيْتُمُوهُ —warawaytumūhu (3)

Context L2222: ... وَالْوُقُوفِ عَلَى الثِّقَاتِ مِنْ رُوَاةِ الْأَخْبَارِ وَتَمْيِيزِهِمْ مِنْ غَيْرِهِمْ ... وَالتَّنْبِيهِ ...

Context L2226: ... وَقَدْ رَوَى مَعْنَى هَذَا مُسْنَدًا مُعَاذٌ وَابْنُ ...

Attested spellings and counts

غَيْرِ —ghayri (2,862); غَيْرِهِ —ghayrihi (1,005); بِغَيْرِ —bighayri (801); وَغَيْرِ —waghayri (316); وَغَيْرِهِ —waghayrihi (301); الْمُغِيرَةِ —al-mughīrati (300); غَيْرِهَا —ghayrihā (266); وَغَيْرِهِمْ —waghayrihim (219); لِغَيْرِ —lighayri (175); غَيْرِهِمْ —ghayrihim (129); لِغَيْرِهِ —lighayrihi (118); وَغَيْرِهَا —waghayrihā (86); غَيْرِهِمَا —ghayrihimā (79); وَغَيْرِهِمَا —waghayrihimā (62); مُغِيرَةُ —mughīratu (39); تَغَيَّرَ —taghayyara (29); بِغَيْرِهِ —bighayrihi (27); يُغَيِّرُ —yughayyir (27); غَيْرِكُمْ —

34. غَيْر[34]

ghayr

7,157 occurrences; cumulative coverage 49.71%.

Possible English: other; different; not; apart from

Context: غير before a noun often corresponds to non- or not. غيره means someone or something other than him/it. المغيرة is a proper name, al-Mughīrah, not a negative construction.

[34]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: غير (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: غيره / غيرها / غيرهم change the referent, not tense. بغير means without or by something other than. غيّر / يغيّر = changed / changes, a different derivation.

35. أَحَد / وَاحِد[35]

wāḥid / ʾaḥad

6,954 occurrences; cumulative coverage 50.18%.

Possible English: one; single; anyone; someone; either one

ghayrikum (24); فَلْيُغَيِّرْهُ —falyughayyirhu (20); وَالْمُغِيرَةِ —wālmughīrati (20); وَبِغَيْرِ —wabighayri (19); غَيْرِي —ghayrī (15); فَغَيْرُ —faghayru (14); مُتَغَايِرَانِ —mutaghāyirāni (13); تَغْيِيرُهُ —taghyīruhu (12); لِغَيْرِهِمَا —lighayrihimā (12); يَتَغَيَّرْ —yataghayyar (12); بِغَيْرِهَا —bighayrihā (11); تَغَيَّرَتْ —taghayyarat (10); غَيْرُكَ —ghayruk (10); لِغَيْرِهَا —lighayrihā (10); تَغْيِيرُ —taghyīru (9); غَيْرِنَا — ghayrinā (8); غَيْرُهُنَّ —ghayruhunna (8); مُتَغَايِرَةٌ —mutaghāyiratun (8); وَلِغَيْرِهِ —walighayrihi (8); لِغَيْرِهِمْ —lighayrihim (7); وَلِغَيْرِ —walighayri (7); كَغَيْرِهِ —kaghayrihi (6); وَغَيْرِهِنَّ —waghayrihinna (6); يُغَيِّرُهُ —yughayyirahu (6); تَتَغَيَّرُ —tataghayyaru (5); غَائِرُ —ghāʾiru (5); التَّغْيِيرُ —al-taghyīru (4); الْغَارِ — al-ghāri (4); تَغَيُّرُهُ —taghayyurahu (4); مُتَغَايِرَيْنِ —mutaghāyirayni (4); غَارٍ — ghārin (3); فَلِغَيْرِهِ —falighayrihi (3); مُتَغَايِرَتَانِ —mutaghāyiratāni (3); وَلِغَيْرِهَا — walighayrihā (3); وَمُغِيرَةُ —wamughīratu (3)

Context L2222: ... فِيهِ عَلَى قَوَاعِدِ الْبَرَاهِينِ بِغَيْرِ إِكْثَارٍ لِيَكُونَ مَأْخَذُهُ سَهْلًا عَلَى ...

Context L2226: ... مُسْنَدًا مُعَاذٌ وَابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ وَغَيْرُهُمْ ...

Attested spellings and counts

أَحَدٍ —ʾaḥadin (2,260); وَاحِدٍ —wāḥidin (979); وَاحِدَةً —wāḥidatan (752); أَحَدُهُمَا —ʾaḥaduhumā (635); لِأَحَدٍ —liʾaḥadin (391); أَحَدًا —ʾaḥadan (329);

[35] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: وحد (read dictionary entry); أحد (read dictionary entry).

Context: أحد in a negative clause often means anyone or no one when combined with negation. إحدى is used with feminine nouns. الواحد may mean the one or the sole.

Forms and grammar: واحد / واحدة show gender; إحداهما / أحدهما = one of the two. وحده = alone; توحيد = affirming oneness, a separate derived noun. أحد can also name Sunday in its weekday construction.

وَحْدَهُ —waḥdahu (246); أَحَدُكُمْ —ʾaḥadukum (216); وَاحِدًا —wāḥidan (182); الْوَاحِدِ —al-wāḥidi (143); إِحْدَاهُمَا —ʾiḥdāhumā (109); أَحَدُهُمْ —ʾaḥaduhum (99); إِحْدَى —ʾiḥdā (94); أَحَدُهَا —ʾaḥaduhā (87); وَأَحَدُ — waʾaḥadu (67); الْوَاحِدَةِ —al-wāḥidati (48); بِأَحَدٍ —biʾaḥadi (37); وَحْدَهَا — waḥdahā (36); لِأَحَدِهِمَا —liʾaḥadihimā (29); فَوَاحِدَةٌ —fawāḥidatun (21); أَحَدُنَا —ʾaḥadunā (20); إِحْدَاهُنَّ —ʾiḥdāhunna (17); بِوَاحِدَةٍ —biwāḥidatin (15); لِوَاحِدٍ —liwāḥidin (15); بِأَحَدِهِمَا —biʾaḥadihimā (13); بِإِحْدَى —biʾiḥdā (13); الْآحَادِ —al-ʾāḥādi (9); فَأَحَدٌ —faʾaḥadu (9); إِحْدَاكُنَّ —ʾiḥdākunna (8); التَّوْحِيدِ — al-tawḥīdi (8); لِإِحْدَاهُمَا —liʾiḥdāhumā (8); إِحْدَاهَا —ʾiḥdāhā (7); فَأَحَدُهُمَا — faʾaḥaduhumā (6); إِحْدَانَا —ʾiḥdānā (5); بِوَاحِدٍ —biwāḥidin (5); لِلْوَاحِدِ — lilwāḥidi (5); وَوَاحِدَةً —wawāḥidatan (5); وَحْدَكَ —waḥdak (4); وَحْدَهُمَا — waḥdahumā (4); آحَادٍ —ʾāḥādin (3); بِإِحْدَاهُمَا —biʾiḥdāhumā (3); بِالتَّوْحِيدِ —biālttawḥīdi (3); حِدَةٍ —ḥidatin (3); لِأَحَدِهِمْ —liʾaḥadihim (3); وَوَاحِدٍ — wawāḥidin (3)

Context L2224: ... كِتَابُ التَّوْحِيدِ مَسْأَلَة بَيَان أَوَّل مَا يَلْزَم ...

Context L2225: ... أَوَّلُ مَا يَلْزَمُ كُلَّ أَحَدٍ وَلَا يَصِحُّ الْإِسْلَامُ إِلَّا بِهِ ...

36. شَيْء / شَاءَ[36]

shayʾ / shāʾa

6,691 occurrences; cumulative coverage 50.64%.

Possible English: thing; something; anything; will; wish

Context: شيء is indefinite and can become anything under negation. إن شاء الله means if God wills. The noun thing and the verb will need distinct English glosses.

Forms and grammar: شيء / أشياء = thing / things; شيئا is commonly an accusative spelling; شيئان / شيئين are dual. شاء / يشاء / شئت / شئنا vary by aspect and subject.

Attested spellings and counts

شَيْءٍ —shayʾin (3,206); شَيْئًا —shayʾan (1,211); شَاءَ —shāʾa (1,049); بِشَيْءٍ —bishayʾin (432); الشَّيْءِ —al-shayʾi (178); شِئْت —shiʾt (153); شَاءَتْ —shāʾat (66); لِشَيْءٍ —lishayʾin (65); أَشْيَاءَ —ʾashyāʾa (64); يَشَاءُ —yashāʾu (64); الْأَشْيَاءِ —al-ʾashyāʾi (50); شِئْتُمْ —shiʾtum (34); شِئْنَا —shiʾnā (14); شَيْئَيْنِ —shayʾayni (13); وَشَيْءٌ —washayʾun (13); بِأَشْيَاءَ —biʾashyāʾa (11); وَالشَّيْءُ —wālshshayʾu (8); مَشِيئَةَ —mashīʾata (7); يَشَأْ —yashaʾ (7); بِالشَّيْءِ —biālshshayʾi (6); فَشَأْنَكَ —fashaʾnaka (6); لِلشَّيْءِ —lilshshayʾi (6); شَيْئَانِ —shayʾāni (5); أَشَاءَ —ʾashāʾa (4); تَشَاءَ —tashāʾa (4); تَشَأْ —tashaʾ (3); شَاءَتَا —shāʾatā (3); شَاءَهُ —shāʾahu (3); وَأَشْيَاءَ —waʾashyāʾa (3); وَشَيْئًا —washayʾan (3)

Context L2225: ... يَقِينٍ وَإِخْلَاصٍ لَا يَكُونُ لِشَيْءٍ مِنْ الشَّكِّ فِيهِ أَثَرٌ وَيَنْطِقَ ...

Context L2228: ... اللَّهَ تَعَالَى إلَهُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ دُونَهُ وَخَالِقُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ دُونَهُ ...

37. صَحِيح / صَحَّ[37]

ṣaḥḥa / ṣaḥīḥ

6,634 occurrences; cumulative coverage 51.08%.

Possible English: be sound; be established; be valid; authentic; correct

Attested spellings and counts

صَحَّ —ṣaḥḥa (1,807); فَصَحَّ —faṣaḥḥa (941); يَصِحُّ —yaṣiḥḥu (790); وَصَحَّ —waṣaḥḥa (628); صَحِيحٌ —ṣaḥīḥun (507); صِحَّةِ —ṣiḥḥati (273); صَحِيحَةٍ —ṣaḥīḥatin (222); صَحِيحًا —ṣaḥīḥan (159); الصَّحِيحِ —al-ṣaḥīḥi (140); تَصِحُّ

[36] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: شيأ (read dictionary entry).
[37] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: صحح (read dictionary entry).

Context: A صحيح report is sound/authentic; a صحيح contract or act is valid. صح عندنا means it is established for us. These judgments depend on the type of object under discussion.

Forms and grammar: صح / يصح = was sound / is sound; صحيح / صحيحة show noun agreement; صحة is the abstract noun. صحّح is a derived verb meaning declare sound or correct.

—taṣiḥḥu (139); الصِّحَّة —al-ṣiḥḥati (137); صِحَّته —ṣiḥḥatihi (137); صَحَّتْ —ṣaḥḥat (125); أَصَحُّ —ʾaṣaḥḥu (94); بِأَصَحِّ —biʾaṣaḥḥi (49); بِصِحَّةٍ — biṣiḥḥati (42); صِحَاحٌ —ṣiḥāḥun (31); فَصَحِيحٌ —faṣaḥīḥun (30); صِحَّتِهَا — ṣiḥḥatihā (28); الصِّحَاحِ —al-ṣiḥāḥi (25); الصَّحِيحَةِ —al-ṣaḥīḥati (23); لِصِحَّةٍ —liṣiḥḥati (23); وَالصَّحِيحُ —wālṣṣaḥīḥu (23); صَحَّا —ṣaḥḥā (22); صَحِيحَانِ — ṣaḥīḥāni (22); تَصْحِيحِ —taṣḥīḥi (16); وَصَحَّتْ —waṣaḥḥat (13); يُصَحِّحُهُ — yuṣaḥḥiḥuhu (13); صَحَّحَهُ —ṣaḥḥaḥahu (12); يَصِحَّانِ —yaṣiḥḥāni (11); بِصِحَّتِهِ —biṣiḥḥatihi (9); كَالصَّحِيحِ —kālṣṣaḥīḥi (9); وَيَصِحُّ —wayaṣiḥḥu (9); وَصِحَّةٍ —waṣiḥḥati (8); وَأَصَحُّ —waʾaṣaḥḥu (7); يُصَحِّحَ —yuṣaḥḥiḥa (7); فَصَحَّتْ — faṣaḥḥat (6); تَصْحِيحِهِ —taṣḥīḥihi (5); صَحَّحُوهُ —ṣaḥḥaḥūhu (5); فَتَصِحُّ — fataṣiḥḥu (5); فَيَصِحَّ —fayaṣiḥḥa (5); لِصِحَّتِهِ —liṣiḥḥatihi (5); لِلصَّحِيحِ — lilṣṣaḥīḥi (5); يُصَحِّحُهَا —yuṣaḥḥiḥuhā (5); الصَّحِيحَيْنِ —al-ṣaḥīḥayni (4); بِتَصْحِيحِ —bitaṣḥīḥi (4); صَحَّحَ —ṣaḥḥaḥa (4); صَحِيحَتَانِ —ṣaḥīḥatāni (4); فَكَالصَّحِيحِ —fakālṣṣaḥīḥi (4); نُصَحِّحُهُ —nuṣaḥḥiḥuhu (4); وَصِحَّتِهِ — waṣiḥḥatihi (4); وَصَحِيحِ —waṣaḥīḥi (4); بِالصِّحَّةِ —biālṣṣiḥḥati (3); تَصْحِيحَهَا —taṣḥīḥahā (3); صِحَاحًا —ṣiḥāḥan (3); صَحَّحْتُمْ —ṣaḥḥaḥtum (3); صَحِيحَيْنِ — ṣaḥīḥayni (3); فَصَحُّوا —faṣaḥḥūā (3); فَصَحِيحَانِ —faṣaḥīḥāni (3); لِصِحَّتِهَا — liṣiḥḥatihā (3); وَتَصِحُّ —wataṣiḥḥu (3); يُصَحِّحُونَ —yuṣaḥḥiḥūna (3)

Context L2222: ... وَسَلَّمَ وَتَمْيِيزِهَا مِمَّا لَمْ يَصِحَّ وَالْوُقُوفِ عَلَى الثِّقَاتِ مِنْ رُوَاةِ ...

Context L2224: ... يَلْزَم كُلّ أَحَد وَلَا يَصِحّ الْإِسْلَام إِلَّا بِهِ ...

38. حَجّ / حُجَّة[38]

ḥujjah / ḥajj

6,501 occurrences; cumulative coverage 51.52%.

Possible English: proof; argument; authority; pilgrimage; argue

Context: حجة in a dispute is evidence or argument. الحج is pilgrimage. Shared radicals do not make a proof a grammatical form of the ritual noun.

Forms and grammar: حجة / حجج = proof / proofs; احتج / يحتج = argued or adduced evidence / argues. حج / يحج = performed pilgrimage / performs it; حاجّ = pilgrim. الحجاج may be the proper name al-Ḥajjāj.

Attested spellings and counts

حُجَّةَ —ḥujjata (2,109); الْحَجِّ —al-ḥajji (759); الْحَجَّاجِ —al-ḥajjāji (740); وَاحْتَجَّ —wāḥtajja (267); حَجَّ —ḥajja (205); وَاحْتَجُّوا —wāḥtajjūā (199); الْحُجَّةُ —al-ḥujjatu (191); احْتَجُّوا —ʾḥtajjūā (177); احْتَجَّ —ʾḥtajja (170); يَحْتَجُّ —yaḥtajju (156); احْتِجَاجُهُمْ —ʾḥtijājuhum (128); يَحُجَّ —yaḥujja (116); يَحْتَجُّونَ —yaḥtajjūna (107); بِالْحَجِّ —biālḥajji (96); حَجَّاجٌ —ḥajjājun (90); حَجُّهُ —ḥajjuhu (76); حَاجَةَ —ḥājata (62); احْتِجَاجُ —ʾḥtijāju (56); وَالْحَجِّ —wālḥajji (43); حَاجَتُهُ —ḥājatahu (31); بِحُجَّةٍ —biḥujjatin (35); احْتَجَّتْ —ʾḥtajjat (33); نَحْتَجَّ —naḥtajja (31); وَالْحُجَّةُ —wālḥujjatu (31); وَحُجَّةُ —waḥujjatu (30); حَجًّا —ḥajjan (29); الْحَاجُّ —al-ḥājju (22); الْمُحْتَجِّينَ —al-muḥtajjīna (21); بِحَجٍّ —biḥajjin (21); تَحُجَّ —taḥujja (21); الْحَاجَةِ —al-ḥājati (20); حُجَّتَهُمْ —ḥujjatahum (19); يَحْتَجُّوا —yaḥtajjūā (19); فَاحْتَجُّوا —fāḥtajjūā (18); حَاجًّا —ḥājjan (17); الْمُحْتَجِّ —al-muḥtajji (16); لِلْحَجِّ —lilḥajji (16); وَالْحَجَّاجُ —wālḥajjāju (16); وَحَجِّهِ —waḥajjuhu (14); فَحَجَّهُ —faḥajjuhu (12); احْتَجَجْتُمْ —ʾḥtajajtum (11); لِحَاجَةٍ —liḥājatin (11); لِحَاجَتِهِ —liḥājatihi (10); حُجَّتُنَا —ḥujjatunā (9); حَجَجْتَ —ḥajajt (9); حُجَّتِهِ —ḥujjatihi (8);

[38] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: حجج (read dictionary entry).

حَجِّكَ —ḥajjika (8); وَاحْتِجَاجٌ —wāḥtijājun (8); وَاحْتِجَاجُهُمْ —wāḥtijājuhum (8); حَجَّتْ —ʾafaʾaḥujju (7); أَفَأَحُجُّ —wayaḥtajjūna (8); وَيَحْتَجُّونَ —waḥajjin (8); وَحَجٍّ —ḥajjat (7); حَجُّهَا —ḥajjuhā (7); لِحَجِّهِ —liḥajjihi (7); لِلْحَاجِّ —lilḥājji (7); احْتِجَاجًا — فَاحْتَجَّ —ʾḥtijājan (6); احْتِجَاجِهِ —ʾḥtijājihi (6); حَاجٌّ —ḥājjun (6); حُجِّي —ḥujjī (6); فَحَجَّ —fāḥtajja (6); فَحَجَّ —faḥajja (6); كَالْحَجِّ —kālḥajji (6); مُحْتَجٌّ —muḥtajjun (6); وَحَجَّاجُ —waḥajjāju (6); وَيَحْتَجُّ —wayaḥtajju (6); احْتِجَاجَكُمْ —ʾḥtijājakum (5); الْمُحْتَجُّونَ —al-muḥtajjūna (5); فَيَحُجَّ —fayaḥujja (5); لَحُجَّةٌ —laḥujjatun (5); لِحَجِّكِ —liḥajjiki (5); وَحُجَّتُهُمْ —waḥujjatuhum (5); الْحُجَجِ —al-ḥujaji (4); تَحْتَجُّونَ —taḥtajjūna (4); لِيَحُجَّ — فَيُحْتَجُّ —fayuḥtajju (4); فَحُجَّةٌ —faḥujjatun (4); liyaḥujja (4); احْتَجَجْنَا —ʾḥtajajnā (3); الْمَحْجُوجِ —al-maḥjūji (3); حَجِّهِمْ — ḥajjihim (3); فَالْحَجُّ —fālḥajju (3); فَالْحَجَّ —ḥajjihimā (3); فَالْحُجَّةُ —fālḥujjatu (3); لِلْحَاجَةِ —lilḥājati (3); لِاحْتِجَاجِهِمْ —liāḥtijājihim (3); فَيَحْتَجُّوا —fayaḥtajjūā (3); وَلِلْحَجِّ —walilḥajji (3); وَيَحُجَّ —waḥajajt (3); وَحَجَجْتَ —waḥujjatunā (3); وَحُجَّتُنَا —wayaḥujja (3)

Context L2222: ... لَهُ إِلَى التَّبَحُّرِ فِي الْحِجَاجِ وَمَعْرِفَةِ الِاخْتِلَافِ وَتَصْحِيحِ الدَّلَائِلِ ... الْمُؤَدِّيَةِ ...

Context L2225: ... عَلِيٌّ نا مُسْلِمُ بْنُ الْحَجَّاجِ نا أُمَيَّةُ بْنُ بِسْطَامٍ نا ...

39. ذِكْر / ذَكَرَ[39]

dhakara / dhikr

6,325 occurrences; cumulative coverage 51.95%.

Possible English: mention; remember; cite; recollection; male

Context: ذكرنا commonly refers back: we mentioned. ذَكَر as a noun can mean male in legal classifications. Vowels and surrounding syntax separate it from the verb.

Forms and grammar: ذكر / يذكر = mentioned / mentions; ذكرنا = we mentioned; ذكره = he mentioned it or mention of it, depending on vowels. مذكور / مذكورة = aforementioned, agreeing with the noun.

Attested spellings and counts

ذَكَرْنَا —dhakarnā (2,047); ذَكَرَ —dhakara (884); وَذَكَرَ —wadhakara (329); فَذَكِّرْ —fadhakara (312); الْمَذْكُورِ —al-madhkūri (302); يَذْكُرُ —yadhkur (242); ذَكَّرْنَاهُ —dhakarnāhu (228); ذَكَرُوا —dhakarūā (196); وَذَكَرُوا —wadhakarūā (158); الْمَذْكُورَةِ —al-madhkūrati (154); نَذْكُرُ —nadhkuru (124); الذِّكْرِ —al-dhakari (123); ذَكَّرَهُ —dhakarahu (116); فَذَكَّرَتْ —fadhakarat (71); نَذْكُرُهُ —nadhkuruhu (71); مَذْكُورٌ —madhkūrun (68); ذَاكِرًا —dhākiran (45); ذَكَّرَهَا —dhakarahā (45); ذَكَرًا —dhakaran (43); ذَاكِرٌ —dhākirun (40); ذَكَرَتْ —dhakarat (38); بِذِكْرِ —bidhikri (28); فَذَكِّرْهُ —fadhakarahu (28); تَذْكُرُ —tadhkuru (25); ذَكَّرْنَاهَا —dhakarnāhā (24); نَذْكُرُهَا —nadhkuruhā (24); يَذْكُرُونَ —yadhkurūna (23); وَنَذْكُرُ —wanadhkuru (21); وَذَكَرَتْ —wadhakarat (20); الذُّكُورِ —al-dhukūri (18); الْمَذْكُورَاتِ —al-madhkūrāti (18); سَنَذْكُرُهُ —sanadhkuruhu (18); وَسَنَذْكُرُ —wasanadhkuru (18); وَذَكَّرْنَا —wadhakarnā (17); يَذْكُرْهَا —yadhkurhā (17); ذُكُورِ —dhukūri (15); وَذَكَّرَهُ —wadhakarahu (14); يَذْكُرْهُ —yadhkurhu (14); ذَكَّرُوهُ —dhakarūhu (13); لِذِكْرِهِ —lidhikrihi (13); لِلذِّكْرِ —lildhdhakari (13); يَذْكُرُوا —yadhkurūā (12); لِذِكْرِ —lidhikri (11); ذَاكِرُونَ —dhākirūna (11); فَذَكَّرُوا —fadhakarūā (11); وَالذِّكْرُ —wāldhdhakaru (11); وَسَنَذْكُرُهُ —wasanadhkuruhu (11); يَذْكُرَا —yadhkurā (11); أَذْكُرَ —ʾadhkura (9); فَلْنَذْكُرْ —falnadhkur (9); وَيَذْكُرُ —wayadhkuru (9); بِذِكْرِهِ —bidhakarihi (8); ذُكُورًا —dhukūran (8); مَذْكُورًا —

[39] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ذكر (read dictionary entry).

madhkūran (8); فَذَكَّرَهَا —fadhakarahā (7); وَاذْكُرْ —wādhkur (7); بِالذِّكْرِ — biāldhdhakari (6); فَاذْكُرُوا —fādhkurūā (6); الْمَذْكُورُونَ —al-madhkūrūna (5); ذَكَّرَهُمْ —dhakarahum (5); ذِكْرِي —dhakarī (5); فَاذْكُرْ —fādhkur (5); فَنَذْكُرُ — fanadhkuru (5); وَاذْكُرُوا —wādhkurūā (5); الذَّاكِرَ —al-dhākira (4); ذُكُورِهِمْ —dhukūrihim (4); فَذَكَّرَا —fadhakarā (4); فَلِلذِّكْرِ —falildhdhakari (4); مَذْكُورَةً —madhkūratan (4); يَذْكُرَانِ —yadhkurāni (4); الْمَذْكُورَانِ — al-madhkūrāni (3); ذَكَّرَكَ —dhakaraka (3); ذَكَّرْنَاهُمْ —dhakarnāhum (3); ذَكَّرَهُمَا —dhakarahumā (3); ذُكُورِهَا —dhukūrihā (3); فَذَكَّرْتُه —fadhakarth (3); فَذَكَّرْنَا —fadhakarnā (3); فَذَكِّرْهُنَّ —fadhakkarahunna (3); لِذُكُورِهِمْ — lidhukūrihim (3); لِلذُّكُورِ —lildhdhukūri (3); مَذْكُورَانِ —madhkūrāni (3); وَنَذْكُرُهُ —wanadhkuruhu (3); وَيَذْكُرُوا —wayadhkurūā (3)

Context L2230: ... وَإِذْ الزَّمَانُ مُدَّةٌ كَمَا ذَكَرْنَا فَهُوَ عَدَدٌ مَعْدُودٌ وَيَزِيدُ بِمُرُورِهِ ...

Context L2232: ... مَعْدُودٍ فَذُو نِهَايَةٍ كَمَا ذَكَرْنَا وَكُلُّ ذِي نِهَايَةٍ فَمُحْدَثٌ وَأَيْضًا ...

40. مَسْأَلَة / سَأَلَ[40]

saʾala / masʾalah

6,205 occurrences; cumulative coverage 52.37%.

Possible English: ask; question; issue; legal problem

Context: مسألة labels a legal issue, not necessarily a question someone actually asked. سئل introduces a question addressed to a person.

Attested spellings and counts

مَسْأَلَةٌ —masʾalatun (4,484); سَأَلْت —saʾalt (263); سُئِلَ —suʾila (227); الْمَسْأَلَة —al-masʾalati (166); سَأَلَ —saʾala (161); يَسْأَلُ —yasʾalu (76); سَأَلَهُ — saʾalahu (67); فَسَأَلَ —fasaʾala (53); وَنَسْأَلُ —wanasʾalu (52); فَسَأَلْت — fasaʾalt (51); فَسَأَلَهُ —fasaʾalahu (30); نَسْأَلُهُمْ —nasʾaluhum (25); وَنَسْأَلُهُمْ —

[40] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: سأل (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: سأل / يسأل = asked / asks; سئل = was asked; سألت can be I or you asked according to its final vowel. مسائل / مسألة = issue / issues; سؤاله = his question.

سَائِلٌ —sāʾilun (23); السُّؤَالِ —al-suʾāli (23); سَأَلَتْهُ —saʾalathu (24); wanasʾaluhum (25); وَسُئِلَ —wasuʾila (23); فَسَأَلْته —fasaʾalth (22); يَسْأَلُهُ — yasʾaluhu (22); السَّائِلُ —al-sāʾilu (21); سَأَلُوا —saʾalūā (17); الْمَسَائِلِ — al-masāʾili (15); نَسْأَلُ —nasʾalu (13); يُسْأَلُونَ —yusʾalūna (15); وَسَأَلْت —wasaʾalt (14); فَسُئِلَ — fasuʾila (10); مَسَائِلُ —masāʾilu (12); سَأَلْنَاهُمْ —saʾalnāhum (11); وَسَأَلْته —wasaʾalth (10); أَسْأَلُ —ʾasʾalu (9); تَسْأَلُ —tasʾalu (9); يَسْأَلُهَا —yasʾaluhā (9); أَسْأَلُهُ —ʾasʾaluhu (8); فَسَأَلْتهَا —fasaʾalathā (8); فَسَأَلَهَا —fasaʾalahā (8); وَيُسْأَلُونَ —wayusʾalūna (8); فَنَسْأَلُهُمْ —fanasʾaluhum (8); سَأَلَنِي —saʾalanī (7); سُئِلَتْ —suʾilat (7); فَنَسْأَلُ —fanasʾalu (7); الْمَسْأَلَتَيْنِ — al-masʾalatayni (6); سَأَلْنَا —saʾalnā (6); سُؤَالِ —suʾāli (6); سُئِلُوا —suʾilūā (6); سَلْ —sal (6); فَسَأَلُوا —fasaʾalūā (6); نَسْأَلُكُمْ —nasʾalukum (6); وَسَأَلَهُ — wasaʾalahu (6); وَنَسْأَلُهُ —wanasʾaluhu (6); سَأَلْتَنِي —saʾaltanī (5); سَأَلْنَاهُ —saʾalnāhu (5); سَائِلًا —sāʾilan (5); فَسَأَلْنَاهُ —fasaʾalnāhu (5); فَسَأَلُوهُ — fasaʾalūhu (5); مَسْأَلَتِنَا —masʾalatinā (5); وَسَأَلَ —wasaʾala (5); يَسْأَلُونَكَ — yasʾalūnaka (5); تَسْأَلُنِي —tasʾalunī (4); سَأَلْنَاكُمْ —saʾalnākum (4); سَأَلَهَا — saʾalahā (4); سَأَلَهُمْ —saʾalahum (4); سُئِلَهَا —suʾilahā (4); فَسَأَلْنَا —fasaʾalnā (4); فَسَأَلَهُمْ —fasaʾalahum (4); فَسَأَلُوهَا —fasaʾalūhā (4); فَسَلْ —fasal (4); وَيَسْأَلُ —wayasʾalu (4); وَيَسْأَلُونَكَ —wayasʾalūnaka (4); أَسْأَلُك —ʾasʾaluk (3); تَسْأَلُهُ —tasʾaluhu (3); سُؤَالِهِمْ —suʾālihim (3); سَائِلَةٌ —sāʾilatun (3); فَسَأَلَنِي — fasaʾalanī (3); فَسَأَلُوهُمْ —fasaʾalūhum (3); مَسَائِلِهِمْ —masāʾilihim (3); يَسْأَلُنِي — yasʾalunī (3)

Context L2221: ... النَّبِيِّينَ وَالْمُرْسَلِينَ وَسَلَّمَ تَسْلِيمًا وَنَسْأَلُ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى أَنْ يُصْحِبَنَا الْعِصْمَةَ ...

Context L2222: ... الْهِدَايَةِ إِلَى نَصْرِ الْحَقِّ وَسَأَلْته التَّأْيِيدَ عَلَى بَيَانِ ذَلِكَ وَتَقْرِيبِهِ ...

41. إِذَا[41]

ʾidhā

5,944 occurrences; cumulative coverage 52.77%.

Possible English: when; whenever; if; suddenly in a different construction

Context: إذا commonly introduces an expected or recurring situation. Whether English if or when is smoother depends on the legal hypothetical and its result clause.

Forms and grammar: فإذا / وإذا attach so / and. إذا does not inflect for tense or referent; the following verb carries those changes. Distinguish it from إذ, when in a past narrative.

Attested spellings and counts

إِذَا —ʾidhā (4,192); فَإِذَا —faʾidhā (1,240); وَإِذَا —waʾidhā (512)

Context L2225: ... بِي وَبِمَا جِئْتُ بِهِ فَإِذَا فَعَلُوا ذَلِكَ عَصَمُوا مِنِّي دِمَاءَهُمْ ...

Context L2232: ... وَمِمَّا غَايَرَ بِهِ الْآخَرَ وَإِذَا كَانَ مُرَكَّبًا فَهُوَ مَخْلُوقٌ مُدَبَّرٌ ...

42. اخْتَلَفَ / خِلَاف[42]

khilāf / *ʾkhtalafa*

5,862 occurrences; cumulative coverage 53.17%.

Possible English: disagreement; difference; oppose; behind; successor

Context: خلاف فلان often means disagreement with someone's position. اختلفوا means they differed. خلف can also be a personal name or indicate behind; read its vowels and construction.

Attested spellings and counts

خِلَافَ —khilāfa (1,192); مُخَالِفٌ —mukhālifun (513); اخْتَلَفَ —ʾkhtalafa (294); بِخِلَافِ —bikhilāfi (286); خَالَفَ —khālafa (281); خَالَفُوا —khālafūā (234); اخْتَلَفُوا —ʾkhtalafūā (191); خَلْفَ —khalfa (164); يَخْتَلِفُ —yakhtalifu (145); خِلَافُهُ —khilāfuhu (141); يَخْتَلِفُونَ —yakhtalifūna (107); وَاخْتَلَفَ —wākhtalafa (99); مُخَالِفَةٌ —mukhālifatun (90); خَالَفَهُ —

[41] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: إذا (read dictionary entry).
[42] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: خلف (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: خالف / يخالف = opposed / opposes; اختلف / يختلف = differed / differs. مخالف = one who disagrees; اختلاف is the abstract noun. خليفة and خلاف are separate derivations.

khālafahu (78); اخْتِلَافَ —ʾkhtilāfa (70); خَالَفُوهُ —khālafūhu (70); مُخَالِفًا —mukhālifan (68); مُخَالِفُونَ —mukhālifūna (66); الْمُخَالِفِينَ —al-mukhālifīna (61); وَخِلَافٌ —wakhilāfun (59); يُخَالِفُ —yukhālifu (56); خَلْفَهُ —khalfahu (53); خِلَافًا —khilāfan (52); خِلَافِهَا —khilāfuhā (47); وَخَالَفُوا —wakhālafūā (45); الْمُخَالِفُونَ —al-mukhālifūna (43); وَاخْتَلَفُوا —wākhtalafūā (43); وَخَالَفَ —wakhālafa (41); مُخَالِفِينَ —mukhālifīna (32); خَلِيفَةَ —khalīfata (33); مُخْتَلِفَةٌ —mukhtalifatun (39); الْخِلَافُ —al-khilāfu (31); اخْتَلَفَتْ —ʾkhtalafat (30); بِاخْتِلَافٍ —biākhtilāfin (29); وَخَالَفَهُ —wakhālafahu (28); تَخْتَلِفُ —takhtalifu (27); خِلَافِهِمْ —khilāfuhum (27); فَخَالَفُوا —fakhālafūā (25); يُخَالِفُهُ —yukhālifuhu (25); يُخَالِفُونَ —yukhālifūna (25); خَالَفَنَا —khālafanā (24); الْمُخَالِفُ —al-mukhālifu (23); مُخْتَلِفٍ —mukhtalafin (21); فَخَالَفُوهُ —fakhālafūhu (19); يَخْتَلِفُوا —yakhtalifūā (19); اخْتِلَافًا —ʾkhtilāfan (17); خِلَافَةِ —khilāfati (17); مُخَالَفَتُهُ —mukhālafatuhu (17); مُخْتَلِفِينَ —mukhtalifīna (17); نُخَالِفُهُمْ —nukhālifuhum (17); بِخِلَافِهِ —bikhilāfihi (16); بِمُخَالَفَةِ —bimukhālafati (16); خَالَفَهَا —khālafahā (16); خَالَفُوهَا —khālafūhā (16); اخْتِلَافِهِمْ —ʾkhtilāfihim (15); الْخَلِيفَةِ —al-khalīfati (15); خَالَفَهُمَا —khālafahumā (15); فَخَالَفَ —fakhālafa (15); خَالَفْتُمْ —khālaftum (14); فَاخْتَلَفَ —fākhtalafa (13); اخْتَلَفَا —ʾkhtalafā (12); خِلَافَتِهِ —khilāfatihi (12); مُخْتَلِفًا —mukhtalifan (12); مُخْتَلِفُونَ —mukhtalifūna (12); وَمُخَالَفَةِ —wamukhālafati (12); الْخُلَفَاءُ —al-khulafāʾu (11); خَالَفَتْ —khālafat (11); خَالَفَهُمْ —khālafahum (11);

خَلْفَهَا —khalfahā (11); وَالْخِلَافُ —wālkhilāfu (11); اسْتَخْلَفَ —ʾstakhlafa (10); الْخِلَافَةُ — al-khilāfatu (9); مُخْتَلِفَانِ —mukhtalifāni (10); وَمُخَالِفٌ —wamukhālifun (10); تَخَلُّفِهِ —takhallufihi (9); خَالَفْتُمُوهُ —khālaftumūhu (9); فَمُخَالِفٌ —famukhālifun (9); مُخَالِفَانِ —mukhālifāni (9); يَتَخَلَّفُ — yatakhallafu (9); يَخْلُفُ —yakhlufu (9); بِخِلَافِهَا —bikhilāfihā (8); تَخَلَّفَ —takhallafa (8); خَالَفَا —khālafā (8); خَالَفْنَاهُ —khālafnāhu (8); خَالَفُوهُمَا —khālafūhumā (8); مُخَالِفِينَا —mukhālifīnā (8); نُخَالِفُ —nukhālifu (8); وَخَلْفَ —wakhalfa (8); يُخَالِفُونَهُ —yukhālifūnahu (8); اخْتَلَفْنَا —ʾkhtalafnā (7); التَّخَلُّفِ —al-takhallufi (7); الْمُخْتَلِفَةِ —al-mukhtalifati (7); خَالَفْتُمُوهَا — khālaftumūhā (7); فَبِخِلَافِ —fabikhilāfi (7); فَخِلَافٌ —fakhilāfun (7); وَمُخَالِفًا —wamukhālifan (7); أَخْلَفَ —ʾakhlafa (6); تَخْتَلِفُوا —takhtalifūā (6); مُخَالَفَتِهِمْ — mukhālafatihim (6); خِلَافُهُمَا —khilāfuhumā (6); خَالَفْنَاهُمْ —khālafnāhum (6); وَاسْتَخْلَفَ —wāstakhlafa (6); نُخَالِفُهُ —nukhālifuhu (6); يُخَالِفُونَنَا — yukhālifūnanā (6); يُخَالِفُهُمْ —yukhālifuhum (6); وَخَالَفَهُمْ —wakhālafahum (6); الْمُسْتَخْلَفُ —al-mustakhlifu (5); بِخِلَافِهِمْ —bikhilāfihim (5); خَلْفِي —khalfī (5); فَمُخْتَلَفٌ —famukhtalafun (5); لِاخْتِلَافِ —liākhtilāfi (5); لِخِلَافِهِ —likhilāfihi (5); نَخْتَلِفُ —nakhtalifu (5); يُخَلِّفُهُ —yukhallifuhu (5); الْمُخَلَّفُونَ —al-mukhallafūna (4); تَخْتَلِفُونَ —takhtalifūna (4); خَالَفَتْهُ — khālafathu (4); خُلُوفٌ —khulūfun (4); خَالَفُوهُمْ —khālafūhum (4); فَخَالَفْتُمُوهُ

—fakhālaftumūhu (4); فَخَالَفَهُ —fakhālafahu (4); فَخَالَفُوهُمْ —fakhālafūhum (4); فَخَالَفُوهُمَا —fakhālafūhumā (4); فَخَلَفَ —fakhalafa (4); لِخِلَافِ —likhilāfi (4); لِلْمُخَالِفِ —lilmukhālifi (4); مُخْتَلِفَتَيْنِ —mukhtalifatayni (4); وَبِخِلَافِ —wabikhilāfi (4); وَخَالَفَهُمَا —wakhālafahumā (4); وَخَالَفُوهُ —wakhālafūhu (4); وَخِلَافًا —wakhilāfan (4); وَمُخَالَفَتُهُمْ —wamukhālafatuhum (4); يُخَالِفُنَا —yukhālifunā (4); يَخْتَلِفَانِ —yakhtalifāni (4); يَسْتَخْلِفْ —yastakhlif (4); الْخَلِيفَتَيْنِ —al-khalīfatayni (3); اسْتَخْلَفَهُ —ʾstakhlafahu (3); أُخَالِفَكُمْ —ʾukhālifakum (3); الْمُخَالِفَةِ —al-mukhālifati (3); الْمُخْتَلَفِ —al-mukhtalafi (3); تُخَالِفَ —tukhālifa (3); تُخَالِفُهُ —tukhālifuhu (3); خَالَفُونَا —khālafūnā (3); لِمُخَالَفَةِ —limukhālafati (3); مُخَالَفَتِكُمْ —mukhālafatikum (3); نُخَالِفْكُمْ —nukhālifkum (3); وَأَخْلِفْ —waʾakhlif (3); وَاخْتَلَفَا —wākhtalafā (3); وَتَخْتَلِفُ —watakhtalifu (3); وَخَلْفَهُ —wakhalfahu (3); وَمُخَالَفَتِهِ —wamukhālafatihi (3); وَيُخَالِفُهُ —wayukhālifuhu (3)

... رِوَايَةِ الثِّقَاتِ مُسْنَدٍ وَلَا خَالَفْنَا إِلَّا خَبَرًا ضَعِيفًا فَبَيَّنَّا ضَعْفَهُ ... :Context L2222

... وَاحِدٌ وَلَا بُدَّ وَأَنَّهُ بِخِلَافِ خَلْقِهِ مِنْ جَمِيعِ الْوُجُوهِ وَالْخَلْقُ ... :Context L2232

43. الَّتِي / الَّذِي[43]

al-dhī / al-tī

5,669 occurrences; cumulative coverage 53.55%.

Possible English: who; which; that

Attested spellings and counts

الَّذِي —al-dhī (3,116); الَّتِي —al-tī (1,458); الَّذِينَ —al-dhīna (457); وَالَّذِي — waāalladhī (186); وَالَّذِينَ —wālladhīna (95); لِلَّذِي —lilladhī (80); وَالَّتِي —

[43]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: لذا (read dictionary entry).

Context: A relative pronoun links a noun to a defining or descriptive clause. Its gender and number identify the antecedent, while a later suffix can refer back to it.

Forms and grammar: الذي masculine singular; التي feminine singular; اللذان / اللذين masculine dual; اللتان / اللتين feminine dual; الذين masculine plural; اللاتي / اللواتي feminine plural.

44. بَيْن / بَيَان / بَيِّنَة[44]

bayn / bayān / bayyinah

5,538 occurrences; cumulative coverage 53.92%.

Possible English: between; among; explanation; clear evidence

Context: بين فلان وفلان locates a relation between people. بيّنة in legal procedure is evidence; بيان in argument is clarification. They are related derived nouns, not pronoun changes.

Forms and grammar: بينهم / بينهما = between the two / among them. بيّن / يبيّن = explained / explains; بيّنة / بيّنات = evidence(s). Vowels distinguish forms that share the same letters.

waāallatī (46); اللاتِي —al-lātī (27); اللَّذَيْنِ —al-ladhayni (25); لِلَّتِي —lillatī (25); فَالَّذِي —faāalladhī (21); اللَّوَاتِي —al-lawātī (20); اللَّذَانِ —al-ladhāni (18); اللَّتَيْنِ —lilladhīna (13); لِلَّذِينَ —wāllāʾī (18); اللَّائِي —al-lāʾī (15); وَاللائِي —al-latayni (11); وَاللاتِي —wāllātī (11); فَالَّتِي —faāallatī (9); وَاللَّذَانِ — wāllladhāni (6); وَلِلَّذِي —walilladhī (5); اللَّتَانِ —al-latāni (4); وَلِلَّتِي — walillatī (3)

Context L2222: أَنْ نَعْمَلَ لِلْمَسَائِلِ الْمُخْتَصَرَةِ الَّتِي جَمَعْنَاهَا فِي كِتَابِنَا الْمَوْسُومِ ... بِالْمُحَلَّى ...

Context L2234: ...يَزَلْ فَكَانَ يُبْطِلُ التَّوْحِيدَ الَّذِي قَدْ أَبَنَّا بُرْهَانَهُ آنِفًا وَالثَّانِي ...

Attested spellings and counts

بَيْنَ —bayna (1,999); وَبَيْنَ —wabayna (695); بَيْنَهُمَا —baynahumā (451); بَيَانٌ —bayānun (235); بَيِّنَةٌ —bayyinatun (178); بَيْنَهُمْ —baynahum (164); بَيْنَهُ —baynahu (143); الْبَيِّنَةَ —al-bayyinata (125); بَيْنَكُمْ —baynakum (112); بَيَّنَّا —bayyannā (96); يُبَيِّنُ —yubayyinu (95); أَبَانَ —ʾabāna (69); بِبَيِّنَةٍ — bibayyinatin (54); الْبَيَانِ —al-bayāni (48); بَائِنَةٌ —bāʾinatun (47); يَتَبَيَّنَ —yatabayyana (46); نُبَيِّنُ —nubayyinu (45); لَبَيَّنَهُ —labayyanahu (41); وَبَيْنَهُ —wabaynahu (37); بَيْنَهَا —baynahā (36); لِتُبَيِّنَ —litubayyina (36); تَبَيَّنَ —tabayyana (35); بِبَيَانٍ —bibayāni (34); بِالْبَيِّنَةِ —biālbayyinati (33); بَيْنَنَا —baynanā (31); فَبَيَّنَ —fabayyana (29); مُبَيِّنًا —mubayyanan (27);

[44]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: بين (read dictionary entry).

يُبَيِّنُهُ —yubayyinahu (25); بَانَتْ —bānat (23); بَيْنِي —baynī (23); وَبَيَّانُ —wabayānu (23); وَبَيْنَهُمْ —wabaynahum (22); مُبِينٍ —mubīnin (21); الْمُبِينُ —al-mubīnu (20); بَيْنَمَا —baynamā (20); بَيَّانًا —bayānan (18); بَائِنًا —bāʾinan (17); بِالْبَيَانِ —biālbayāni (17); بَيَّنْتُكَ —bayyinatuka (16); وَبَيَّنَّا —wabayyannā (15); وَيُبَيِّنُ —wayubayyinu (15); وَبَيْنَهَا —wabaynahā (15); تِبْيَانًا —tibyānan (14); لَبَيَّنَ —labayyana (14); بَيْنَهُنَّ —baynahunna (13); مُبَيِّنَةٍ —mubayyinatin (13); بَيَّنَهُ —bayānahu (12); الْبَيِّنُ —al-bayyinu (12); بَيِّنَتِهِ —bayyinatihi (12); بَيْنَكَ —baynak (12); وَبَيْنَهُمَا —wabaynahumā (12); الْبَائِنَةِ —al-bāʾinati (10); بَيْنَكُمَا —baynakumā (10); الْبَيِّنَتَيْنِ —al-bayyinatayni (9); فَتَبَيَّنُوا —fatabayyanūā (9); وَبَيْنَكَ —wabaynak (9); وَلَبَيَّنَهُ —walabayyanahu (9); بَيَّنَاهُ —bāʾinun (8); فَبَيْنَمَا —fabaynamā (8); لَبَيَّنَهَا —labayyanahā (8); بَيَّنَتْ —bayyannāhu (7); وَالْبَيَانِ —wālbayāni (7); الْبَائِنَ —al-bāʾina (6); تُبِينُهَا —tubīnuhā (6); لِيُبَيِّنَ —liyubayyina (6); نُبَيِّنُهُ —nubayyinuhu (6); وَنُبَيِّنُ —wanubayyinu (6); اسْتَبَانَ —ʾstabāna (5); فَأَبَانَ —faʾabāna (5); فَالْبَيِّنَةُ —fālbayyinatu (5); فَتَبَيَّنَ —fatabayyana (5); فَبَيْنَا —fabaynā (4); يَبِينُوا —yubayyinūā (4); فَبَيْنَهُمَا —fabaynahumā (4); بَائِنَتَانِ —bāʾinatāni (3); بَائِنَتَيْنِ —bāʾinatayni (3); بَانَ —bāna (3); بِتَبَيُّنٍ —bitabayyuni (3); وَبَيَانًا —wabayānan (3); وَبَيَانُهُ —wabayānuhu (3); وَبَيْنَكُمْ —wabaynakum (3); وَمُبَيِّنًا —wamubayyinan (3); يَسْتَبِنْ —yastabin (3); يَسْتَبِينَ —yastabīna (3); فَبَانَتْ —fabānat (1)

Context L2222: ... الْحَقِّ وَسَأَلْته التَّأْيِيدَ عَلَى بَيَانِ ذَلِكَ وَتَقْرِيبِهِ وَأَنْ يَجْعَلَهُ لِوَجْهِهِ ...

Context L2224: ... كِتَابُ التَّوْحِيدِ مَسْأَلَة بَيَان أَوَّل مَا يَلْزَم كُلّ أَحَد ...

45. ثُمَّ[45]

thumma

5,506 occurrences; cumulative coverage 54.30%.

Possible English: then; thereafter; next

Context: ثم often marks ordered succession, which may be narrative or argumentative. The amount of delay is not encoded as a fixed number of moments.

Forms and grammar: وثم adds and. ثَمَّ, with a different first vowel, means there; this homograph is not a tense form of ثُمَّ. Distinguish both from the noun ثمن, price.

Attested spellings and counts

ثُمَّ —thumma (5,500); فَثَمَّ —fathamma (6)

Context L2273: ... كَبَائِرُهُمْ وَسَيِّئَاتُهُمْ عَلَى حَسَنَاتِهِمْ ثُمَّ يَخْرُجُونَ مِنْهَا بِالشَّفَاعَةِ ... وَيَدْخُلُونَ الْجَنَّةَ ...

Context L2274: ... الْخَيْرِ مَا يَزِنُ شَعِيرَةً ثُمَّ يَخْرُجُ مِنْ النَّارِ مَنْ قَالَ ...

46. سَعِيد / سَعْد / مَسْعُود[46]

saʿīd / saʿd / masʿūd

5,058 occurrences; cumulative coverage 54.64%.

Possible English: Saʿīd; Saʿd; Masʿūd; happy; fortunate

Context: Most frequent members here are narrator names, especially Saʿīd and Ibn Masʿūd. Keep those names distinct; their relationship is lexical, not identity.

Forms and grammar: مسعود / سعيد / سعد are different formations. سعيد can also mean happy; سعد can be a verb or a proper name. Inflectional final vowels do not turn one narrator's name into another.

Attested spellings and counts

سَعِيد —saʿīdi (3,051); مَسْعُود —masʿūdin (994); سَعْد —saʿdin (688); وَسَعِيد —wasaʿīdi (204); وَسَعْدُ —wasaʿdu (37); لِسَعِيد —lisaʿīdi (21); السَّاعِدِيّ —al-sāʿidiyyi (17); السَّعْدِيُّ —al-saʿdiyyu (11); سَعْدًا —saʿdan (7); لِسَعْد —lisaʿdin (6); أَسْعَدَ —ʾasʿada (5); سَاعِدَةَ —sāʿidata (5); سَعِيدًا —saʿīdan (5); السَّعْدَانِ —al-saʿdāni (4); نُسَاعِدُهُمْ —nusāʿiduhum (3)

Context L2221: ... عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ حَزْمٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ ...

[45] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ثمم (read dictionary entry).

[46] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: سعد (read dictionary entry).

Context L2277: ... أَبِي صَالِحٍ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ...

47. مَلَك / مَالِك / مِلْك[47]

milk / mālik / malak

5,016 occurrences; cumulative coverage 54.98%.

Possible English: ownership; own; owner; Mālik; angel

Context: مالك frequently names Mālik ibn Anas; elsewhere it means owner. مَلَك means angel, while مَلِك means king. Vowel marks and context are essential.

Forms and grammar: ملك / يملك = owned / owns; ملكه = his ownership or he owned it. مالك / مملوك = owner / owned person or object; ملائكة = angels. These are different derivations.

Attested spellings and counts

مَالِك —mālikin (2,167); الْمَلِك —al-maliki (549); وَمَالِكٌ —wamālikun (401); مِلْك —milki (360); مِلْكِه —milkihi (273); يَمْلِكُ —yamliku (104); مَلَكَتْ —malakat (86); مَالِكًا —mālikan (79); الْمَلَائِكَةِ —al-malā'ikati (64); مَمْلُوكٍ —mamlūkin (58); يَمْلِكُهُ —yamlikuhu (51); مَلَكَهَا —malakahā (48); بِمِلْكِ —bimilki (47); تَمْلِكُ —tamliku (47); مَمْلُوكًا —mamlūkan (45); مِلْكًا —milkan (43); الْمَمْلُوكِ —al-mamlūki (40); تَمَلُّكُهُ —tamallukuhu (36); لِمَالِكٍ —limālikin (31); مَالِكِهِ —mālikihi (29); مَمْلُوكَةً —mamlūkatan (29); مُتَمَلِّكٍ —mutamallakin (23); الْمَمَالِيكِ —al-mamālīki (22); يَمْلِكْهَا —yamlikhā (19); تَمَلُّكُهَا —tamallukuhā (16); مَمْلُوكِه —mamlūkihi (15); وَمَالِكًا —wamālikan (14); مَالِكِهَا —mālikihā (13); مُتَمَلِّكًا —mutamallakan (12); مَمَالِيكِهِ —mamālīkihi (12); وَالتَّمْلِيكُ —wālttamlīku (12); يُتَمَلَّكُ —yutamallaku (12); الْمَمْلُوكَةِ —al-mamlūkati (11); مَمْلُوكَيْنِ —mamlūkayni (10); وَمِلْكُ —wamilku (10); يَمْلِكُونَ —yamlikūna (10); التَّمْلِيكِ —al-tamlīki (9); تَمْلِيكُ —tamlīkun (9); لِلْمَمْلُوكِ —lilmamlūki (9); مَلَكُوهُ —malakūhu (9); وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ —wālmalā'ikatu (9); الْمُتَمَلِّكِ —al-mutamallaki (8); مُتَمَلِّكَةٍ —mutamallakatin (8); وَمِلْكُهُ —wamilkuhu (8); وَالْمُلْكَ —wālmulka (7); الْمَالِكِ

[47] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ملك (read dictionary entry).

—al-māliki (6); تَمْلِيكًا —tamlīkan (6); فَمَالِكٌ —famālikun (6); مَلَكَتْهُ — malakathu (6); الْمَالِكِيِّ —al-mālikiyyi (5); الْمُلُوكِ —al-mulūki (5); فَمَلَكَهَا —famalakahā (5); لِمُلْكٍ —limilki (5); مِلْكِهِمْ —milkihim (5); مَمَالِيكَ — mamālīka (5); مَمْلُوكُونَ —mamlūkūna (5); بِمِلْكِهِ —bimilkihi (4); مَالِكِيًّا —mālikiyyan (4); مَمْلُوكَانِ —mamlūkāni (4); مَلَائِكَةٌ —malāʾikatun (4); وَتَمْلِيكُهُ — watamlīkuhu (4); وَالْمَمْلُوكُ —wālmamlūku (4); مَمْلُوكَتَهُ —mamlūkatahu (4); وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ —wamalāʾikatihi (4); التَّمَلُّكُ —al-tamalluku (3); بِالْمُلْكِ — biālmilki (3); بِمَمْلُوكِهِ —bimamlūkihi (3); تَمْلِيكُهُ —tamlīkuhu (3); لِلْمَلَائِكَةِ — lilmalāʾikati (3); مَالِكَةٌ —mālikatun (3); مَالِكِيٌّ —mālikiyyun (3); مَلَكَهُمَا — malakahumā (3); مَلَكُوا —malakūā (3); مَمْلَكَةٍ —mamlakatin (3); مَمْلُوكَانِ — mamlūkatāni (3); وَمَلَائِكَةُ —wamalāʾikatu (3); يَتَمَلَّكُهُ —yatamallakuhu (3); يَمْلِكُونَهُ —yamlikūnahu (3); يَمْلِكُوهُ —yamlikūhu (3)

Context L2230: ... خَالِقٌ لَمْ يَزَلْ وَهُوَ مَلِكُ كُلِّ مَا خَلَقَ فَهُوَ إِلَهُ ...

Context L2241: ... نا عُمَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ نا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ نا ...

48. لَيْسَ[48]

laysa

4,847 occurrences; cumulative coverage 55.30%.

Possible English: is not; are not; it is not the case that

Context: ليس negates a nominal relation. English normally supplies is/are not rather than treating it as an ordinary past action simply because its inflection is perfect-like.

Forms and grammar: ليس / ليست agree with masculine / feminine singular; ليسوا masculine plural; لستُ = I am not; لستَ / لستِ = you are not; لسنا = we are not.

Attested spellings and counts

لَيْسَ —laysa (2,418); وَلَيْسَ —walaysa (1,253); فَلَيْسَ —falaysa (690); لَيْسَتْ —laysat (234); وَلَيْسَتْ —walaysat (74); فَلَيْسَتْ —falaysat (38); لَيْسُوا — laysūā (24); لَيْسَا —laysā (23); لَسْتَ —last (19); وَلَيْسَا —walaysā (15); لَسْنَا — lasnā (13); فَلَيْسَا —falaysā (9); لَيْسَتَا —laysatā (9); فَلَسْنَا —falasnā (8); فَلَيْسُوا — falaysūā (7); وَلَيْسُوا —walaysūā (7); فَلَسْتَ —falast (3); وَلَيْسَتَا —walaysatā (3)

Context L2230: ... مِنْ أَوَّلِهِ وَمُنْتَهَاهُ وَالْكُلُّ لَيْسَ هُوَ شَيْئًا غَيْرَ أَجْزَائِهِ وَأَجْزَاؤُهُ ...

Context L2232: ... عَنْ ذَلِكَ قَالَ تَعَالَى لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ الشورى وَقَالَ تَعَالَى ...

49. أَخْبَرَ / خَبَر[49]

khabar / ʾakhbara

4,839 occurrences; cumulative coverage 55.63%.

Possible English: report; information; inform; tell

Context: خبر is often a transmitted report used as evidence. أخبرني names the narrator's receiving relationship: he informed me. الخبر need not mean news in the modern journalistic sense.

Forms and grammar: خبر / أخبار = report / reports; أخبر / يخبر = informed / informs; أخبرنا / أخبرني = informed us / me. خبره can mean his report or he informed him, depending on vowels.

Attested spellings and counts

الْخَبَرِ —al-khabari (1,386); أَخْبَرَنِي —ʾakhbaranī (687); خَبَرٌ —khabarun (650); الْأَخْبَارِ —al-ʾakhbāri (243); أَخْبَرَهُ —ʾakhbarahu (208); بِخَبَرٍ — bikhabarin (150); أَخْبَرَ —ʾakhbara (149); أَخْبَرَنَا —ʾakhbaranā (114); وَخَبَرٌ —wakhabarun (93); الْخَبَرَيْنِ —al-khabarayni (84); خَبَرًا — khabaran (71); يُخْبِرُ —yukhbiru (68); بِالْخَبَرِ —biālkhabari (67); وَأَخْبَرَنِي — waʾakhbaranī (55); وَأَخْبَرَ —waʾakhbara (50); فَأَخْبَرَ —faʾakhbara (43); وَالْخَبَرُ —wālkhabaru (42); أَخْبَارٌ —ʾakhbārun (41); فَأَخْبَرَهُ —faʾakhbarahu (41); وَبِخَبَرٍ —wabikhabarin (38); لِلْخَبَرِ —lilkhabari (35); الْخَبَرَانِ —al-khabarāni (33); فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ —faʾakhbartuhu (32); أَخْبَرَتْهُ —ʾakhbarathu (29); أُخْبِرْتَ —

[48] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ليس (read dictionary entry).
[49] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: خبر (read dictionary entry).

أَخْبِرُونَا —ʾukhbirt (22); إِخْبَارٌ —ʾikhbārun (21); خَبَرَانِ —khabarāni (20); أَخْبِرُونَا —ʾakhbirūnā (19); بِأَخْبَارٍ —biʾakhbārin (18); وَبِالْخَبَرِ —wabiālkhabari (16); فَأَخْبَرَنِي —faʾakhbaranī (15); أَخْبَرَتْنِي —ʾakhbaratnī (14); أَخْبَرَهُمْ —ʾakhbarahum (14); إِخْبَارُهُ —ʾikhbāruhu (13); بِالْأَخْبَارِ —biālʾakhbāri (12); فَأَخْبَرَتْ —faʾakhbarat (10); خَبَرَيْنِ —khabarayni (10); يُخْبِرْنَا —yukhbirnā (11); خَبَرَهُ —khabarahu (8); أُخْبِرُكَ —ʾukhbiruk (8); فَأَخْبِرُونَا —faʾakhbirūnā (9); وَالْأَخْبَارُ —wālʾakhbāru (8); بِخَبَرَيْنِ —bikhabarayni (7); خَبَرِهِمْ —khabarihim (7); أُخْبِرُكُمْ —ʾukhbirukum (6); الْمُخَابَرَةِ —al-mukhābarati (6); بِإِخْبَارِ —biʾikhbāri (6); فَأَخْبَرَهَا —faʾakhbarahā (6); فَأَخْبَرُوهُ —faʾakhbarūhu (6); فَخَبَرُ —fakhabaru (6); لِلْأَخْبَارِ —lilʾakhbāri (6); وَيُخْبِرُ —wayukhbiru (6); مُخْبِرًا —mukhbiran (6); وَأَخْبَرَنَا —waʾakhbaranā (6); لِخَبَرِ —likhabari (5); وَأَخْبَرَهُ —waʾakhbarahu (5); أَخْبَرْتُكَ —ʾakhbartuka (5); خَبَرِهَا —khabarihā (5); أَخْبَرَتْنَا —ʾakhbaratnā (4); أَخْبَرَاهُ —ʾakhbarāhu (4); وَأَخْبَارٍ —ʾakhbarūā (4); نُخْبِرَ —nukhbira (4); كَخَبَرِ —kakhabari (4); أَخْبَرُوا —waʾakhbārin (4); وَأَخْبَرَتْ —waʾakhbarat (4); وَلِلْخَبَرِ —walilkhabari (4); يُخْبِرُكُمْ —yukhbirkum (4); يُخْبِرُهُ —yukhbirahu (4); أَخْبَارًا —ʾakhbāran (3); أَخْبَرَا —ʾakhbarā (3); أَخْبَرَتْهَا —ʾakhbarathā (3); أَخْبَرَنَاهُ —ʾakhbaranāhu (3); أَخْبَرَهَا —ʾakhbarahā (3); إِخْبَارًا —ʾikhbāran (3); أَخْبَرَهُمَا —ʾakhbarahumā (3); الْإِخْبَارِ —al-ʾikhbāri (3); بِالْخَبَرَيْنِ —biālkhabarayni (3); تُخْبِرُ —al-mukhbiru (3); الْمُخْبِرُ

لَأَخْبَرَ —tukhbiru (3); فَلِلْخَبَرِ —falilkhabari (3); فَأَخْبَرْتهمْ —faʾakhbarthm (3); وَإِخْبَارٌ —waʾikhbārun (3); وَالْمُخَابَرَةُ —wālmukhābaratu (3); لَأَخْبَرَ —laʾakhbara (3)

Context L2222: عَلَى الثِّقَاتِ مِنْ رُوَاةِ الْأَخْبَارِ وَتَمْيِيزِهِمْ مِنْ غَيْرِهِمْ وَالتَّنْبِيهِ عَلَى ... ...

Context L2241: ... عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ هُوَ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ ...

50. وَاجِب / وَجَبَ[50]

wajaba / wājib

4,687 occurrences; cumulative coverage 55.95%.

Possible English: be obligatory; be due; obligatory; incumbent

Context: وجب can concern an act's obligation or a right/payment becoming due. أوجب means made incumbent or entailed, rather than merely did something obligatory.

Forms and grammar: وجب / يجب = became obligatory / is obligatory; وجوب is the abstract noun; واجب / واجبة agree with the described noun. يوجبه = makes it incumbent; تجب can have a feminine subject.

Attested spellings and counts

فَوَجَبَ —wajaba (470); يُوجِبُ —yūjibu (375); يَجِبُ —yajibu (357); وَجَبَ —fawajaba (332); إِيجَابُ —ʾījābu (292); وَاجِبٌ —wājibun (267); أَوْجَبَ —ʾawjaba (251); وُجُوبِ —wujūbi (226); تَجِبُ —tajibu (190); الْوَاجِبُ —al-wājibu (136); وَاجِبَةً —wājibatun (125); فَالْوَاجِبُ —fālwājibu (104); فَوَاجِبٌ —fawājibun (88); يُوجِبْهُ —yūjibhu (86); أَوْجَبَهُ —ʾawjabahu (85); بِإِيجَابِ —biʾījābi (78); وَجَبَتْ —wajabat (77); وَاجِبًا —wājiban (74); لَوَجَبَ —lawajaba (67); الْوَاجِبَةِ —al-wājibati (52); وَوَجَبَ —wawajaba (47); يُوجِبُهَا —yūjibhā (47); وَأَوْجَبَ —waʾawjaba (42); بِوُجُوبِ —biwujūbi (36); وُجُوبِهِ —wujūbihi (36); أَوْجَبَهَا —ʾawjabahā (34); إِيجَابِهِ —ʾījābihi (33); مُوجِبٌ —mūjibun (32); تُوجِبُ —tūjibu (31); فَأَوْجَبَ —faʾawjaba (29); مُوجِبًا —mūjiban (26); فَيَجِبُ —fayajibu (24); الْمُوجِبُ —al-mūjibu (22); أَوْجَبُوا —ʾawjabūā (21); أَوْجَبْتُمْ —ʾawjabtum (19); مُوجِبَةٌ —mūjibatun (19); وَالْوَاجِبُ —

[50] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: وجب (read dictionary entry).

wālwājibu (19); يُوجِبُونَ —yūjibūna (18); الْوُجُوبِ —al-wujūbi (16); بِمُوجِبٍ — bimūjibin (16); وَأَوْجَبُوا —waʾījābu (16); الْمُوجِبَةِ —al-mūjibati (15); وَإِيجَابُ —waʾawjabūā (15); فَأَوْجَبُوا —faʾawjabūā (14); وَبِإِيجَابِ —wabiʾījābi (13); وَوُجُوبِ —wawujūbi (13); وَيَجِبُ —wayajibu (12); الْإِيجَابِ —al-ʾījābi (11); بِإِيجَابِهِ —biʾījābihi (11); فَوَجَبَتْ —fawajabat (11); وُجُوبِهَا —wujūbihā (11); وَوَجَبَتْ —wawajabat (11); يُوجِبُوا —yūjibūā (11); وَأَوْجَبَهُ —waʾawjabahu (10); أَوْجَبَتْ —ʾawjabt (9); بِوَاجِبٍ —biwājibin (9); تُوجِبُوا —tūjibūā (9); لَوَجَبَتْ —lawajabat (9); وَأَوْجَبَاهَا —waʾawjabāhā (9); نُوجِبُ —nūjibu (8); إِيجَابًا — وَإِيجَابُهُ —ʾījāban (7); إِيجَابُهَا —ʾījābuhā (7); تُوجِبُونَ —tūjibūna (7); waʾījābuhu (7); وَوَاجِبٌ —wawājibun (7); يُوجِبُونَهَا —yūjibūnahā (7); أَوْجَبُوهَا —ʾawjabūhā (6); تُوجِبُهُ —tūjibuhu (6); لِوُجُوبِ —liwujūbi (6); وَلَوَجَبَ — walawajaba (6); وَمُوجِبٌ —wamūjibun (6); أَوْجَبَا —ʾawjabā (5); أَوْجَبْنَا — ʾawjabnā (5); بِإِيجَابِهَا —ʾījābihim (5); إِيجَابِهِمْ —al-wājibāti (5); الْوَاجِبَاتِ —biʾījābihā (5); وَأَوْجَبَهَا —fatajibu (5); فَتَجِبُ —fatajibu (5); لِإِيجَابِ —liʾījābi (5); waʾawjabahā (5); أَوْجَبْتُمُوهَا —ʾawjabtumūhā (4); الْمُوجِبِينَ —al-mūjibīna (4); فَأَوْجَبْتُمْ —faʾawjabtum (4); وَأَوْجَبْتُمْ —waʾawjabtum (4); فَإِيجَابُ —faʾījābu (4); وَيُوجِبُونَ —wayūjibūna (4); وَاجِبَتَانِ — أَوْجَبْتُمُوهُ —wājibatāni (4); بِوُجُوبِهِ —ʾawjabtumūhu (3); أَوْجَبَهُ —ʾawjabathu (3); أَوْجَبُوهُ —ʾawjabūhu (3); يُوجِبَانِ —biwujūbihi (3); فَيُوجِبُونَ —fayūjibūna (3); فَالْمُوجِبُ —fālmūjibu (3); —yūjibāni (3)

51. جَائِز / جَازَ[51]

jāza / jāʾiz

4,668 occurrences; cumulative coverage 56.26%.

Possible English: be permissible; be valid; pass; permissible

Context: يجوز in a ruling often means is permissible or legally possible; context may instead concern validity. The lexical sense pass or cross is distinct.

Forms and grammar: جاز / يجوز = was permissible or passed / is permissible or passes; لم يجز = was not permissible. جائز / جائزة agree in gender; جواز is the abstract noun.

وَجَمِيعِ أَهْلِ الْإِسْلَامِ وَأَمَّا وُجُوبُ عَقْدِ ذَلِكَ بِالْقَلْبِ فَلِقَوْلِ اللَّهِ ... Context L2227: ...

... مَخْلُوقٌ وَأَنَّ لَهُ خَالِقًا وَجَبَ أَنْ لَوْ كَانَ الْخَالِقُ أَكْثَرَ ... Context L2232:

Attested spellings and counts

يَجُوزُ —yajūzu (1,739); جَائِزٌ —jāʾizun (399); يَجُزْ —yajuz (269); جَازَ —jāza (254); تَجُوزُ —tajūzu (244); جَوَازِ —jawāzi (172); جَائِزَةٌ —jāʾizatun (122); أَجَازَ —ʾajāza (121); يُجِيزُونَ —yujīzūna (102); وَجَائِزٌ —wajāʾizun (89); يُجِيزُ —yujīzu (85); وَأَجَازَ —waʾajāza (82); إِجَازَةُ —ʾijāzatu (62); أَجَازَهُ —ʾajāzahu (41); فَجَائِزٌ —fajāʾizun (38); جَازَتْ —jāzat (35); جَائِزًا —jāʾizan (34); أَجَزْتُمْ —wayajūzu (34); وَأَجَازُوا —waʾajāzūā (32); أَجَازُوا —ʾajāztum (30); يَتَجَاوَزُ —waʾajāzahu (27); وَأَجَازَهُ —faʾajāza (27); فَأَجَازَ —yatajāwazu (26); تَجَاوَزَ —yujīzūā (26); يُجِيزُوا —tujīzūna (24); تُجِيزُونَ —tajāwaza (22); فَيَجُوزُ —faʾajāzūā (18); فَأَجَازُوا —jawāzihi (18); جَوَازِهِ —fayajūzu (18); وَجَازَ —wajāza (15); إِجَازَتِهِ —ʾijāzatihi (14); لَجَازَ —lajāza (14); بِجَوَازِ —bijawāzi (13); وَتَجُوزُ —watajūzu (13); إِجَازَتِهِمْ —ʾijāzatihim (12); فَأَجَازَهُ —faʾajāzahu (12); أُجِيزُ —ʾujīzu (11); اسْتَجَازَ —ʾstajāza (11); تُجِيزُوا —tujīzūā (11); وَيُجِيزُونَ —wayujīzūna (11); يُجِيزُهُ —yujīzuhu (11); تَجُزْ —tajuz (10); فَأَجِيزُوا —faʾajīzūā (10); يَسْتَجِيزُ —yastajīzu (10); الْجَائِزِ —al-jāʾizi (9); وَجَوَازِ —jawāzihā (9); جَوَّزَ —jawwaza (9); وَأَجَازَهَا —waʾajāzahā (9); جَوَازِهَا

[51] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: جوز (read dictionary entry).

—wajawāzi (9); الْجَوْزِ —al-jawzi (8); الْمُجِيزُونَ —al-mujīzūna (8); يُجَاوِزُ — yujāwizu (8); يُجِيزَانِ —yujīzāni (8); أَجَازُوهُ —ʾajāzūhu (7); جَاوَزَ —jāwaza (7); الْجَائِزَةَ فَيُجِيزُونَ —fayujīzūna (7); وَيُجِيزُ —wayujīzu (7); أَجَزْنَا —ʾajaznā (6); — al-jāʾizati (6); أَجَازَا —ʾajāzā (5); أَجَزْتُمُوهُ —ʾajaztumūhu (5); الْمَجَازِ — al-majāzi (5); مَجَازًا —majāzan (5); وَتُجِيزُونَ —watujīzūna (5); وَجَوْزَ — wajawza (5); يُجِزْهَا —yujizhā (5); يَسْتَجِزْ —yastajiz (5); أَجَازَهَا —ʾajāzahā (4); بِإِجَازَتِهِ —biʾijāzati (4); بِإِجَازَةِ —ʾujīzuhu (4); اسْتَجَازُوا —ʾstajāzūā (4); أُجِيزُهُ تَجْوِيزُ —biʾijāzatihi (4); تَجَاوَزَتْ —tajāwazat (4); تَجَاوَزَهُ —tajāwazahu (4); — tajwīzu (4); فَأَجَزْتُمْ —faʾajaztum (4); نُجِيزُ —nujīzu (4); وَأَجَازُوهُ — waʾajāzūhu (4); وَالْجَوْزِ —wāljawzi (4); يُجِيزُهَا —yujīzuhā (4); أَجَازُوهَا — ʾajāzūhā (3); أَجِزْ —ʾajiz (3); أَجَزْت —ʾajazt (3); أَجَزْته —ʾajazth (3); الْجَوَازِ — al-jawāzi (3); تَجُوزَانِ —tajūzāni (3); تُجِيزُ —tujīzu (3); تُجِيزُوهُ —tujīzūhu (3); جَائِزَتُهُ —jāʾizatuhu (3); جَوَازِهِمَا —jawāzihimā (3); فَأَتَجَوَّزُ —faʾatajawwazu (3); — وَجَازَتْ —waʾijāzatu (3); وَاجَازَةُ —mujīzun (3); مُجِيزٌ —fajāza (3); فَجَازَ — wajāzat (3); وَجَوَازُهُ —wajawāzuhu (3); وَيُجِيزُهُ —wayujīzuhu (3); يَتَجَاوَزَهُ — yatajāwazahu (3); يَجْتَازَ —yajtāza (3); يَسْتَجِيزُونَ —yastajīzūna (3)

Context L2396: ... وَلَا يَحِلُّ لِأَحَدٍ أَنْ يُجِيزَ أَنْ يَكُونَ لَهُ اسْمٌ زَائِدٌ ...

Context L2398: ... غَيْرَ وَاحِدٍ كَذِبًا وَمَنْ أَجَازَ هَذَا فَهُوَ كَافِرٌ وَقَالَ تَعَالَى ...

52. حَرَام / إِحْرَام[52]

ḥarām / ʾiḥrām

4,562 occurrences; cumulative coverage 56.57%.

Possible English: prohibited; unlawful; sacred; consecrated state

Context: حرام in a ruling means prohibited. الحرم is a sacred precinct. إحرام is ritual consecration for pilgrimage, not a synonym for prohibition in every occurrence.

Forms and grammar: حرم / يحرم and حرّم / يحرّم are different verb patterns; تحريم = declaring forbidden. محرم can mean forbidden, a person in iḥrām, or Muḥarram according to its vowels and context.

Attested spellings and counts

حَرَامٌ —ḥarāmun (646); حَرَّمَ —ḥarrama (502); يَحْرُمُ —yaḥrumu (327); الْحَرَامِ —al-ḥarāmi (265); مَحْرَمٍ —maḥramin (261); الْمُحْرِمُ —al-muḥrimu (240); تَحْرِيمِ —taḥrīmi (217); الْحَرَمِ —al-ḥarami (179); حَرَامًا —ḥarāman (133); مُحَرَّمَةٌ —muḥarramatun (124); الْإِحْرَامِ —al-ʾiḥrāmi (113); التَّحْرِيمِ —al-taḥrīmi (89); تَحْرِيمُهُ —taḥrīmuhu (81); تُحَرِّمُ —tuḥarrimu (72); مُحْرِمًا —muḥriman (68); وَحَرَّمَ —waḥarrama (66); أَحْرَمَ —ʾaḥrama (65); لِلْمُحْرِمِ —lilmuḥrimi (61); حُرِّمَتْ —ḥurrimat (57); إِحْرَامِهِ —ʾiḥrāmihi (55); الْمُحَرَّمَةِ —al-muḥarramati (54); فَحَرَامٌ —faḥarāmun (42); بِتَحْرِيمِ —bitaḥrīmi (41); حَرَّمَهُ —ḥarramahu (38); حُرْمَةً —ḥurmatan (32); فَحَرَّمَ —faḥarrama (26); وَيُحَرِّمُ —wayuḥarrimu (26); إِحْرَامٍ —ʾiḥrāmin (25); وَالْحُرُمَاتُ —wālḥurumātu (25); وَتَحْرِيمِ —wataḥrīmi (25); يُحَرِّمُونَ —yuḥarrimūna (22); بِالتَّحْرِيمِ —biālttaḥrīmi (21); وَالْحَرَامُ —wālḥarāmu (21); حَرَّمَهَا —ḥarramahā (20); يُحَرِّمُهَا —yuḥarrimuhā (19); بِتَحْرِيمِهِ —bitaḥrīmihi (18); الْمُحَرَّمَاتِ —al-muḥarramāti (17); حُرُمًا —ḥuruman (16); لِإِحْرَامِهِ —liʾiḥrāmihi (16); لِلْإِحْرَامِ —lilʾiḥrāmi (16); وَالتَّحْرِيمِ —wālttaḥrīmi (15); مُحْرِمُونَ —muḥrimūna (14); تَحْرِيمِهَا —taḥrīmihā (12); يُحَرِّمُهُ —yuḥarrimhu (12); الْمَحَارِمِ —al-maḥārimi (11); تَحْرِيمًا —taḥrīman (11); بِحَرَامٍ —biḥarāmin (10); وَالْحَرَمِ —wālḥarami (10); وَحَرَامٌ —waḥarāmun (10);

[52] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: حرم (read dictionary entry).

فَيَحْرِمُ —fayaḥrumu (9); وَحُرِّمَتْ —waḥurrimat (9); لَحَرَمَ —laḥaruma (8); مُحْرِمَانِ — muḥrimāni (8); وَالْإِحْرَامُ —wāl'iḥrāmu (8); وَالْمُحْرِمِ —wālmuḥrimi (8); بِحُرْمَةِ —biḥurmati (7); فَحَرَّمُوا —faḥarramūā (7); كَحُرْمَةِ —kaḥurmati (7); لِتَحْرِيمِ — litaḥrīmi (7); وَحَرَّمُوا —waḥarramūā (7); الْحُرْمَةِ —al-ḥurmati (6); حُرْمَتُهَا — ḥurmatuhā (6); أَحْرَمَتْ —wataḥrīmihi (6); وَتَحْرِيمِهِ —maḥrūmun (6); مَحْرُومٌ — 'aḥramat (5); إِحْرَامًا —'iḥrāman (5); الْمَحْرُومِينَ —al-maḥrūmīna (5); بِإِحْرَامٍ — bi'iḥrāmin (5); بِالْإِحْرَامِ —biāl'iḥrāmi (5); حَرَمِيُّ —ḥaramiyyu (5); فَحُرِّمَتْ — faḥurrimat (5); فَلْيُحْرِمْ —falyuḥrim (5); مَحَارِمِهِ —maḥārimihi (5); مُحَرَّمَاتٌ — muḥarramātun (5); وَتُحَرَّمُ —watuḥarramu (5); وَحَرَّمَهُ —waḥarramahu (5); وَمُحَرِّمٌ —wamuḥarrimun (5); وَيُحَرِّمُونَ —wayuḥarrimūna (5); بِمُحَرَّمٍ — bimuḥarramin (4); تُحَرِّمُوا —tuḥarrimūā (4); حَرَامَهُ —ḥarāmahu (4); فَأَحْرَمَ —fa'aḥrama (4); لِلتَّحْرِيمِ —lilttaḥrīmi (4); لِلْحَرَامِ —lilḥarāmi (4); مُحْرِمِينَ — muḥrimīna (4); وَحُرْمَتَهَا —wataḥrīmihim (4); وَتَحْرِيمِهِمْ —nuḥrima (4); نُحْرِمَ —waḥurmatahā (4); يُحَرِّمْنَ —yuḥarrimna (4); أَحْرَمْنَا —'aḥramnā (3); أَحْرَمُوا —'aḥramūā (3); إِحْرَامِهِنَّ —'iḥrāmihinna (3); الْحَرَمِيِّ —al-ḥaramiyyi (3); بِإِحْرَامِهِ —bi'iḥrāmihi (3); بِالْمُحَرَّمَاتِ —biālmuḥarramāti (3); بِتَحْرِيمِهَا — bitaḥrīmihā (3); حُرْمَتُهُ —tuḥarrimuhu (3); تُحَرِّمُهَا —tuḥarrimuhā (3); تُحَرِّمُهُ —ḥurmatuhu (3); حَرَّمَتْهُمَا —ḥarramathumā (3); فَحَرِّمُوهُ —faḥarrimūhu (3); كَحُرْمَتِهَا —kaḥurmatihā (3); لَحُرِّمَتْ —laḥurrimat (3); وَأَحْرَمَ —wa'aḥrama (3);

وَإِحْرَامُهُ —waʾiḥrāmuhu (3); وَالْمُحْرِمَةِ —wālmuḥrimati (3); وَحُرْمَةٌ — waḥurmatun (3); وَحَرَّمَهَا —waḥarramahā (3); وَحَرِيمُ —waḥarīmu (3); يُحَرِّمَانِ —yuḥarrimāni (3); يُحَرِّمُوا —yuḥarrimūā (3)

Context L2227: ... وَالْمَالِ مِنْ التَّحْلِيلِ إلَى التَّحْرِيمِ كَمَا قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى ...

Context L2265: ... فَنَفَخْنَا فِيهِ مِنْ رُوحِنَا التحريم ...

53. أَمَرَ / أَمْر[53]

ʾamr / ʾamara

4,552 occurrences; cumulative coverage 56.88%.

Possible English: command; order; matter; affair; command someone

Context: أمر may be an instruction or simply the matter under discussion. أمره can mean his matter or he commanded him; the vowelled form and syntax decide.

Forms and grammar: أمر / يأمر = commanded / commands; أُمر = was commanded; أمرنا = we commanded or he commanded us, depending on vowels. أمر / أوامر / أمور have different plural uses.

Attested spellings and counts

فَأَمَرَ —ʾamara (1,526); أَمَرَهُ —ʾamarahu (410); الْأَمْرِ —al-ʾamri (292); وَأَمَرَ —faʾamara (175); أَمَرَنَا —ʾamaranā (162); يَأْمُرُ —yaʾmur (153); الْمَأْمُورُ —waʾamara (126); الْأَمْرَيْنِ —al-ʾamrayni (107); أَمِيرَ —ʾamīra (102); بِأَمْرٍ —al-maʾmūru (92); مَأْمُورٌ —biʾamrin (83); أَمْرًا —maʾmūrun (77); لِأَمْرِ —ʾamran (73); أَمَرَهُمْ —ʾamarahum (65); فَأَمَرَهُ —faʾamarahu (62); يُؤْمَرْ —liʾamri (57); وَأَمَرَهُ —waʾamarahu (55); أَمَرْتُكُمْ —ʾamartukum (50); الْآمِرُ —yuʾmar (40); يَأْمُرُهُ —yaʾmurhu (38); فَأَمَرَهَا —faʾamarahā (37); بِأَمْرِهِ —al-ʾāmiru (36); أُمِرُوا —ʾumirūā (29); أُمِرْتُ —ʾumirtu (28); أَوَامِرِ —biʾamrihi (28); أَمْرُك —ʾamruk (23); أُمُورِ —ʾumūri (22); يَأْمُرْنَا —ʾawāmiri (22); وَالْأَمْرُ —wālʾamru (22); مَأْمُورًا —maʾmūran (21); الْأَمِيرُ —yaʾmurnā (21); فَأَمَرَهُمْ —faʾamarahum (16); أُمَرَاءِ —ʾumarāʾi (15); الْأَوَامِرِ —al-ʾamīru (15); أَوَامِرِهِ —al-ʾawāmiri (15); —ʾawāmirihi (14);

[53] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أمر (read dictionary entry).

فَأَمَرَنِي —faʾamaranī (14); لِأَمْرِهِ —liʾamrihi (14); يَأْمُرُكُمْ —yaʾmurukum (14); بِالْأَمْرِ —biālʾamri (13); الْأُمَرَاءِ —al-ʾumarāʾi (12); أَمَرَنِي —ʾamaranī (11); أَمِيرُهُ —ʾamīruhu (11); الْأُمُورَ —al-ʾumūra (11); آمُرَ —ʾāmura (10); إِمَارَةِ —ʾimārati (10); أَمْرِي —ʾamrī (9); أَمْرَيْنِ —ʾamrayni (9); وَأَمَرَنَا —waʾamaranā (9); آمِرًا —ʾāmiran (8); فَأَمَرَتْ —faʾamarat (8); فَالْأَمْرُ —fālʾamru (8); آمُرُكَ —waʾamuru (8); وَيَأْمُرُ —waʾamurūna (8); مَأْمُورُونَ —ʾāmuruk (7); أَمَرْتُمُوهُ —ʾamartumūhu (7); أَمِيرًا —ʾamīran (7); الْإِمَارَةِ —al-ʾimārati (7); الْمَأْمُورِينَ —al-maʾmūrīna (7); تَأْمُرُنِي —taʾmurunī (7); فَأَمَرَنَا —faʾamaranā (7); يَأْمُرُهُمْ —yaʾmurhā (7); نُؤْمَرْ —nuʾmar (7); يَأْمُرْهَا —yaʾmuruhum (7); يُؤْمَرُونَ —yuʾmarūna (7); أَمَرُوهُ —ʾamarūhu (6); إِمَارَتِهِ —ʾimāratihi (6); تَأْمُرُ —taʾmuru (6); لَأَمَرْتُ —laʾamartu (6); لِلْأَمْرِ —lilʾamri (6); وَأَمَرَهُمْ —waʾamarahum (6); أَمَرْتَنِي —ʾamartnī (5); أَمَرْنَاهُ —ʾamarnāhu (5); أَمْرُهُمَا —ʾamruhumā (5); أُمُورِهِمْ —ʾumūrihim (5); أَمِيرُهُمْ —ʾamīruhum (5); وَأَمَرَهَا —tustaʾmara (5); تُسْتَأْمَرَ —lilʾāmiri (5); لِلْآمِرِ —lilmaʾmūri (5); لِلْمَأْمُورِ —waʾamarahā (5); وَيَأْمُرُونَ —wabiʾamrihi (5); وَبِأَمْرِهِ —waya'murūna (5); تَأْمُرُنَا —ʾāmurhu (4); أَمَرَاهُ —ʾamarāhu (4); أُمِرْتُمْ —ʾumirtum (4); آمُرُهُ —taʾmurunā (4); فَأْمِرُوا —faʾumirūā (4); تَأْمُرُونَهُ —taʾmurūnahu (4); فَالْآمِرُ —fālʾāmiru (4); وَالْآمِرُ —wāl'āmiru (4); وَأَوَامِرِ —waʾawāmiri (4); وَلِأَمْرِهِ —waliʾamrihi (4); أُمِرْنَ —ʾumirna (3); أُمُورًا —ʾumūran (3); أُمُورِهِ —ʾumūrihi (3); الْمَأْمُورُونَ —al-maʾmūrūna (3); فَأَمَرَهُنَّ —faʾamarahunna (3);

لِأَوَامِرِ —liʾawāmiri (3); فَالْأَمِيرُ —fālʾamīru (3); فَيَأْمُرُ —faya ʾmuru (3); فَيُؤْمَرُ —fayuʾmaru (3); وَيُؤْمَرُ —wayaʾmuruhum (3); وَيَأْمُرُهُمْ —naʾmuruhu (3); نَأْمُرُهُ —wayuʾmaru (3); يَأْتَمِرَ —yaʾtamira (3); يَأْمُرُنِي —yaʾmurnī (3); يَأْمُرُونَ —yaʾmurūna (3); يَسْتَأْمِرُهَا —yastaʾmiruhā (3)

Context L2225: ... اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ أُمِرْتُ أَنْ أُقَاتِلَ النَّاسَ حَتَّى يَشْهَدُوا ...

Context L2227: ... فَلِقَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَمَا أُمِرُوا إِلا لِيَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ ...

54. بَيْع / بَاعَ[54]

bāʿa / bayʿ

4,546 occurrences; cumulative coverage 57.19%.

Possible English: sell; sale; purchase in some lexical uses; trade

Context: بيع in the legal discussion usually means sale or a sale contract. بيع versus هبة distinguishes sale from gift. Determine who buys and sells from the sentence's roles.

Forms and grammar: باع / يبيع = sold / sells; بعتُ = I sold; يباع = is sold. بيع / بيوع = sale / sales; بائع = seller; مبيع = sold object. ابتاع = bought.

Attested spellings and counts

بَيْعُ —bayʿu (982); الْبَيْعِ —al-bayʿi (771); بَاعَ —bāʿa (270); بَيْعُهُ —bayʿuhu (233); بَيْعًا —bayʿan (104); وَبَيْعُ —wabayʿu (90); ابْتَاعَ —ʾbtāʿa (83); بَيْعُهَا —bayʿuhā (79); لِلْبَائِعِ —lilbāʾiʿi (75); بَاعَهُ —bāʿahu (66); الْبُيُوعِ —al-buyūʿi (63); وَالْبَيْعُ —wālbayʿu (54); الْمَبِيعِ —al-mabīʿi (43); يَبْتَاعُ —yabtāʿu (42); بَاعَهَا —bāʿahā (38); بِبَيْعٍ —bibayʿi (35); يَبِيعَهُ —yabīʿahu (35); ابْتِيَاعٍ —ʾbtiyāʿin (32); الْمُبْتَاعُ —al-mubtāʿu (31); تُبَاعُ —tubāʿu (30); وَبَيْعُهُ —wabayʿuhu (30); ابْتِيَاعِهِ —ʾbtiyāʿihi (27); بِالْبَيْعِ —biālbayʿi (27); فَالْبَيْعُ —fālbayʿu (27); لِلْبَيْعِ —lilbayʿi (26); بِعْت —biʿt (24); يَبِيعَهَا —yabīʿahā (23); ابْتَاعَهَا —ʾbtāʿahā (22); تَبَايَعَا —tabāyaʿā (22); بِيعَتْ —bīʿat (20); بَيْعَةٍ —bayʿatin (20); يَبِعْ —yabiʿ (21); فَبَاعَ —fabāʿa (19); فَبَاعَهُ —fabāʿahu (18); بَائِعِهِ —bāʾiʿihi (16); بَايَعَ —bāyaʿa (16);

[54]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: بيع (read dictionary entry).

بَيْعِهِمَا —al-mutabāyiʿayni (15); الْمُتَبَايِعَانِ —al-mutabāyiʿāni (14); الْمُتَبَايِعَيْنِ —bayʿihimā (14); وَابْتِيَاعِ —ʾbtāʿahu (13); ابْتَاعَهُ —ʾbtaʿt (13); ابْتَعْت —wābtiyāʿi (13); فَبَيْعُهُ —wābtiyāʿuhu (12); وَابْتِيَاعُهُ —tabīʿūā (11); تَبِيعُوا —fabayʿuhu (11); فَبَيْعُهُ —nabīʿu (11); نَبِيعُ —yabiʿhu (11); يَبِيعُهُ —ʾabīʿu (10); أَبِيعُ —fabayʿu (10); فَبَيْعُ —al-mabīʿatu (9); الْمَبِيعَةُ —bāʿat (9); بَاعَتْ —tabāyaʿtum (9); تَبَايَعْتُمْ —tabiʿhā (9); تَبِعْهَا —fabīʿūā (9); فَبِيعُوا —wābtiyāʿuhā (9); وَابْتِيَاعُهَا —wabayʿuhā (9); وَبَيْعُهَا —yabtāʿahu (9); يَبْتَاعُهُ —ʾbtaʿth (8); ابْتَعْته —bibayʿihi (8); بِبَيْعِهِ —biʿth (8); بِعْته —bayʿahum (8); بَيْعُهُمْ —tabiʿhu (8); تَبِعْهُ —fābtāʿa (8); فَابْتَاعَ —yabīʿūhu (8); يَبِيعُوهُ —ʾabīʿuk (7); أَبِيعُك —al-bayʿati (7); الْبَيْعَةِ —al-tabāyuʿi (7); التَّبَايُعِ —bāʾiʿi (7); بَائِعِ —mutabāyiʿayni (7); مُتَبَايِعَيْنِ —wālbāʾiʿu (7); وَالْبَائِعُ —bāyaʿt (6); بَايَعْت —bayʿuhunna (6); بَيْعُهُنَّ —bīʿūā (6); بِيعُوا —tabtāʿa (6); تَبْتَاعَ —fayubāʿu (6); فَيُبَاعُ —yabīʿūna (6); يَبِيعُونَ —bibayʿihā (5); بِبَيْعِهَا —ʾabtāʿu (5); أَبْتَاعُ —bayʿatayni (5); بَيْعَتَيْنِ —tabāyaʿa (5); تَبَايَعَ —fābtāʿahu (5); فَابْتَاعَهُ —biʿtum (5); بِعْتُمْ —nabīʿahu (5); نَبِيعَهُ —wālbuyūʿi (5); وَالْبُيُوعِ —fabiʿth (5); فَبِعْته —watubāʿu (5); وَتُبَاعُ —wayubāʿu (5); وَيُبَاعُ —yubāyaʿ (5); يُبَايَعْ —yabtāʿahā (5); يَبْتَاعَهَا —yatabāyaʿūna (5); يَتَبَايَعُونَ —ʾabīʿuhu (4); أَبِيعُهُ —ʾbtaʿ (4); ابْتَعْ —ʾbtiyāʿahā (4); ابْتِيَاعَهَا —bāʾiʿihā (4); بَائِعِهَا —biʿ (4); بِعْ —buyūʿun (4); بُيُوعٌ —fālbāʾiʿu (4); فَالْبَائِعُ —fabāʿahā (4); فَبَاعَهَا —fabiʿthā (4); فَبِعْتَهَا —kālbayʿi (4); كَالْبَيْعِ —kabayʿi (4); كَبَيْعِ —wakabayʿi (4); وَكَبَيْعِ —lilmubtāʿi (4); لِلْمُبْتَاعِ —al-mubāyiʿāti (4); الْمُبَايِعَاتِ

—al-mubāyiʿāti (3); الْمَبِيعَاتِ —al-mabīʿāti (3); بَائِعًا —bāʾiʿan (3); بَاعَتْهُ — bāʿathu (3); بَاعَهُمَا —bāʿahumā (3); بَاعُوهُ —bāʿūhu (3); بَايَعْنَا —bāyaʿnā (3); بِبَيْعِهِمَا —bibayʿihimā (3); بِعْتُكَ —biʿtuk (3); بِعْنِي —biʿnī (3); بِعْهُ —biʿhu (3); بُيُوعًا —buyūʿan (3); تَبَايَعْنَا —tabāyaʿnā (3); تَبِيعُونَ —tabīʿūna (3); فَالْمَبِيعُ — fālmabīʿu (3); فَبِعْ —fabiʿ (3); فَبَيْعُهَا —fabayʿuhā (3); فَلِلْبَائِعِ —falilbāʾiʿi (3); فَيَبْتَاعُ —fayabtāʿu (3); فَيَبِيعَهُ —fayabīʿahu (3); لِبَائِعِهِ —libāʾiʿihi (3); لِبَيْعٍ — libayʿin (3); لِيُبَاعَ —liyubāʿa (3); مُبْتَاعًا —mubtāʿan (3); مَبِيعٍ —mabīʿin (3); وَبِيعَ — wābtāʿahu (3); وَبَاعَ —wabāʿa (3); وَبِيعُوا —wabīʿūā (3); وَيَبِيعَ — wayabīʿa (3); يُبَاعَا —yubāʿā (3); يَبِعْهَا —yabiʿhā (3)

Context L2498: ... لَيْلَةً وَلَيْسَ فِي عُنُقِهِ بَيْعَةٌ مَاتَ مِيتَةً جَاهِلِيَّةً وَلَا طَاعَةَ ...

Context L2501: ... مَاتَ وَلَيْسَ فِي عُنُقِهِ بَيْعَةٌ مَاتَ مِيتَةً جَاهِلِيَّةً ...

55. إِمَام / أَمْ / أُمّ[55]

ʾumm / ʾam / ʾimām

4,531 occurrences; cumulative coverage 57.49%.

Possible English: mother; or in a question; leader; imam

Context: أم فلان can be a kunyah, Umm so-and-so. أَمْ links alternatives in a question. إمام is a related lexical formation, not a case or tense form of mother.

Attested spellings and counts

الْأُمِّ —ʾummi (1,978); الْإِمَامِ —al-ʾimāmi (626); أُمِّهِ —ʾummihi (225); أُمِّ —al-ʾummi (189); وَأُمُّ —waʾummu (104); إِمَامٍ —ʾimāmin (75); أُمَّتِي — ʾummatī (69); أُمَّهَا —ʾummahā (67); الْمَأْمُومِ —al-maʾmūmi (56); وَالْإِمَامُ —wālʾimāmu (56); لِأُمِّ —liʾummin (54); لِلْأُمِّ —lilʾummi (53); وَالْأُمِّ — wālʾummi (52); أُمِّي —ʾummī (45); لِلْإِمَامِ —lilʾimāmi (45); أُمَّهَاتِ —

[55] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أمم (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: أم / أمه / أمها = mother / his mother / her mother; أمهات is a plural. أئمة / إمام = leader / leaders; مأموم = one led in prayer. Vowels distinguish أُمّ from أَمْ.

بِأُمِّ —biʾummi (41); إِمَامِهِ —ʾimāmihi (38); يَؤُمُّ —yaʾummu (34); أَمَامَ —ʾamāma (27); وَأُمِّهِ —waʾummihi (24); أُمُّكَ —ʾummuka (23); الْأُمَّهَاتِ —al-ʾummahāti (22); وَلِلْأُمِّ —walilʾummi (22); إِمَامَتِهِ —ʾimāmatihi (21); الْمَأْمُومِينَ —al-maʾmūmīna (21); إِمَامَةِ —ʾimāmati (19); أَئِمَّةُ —ʾaʾimmatu (18); أُمِّهِمْ —ʾummihim (17); مَأْمُومًا —maʾmūman (17); فَلِأُمِّهِ —falʾummihi (16); وَأُمَّهَا —waʾummuhā (16); وَأُمَّهَاتُ —waʾummahātu (16); أَمَامَهُ —ʾamāmahu (15); لِيُؤْتَمَّ —liyuʾtamma (15); أَمِنَّا —ʾaminnā (12); لِأُمَّتِي —liʾummatī (12); وَأُمِّي —waʾummī (11); يَؤُمُّهُمْ —yaʾummuhum (11); أُمَّهَاتِهَا —ʾummahātihā (10); بِإِمَامٍ —biʾimāmin (10); بِالْإِمَامِ —biālʾimāmi (10); ائْتَمَّ —ʾtamma (9); الْإِمَامَةِ —al-ʾimāmati (9); تَؤُمُّ —taʾummu (9); وَالْمَأْمُومِ —wālmaʾmūmi (9); يَأْتَمَّ —yaʾtamma (9); وَلْيَؤُمَّكُمْ —walyaʾummakum (8); إِمَامُهُمْ —ʾimāmuhum (7); الْمَأْمُومَةِ —al-maʾmūmati (7); بِالْأُمِّ —biālʾummi (7); لِلْمَأْمُومِ —lilmaʾmūmi (7); مَأْمُومَةً —maʾmūmatan (7); أَمَامَهَا —ʾamāmahā (6); فَالْأُمُّ —fālʾummu (6); لِأُمِّهِ —liʾummihi (6); أُمَّهَاتِكُمْ —ʾummahātikum (5); أُمَّهَاتِهِمْ —ʾummahātihim (5); الْأُمَمِ —al-ʾumami (5); بِالْإِمَامَةِ —biālʾimāmati (5); وَالْأُمَّهَاتِ —wālʾummahāti (5); يَؤُمُّنَا —yaʾummunā (5); أَئِمَّتِكُمْ —aʾimmatikum (4); أَمَّتْ —ʾammat (4); فَأُمُّهُ —faʾummuhu (4); كَالْأُمِّ —kāl'ummi (4); مَأْمُومٍ —maʾmūmin (4); مُؤْتَمًّا —muʾtamman (4); وَأُمَّهَاتُهَا —

wa’ummahātuhā (4); وَإِمَامَةً —wa’imāmatan (4); وَإِمَامَتِهِ —wa’imāmatihi (4); وَلِأَئِمَّةِ —wali’a’immati (4); أَئِمَّتِنَا —’a’immatinā (3); أَمَامَكَ —’amāmaka (3); إِمَامُنَا —’imāmunā (3); الْمَأْمُومُونَ —al-ma’mūmūna (3); بِأُمِّهِ —bi’ummihi (3); لِأُمِّهَا —li’ummihā (3); فَيَؤُمُّ —faya’ummu (3); فَلْيَؤُمَّهُمْ —falya’ummahum (3); لِيَؤُمَّكُمَا —liya’ummakumā (3); وَالْمَأْمُومَةُ —wālma’mūmatu (3); يَؤُمَّهَا —ya’ummahā (3); لِأُمَّهَاتِ —li’ummahāti (3)

Context L2241: ... أَخَذَ بِنَفْسِكَ بِأَبِي أَنْتَ وَأُمِّي يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَذَكَرَ الْحَدِيثَ ...

Context L2249: ... هَلْ كَانَ قَبْلَنَا خَلْقٌ أَمْ لَا إِذْ لَمْ نَعْرِفْ كَوْنَ ...

56. إِجْمَاع / جَمِيع / جَمَعَ[56]

jamaʿa / jamīʿ / ’ijmāʿ

4,514 occurrences; cumulative coverage 57.80%.

Possible English: gather; combine; all; agreement; consensus

Context: إجماع in argument refers to consensus as a legal category. جميعا means all together; جماعة can be a group or congregation. الجمعة is Friday or Friday prayer.

Forms and grammar: جمع / يجمع = gathered / gathers; أجمعوا = they agreed unanimously; إجماع is its verbal noun. جماعة / جماعات = group(s); جامع and جميع are distinct formations.

Attested spellings and counts

إِجْمَاعٌ —’ijmāʿun (552); جَمِيعًا —jamīʿan (496); جَمِيعِ —jamīʿi (470); الْجُمُعَةِ —al-jumuʿati (431); الْإِجْمَاعُ —al-’ijmāʿu (287); جَمَاعَةَ —jamāʿatin (202); إِجْمَاعًا —’ijmāʿan (117); وَجَمِيعِ —wajamīʿi (104); يَجْمَعُ —yajmaʿu (98); جَمَعَ —jamaʿa (93); الْجَمَاعَةِ —al-jamāʿati (89); الْجَمْعِ —al-jamʿi (77); جَمِيعِهِمْ —jamīʿihim (66); وَالْإِجْمَاعِ —wāl’ijmāʿi (65); بِإِجْمَاعٍ —bi’ijmāʿin (63); أَجْمَعَ —’ajmaʿa (61); الْجَمِيعِ —al-jamīʿi (61); جُمُعَةٍ —jumuʿatin (60); جَامَعَ —jāmaʿa (55); الْجِمَاعِ —al-jimāʿi (51); جَمِيعِهَا —jamīʿihā (48); أَجْمَعُوا —’ajmaʿūā (46); اجْتَمَعَ —’jtamaʿa (40); بِجَمِيعِ —bijamīʿi (40); لِجَمِيعِ —lijamīʿi (38); مُجْمَعٌ —mujmaʿun (31);

[56] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: جمع (read dictionary entry).

مُجْمُونَ —mujmiʿūna (31); مَجْمُوعَةً —majmūʿatan (29); جَمِيعِه —jamīʿihi (25); وَإِجْمَاعٌ —waʾijmāʿun (25); الْجَامِعِ —al-jāmiʿi (24); بِالْإِجْمَاعِ —biāl'ijmāʿi (23); وَجَمَاعَةٌ —wajamāʿatun (23); إِجْمَاعِهِمْ —ʾijmāʿihim (21); بِجَمْعٍ —bijamʿin (16); تَجْمَعُ —tajmaʿu (16); يَجْتَمِعُ —yajtamiʿu (16); جَمَعَتْ —jamaʿat (15); لِلْإِجْمَاعِ —lilʾijmāʿi (15); الْمُجْتَمَعُ —al-mujtamaʿu (14); جَامِعَةٌ —jāmiʿatun (13); فَجَمَعَ —fajamaʿa (13); وَالْجِمَاعِ —jimāʿin (12); فَإِجْمَاعٌ —faʾijmāʿun (12); لِلْجُمُعَةِ —wāljimāʿi (12); أَجْمَعَتْ —ʾajmaʿat (10); فَاجْتَمَعَ —fājtamaʿa (10); الْمُجَامِعِ —liljumuʿati (10); يُجَامِعُ —yujāmiʿu (10); يَجْمَعُونَ —yajmaʿūna (10); جَمْعِهِمَا —al-mujāmiʿi (9); بِجَمِيعِه —bijamīʿihi (9); بِجَمِيعِهَا —bijamīʿihā (9); أَجْمَعِينَ —jamʿihimā (9); مُجْمَعَةٌ —mujmiʿatun (9); وَأَجْمَعُوا —waʾajmaʿūā (9); جَامَعَهَا —ʾajmaʿīna (8); جَمْعًا —jamʿan (8); جَمَعُوا —jamaʿūā (8); وَالْجُمُعَةُ —wāljumuʿatu (8); يُجَامِعَهَا —yujāmiʿahā (8); يَجْتَمِعَانِ —yajtamiʿāni (8); لِإِجْمَاعِ —liʾijmāʿi (7); مَجْمُوعًا —majmūʿan (7); يُجْمِعُوا —yujmiʿūā (7); جَمْعِهَا —jamʿihā (6); وَيَجْمَعُ —wajamaʿa (6); مَجْمُوعٌ —majmūʿun (6); وَجَمَعَ —wayajmaʿu (6); يَجْتَمِعُونَ —yajtamiʿūna (6); يَجْمَعُهُمَا —yajmaʿuhumā (6); اجْتَمَعَا —ʾjtamaʿā (5); بِإِجْمَاعِهِمْ —ʾjtamaʿat (5); الْجَمَّاعَاتِ —al-jamāʿāti (5); اجْتَمَعَتْ —biʾijmāʿihim (5); بِالْجِمَاعِ —biāljimāʿi (5); بِالْجَمْعِ —biāljamʿi (5); تُجَامِعُ —tujāmaʿu (5); تَجْمَعُوا —tajmaʿūā (5); جَمَعْنَا —jamaʿnā (5); جَوَامِعَ —jawāmiʿa (5); وَأَجْمَعَ —fajamīʿu (5); لِجَمِيعِهِمْ —lijamīʿihim (5); لِلْجِمَاعِ —liljimāʿi (5); فَجَمِيعُ —waʾajmaʿa (5); وَبِالْإِجْمَاعِ —wabiāl'ijmāʿi (5); يُجْمَعَانِ —yujmaʿāni (5); يَجْمَعُه

—yajmaʿahu (5); اجْتِمَاعِهِمَا —ʾjtimāʿihimā (4); الْجَوَامِعِ —al-jawāmiʿi (4); بِالْجَمِيعِ —biāljamīʿi (4); جُمُعَتَيْنِ —jumuʿatayni (4); فَجَمَعُوا —fajamaʿūā (4); مُجْتَمَعٍ —lijamīʿihā (4); لِلْجَمِيعِ —liljamīʿi (4); مُجَامِعَ —mujāmiʿa (4); بِجَمِيعِهَا —mujtamiʿin (4); أَجْمَعْتُمْ —nujammiʿu (4); وَلِجَمِيعِ —walijamīʿi (4); نُجَمِّعُ —ʾajmaʿtum (3); اجْتِمَاعُ —ʾjtimāʿu (3); الْمَجْمُوعَةِ —al-majmūʿati (3); بِاجْتِمَاعِ —biājtimāʿi (3); تَجْتَمِعُ —tajtamiʿu (3); جَامِعًا —jāmiʿan (3); جِمَاعًا —jimāʿan (3); فَلِجَمِيعِ —jimāʿihā (3); جَمْعِهِ —jamʿihi (3); فَاجْتَمَعْنَا —fājtamaʿnā (3); جِمَاعِهَا —falijamīʿi (3); فَيَجْمَعُ —fayajmaʿu (3); لِإِجْمَاعِهِمْ —liʾijmāʿihim (3); لِلْجَمَاعَةِ —lijamāʿati (3); لِجَمِيعِهِ —lijamīʿihi (3); لِلْجَمَاعَةِ —liljamāʿati (3); مُجْتَمِعَةٍ —mujtamiʿatin (3); مُجْتَمِعِينَ —mujtamiʿīna (3); مَجْمُوعَيْنِ —majmūʿayni (3); وَإِجْمَاعًا —waʾijmāʿan (3); وَالْجَمَاعَاتِ —wāljamāʿāti (3); وَالْجَمَاعَةِ —wāljamāʿati (3); وَجَامِعِ —wajāmiʿi (3); وَنَجْمَعُ —wanajmaʿu (3)

Context L2227: ... آل عمران وَهُوَ قَوْلُ جَمِيعِ الصَّحَابَةِ وَجَمِيعِ أَهْلِ الْإِسْلَامِ وَأَمَّا ...

Context L2232: ... وَأَنَّهُ بِخِلَافِ خَلْقِهِ مِنْ جَمِيعِ الْوُجُوهِ وَالْخَلْقُ كَثِيرٌ مُحْدَثٌ فَصَحَّ ...

57. أَمَّا[57]

ʾammā

4,407 occurrences; cumulative coverage 58.09%.

Possible English: as for; regarding; now then

Attested spellings and counts

وَأَمَّا —waʾammā (3,356); أَمَّا —ʾammā (793); فَأَمَّا —faʾammā (258)

Context L2222: ... أَمَّا بَعْدُ وَفَّقَنَا اللَّهُ وَإِيَّاكُمْ لِطَاعَتِهِ ...

[57] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أما (read dictionary entry).

Context: أما introduces a topic followed by a statement, often with فـ in its result. Do not confuse it with أَمَا, an introductory or interrogative expression.

Forms and grammar: فأما / وأما add and / so. أما does not have tense, gender or plural inflections. Its grammatical job is to organize the following clause.

58. مَرْء / نِسَاء / امْرَأَة[58]

ʾmraʾah / nisāʾ / marʾ

4,204 occurrences; cumulative coverage 58.38%.

Possible English: woman; women; wife; person; man

Context: امرأته commonly means his wife; امرأة without a possessive may mean a woman. المرء is a separate noun meaning a person or man, not a feminine case form.

Forms and grammar: امرأة / امرأتان / امرأتين show singular and dual; نساء / نسوة are irregular plurals of woman. امرأته changes with the possessive referent; امرؤ / امرأ / امرئ are case forms of the masculine noun.

Context L2227: ... الصَّحَابَةِ وَجَمِيعِ أَهْلِ الْإِسْلَامِ وَأَمَّا وُجُوبُ عَقْدِ ذَلِكَ بِالْقَلْبِ ... فَلِقَوْلِ ...

Attested spellings and counts

النساء —al-nsāʾ* (1,029); امْرَأَةٍ —ʾmraʾatin (786); الْمَرْأَة —al-marʾati (593); امْرَأَتُهُ —ʾmraʾatahu (536); الْمَرْءُ —al-marʾu (288); وَالْمَرْأَةُ —wālmarʾatu (93); لِلْمَرْأَةِ —lilmarʾati (76); وَالنِّسَاءِ —wālnnisāʾi (74); لِامْرَأَتِهِ —liāmraʾatihi (71); امْرِئٍ —ʾmriʾin (69); نِسَاءِ —nisāʾi (60); لِلنِّسَاءِ —lilnnisāʾi (49); بِامْرَأَةٍ —biāmraʾatin (46); نِسْوَةٍ —niswatin (44); لِامْرَأَةٍ —liāmraʾatin (43); امْرَأَتِي —ʾmraʾatī (34); امْرَأَتَيْنِ —ʾmraʾatayni (28); لِلْمَرْءِ —lilmarʾi (26); امْرَأَتَكَ —ʾmraʾatak (25); وَامْرَأَتِهِ —wāmraʾatihi (22); وَامْرَأَةٌ —wāmraʾatun (21); امْرَأَتَانِ —ʾmraʾatāni (18); بِالنِّسَاءِ —biālnnisāʾi (17); بِامْرَأَتِهِ —biāmraʾatihi (16); بِالْمَرْأَةِ —biālmarʾati (14); نِسَاءَهُ —nisāʾahu (13); وَامْرَأَتَيْنِ —wāmraʾatayni (11); وَامْرَأَتَانِ —wāmraʾatāni (10); وَنِسَاءُ —wanisāʾu (9); الْمَرِيءَ —al-marīʾa (7); النَّسَائِيِّ —al-nasāʾiyy (7); وَالْمَرِيءَ —wālmarīʾa (6); وَالنَّاسِي —wālnnāsī (6); لِلنَّاسِي —lilnnāsī (5); النِّسْوَةِ —al-niswati (4); بِامْرَأَتَيْنِ —biāmraʾatayni (4); وَلِلْمَرْأَةِ —falilmarʾati (4); مَرْئِيٌّ —marʾiyyun (4); نِسَاءَكَ —nisāʾak (4); فَلِلْمَرْأَةِ

[58] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: مرأ (read dictionary entry); نسا (read dictionary entry).

—walilmarʾati (4); وَلِلنِّسَاءِ —walilnnisāʾi (4); الْمَرْأَتَيْنِ —al-marʾatayni (3); فَالْمَرْأَةُ —fālmarʾatu (3); لِامْرِئٍ —liāmriʾin (3); لِنِسَائِي —linisāʾī (3); مَرْئِيَّةٍ — marʾiyyatin (3); مَرِيئًا —marīʾan (3); نِسَاءَكُمْ —nisāʾakum (3); وَالنَّسَائِيُّ — wālnnasāʾiyyu (3)

Context L2225: ... إِلَّا بِهِ أَنْ يَعْلَمَ الْمَرْءُ بِقَلْبِهِ عِلْمَ يَقِينٍ وَإِخْلَاصٍ لَا ...

Context L2238: ... لَا يَحُسُّ شَيْئًا وَأَنَّ الْمَرْءَ إِذَا فَكَّرَ فِي شَيْءٍ مَا ...

59. قَبِلَ / قَبْل[59]

qabl / qabila

4,007 occurrences; cumulative coverage 58.65%.

Possible English: before; accept; receive; front; toward

Context: قبل can locate an event before another, or be a verb meaning accepted. من قبل may mean previously or on the part of, depending on construction.

Forms and grammar: قبلَه = before him/it, but قَبِلَهُ = he accepted it. يقبل = accepts when vowelled يَقْبَل; قبول = acceptance; قابل = facing, receiving or next in a temporal phrase.

Attested spellings and counts

قَبْلَ —qabla (2,338); قَبْلَهُ —qablahu (339); يُقْبَلُ —yuqbalu (203); الْقِبْلَةِ —al-qiblati (150); تُقْبَلُ —tuqbalu (102); قَبُولٍ —qabūli (75); وَقَبْلَ — waqabla (65); قَبْلَهَا —qablahā (60); قَبْلَهُمْ —qablahum (54); أَقْبَلَ — ʾaqbala (44); قَابَلَ —qābala (38); قَبْلَكُمْ —qablakum (38); قَبْلَهُمَا — qablahumā (29); أَقْبَلَتْ —ʾaqbalat (22); قُبِلَتْ —qubilat (19); يَقْبَلُهَا — yaqbaluhā (19); اسْتِقْبَالِ —ʾstiqbāli (18); قَبْلَنَا —qablanā (18); بِقَبُولٍ — biqabūli (17); فَأَقْبَلَ —faʾaqbala (17); قَبْلِي —qablī (17); قَبُولِهِ —qabūlihi (17); مَقْبُولَةٌ —maqbūlatun (17); قَبُولُهَا —qabūluhā (14); قُبْلَةِ —qublati (13); قَبِلُوهَا —qabilūhā (12); مَقْبُولٍ —maqbūlin (12); يُقْبَلْنَ —yuqbalna (10); الْقَابِلَةِ —al-qābilati (9); فَقَبِلَهَا —faqabilahā (9); نَقْبَلُ —naqbalu (9); يَقْبَلْهُ — yaqbalhu (9); قَبْلَك —qablak (8); يَقْبَلُوهَا —yaqbalūhā (8); قُبَالَةَ —qubālata (7);

[59] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: قبل (read dictionary entry).

قِبْلَتِه —qiblatihi (7); مُسْتَقْبِلَ —mustaqbila (7); وَيُقْبَلْنَ —wayuqbalna (7); اسْتَقْبَلْتُ —ʾstaqbaltu (6); الْقَبَائِلِ —al-qabāʾili (6); بِالْقُبْلَةِ —biālqublati (6); أَقْبَلْنَا —fāqbalūā (6); فَاقْبَلُوا —qabīlatan (6); مُقَابَلَةُ —muqābalatu (6); قَبِيلَةً —ʾaqbalnā (5); تَقْبِيلِ —taqbīli (5); فَأَقْبَلَتْ —faʾaqbalat (5); فَاسْتَقْبَلَ — fāstaqbala (5); مُقْبِلًا —muqbilan (5); وَقَبْلَهُ —waqablahu (5); أَقْبَلُهَا — ʾaqbaluhā (4); الْقَبِيلَةِ —al-qabīlati (4); فَتُقْبَلُ —fatuqbalu (4); فَقَبِلَ — faqabila (4); قَابِلًا —qābilan (4); قَبِلُوا —qabilūā (4); وَالْقُبْلَةُ —wālqublatu (4); وَيُقْبَلُ —wayuqbalu (4); يُتَقَبَّلْ —yutaqabbal (4); اسْتِقْبَالِهِمَا —ʾstiqbālihimā (3); بِقَبُولِهَا — biqabūlihā (3); تَقْبَلُوا —taqbalūā (3); فَاقْبَلْهُ —fāqbalhu (3); قَبَائِلِ —qabāʾili (3); وَتَقْبِيلُ —liqubuli (3); نَسْتَقْبِلَ —nastaqbila (3); وَاسْتَقْبَلَ —wāstaqbala (3); لِقُبُلِ —wataqbīlu (3); وَيَسْتَقْبِلُ —wayastaqbilu (3); يَسْتَقْبِلَ —yastaqbila (3); يَسْتَقْبِلُهَا —yastaqbiluhā (3); يُقَابِلُ —yuqābilu (3)

Context L2227: ... غَيْرَ الإِسْلامِ دِينًا فَلَنْ يُقْبَلَ مِنْهُ وَهُوَ فِي الآخِرَةِ مِنَ ...

Context L2249: ... غَابَ عَنَّا أَوْ كَانَ قَبْلَنَا فَلَا يُعْرَفُ إِلَّا بِالْخَبَرِ عَنْهُ ...

60. صَاحِب / صَحَابَة[60]

ṣāḥib / ṣaḥābah

3,922 occurrences; cumulative coverage 58.91%.

Possible English: companion; associate; holder; person concerned

Attested spellings and counts

الصَّحَابَةِ —al-ṣaḥābati (1,207); صَاحِبِ —ṣāḥibin (565); أَصْحَابِ — ʾaṣḥābi (407); وَأَصْحَابُهُ —waʾaṣḥābuhu (240); صَاحِبِهِ —ṣāḥibihi (205);

[60] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: صحب (read dictionary entry).

Context: الصحابة normally refers to the Prophet's Companions. صاحب مال means an owner or holder of wealth. أصحابنا can mean our associates or fellow adherents.

Forms and grammar: صاحب / أصحاب = companion / companions; صحابي / صحابة refer to Companions in the technical usage. صاحبه / أصحابه change singular/plural and the possessive referent.

أَصْحَابِنَا —ʾaṣḥābinā (186); أَصْحَابِهِ —ʾaṣḥābihi (157); الصَّاحِبِ —al-ṣāḥibi (128); صَاحِبُهَا — وَأَصْحَابِنَا —waʾaṣḥābinā (120); وَأَصْحَابِهِمْ —waʾaṣḥābihim (120); ṣāḥibuhā (90); وَأَصْحَابُهُمَا —waʾaṣḥābuhumā (60); لِصَاحِبِ —liṣāḥibi (49); صُحْبَةٌ —ṣuḥbatun (36); لِصَاحِبِهِ —liṣāḥibihi (31); وَأَصْحَابِ —waʾaṣḥābi (27); صَاحِبِكُمْ —ṣāḥibikum (26); وَالصَّحَابَةُ —wālṣṣaḥābatu (20); أَصْحَابِهِمْ —ʾaṣḥābihim (19); صَاحِبَنَا —al-ṣuḥbati (19); الصُّحْبَةِ —ṣāḥibanā (10); صُحْبَتُهُ —ṣuḥbatuhu (10); صَاحِبَكَ —ṣāḥibak (9); فَصَاحِبُ — faṣāḥibu (9); فَصَاحِبُهُ —faṣāḥibuhu (9); وَصَاحِبَ —waṣāḥiba (9); بِأَصْحَابِهِ — biʾaṣḥābihi (8); صَحَابَةٌ —ṣaḥābatun (8); لِأَصْحَابِ —liʾaṣḥābi (8); صَاحِبَانِ — ṣāḥibāni (7); صَاحِبَيْنِ —ṣāḥibayni (7); لِأَصْحَابِهِ —liʾaṣḥābihi (7); بِصَاحِبِ — biṣāḥibin (6); صَحِبَ —ṣaḥiba (6); وَالصَّاحِبِ —wālṣṣāḥibi (6); صَاحِبِهِمْ — ṣāḥibihim (5); فَلِصَاحِبِ —faliṣāḥibi (5); وَصَحْبِهِ —waṣaḥbihi (5); بِصَاحِبِهِ — لِصَاحِبِهَا — biṣāḥibihi (4); صَاحِبَاهُ —ṣāḥibāhu (4); صَحِبَتْ —ṣaḥibat (4); liṣāḥibihā (4); بِأَصْحَابِهَا — biʾaṣḥābihā (3); أَصْحَابِهَا —ʾaṣḥābihā (3); أَصْحَابِكَ —ʾaṣḥābik (3); صَاحِبِي — ṣāḥibī (3); صَاحِبَةٌ —ṣāḥibatun (3); بِالصَّحَابَةِ —biālṣṣaḥābati (3); وَالصُّحْبَةِ — wālṣṣuḥbati (3); لِلصَّحَابَةِ —lilṣṣaḥābati (3); صَوَاحِبِ —ṣawāḥibi (3); وَلِأَصْحَابِهِ —waliʾaṣḥābihi (3)

عمران وَهُوَ قَوْلُ جَمِيعِ الصَّحَابَةِ وَجَمِيعِ أَهْلِ الْإِسْلَامِ وَأَمَّا وُجُوبُ ... :Context L2227
...

بِلَالٌ وَلَا أَحَدٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ حَتَّى ضَرَبَتْهُمْ الشَّمْسُ فَكَانَ رَسُولُ ... :Context L2241
...

61. بَطَلَ / بَاطِل[61]

bāṭil / baṭala

3,914 occurrences; cumulative coverage 59.18%.

Possible English: invalid; void; false; become invalid; refute

Context: A باطل argument is false or unsound; a باطل contract is invalid. The affected noun determines whether English false or void is appropriate.

Forms and grammar: بطل / يبطل = became invalid / becomes invalid; أبطل / يبطل = invalidated / invalidates with different vowels. باطل / باطلة agree in gender; بطلان / إبطال are distinct verbal nouns.

Attested spellings and counts

بَاطِلٌ —bāṭilun (910); فَبَطَلَ —fabaṭala (455); الْبَاطِلِ —al-bāṭili (361); بِالْبَاطِلِ —biālbāṭili (334); بَطَلَ —baṭala (254); يُبْطِلُ —yubṭilu (188); بَطَلَتْ —baṭalat (171); إِبْطَالِ —ʾibṭāli (126); بُطْلَانُ —buṭlānu (96); تَبْطُلُ —tabṭulu (95); بَاطِلًا —bāṭilan (75); فَبَاطِلٌ —fabāṭilun (68); وَبَطَلَ — wabaṭala (61); أَبْطَلَ —ʾabṭala (58); وَيَبْطُلُ —wayabṭulu (47); مُبْطِلٌ — mubṭilun (37); إِبْطَالُهُ —ʾibṭāluhu (35); بِبَاطِلٍ —bibāṭilin (29); فَبَطَلَتْ — fabaṭalat (22); وَالْبَاطِلِ —wālbāṭili (22); فَأَبْطَلَ —faʾabṭala (20); وَأَبْطَلَ — waʾabṭala (19); وَإِبْطَالِ —waʾibṭāli (19); وَبَاطِلٌ —wabāṭilun (19); يُبْطِلُهُ — yubṭiluhu (17); يُبْطِلُونَ —yubṭilūna (17); بَاطِلَةً —bāṭilatun (15); بُطْلَانِه — buṭlānihi (15); بِإِبْطَالِ —biʾibṭāli (14); فَيَبْطُلُ —fayabṭulu (14); وَأَبْطَلُوا — waʾabṭalūā (14); تُبْطِلُوا —tubṭilūā (13); لِلْبَاطِلِ —lilbāṭili (13); يُبْطِلُهَا — yubṭiluhā (12); أَبْطَلُوا —ʾabṭalūā (11); وَتَبْطُلُ —watabṭulu (11); أَبْطَلْتُمْ — ʾabṭaltum (10); بُطْلَانِهَا —buṭlānihā (9); فَأَبْطَلُوا —faʾabṭalūā (9); لَبَطَلَ — labaṭala (9); وَبُطْلَانُ —wabuṭlānu (9); وَبَطَلَتْ —wabaṭalat (9); أَبْطَلَهُ — ʾabṭalahu (8); الْبُطْلَانِ —al-buṭlāni (8); لَبَطَلَتْ —labaṭalat (8); أَبْطَلَهَا — ʾabṭalahā (7); بِبُطْلَانِ —bibuṭlāni (7); مُبْطِلَةٌ —mubṭilatun (7); وَإِبْطَالُهُ — waʾibṭāluhu (7); إِبْطَالُهُمْ —ʾibṭāluhum (6); بِإِبْطَالِهِ —biʾibṭālihi (6); تُبْطِلُونَ —tubṭilūna (6); وَيُبْطِلُونَ —wayubṭilūna (6); أَبْطَلْنَا —ʾabṭalnā (5); إِبْطَالِهَا

[61] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: بطل (read dictionary entry).

وَبُطْلَانُهُ —ʾibṭālihā (5); مُبْطِلَانِ —mubṭilāni (5); وَبَاطِلًا —wabāṭilan (5); الْمُبْطِلِ —wabuṭlānuhu (5); يُبْطِلَانِ —yubṭilāni (5); يُبْطِلُوا —yubṭilūā (5); مُبْطِلًا —al-mubṭili (4); بُطْلَانًا —bāṭilihim (4); بَاطِلِهِمْ —buṭlānan (4); وَأَبْطَلَهُ —mubṭilan (4); نُبْطِلُ —nubṭilu (4); وَأَبْطَلْتُمْ —waʾabṭaltum (4); وَيُبْطِلُهُ —waʾabṭalahu (4); وَمُبْطِلٌ —wamubṭilun (4); يُبْطِلُوهُ —wayubṭiluhu (4); إِبْطَالُنَا —yubṭilūhu (4); أَبْطَلْتُ —ʾabṭaltu (3); أَبْطَلْنَاهُ —ʾabṭalnāhu (3); لِبُطْلَانِ —ʾibṭālunā (3); فَتَبْطُلُ —fatabṭulu (3); لِبَاطِلٍ —libāṭilin (3); لِيُبْطِلَ —libuṭlāni (3); —liyubṭila (3)

Context L2232: ... مُرَكَّبًا فَهُوَ مَخْلُوقٌ مُدَبَّرٌ فَبَطَلَ كُلُّ ذَلِكَ وَعَادَ الْأَمْرُ إِلَى ...

Context L2234: ... غَيْرُهُ لَمْ يَزَلْ فَكَانَ يُبْطِلُ التَّوْحِيدَ الَّذِي قَدْ أَبَنَّا بُرْهَانَهُ ...

Attested spellings and counts

قَوْمٌ —qawmun (478); قِيمَةِ —qīmati (192); الْقَوْمِ —al-qawmi (160); الْقِيَامَةِ —al-qiyāmati (152); قَامَ —qāma (152); يَقُومُ —yaqūmu (122); إِقَامَةِ —ʾiqāmati (111); أَقَامَ —ʾaqāma (106); قِيمَتِهِ —qīmatihi (106); الْإِقَامَةِ —al-ʾiqāmati (99); فَقَامَ —faqāma (92); تَقُومُ —taqūmu (87); قَوْمًا —qawman (81); قَائِمًا —qāʾiman (79); الْقِيَامِ —al-qiyāmi (73); الْقِيمَةِ —al-qīmati (67); قَامَتْ —qāmat (67); قَوْمِهِ —qawmihi (67); يُقِيمَ —yuqīma (60); قَائِمٌ —qāʾimun (47); قِيمَتِهَا —qīmatihā (45); أُقِيمَتْ —ʾuqīmat (44); يُقَامُ —yuqāmu (42); بِالْقِيمَةِ

62. قَوْم / قَامَ[62]

qāma / qawm

3,842 occurrences; cumulative coverage 59.44%.

Possible English: stand; perform; establish; people; group

Context: قام can mean stood or undertook an act. أقام الصلاة means established/performed prayer. قوم denotes a group of people; it is not a plural of the verb.

[62] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: قوم (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: قام / يقوم / قم = stood / stands / stand!; أقام / يقيم = established / establishes. قوم / أقوام = people-group(s); قيام and إقامة are different verbal nouns.

وَالْإِقَامَةِ —biālqīmati (41); بِقِيمَةِ —biqīmati (41); مَقَامَ —maqāma (36); وَإِقَامَةٍ —wāl'iqāmati (35); قَوَّامِينَ —qawwāmīna (33); قَائِمَةٌ —qā'imatun (32); الْمُقِيمُ —al-muqīmu (29); تُقَامُ —tuqāmu (29); قِيَامِ —qiyāmi (29); قِيَامًا —qiyāman (29); مُقِيمٌ —muqīmun (29); وَالْقَوْمُ —wālqawmu (28); بِإِقَامَةِ —bi'iqāmati (26); يَقُمْ —yaqum (26); تَقُمْ —taqum (25); أُقِيمَ —'uqīma (23); وَإِقَامَةٍ —wa'iqāmatin (23); فَأَقَامَ —fa'aqāma (21); وَأَقَامَ —wa'aqāma (20); لِقَوْمٍ —liqawmin (18); لِلْمُقِيمِ —lilmuqīmi (18); أَقَامُوا —'aqāmūā (16); أَقْوَامٍ —'aqwāmin (15); الْقَائِمَةِ —al-qā'imati (15); بِالْقِيَامِ —biālqiyāmi (14); قَوْمِي —qawmī (14); قَوْمِهَا —qawmihā (14); قُمْ —qum (14); بِقَوْمٍ —biqawmin (14); الْقَائِمِ —al-qā'imi (13); وَقَامَتْ —waqāmat (13); فَأُقِيمَتْ —fa'uqīmat (12); وَالْقِيمَةُ —wālqīmatu (12); قِيَامَهُ —qiyāmahu (12); مُقِيمًا —muqīman (12); وَيَقُومُ —wayaqūmu (12); إِقَامَتُهُ —'iqāmatuhu (11); الْقَيِّمُ —al-qayyimu (11); مَقَامِهِ —maqāmihi (11); وَأَقَامُوا —wa'aqāmūā (11); وَقَامَ —waqāma (11); أَقِمْ —'aqim (10); إِقَامَتَهَا —'iqāmatahā (10); التَّقْوِيمِ —al-taqwīmi (10); فَأَقِمْ —fa'aqim (10); وَتَقُومُ —wataqūmu (10); وَقِيمَةَ —waqīmata (10); وَيُقِيمَ —wayuqīma (10); قَامُوا —qāmūā (9); قُمْت —qumt (9); قُوِّمَتْ —quwwimat (9); يَقُومُونَ —yaqūmūna (9); يُقِيمَا —yuqīmā (9); الْمَقَامِ —al-maqāmi (8); فَقَامَتْ —faqāmat (8); قِيمَتُهُمْ —qīmatuhum (8); وَأَقِيمُوا —wa'aqīmūā (8); وَإِقَامَتَيْنِ —wa'iqāmatayni (8); فَأُقِيمَ —fa'uqīma (7); قَوْمِك

—qawmik (7); لِإِقَامَةِ —liʾiqāmati (7); وَالْقِيَامِ —wālqiyāmi (7); وَالْمُقِيمُ — wālmuqīmu (7); وَقُومُوا —waqūmūā (7); وَقِيَامٍ —waqiyāmin (7); وَيُقَامُ — wayuqāmu (7); بِإِقَامَتَيْنِ —biʾiqāmatayni (6); تَقْوِيمِ —taqwīmi (6); فَقِيمَتُهُ —faqīmatuhu (6); فَيَقُومُ —fayaqūmu (6); قُمْتُمْ —qumtum (6); وَأَقُومُ — waʾaqūmu (6); وَالْمَقَامِ —wālmaqāmi (6); وَيُقِيمُوا —wayuqīmūā (6); بِتَقْوِيمِ —bitaqwīmi (5); بِقِيَامٍ —biqiyāmin (5); بِقِيمَتِهِ —biqīmatihi (5); بِقِيمَتِهَا —biqīmatihā (5); تُقِيمُ —tuqīmu (5); فَأَقْمِهُ —faʾaqimhu (5); فَأَقِيمُوا — faʾaqīmūā (5); فَالْقَوْمُ —fālqawmu (5); فَقُمْ —faqum (5); فَيُقَامُ —fayuqāmu (5); وَلِلْمُقِيمِ —waqīmatuhu (5); وَقِيمَتُهُ —waʾuqīma (5); وَأُقِيمَ —qawmihim (5); قَوْمِهِمْ —walilmuqīmi (5); يُقِيمُوا —yaqūmūā (5); يُقِيمُهَا —yuqīmuhā (5); يَقُومُوا — yuqīmūā (5); أَقَامَتْ —ʾaqāmat (4); أَقَامَهَا —ʾaqāmahā (4); أَقِيمُوا —ʾaqīmūā (4); قُومُوا —falyaqum (4); فَلْيَقُمْ —qawwāmūna (4); قَوَّامُونَ —qawāman (4); قَوَامًا —qūmūā (4); لِلْقَوْمِ —lilqawmi (4); مُسْتَقِيمٍ —mustaqīmin (4); وَأُقِيمَتْ — waʾuqīmat (4); وَإِقَامَتِهِ —waʾiqāmatihi (4); وَقَوْمٌ —waqawmun (4); يُقِيمُهُ —yuqīmuhu (4); أَقَامُوهُ —ʾaqāmūhu (3); أَقَمْتُ —ʾaqamt (3); الْمُقِيمِينَ — al-muqīmīna (3); بِإِقَامَتِهِ —biʾiqāmatihi (3); بِالْإِقَامَةِ —biālʾiqāmati (3); فَأَقَامَنِي —faʾaqāmanī (3); فَإِقَامَةُ —faʾiqāmatu (3); فَقُومُوا —faqūmūā (3); فَقِيمَةُ —faqīmatu (3); فَقِيمَتُهَا —faqīmatuhā (3); فَيُقِيمُونَ —fayuqīmūna (3); قِيمَتِهِمَا — qīmatihimā (3); لَقَامَ —laqāma (3); لِقَوْمِي —liqawmī (3); لِلْقِيَامِ —lilqiyāmi (3);

وَإِقَامَتِهَا —wa’iqāmatihā (3); وَتُقِيمُ —watuqīmu (3); وَقَوْمًا —waqawman (3); وَقِيَامِهِ —waqiyāmihi (3); يُقِيمُونَ —yuqīmūna (3)

Context L2238: ... أَجْمَعَ عَلَيْهِ الْمُسْلِمُونَ وَمَا قَامَ بِهِ الْبُرْهَانُ الْعَقْلِيُّ ...

Context L2239: ... بُرْهَانُ ذَلِكَ أَنَّهُ قَدْ قَامَ الْبُرْهَانُ كَمَا ذَكَرْنَا بِأَنَّ هَهُنَا ...

63. زَيْد / زَادَ[63]

zāda / zayd

3,827 occurrences; cumulative coverage 59.70%.

Possible English: increase; add; more; Zayd; Yazīd; Ziyād

Context: زيد, يزيد and زياد commonly name different narrators. يزيد can also be the imperfect verb increases. Keep the personal names distinct.

Forms and grammar: زاد / يزيد = increased / increases; زيادة = increase; مزيد = additional. زيد and زياد are separate name formations, not cases of one name. Context distinguishes the name يزيد from the verb.

Attested spellings and counts

زَيْدٍ —zaydin (1,077); يَزِيدَ —yazīda (894); زَادَ —zāda (296); زِيَادٍ —ziyādin (176); زَائِدَةَ —zā’idata (155); زِيَادَةٌ —ziyādatun (126); وَزَيْدٍ —wazaydi (125); الزِّيَادَةَ —al-ziyādati (114); مَزِيدَ —mazīda (78); زَادَتْ —zādat (70); زَائِدٌ —zā’idun (69); وَزِيَادَةُ —waziyādatu (55); وَزَادَ —wazāda (49); زَائِدًا —zā’idan (48); وَيَزِيدُ —wayazīdu (42); زَيْدًا —zaydan (41); بِزِيَادَةٍ —biziyādatin (28); وَالزِّيَادَةُ —wālzziyādatu (28); يُزَادَ —yuzāda (24); تَزِيدُ —tazīdu (22); زَادُوا —zādūā (22); لِزَيْدٍ —lizaydin (22); الزَّائِدَةِ —al-zā’idati (19); الزَّائِدُ —al-zā’idu (18); بِالزِّيَادَةِ —biālzziyādati (17); فَزَادَ —fazāda (15); زَادَهُ —zādahu (13); وَزِيَادُ —waziyādu (13); بِالزَّائِدِ —biālzzā’idi (10); يَزِدْ —yazid (10); يَزِيدُهُ —yazidhu (8); يَزِيدُوا —yazīdūā (7); زَائِدَانِ —zā’idāni (6); زِدْتَ —zidt (6); تَزِيدُهُ —tazidhu (5); فَالزِّيَادَةُ —fālzziyādatu (5); فَزَادَهُ —fazādahu (5); فَزِيَادَةُ —faziyādatu (5); نَزِيدُ —nazīdu (5); نَزِيدُهُمْ —nazīduhum (5); وَزَادَتْ —wazādat (5); يَزِيدُهُ —

[63] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: زيد (read dictionary entry).

yazīduhu (5); الزَّادُ —al-zādu (4); الزِّيَادَاتِ —al-ziyādāti (4); تَزِدْ —tazid (4); زِيَادًا —ziyādan (4); لِيَزِيدَ —liyazīda (4); وَالزَّائِدُ —wālzzāʾidu (4); وَزَائِدَةً —wazāʾidatun (4); وَزَادَنِي —wazādanī (4); وَزَادُوا —wazādūā (4); أَزِيدُكَ —ʾazīduk (3); التَّزَيُّدِ —al-tazayyudi (3); الْمُزَادَةَ —al-muzādata (3); زَادًا —zādan (3); زَادَكَ —zādaka (3); زَادَهَا —zādahā (3); زَادُونَا —zādūnā (3); زَادُوهَا —zādūhā (3); زِدْتُمْ —zidtum (3); زِيَادَتِهِ —ziyādatihi (3); فَالزَّائِدُ —fālzzāʾidu (3); فَزَادُوا —fazādūā (3); فَيَزِيدُ —fayazīdu (3); وَالْمَزَادُ —wālmazādu (3); يَزْدَادَ —yazdāda (3); يَزِدْنَ —yazidna (3)

Context L2225: ... أُمَيَّةُ بْنُ بِسْطَامٍ نا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ نا رَوْحٌ عَنْ ...

Context L2230: ... ذَكَرْنَا فَهُوَ عَدَدٌ مَعْدُودٌ وَيَزِيدُ بِمُرُورِهِ وَدَوَامِهِ وَالزِّيَادَةُ لَا تَكُونُ ...

Attested spellings and counts

حُكْمُ —ḥukmu (1,195); الْحَكَمِ —al-ḥakami (747); حُكْمُهُ —ḥukmuhu (168); الْحَاكِمُ —al-ḥākimu (130); حَكِيمٍ —ḥakīmin (127); يَحْكُمَ —yaḥkuma (123); بِحُكْمِ —biḥukmi (109); وَالْحَكَمِ —wālḥakami (103); وَحُكْمُ —waḥukmu (100); أَحْكَامُ —ʾaḥkāmu (99); حُكْمًا —ḥukman (81); الْأَحْكَامِ —al-ʾaḥkāmi (57); تَحَكُّمٌ —taḥakkumun (50); حُكْمُهَا —ḥukmuhā (49); وَحُكْمُهُ —waḥukmuhu (39); التَّحَكُّمِ —al-taḥakkumi (28); الْحُكْمَيْنِ —al-ḥukmayni (25); فَحُكْمُهُ —faḥukmuhu (24);

64. حُكْم / حَكَمَ[64]

ḥukm / ḥakama

3,791 occurrences; cumulative coverage 59.95%.

Possible English: ruling; judgment; rule; judge; govern

Context: حكم may be a legal norm or a particular judgment. حكم بكذا means ruled or adjudged something. الحكيم or حكيم may instead be a descriptive divine name or a personal name.

[64] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: حكم (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: حكم / يحكم = judged / judges; حكم / أحكام = ruling / rulings; حاكم = judge or ruler; محكوم = adjudicated. حكمه changes meaning with vowels and its sentence role.

حَاكِمٌ —ḥākimun (19); فَحُكْمُ —faḥukmu (19); كَحُكْمِ —kaḥukmi (18); أَحْكَامِهِ —ʾaḥkāmihi (16); نَحْكُمَ —naḥkuma (16); بِالْحُكْمِ —biālḥukmi (14); حُكْمُهُمْ —ḥukmuhum (14); فَالْحُكْمُ —fālḥukmu (14); أَحْكَامِهَا —ʾaḥkāmihā (12); تَحَكُّمًا —taḥakkuman (12); حُكْمُهُمَا —ḥukmuhumā (12); لِحُكْمِهِ —liḥukmihi (12); وَأَحْكَامُ —waʾaḥkāmu (12); وَتَحَكُّمٌ —wataḥakkumun (12); حَكَمُوا —ḥakamūā (11); وَالتَّحَكُّمِ —wālttaḥakkumi (11); يَحْكُمُونَ —yaḥkumūna (11); تَحْكُمُوا —taḥkumūā (10); حَكَمْنَا —ḥakamnā (10); حُكْمَيْنِ —ḥukmayni (10); أَحْكَامُهُمْ —ʾaḥkāmuhum (9); مَحْكُومٌ —maḥkūmun (9); الْمَحْكُومِ —al-maḥkūmi (8); حَكَمْتُمْ —ḥakamtum (8); لِلْحُكْمِ —lilḥukmi (8); وَتَحَكَّمُوا —wataḥakkamūā (7); يُحَكِّمُوكَ —yuḥakkimūka (7); الْحُكْمَانِ —al-ḥukmāni (6); تَحْكِيمِ —taḥkīmi (6); حُكْمَيْهِمَا —ḥukmayhimā (6); فَاحْكُمْ —fāḥkum (6); مُحْكَمَةٌ —muḥkamatun (6); وَحُكْمًا —waḥukman (6); وَيَحْكُمُ —wayaḥkumu (6); بِالْحِكْمَةِ —biālḥikmati (5); بِحُكْمِهِ —biḥukmihi (5); تَحْكُمُونَ —taḥkumūna (5); حَكَمْتَ —ḥakamt (5); فَتَحَكُّمٌ —fataḥakkumun (5); فَحُكْمُهَا —faḥukmuhā (5); لِلْحَاكِمِ —lilḥākimi (5); مُتَحَكِّمُونَ —mutaḥakkimūna (5); وَبِحُكْمِ —wabiḥukmi (5); يَحْكُمُوا —yaḥkumūā (5); التَّحْكِيمَ —al-taḥkīma (4); حَاكِمًا —ḥākiman (4); لَتَحَكُّمٌ —lataḥakkumun (4); مُتَحَكِّمٌ —mutaḥakkimun (4); وَالْأَحْكَامُ —wāl'aḥkāmu (4); وَالْحَاكِمُ —wālḥākimu (4); وَحُكْمُهَا —waḥukmuhā (4); الْحُكَّامِ —al-ḥukkāmi (3);

حَكِيمَةَ —ḥakīman (3); حَكِيمًا —biʾaḥkāmi (3); بِأَحْكَامِ —al-ḥakīmu (3); الْحَكِيمُ —ḥakīmata (3); فَحُكْمُهُمْ —faḥukmuhum (3); كَالْحُكْمِ —kālḥukmi (3); لِيَحْكُمَ —liyaḥkuma (3); مُتَحَكِّمِينَ —mutaḥakkimīna (3); مُحْكَمٌ —muḥkamun (3); وَحُكْمُهُمَا —waḥukmuhumā (3)

Context L2222: ... النَّاسُ فِيهِ وَالْإِشْرَافِ عَلَى أَحْكَامِ الْقُرْآنِ وَالْوُقُوفِ عَلَى جَمْهَرَةِ السُّنَنِ ...

Context L2338: ... عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّ حَكِيمَ بْنَ حِزَامٍ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ ...

65. حَلَّ / حَلَال[65]

ḥalāl / ḥalla

3,752 occurrences; cumulative coverage 60.21%.

Possible English: lawful; permissible; become due; untie; dissolve

Context: يحل in a ruling often means is lawful. حَلّ can also concern untying, release or a due date. حالا, immediately, has a different possible analysis and must be read in context.

Forms and grammar: حل / يحل = became lawful or due / is lawful or due, with vowel-dependent readings. أحل = made lawful; حلال / حلالا differ by case; حلّل is another derived pattern.

Attested spellings and counts

يَحِلُّ —yaḥillu (1,754); حَلَالٌ —ḥalālun (369); حَلَّ —ḥalla (198); تَحِلُّ —taḥillu (194); حَلَالًا —ḥalālan (99); الْحَلَالِ —al-ḥalāli (95); أَحَلَّ —ʾaḥalla (74); وَأَحَلَّ —waʾaḥalla (59); الْحِلِّ —al-ḥilli (55); حَالًّا —ḥāllan (49); حَلَّتْ —ḥallat (45); حُلِّيِّ —ḥuliyyi (31); التَّحْلِيلِ —al-taḥlīli (30); وَحَلَّ —waḥalla (28); الْحُلِّيِّ —al-ḥuliyyi (26); يَسْتَحِلُّ —yastaḥillu (26); مَحَلَّهُ —maḥillahu (24); أَحَلَّهُ —ʾaḥallahu (21); فَحَلَالٌ —faḥalālun (20); وَيَحِلُّ —wayaḥillu (20); أَحَلَّتْ —ʾaḥallat (17); فَحَلَّ —faḥalla (17); يُحِلُّهَا —yuḥilluhā (17); مُحِلُّ —muḥillun (16); الْمُحَلِّلُ —al-muḥallilu (15); حُلَّةٍ —ḥullatin (14); حُلُولِ —ḥulūli (14); اسْتَحَلَّ —ʾstaḥalla (12); الْحُلَلِ —al-ḥulali (12); تَحْلِيلُ —taḥlīlu (12);

[65] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: حلل (read dictionary entry).

وَالْحُلِيُّ —maḥilluhā (12); مَحِلُّهَا —waḥalālun (12); وَحَلَالٌ —taḥlīluhu (11); تَحْلِيلُهُ —ḥuliyyan (10); حُلِيًّا —wataḥillu (11); وَتَحِلُّ —wālḥuliyyu (11); وَالتَّحْلِيلِ —yuḥilluhu (10); يُحِلُّهُ —waḥallat (10); وَحَلَّتْ —wālttaḥlīli (10); اسْتَحْلَلْتُمْ —ʾstaḥlaltum (9); حُلِّلَ —yaḥillūna (9); يَحِلُّونَ —yastaḥillūna (9); يَسْتَحِلُّونَ —ḥullila (8); لِيُحِلَّهَا —liyuḥillahā (8); مَحَلَّةٍ —maḥallati (8); أَحَلَّهَا —ʾaḥallahā (7); فَحَلَّتْ —al-muḥillu (7); الْمُحِلُّ —al-ʾiḥlīli (7); الْإِحْلِيلِ —ʾstiḥlāli (7); اسْتِحْلَالِ —faḥallat (7); وَالْمُحَلَّلُ —wālḥalālu (7); وَالْحَلَالُ —muḥallalin (7); مُحَلِّلٍ —wālmuḥallalu (7); وَتَحْلِيلُ —wataḥlīlu (7); إِحْلَالِهِ —ʾiḥlālihi (6); إِحْلَالَهَا —ʾiḥlālahā (6); يَنْحَلُّ —yanḥallu (6); تَحْلِيلَهَا —taḥlīlahā (6); حَلَالَانِ —ḥalālāni (6); حَلَلْتِ —ḥalalti (5); فَيَحِلُّ —fayaḥillu (5); مَحِلِّي —maḥillī (5); يَحِلُّوا —yaḥillūā (5); اسْتَحَلُّوا —ʾaḥallūā (4); إِحْلِيلِهِ —ʾiḥlīlihi (4); إِحْلَالِ —ʾiḥlāli (4); أَحَلُّوا —ʾstaḥallūā (4); بِحَلِيلَةِ —biāl'iḥlāli (4); بِالْإِحْلَالِ —al-ʾiḥlāli (4); الْإِحْلَالِ —biḥalīlati (4); حَلَالَهُ —ḥalālahu (4); حَلَلْتُمْ —ḥalaltum (4); فَلْيَحِلَّ —falyaḥilla (4); وَحَلَالًا —waḥalālan (4); مُسْتَحِلٍّ —mustaḥillin (4); وَالْحُلِّ —wālḥulali (4); وَحُلِيِّ —waḥuliyyi (4); إِحْلَالًا —ʾaḥlaltum (3); أَحْلَلْنَا —ʾaḥlalnā (3); أَحْلَلْتُمْ —ʾiḥlālan (3); اسْتَحَلَّهَا —ʾstaḥlalnā (3); اسْتَحْلَلْنَا —ʾstaḥlalta (3); اسْتَحْلَلْتَ —ʾstaḥallahā (3); الْمَحَلَّةِ —al-maḥallātu (3); الْمَحَلَّاتُ —al-taḥalluli (3); التَّحَلُّلِ —al-maḥallati (3); بِالتَّحْلِيلِ —biālttaḥlīli (3); بِحُلِيِّ —biḥuliyyi (3); تَحَلِّينَ —taḥillīna (3); تُسْتَحَلُّ —tustaḥallu (3); حِلِّهِ —ḥillihi (3); حَلَّهَا —ḥallahā (3);

حُلِّيَهَا —ḥuliyyahā (3); لَحَلَّ —laḥalla (3); مَحَلَّتِهِ —maḥallatihi (3); مُحِلًّا — muḥallilan (3); وَاسْتِحْلَالُ —wāstiḥlālu (3); وَحَالَّا —waḥāllan (3); وَيُحَلِّلُ — wayuḥallilu (3); يَحْلِلْ —yaḥlil (3); يَسْتَحِلُّونَهُ —yastaḥillūnahu (3)

Context L2227: ... الْمُخْرِجَةُ لِلدَّمِ وَالْمَالِ مِنْ التَّحْلِيلِ إلَى التَّحْرِيمِ كَمَا قَالَ رَسُولُ ...

...

Context L2351: ... صُلِبَ فَهُوَ كَافِرٌ مُرْتَدٌّ حَلَالٌ دَمُهُ وَمَالُهُ لِتَكْذِيبِهِ الْقُرْآنَ وَخِلَافِهِ ...

...

66. قَتْل / قَتَلَ[66]

qatala / qatl

3,621 occurrences; cumulative coverage 60.45%.

Possible English: kill; killing; homicide

Context: قتل denotes killing, but intention, justification and legal consequence must come from surrounding qualifications. قاتل and مقتول identify different participants.

Forms and grammar: قتل / يقتل = killed / kills; قُتِل / يُقتل = was killed / is killed. قاتل = killer; مقتول = killed person; قتله = he killed him or his killing, depending on vowels.

Attested spellings and counts

قَتَلَ —qatala (870); قَتَلَهُ —qatalahu (288); يُقْتَلُ —yuqtalu (268); الْقَتْلِ —al-qatli (155); الْقَاتِلِ —al-qātili (151); قَاتِلِ —qātili (145); الْمَقْتُولِ — al-maqtūli (133); فَقَتَلَهُ —faqatalahu (85); بِقَتْلِ —biqatli (79); فَقَتَلَ — faqatala (66); قَتِيلٌ —qatīlun (62); الْقِتَالِ —al-qitāli (44); قَتَلَهَا —qatalahā (42); تَقْتُلُوا —taqtulūā (41); الْقَتِيلِ —al-qatīli (37); قَاتِلُهُ —qātiluhu (37); وَقَتْلِ — waqatli (37); يَقْتُلُهُ —yaqtulhu (37); قَاتِلًا —qātilan (33); قَتَلَتْ —qatalat (32); بِقَتْلِهِ —biqatlihi (31); قَتِيلًا —qatīlan (29); قَتَلُوا —qatalūā (28); قِتَالٍ — qitālin (27); قَتْلِهِمْ —qatlihim (24); قَتَلْتَهُ —qataltahu (23); لِلْقَاتِلِ —lilqātili (23); مَقْتُولًا —maqtūlan (23); فَاقْتُلُوا —fāqtulūā (22); قَتَلْنَاهُ —qatalnāhu (21); يُقَاتِلَ —yuqātila (21); يَقْتُلُونَ —yaqtulūna (21); فَاقْتُلُوهُ —fāqtulūhu (20); لِلْقَتْلِ — lilqatli (20); يَقْتُلُوا —yaqtulūā (19); تَقْتُلُ —taqtulu (18); قَتَلُوهُ —qatalūhu (18);

[66] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: قتل (read dictionary entry).

فَقَتَلْتُهُ —faqatalathu (14); قَتَلْتُمْ —qataltum (14); لِقَتْلِهِ —liqatlihi (14); بِالْقَتْلِ — biālqatli (13); فَقَاتِلُوا —faqātilūā (13); قِتَالُهُمْ —qitāluhum (12); قَتْلًا — qatlan (12); وَقَاتِلُوهُمْ —waqātilūhum (12); الْقِتْلَةَ —al-qitlata (11); الْمُقَاتَلَةِ — al-muqātalati (11); فَقَتَلَهَا —faqatalahā (11); اقْتَتَلُوا —ʾqtatalūā (10); قَتَلَنِي — qatalanī (10); مُقَاتِلٍ —muqātilin (10); مَقْتَلَهُ —maqtalahu (10); مَقْتُولٍ — maqtūlin (10); وَالْمَقْتُولُ —wālmaqtūlu (10); الْقَاتِلَةِ —al-qātilati (9); الْقَتْلَى — al-qatlā (9); قَاتِلُوا —qātilūā (9); لِقَتْلٍ —liqatli (9); لِلْمَقْتُولِ —lilmaqtūli (9); وَيَقْتُلُونَ —wayaqtulūna (9); يَقْتُلُهَا —yaqtuluhā (9); أُقَاتِلَ —ʾuqātila (8); بِقَتْلِهَا —biqatlihā (8); قَتَلْنَا —qatalnā (8); نَقْتُلُ —naqtulu (8); وَيُقْتَلُ — wayuqtalu (8); وَالْقَاتِلُ —al-muqtatilīna (7); قَتْلِهِنَّ —qatlihinna (7); الْمُقْتَتِلِينَ — —wālqātilu (7); يُقَاتِلُوكُمْ —yuqātilūkum (7); أَقْتُلُهُ —ʾaqtuluhu (6); بِقِتَالٍ — biqitāli (6); فَقَتَلْتَهَا —faqatalathā (6); فَقَتَلْتُهَا —fāqtulūhum (6); فَاقْتُلُوهُمْ — qatalathā (6); وَقَتْلُهُ —waqatluhu (6); الْمَقْتُولَةِ —al-maqtūlati (5); تُقَاتِلُوهُمْ — —tuqātilūhum (5); تَقْتُلُهُ —taqtulhu (5); تَقْتُلُهَا —taqtuluhā (5); فَاقْتُلُهُ — fāqtulhu (5); فَلْيُقَاتِلْهُ —faqatalūhu (5); فَقَتَلُوهُ —falyuqātilhu (5); قَاتَلُوكُمْ — qātalūkum (5); قُوتِلَ —qūtila (5); لِلْقِتَالِ —lilqitāli (5); مَقْتُولَةً —maqtūlatan (5); وَالْقِتَالِ —wālqitāli (5); وَقَاتَلَ —waqātala (5); وَقَتْلُهُمْ —waqatluhum (5); فَقَاتِلُهُ —biqātilin (4); بِقَاتِلٍ —yuqtalāni (5); يُقْتَلَانِ —yuqātilūna (5); يُقَاتِلُونَ — faqātiluhu (4); فَقَتَلَتْ —faqatalat (4); فَقَتَلُوا —faqatalūā (4); قَاتِلِيهِ —qātilīhi (4);

وَقَاتَلُوا —qātilūā (4); قُوتِلُوا —qatlā (4); قَتْلَى —qataltumūhu (4); قَتَلْتُمُوهُ —waqātalūā (4); الْمُقَاتِلِ —al-muqātili (3); بِالْمُقَاتَلَةِ —biālmuqātalati (3); بِقَتْلِهِمْ —biqatlihim (3); تَقْتُلَنَّ —taqtulanna (3); فَالْقَاتِلُ —fālqātilu (3); فَقَتَلُهُمْ —faqatalahum (3); فَقَتَلُوهُمْ —faqatalūhum (3); قَاتَلَنِي —qātalanī (3); قَاتِلُو —qātilū (3); قَاتِلِي —qātilī (3); قَتْلِهِمَا —qatlihimā (3); كَقَتْلِ —kaqatli (3); لَأَقْتُلَنَّهُمْ —la’aqtulannahum (3); لِقِتَالٍ —liqitālin (3); لِيَقْتُلَ —liyaqtula (3); نُقَاتِلُهُمْ —nuqātiluhum (3); نَقْتُلُهُ —naqtuluhu (3); وَاقْتُلُوهَا —wāqtulūhā (3); وَتَقْتُلَ —wataqtula (3); يُقَاتِلَا —yuqātilā (3); يُقْتَلَا —yuqtalā (3); يَقْتُلُهُمْ —yaqtulhum (3)

Context L2225: ... وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ أُمِرْتُ أَنْ أُقَاتِلَ النَّاسَ حَتَّى يَشْهَدُوا أَنْ لَا ...

Context L2261: ... تَزَالُ طَائِفَةٌ مِنْ أُمَّتِي يُقَاتِلُونَ عَلَى الْحَقِّ ظَاهِرِينَ إِلَى يَوْمِ ...

67. ثُلُث / ثَلَاثَة[67]

thalāthah / thuluth

3,588 occurrences; cumulative coverage 60.69%.

Possible English: three; third; one-third

Context: ثلاثة counts items; الثلث names a fraction, often in inheritance or bequests. الثالث marks ordinal order. These are distinct numeral formations.

Forms and grammar: ثلاث / ثلاثة vary with the counted noun’s grammatical gender; ثالث / ثالثة are ordinal. ثلث / ثلثان / ثلثين show fraction singular and dual; ثلاثا is an accusative form.

Attested spellings and counts

الثُّلُثُ —thalāthan (411); ثَلَاثًا —thalātha (505); ثَلَاثَ —thalāthata (681); ثَلَاثَةَ —al-thaluthi (386); ثُلُثُ —thuluthu (186); الثَّلَاثِ —al-thalāthi (154); ثَالِثٌ —thālithun (143); وَالثَّالِثُ —wālththālithu (105); الثَّلَاثَةَ —al-thalāthati (95); الثَّالِثَةَ —al-thālithati (81); ثَلَاثِينَ —thalāthīna (70); الثَّالِثُ —al-thālithu (64); وَثَلَاثِينَ —wathalāthīna (44); بِثَلَاثٍ —bithalāthi (43); ثُلُثِهِ —thuluthihi (42); بِثَلَاثَةَ —bithalāthati (35); بِالثُّلُثِ —biālththuluthi (32); ثُلُثَا —thuluthā (32); بِثُلُثِ —bithuluthi (30); ثَالِثَةً —thālithatan (30); وَثَلَاثَةُ —wathalāthatu (29);

[67] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ثلث (read dictionary entry).

وَثَالِثُهَا —wathālithuhā (28); الثُّلُثَانِ —al-thuluthāni (24); الثُّلُثَيْنِ — وَثَلَاثُ —thuluthay (21); ثُلُثَيْ —thalāthūna (23); ثَلَاثُونَ —al-thuluthayni (23); وَثَلَاثُونَ —wathalāthūna (20); وَالثُّلُثُ —wālththuluthu (18); wathalāthu (21); ثُلُثُهَا —thuluthuhā (17); الثَّلَاثِينَ —al-thalāthīna (15); ثُلُثَاهُ —thuluthāhu (17); أَثْلَاثًا — وَثُلُثُ —wathuluthun (13); ثَلَاثَمِائَةٍ —thalāthamiāʾati (14); وَالثَّلَاثَةُ —wālththālithatu (9); ثَالِثًا —thālithan (9); ʾathlāthan (10); بِالثَّلَاثِ —biālththalāthi (8); بِثُلُثِهِ —bithuluthihi (7); بِثُلُثَيْ —bithuluthay (7); ثُلُثَيْهِ —thuluthayhi (7); لِثَلَاثَةٍ —lithalāthatin (7); وَالثَّلَاثَ —wālththalātha (7); فَثَلَاثُ —fathalāthun (6); بِثَلَاثِينَ —bithalāthīna (5); فَثُلُثُ — fathuluthu (5); ثَلَاثَتِهِمْ —thalāthatuhum (4); فَالثُّلُثُ —fālththuluthu (4); وَثَالِثٌ —wathālithun (4); وَثُلُثًا —wathuluthan (4); أَثْلَاثٍ —ʾathlāthin (3); الثَّلَاثِمِائَةِ — al-thalāthimiāʾati (3); بِثَالِثٍ —bithālithin (3); ثُلُثِهِمْ —thuluthihim (3); فَالثُّلُثَانِ —fālththuluthāni (3); فَثَلَاثَةٌ —fathalāthatu (3); لِلثَّلَاثِ —lilththalāthi (3); وَثَالِثَةً —wathālithatan (3)

... وَلَا سَبِيلَ إِلَى قِسْمٍ ثَالِثٍ فَلَوْ كَانَتْ لَمْ تَزَلْ مَعَهُ ... :Context L2234

... سَمَاءِ الدُّنْيَا حِينَ يَبْقَى ثُلُثُ اللَّيْلِ الْآخِرِ فَيَقُولُ مَنْ يَدْعُونِي ... :Context L2402

68. مَال / أَمْوَال[68]

māl / ʾamwāl

3,511 occurrences; cumulative coverage 60.93%.

Possible English: property; wealth; assets; money

Context: مال includes property beyond coin or cash. ماله can refer to his assets, while ما له written as two words can be an entirely different construction.

Forms and grammar: مال / أموال are singular/collective and plural; ماله / مالها / أموالهم attach possessive pronouns. مالا is a common accusative form; مالي can mean my wealth or financial according to context.

Attested spellings and counts

مَالِ —māli (1,107); مَالِهِ —mālihi (648); الْمَالِ —al-māli (499); وَأَمْوَالَكُمْ —waʾamwālakum (138); مَالًا —mālan (130); الْأَمْوَالِ —al-ʾamwāli (117); مَالِهَا —mālihā (95); أَمْوَالِهِمْ —ʾamwālihim (92); أَمْوَالَكُمْ —ʾamwālakum (87); أَمْوَالِ —ʾamwāli (67); مَالِي —mālī (60); بِمَالِهِ —bimālihi (50); بِمَالٍ —bimālin (35); وَالْأَمْوَالُ —wālʾamwālu (35); وَأَمْوَالَهُمْ —waʾamwālahum (33); فَمَالُهُ —famāluhu (32); وَمَالُهُ —wamāluhu (32); لِلْمَالِ —lilmāli (26); أَمْوَالَنَا —ʾamwālinā (22); وَالْمَالِ —wālmāli (18); مَوْلَاهُ —mawlāhu (17); لِمَالِهِ —limālihi (14); بِالْمَالِ —mālihim (14); مَالِهِمَا —mālihimā (14); مَالِهِمْ —biālmāli (11); وَمَالٌ —wamālun (11); بِأَمْوَالِهِمْ —biʾamwālihim (8); فَمَالُ —famālu (8); أَمْوَالِهِمَا —ʾamwālihimā (7); بِمَالِي —bimālī (7); لِمَالِ —limāli (7); وَمَالِهَا —wamālihā (7); لِمَالِهَا —limālihā (6); أَمْوَالِهِ —ʾamwālihi (5); الْمَالَيْنِ —al-mālayni (5); مَوْلَاهُمْ —fālmālu (5); فَالْمَالُ —biʾamwālikum (5); بِأَمْوَالِكُمْ —mawlāhum (5); وَأَمْوَالُ —waʾamwālu (5); فَالْأَمْوَالُ —fālʾamwālu (4); مَوْلَاتُهُ —mawlātuh (4); مَوْلَاهَا —mawlāhā (4); أَمْوَالَهُنَّ —ʾamwālahunna (3); بِمَالِكَ —bimālika (3); مَائِلٌ —māʾilun (3); مَائِلًا —māʾilan (3); وَمَالِي —wamālī (3)

ذَلِكَ عَصَمُوا مِنِّي دِمَاءَهُمْ وَأَمْوَالَهُمْ إِلَّا بِحَقِّهَا وَحِسَابُهُمْ عَلَى ... اللَّهِ ... Context L2225:

[68] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: مول (read dictionary entry).

الشَّهَادَةَ بِذَلِكَ الْمُخْرِجَةُ لِلدَّمِ وَالْمَالِ مِنْ التَّحْلِيلِ إلَى التَّحْرِيمِ كَمَا ... :Context L2227
...

69. رِجْل / رِجَال / رَجُل[69]

rajul / rijāl / rijl

3,505 occurrences; cumulative coverage 61.17%.

Possible English: man; men; male person; foot

Context: رَجُل is a man; رِجْل is a foot/leg. Unvowelled رجل can represent either. Gender distinctions in a legal passage require the surrounding wording.

Forms and grammar: رجل / رجال = man / men; رجلان / رجلين are dual case forms. رِجل / أرجل are a separate noun and its plural; رجليه = his two feet/legs.

Attested spellings and counts

رَجُلٍ —rajulin (1,105); الرَّجُلُ —al-rajulu (770); رَجُلًا —rajulan (572); الرِّجَالِ —al-rijāli (170); لِلرَّجُلِ —lilrrajuli (92); لِرَجُلٍ —lirajulin (75); رِجَالٍ —rijālin (72); لِلرِّجَالِ —lilrrijāli (68); رِجْلَيْهِ —rijlayhi (62); رَجُلَيْنِ —rajulayni (57); وَالرَّجُلُ —al-rijlayni (50); الرِّجْلَيْنِ —birajulin (52); بِرَجُلٍ —wālrrajulu (44); رِجْلَهُ —rijlahu (36); وَرَجُلٌ —warajulun (33); رَجُلَانِ —rajulāni (32); وَرِجْلِهِ —warijlihi (20); رِجَالًا —rijālan (16); وَأَرْجُلِهِمْ — wa'arjuluhum (15); بِالرَّجُلِ —biālrrajuli (14); وَالرِّجْلَيْنِ —wālrrijlayni (14); وَالرِّجَالُ —wālrrijālu (11); الرَّجُلَانِ —al-rajulāni (10); رِجَالِكُمْ — rijālikum (10); بِرِجْلِهَا —birijlihā (8); بِالرِّجَالِ —biālrrijāli (7); رِجْلِي — rijlī (7); فَرَجُلٌ —farajulun (7); بِرِجْلِهِ —birijlihi (6); وَرِجْلَيْهِ —warijlayhi (6); فَرِجَالا —farijālā (5); وَالْأَرْجُلِ —wāl'arjuli (5); وَرِجْلَاهُ —warijlāhu (5); بِأَرْجُلِهِنَّ —bi'arjulihinna (4); بِرَجُلَيْنِ —birajulayni (4); رِجْلَاهُ —rijlāhu (4); رِجْلُهَا —rijluhā (4); كَالرَّجُلِ —kālrrajuli (4); وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ —wa'arjulakum (4); وَلِلرَّاجِلِ —walilrrājili (4); الرَّاجِلِ —al-rājili (3); رَاجِلٍ —rājilin (3); رَاجِلًا —rājilan (3); وَالرِّجْلَانِ —wālrrijlāni (3); وَرِجَالٍ —warijālin (3); وَرِجْلَيْهَا — warijlayhā (3); وَلِرَجُلٍ —walirajulin (3)

[69] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: رجل (read dictionary entry).

Context L2258: ... مُحَمَّدٌ أَبَا أَحَدٍ مِنْ رِجَالِكُمْ وَلَكِنْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَخَاتَمَ النَّبِيِّينَ ...

Context L2310: ... تَشْهَدُ عَلَيْهِمْ أَلْسِنَتُهُمْ وَأَيْدِيهِمْ وَأَرْجُلُهُمْ بِمَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ النور ... وَقَالَ ...

70. لَوْلَا / لَوْ[70]

law / lawlā

3,352 occurrences; cumulative coverage 61.39%.

Possible English: if; if it were; were it not for

Context: لو often introduces a hypothetical or counterfactual condition. لولا can mean were it not for, and in another construction can urge an action. The result clause determines the English tense.

Forms and grammar: فلو / ولو add and / so. لو has no conjugation; a following perfect can belong to a counterfactual rather than a real past event.

Attested spellings and counts

لَوْ —law (1,702); وَلَوْ —walaw (1,029); فَلَوْ —falaw (621)

Context L2232: ... لَهُ خَالِقًا وَجَبَ أَنْ لَوْ كَانَ الْخَالِقُ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ وَاحِدٍ ...

Context L2234: ... يَخْلُقَ بُرْهَانُ ذَلِكَ أَنَّهُ لَوْ فَعَلَ شَيْئًا مِمَّا فَعَلَ لِعِلَّةٍ ...

71. رَأْي / رَأَى[71]

raʾā / raʾy

3,204 occurrences; cumulative coverage 61.61%.

Possible English: see; consider; hold an opinion; opinion

Context: رأى may be perception or a judgment. رأي in legal argument is an opinion; the technical force varies with the contrast made in the passage.

Forms and grammar: يرى / رأى = saw or considered / sees or considers; رأيت = I or you saw; ير after لم loses the final weak letter. آراء / رأي = opinion / opinions; رؤية is a different verbal noun.

Attested spellings and counts

رَأَى —raʾā (407); يَرَى —yarā (370); رَأْيٍ —raʾyin (252); رَأَيْت —raʾayt (216); يَرَ —yara (159); يَرَوْنَ —yarawna (138); تَرَى —tarā (132); وَرَأَى —waraʾā (110); أَرَى —ʾarā (69); أَرَأَيْت —ʾaraʾayt (67); رَأَتْ —raʾat (67); بِالرَّأْيِ —biālrraʾyi (55); رَآهُ —raʾāhu (55); نَرَى —narā (53); فَرَأَى —faraʾā (51); يَرَاهُ —yarāhu (42); يَرَوْا —yarawā (42); الرَّأْيِ —al-raʾyi (40); بِرَأْيِهِ —biraʾyihi (40); يَرَهُ —yarahu (39); بِرَأْيٍ —biraʾyin (32); رَأَوْا —raʾawā (30);

[70] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: لولا / لو (within أما) (read dictionary entry).

[71] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: رأي (read dictionary entry).

تَرَوْنَ —tarawna (27); رَأْيِهِ —raʾyihi (27); فَرَأَيْت —faraʾayt (25); رَأَيْنَا —raʾaynā (20); رَأْيًا —raʾyan (19); رَأَيْتُمْ —raʾaytum (19); رَأَيْتُهُ —raʾaytuhu (19); أَرَاهُ —ʾarāhu (18); رُئِيَ —ruʾiya (18); وَيَرَى —wayarā (18); آرَاءٌ —ʾārāʾun (17); رُؤْيَةِ —ruʾyati (17); يَرَيَانِ —yarayāni (17); يَرَهَا —yarahā (15); تَرَ —tara (14); يَرَوْنَهُ —yarawnahu (12); رَأْيِهِمْ —raʾyihum (13); بِرُؤْيَةِ —biruʾyati (12); وَرَأْيَ —waraʾya (12); آرَاءَهُمْ —ʾārāʾahum (11); الْآرَاءِ —al-ʾārāʾi (11); بِرَأْيِهِمْ —biraʾyihim (11); رَآهَا —raʾāhā (11); فَرَأَوْا —faraʾawā (11); نَرَاهُ —narāhu (11); أَرَ —ʾara (10); بِالْآرَاءِ —biālʾārāʾi (10); وَرَأَوْا —waraʾawā (10); يَرَاهَا —yarāhā (10); أَرَأَيْتُمْ —ʾaraʾaytum (8); الرُّؤْيَةِ —al-ruʾyati (8); تَرَاهُ —tarāhu (8); رَأْيِي —raʾyī (8); رَأَوْهُ —raʾawhu (7); رَأَيْتُنَا —raʾaytunā (7); رَأْيُهَا —raʾyahā (7); رُؤْيَتِهِ —ruʾyatihi (7); فَأَرَى —faʾarā (7); فَرَأَيْتُه —faraʾayth (7); لِرُؤْيَتِهِ —liruʾyatihi (7); وَرَأَوْهُ —waraʾawhu (7); وَرَأَيْت —waraʾayt (7); يَرَيَا —yarayā (7); أَفَرَأَيْت —ʾafaraʾayt (6); رَأَتْهُ —raʾathu (6); رَأْيك —raʾyak (6); فَرَأَيْنَا —faraʾaynā (6); فَيَرَى —fayarā (6); لِنُرِيَهُمْ —linuriyahum (6); وَالرَّأْيِ —wālrraʾyi (6); تَرَوْنِي —tarawnī (5); تَرَيْنَ —tarayna (5); رَآنِي —raʾānī (5); رَآهُمْ —raʾāhum (5); رَأَيْتُمُوهُ —raʾaytumūhu (5); رَأَيْتنِي —raʾaytnī (5); وَرَأْيِهِ —waraʾyihi (5); أَرَأْيٌ —ʾaraʾyun (4); أَرَاكُمْ —ʾarākum (4); أَرَاهَا —ʾarāhā (4); أَرَيْنَاكُمْ —ʾaraynākum (4); الرُّؤْيَا —al-ruʾyā (4); بِرَأْيِهِمَا —biraʾyihimā (4); بِرَأْيِي —biraʾyī (4); رَأَيْتُنَّ —raʾaytunna (4); رَأَيْتُكَ —raʾaytuka (4); فَرَآهُ —faraʾāhu (4); فَيَرَوْنَ —fayarawna (4); لَأَرَى —laʾarā (4); لِرَأْيِ —liraʾyi (4); نَرَاهُمْ

—narāhum (4); وَيَرَوْنَ —wayarawna (4); أَرَهُ —ʾarahu (3); أُرِيَ —ʾuriya (3); أُرِيكُمْ —ʾurīkum (3); الْمِرْآةِ —al-mirʾāti (3); تَرَوْا —tarawā (3); تَرَيْ —taray (3); رَآنَا —raʾānā (3); رَأَيْتُمَا —raʾaytumā (3); رَأَيْتُمُونِي —raʾaytumūnī (3); رَأَيْتُهُمْ — raʾaytuhum (3); رَأْيِهِمَا —raʾyihimā (3); فَرَأْيُ —faraʾyu (3); فَرَأَيَا —faraʾayā (3); لِأَرَاهُ —liʾarāhu (3); لِنَرَى —linarā (3); لِنُرِيَ —linuriya (3); وَنَرَى —wanarā (3); وَيُرِيَكُمْ —wayurīkum (3)

Context L2253: ... وَانْشَقَّ الْقَمَرُ القمر وَإِنْ يَرَوْا آيَةً يُعْرِضُوا وَيَقُولُوا سِحْرٌ مُسْتَمِرٌّ ...

Context L2280: ... الْجَنَّة يَأْكُلُونَ ويشربون وَلَا يرون بؤسا أبدا ...

Attested spellings and counts

آخَرَ —ʾākhara (999); الْآخِرِ —al-ʾākhari (518); أُخْرَى —ʾukhrā (269); الْأُخْرَى —al-ʾukhrā (181); آخَرُونَ —ʾākharūna (125); وَالْآخِرُ — wāl'ākharu (113); أُخِرَ —ʾukhara (100); الْآخِرَةِ —al-ʾākhirati (100); آخِرِهِ — ʾākhirihi (55); وَآخَرُ —waʾākharu (49); لِلْآخِرِ —lil'ākhari (46); آخِرِهَا — ʾākhirihā (44); تَأْخِيرَ —taʾkhīra (44); وَالْأُخْرَى —wāl'ukhrā (44); الْمُتَأَخِّرُونَ — al-mutaʾakhkhirūna (29); تَأَخَّرَ —taʾakhkhara (27); يُؤَخِّرُ —yuʾakhkhiru (25); تَأْخِيرِهَا —taʾkhīrihā (24); الْمُتَأَخِّرِينَ —al-mutaʾakhkhirīna (22); الْأَوَاخِرِ — al-ʾawākhiri (20); آخَرَانِ —ʾākharāni (18); آخَرِينَ —ʾākharīna (17); تَأْخِيرِهِ

72. أُخْرَى / آخِر / آخَر[72]

ʾākhar / ʾākhir / ʾukhrā

3,187 occurrences; cumulative coverage 61.82%.

Possible English: other; another; last; later

Context: آخَر means another; آخِر means last. الآخرة often denotes the hereafter. Identical unvowelled letters do not make these meanings interchangeable.

Forms and grammar: أخرى / آخر show gender when meaning other; آخرون / آخرين are masculine plural case forms. أخّر / يؤخّر = delayed / delays; تأخير is its verbal noun.

[72] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أخر (read dictionary entry).

—taʾkhīrihi (16); آخِرِهِمْ —ʾākhirihim (14); الْآخَرُونَ —al-ʾākharūna (14); تُؤَخِّرَ —tuʾakhkhira (12); التَّأْخِيرُ —al-taʾkhīru (12); مُتَأَخِّرٌ —mutaʾakhkhirun (14); وَأُخْرَى —waʾukhrā (12); وآخِرِهِ —waʾākhirihi (12); وَالْآخِرَةِ —wālʾākhirati (12); آخِرِهِنَّ —ʾākhirihinna (11); الْآخَرِينَ —al-ʾākharīna (11); الْأُخَرِ —al-ʾukhari (11); مُؤَخَّرِ —muʾakhkhari (11); لِلْأُخْرَى —lilʾukhrā (8); الْمُؤَخَّرُ —al-muʾakhkharu (10); أَخَّرَهَا —ʾakhkharahā (9); الْأُخْرَيَيْنِ —al-ʾukhrayayni (7); يَتَأَخَّرُ —yataʾakhkharu (7); الْأَخِيرَةِ —wataʾkhīru (6); وَتَأْخِيرُ —ʾakhkharat (6); أَخَّرَتْ —ʾākhiran (6); آخِرًا —al-ʾakhīrati (5); بِالْأُخْرَى —biʾukhrā (5); بِالْآخَرِ —biālʾākhari (5); بِالْأُخْرَى —biālʾukhrā (5); بِتَأْخِيرِ —bitaʾkhīri (5); يُؤَخِّرُونَ —yuʾakhkhirūna (5); الْآخَرَانِ —al-ʾākharāni (4); الْآخِرَتَيْنِ —al-ʾākhiratayni (4); التَّأَخُّرِ —al-taʾakhkhuri (4); وَتَأْخِيرُهَا —wataʾkhīruhā (4); مُؤَخِّرَةِ —muʾakhkhirati (4); فَأَخَّرَ —faʾakhkhara (4); وَلِلْآخَرِ —walilʾākhari (4); الْأَخِيرَ —al-ʾakhīra (3); بِأَخَرَةٍ —biʾakharatin (3); بِالْآخِرَةِ —biālʾākhirati (3); فَلْيُؤَخِّرْ —falyuʾakhkhir (3); لِآخَرِينَ —liʾākharīna (3); مُتَأَخِّرًا —mutaʾakhkhiran (3); وآخِرَهَا —waʾākhirahā (3); وَأُخَرُ —waʾukharu (3); وَالْآخَرَانِ —wālʾākharāni (3); وَالتَّأْخِيرِ —wāltaʾkhīri (3); وَيَتَأَخَّرُ —wayuʾakhkhirūna (3); وَيُؤَخِّرُونَ —watuʾakhkhiru (3); وَتُؤَخِّرُ —wayataʾakhkharu (3)

Context L2227: ... يُقْبَلَ مِنْهُ وَهُوَ فِي الآخِرَةِ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ آل عمران وَهُوَ ...

Context L2232: ... مَا صَارَ بِهِ غَيْرَ الْآخَرِ فَعَلَى هَذَا كَانَ يَكُونُ أَحَدُهُمَا ...

73. بَعْد / بَعِيد[73]

baʿd / baʿīd

3,165 occurrences; cumulative coverage 62.04%.

Possible English: after; later; beyond; distant

Context: بعد can sequence events or an argument. أما بعد is a conventional transition. بعيد describes distance or, figuratively, remoteness.

Forms and grammar: بعده / بعدها = after him or it / her or it; بعدما = after what or after. بعيد / بعيدة agree in gender; بَعُد / يبعد are verb forms, distinct from the preposition-like noun.

Attested spellings and counts

بَعْدَ —baʿda (2,513); بَعْدَهُ —baʿdahu (206); وَبَعْدَ —wabaʿda (68); بَعْدَهَا —baʿdahā (64); أَبْعَدَ —ʾabʿada (42); بَعْدَمَا —baʿdamā (36); بَعْدَهُمْ —baʿdahum (34); بَعِيدٍ —baʿīdin (22); وَبَعْدَهُ —wabaʿdahu (21); وَبَعْدَهَا —wabaʿdahā (19); بَعْدَكَ —baʿdaka (18); بَعْدِي —baʿdī (18); بَعْدَهُمَا —baʿdahumā (14); يَبْعُدُ —yabʿudu (14); الْبُعْدِ —al-buʿdi (11); بَعِيدًا —baʿīdan (7); بَعِيدَةٍ —baʿīdatin (7); الْأَبْعَدِ —al-ʾabʿadi (6); بَعُدَتْ —baʿudat (6); وَأَبْعَدُ —waʾabʿadu (6); إِبْعَادُهُ —ʾibʿāduhu (5); الْبَعِيدَةِ —al-baʿīdati (5); بَعُدُوا —baʿudūā (5); فَبَعْدَ —fabaʿda (5); بَعْدَنَا —baʿdanā (4); التَّبَاعُدُ —al-tabāʿudu (3); فَأَبْعَدُ —faʾabʿadu (3); وَأَبْعَدُهُ —waʾabʿaduhu (3)

Context L2222: ... أَمَّا بَعْدُ وَفَّقَنَا اللَّهُ وَإِيَّاكُمْ لِطَاعَتِهِ فَإِنَّكُمْ ...

Context L2258: ... نَبِيَّ بَعْدَهُ بُرْهَانُ ذَلِكَ قَوْلُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى ...

74. عِلْم / عَلِمَ[74]

ʿilm / ʿalima

2,978 occurrences; cumulative coverage 62.24%.

Possible English: knowledge; know; learn; scholar; sign

Attested spellings and counts

نَعْلَمُ —naʿlamu (530); عَلِمَ —ʿalima (383); يَعْلَمُ —yaʿlamu (207); الْعَالَمِينَ —al-ʿālamīna (196); أَعْلَمُ —ʾaʿlamu (123); عَلَّمْنَا —ʿalimnā (110); الْعِلْمِ —al-ʿilmi (104); نَعْلَمُهُ —naʿlamuhu (97); الْعَالَمِ —al-ʿālami (77); عَلَّمَهُ —ʿalimahu (66); الْعُلَمَاءِ —al-ʿulamāʾi (65); مَعْلُومٍ —maʿlūmin (63); الْمُعَلِّمِ —

[73] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: بعد (read dictionary entry).
[74] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: علم (read dictionary entry).

Context: علم in argument is knowledge, not always modern science. عالم can be a scholar, while العالم can mean the world with different vowels. The context fixes the reading.

Forms and grammar: علم / يعلم = knew / knows; علمنا = we knew or he taught us according to vowels and pattern. عالم / علماء = scholar / scholars; عليم = knowing; تعليم = teaching.

al-muʿallimi (56); عَالِمًا —ʿāliman (56); عَلِمْت —ʿalimt (52); تَعْلَمُ —taʿlamu (37); يَعْلَمُهُ —yaʿlamuhu (36); بِعِلْمِهِ —biʿilmihi (31); يَعْلَمُونَ —yaʿlamūna (30); عَالِمٌ —ʿālimun (29); بِعِلْمٍ —biʿilmi (28); لِنَعْلَمَ —linaʿlama (27); تَعْلِيمِ —taʿlīmi (26); مُعَلَّمٌ —ʿilman (23); مَعْلُومَاتٌ —maʿlūmātun (22); وَعَلِمَ —waʿalima (22); عِلْمًا —muʿallamun (19); تَعْلَمُونَ —taʿlamūna (18); عَلِمْتُمْ —ʿalimtum (18); أَعْلَمُ —ʾaʿlamuhu (16); تَعْلَمُوا —taʿlamūā (16); الْأَعْلَمِ —al-ʾaʿlami (15); عِلْمِهِمْ —ʿilmihim (15); مَعْلُومَةً —maʿlūmatan (14); وَاعْلَمُوا —wāʿlamūā (14); يُعْلِمُهَا —yuʿlimhā (14); عَلِمُوا —ʿalimūā (13); لِيَعْلَمَ —liyaʿlama (13); عُلَمَاءِ —ʿulamāʾi (11); عَلِيمٌ —ʿalīmun (11); مَعْلُومًا —maʿlūman (11); عَالِمَةً —ʿālimatan (10); عَلِمَهَا —ʿalimahā (10); مُعَلَّمًا —muʿallaman (10); التَّعْلِيمِ —al-taʿlīmi (9); وَأَعْلَمُ —waʾaʿlamu (9); وَعِلْمِهِ —waʿilmihi (9); الْمَعْلُومَاتِ —al-maʿlūmāti (8); نَعْلَمُهَا —naʿlamuhā (8); بِمَعْلُومٍ —bimaʿlūmin (7); فَعَلِمْنَا —faʿalimnā (7); يُعَلِّمُنَا —yuʿallimunā (7); فَعَلِمَ —faʿalima (6); وَتَعْلِيمُ —wataʿlīmu (6); يَعْلَمُهُمْ —yaʿlamuhum (6); تَعْلَمُهُ —taʿlamuhu (5); تَعْلِيمُهُ —taʿlīmuhu (5); عِلْمُهُمَا —ʿilmuhumā (5); فَأَعْلَمَ —faʾaʿlama (5); نَعْلَمُهُمْ —naʿlamuhum (5); أَعْلَامِ —ʾaʿlāmi (4); أَعْلَمُكُمْ —ʾaʿlamukum (4); عَلَامَةً —ʿalāmatan (4); عَلِمْتُهُ —ʿalimtuhu (4); عَلَّمُوهُمْ —ʿallamūhum (4); فَأَعْلِمْهُمْ —faʾaʿlimhum (4); لِتَعْلَمُوا —litaʿlamūā (4); لِلْعِلْمِ —lilʿilmi (4); وَأَعْلَمَهَا —waʾaʿlamahā (4); وَلْيَعْلَمْ —walyaʿlam (4); وَيَعْلَمُ —wayaʿlamu (4); يُعَلِّمُكُمْ —yuʿallimukum (4); يَعْلَمُوا —yaʿlamūā (4); الْعُلُومِ —al-ʿulūmi (3); الْمُعَلِّمَةُ —al-muʿallamatu (3); بِتَعْلِيمِ —

bitaʿlīmi (3); بِعِلْمِكَ —biʿilmika (3); تَعْلَمُونَهُ —taʿlamūnahu (3); تُعَلِّمُونَهُنَّ — tuʿallimūnahunna (3); عَلَّمْتُمُوهُنَّ —ʿalimtumūhunna (3); عَلَّمْتَنَا —ʿallamtanā (3); فَأَعْلَمَهَا —ʿalīman (3); عَلِيمًا —ʿallamanī (3); عَلَّمَنِي —ʿalimnāhu (3); عَلِمْنَاهُ —faʾaʿlamahā (3); فَعَلَّمَهَا —fāʿlamūā (3); فَاعْلَمُوا —fāl'ālamu (3); فَالْعَالَمُ — faʿallimhā (3); فَعَلَّمَهُمْ —faʿallamahum (3); فَيَتَعَلَّمُونَ —fayataʿallamūna (3); وَعِلْمًا — liʿilmihi (3); لِعِلْمِهِ —wāl'ālimu (3); وَالْعَالِمُ —wāl'ilmi (3); وَالْعِلْمِ — waʿilman (3); وَعَلَّمَنَا —waʿallamanā (3); وَعِلْمِهِمْ —waʿilmihim (3); وَنَعْلَمُ — wanaʿlamu (3); يُعَلِّمَانِ —yuʿallimāni (3)

Context L2221: ... عَنْهُ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ خَاتَمِ ...

Context L2222: ... مَحْضًا آمِينَ آمِينَ رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَلْيَعْلَمْ مَنْ قَرَأَ كِتَابَنَا هَذَا ...

75. أَنَس / نَاس / إِنْسَان[75]

ʾinsān / nās / ʾanas

2,972 occurrences; cumulative coverage 62.44%.

Possible English: person; human; people; Anas

Context: الناس is the people or people generally. أنس frequently names Anas ibn Mālik. The related spellings and traditional root discussions do not make a personal name an interchangeable gloss for people.

Forms and grammar: إنسان / أناس / ناس are human/collective formations; أنس is also a proper name. إنس contrasts with jinn in religious usage. Case and attached particles change the surface form.

Attested spellings and counts

النَّاسِ —al-nāsi (1,371); أَنَسٍ —ʾanasin (666); إِنْسَانٍ —ʾinsānin (211); الْإِنْسَانِ —al-ʾinsāni (107); إِنْسَانًا —ʾinsānan (86); لِلنَّاسِ —lilnnāsi (85); بِالنَّاسِ — biālnnāsi (75); وَأَنَسٍ —waʾanasin (69); وَالنَّاسُ —wālnnāsu (51); نَاسٌ — nāsun (41); لِإِنْسَانٍ —liʾinsānin (40); نَاسًا —nāsan (33); أَنَسًا —ʾanasan (16); لِلْإِنْسَانِ —liʾanasin (12); وَالْإِنْسِ —wāl'insi (14); أُنَاسٍ —ʾunāsin (12); لِأَنَسٍ —liʾunāsi (12); بِإِنْسَانٍ — —lil'insāni (12); أُنَيْسُ —ʾunaysu (10); الْإِنْسِ —al-ʾinsi (8);

[75] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أنس (read dictionary entry); نوس (read dictionary entry).

bi’insānin (8); وَالْإِنْسَانُ —wāl’insānu (7); آنَسْتُمْ —’ānastum (6); الْإِنْسِيَّةِ — al-’insiyyati (6); أُنْسِيتُهَا —’unsītuhā (5); أُونِسَ —’ūnisa (5); يُؤْنَسْ —yu’nas (5); إِنْسٍ —’insin (4); إِنْسِيًّا —’insiyyan (4); فَلِلنَّاسِ —falilnnāsi (3)

Context L2222: ... مَعْرِفَةِ الْحَقِّ مِمَّا تَنَازَعَ النَّاسُ فِيهِ وَالْإِشْرَافِ عَلَى أَحْكَامِ الْقُرْآنِ ...

Context L2225: ... قَالَ أُمِرْتُ أَنْ أُقَاتِلَ النَّاسَ حَتَّى يَشْهَدُوا أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ ...

76. رَحِم / رَحْمَن / رَحْمَة[76]

raḥmah / raḥmān / raḥim

2,965 occurrences; cumulative coverage 62.64%.

Possible English: mercy; compassion; womb; kinship; the Merciful

Context: الرحمن is a divine name and also part of ʿAbd al-Raḥmān. رحمه الله is a prayer, may God have mercy on him. الرحم can concern blood kinship.

Forms and grammar: رحم / يرحم = had mercy / has mercy; رحمه = had mercy on him when read as a verb. رحمة is a noun; أرحام is a plural related to wombs/kinship.

Attested spellings and counts

الرَّحِيمِ —al-raḥmāni (1,976); رَحِمَهُ —raḥimahu (644); الرَّحْمَنِ — al-raḥīmi (110); رَحِيمٍ —raḥimin (85); الرَّحِمِ —al-raḥimi (28); وَرَحْمَةُ — waraḥmatu (28); رَحْمَةَ —raḥmatin (15); الرَّحْمَةِ —al-raḥmati (14); رَحِيمٌ — raḥīmun (12); يَرْحَمُ —yarḥamu (10); رَحِمِهَا —raḥimihā (7); الْأَرْحَامِ — al-’arḥāmi (6); يَرْحَمُكَ —yarḥamuka (6); لِلرَّحْمَنِ —lilrraḥmani (5); يَرْحَمُهُ — yarḥamuhu (5); رُحَمَاءُ —ruḥamā’u (4); مَرْحُومٍ —marḥūmin (4); رَحِمًا — raḥiman (3); وَالرَّحْمَنِ —wālrraḥmani (3)

Context L2221: ... بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ ...

Context L2225: ... عَنْ الْعَلَاءِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَعْقُوبَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ ...

[76] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: رحم (read dictionary entry).

77. حَقّ / حَقِيقَة[77]

ḥaqq / ḥaqīqah

2,860 occurrences; cumulative coverage 62.83%.

Possible English: truth; right; entitlement; due; true; reality

Context: حق can describe a true assertion, an enforceable entitlement or something due. English right does not fit every occurrence.

Forms and grammar: حق / حقوق = right / rights; حقه = his right or its truth according to context; أحق = more entitled. حقيقة and تحقيق are different derived nouns; حقّ / يحقّ are verb forms.

Attested spellings and counts

حَقًّا —ḥaqqun (717); الْحَقِّ —al-ḥaqqi (523); أَحَقُّ —ʾaḥaqqu (317); حَقَّ —ḥaqqan (269); حَقَّهُ —ḥaqqahu (245); بِحَقٍّ —biḥaqqin (84); بِالْحَقِّ —biālḥaqqi (65); حُقُوقِ —ḥuqūqi (55); حِقَّةٌ —ḥiqqatun (53); حَقَّهَا —ḥaqqahā (42); وَحَقُّ —waḥaqqu (37); الْحُقُوقِ —al-ḥuqūqi (36); فَحَقَّ —faḥaqqun (32); يَسْتَحِقُّ —yastaḥiqqu (31); وَالْحَقُّ —wālḥaqqu (29); اسْتَحَقَّ —ʾstaḥaqqa (20); بِحَقِّهِ —biḥaqqihi (19); حَقَّهُمْ —ḥaqqahum (19); الْحَقِيقَةِ —al-ḥaqīqati (16); حُقُوقِهِمْ —ḥuqūqihim (16); حِقَاقٍ —ḥiqāqin (15); لِلْحَقِّ —lilḥaqqi (15); الحاقة —al-ḥāqh* (14); الْحَقَائِقِ —al-ḥaqāʾiqi (14); حَقِيقَةَ —ḥaqīqata (14); يُحَقِّقْ —liḥaqqihi (13); الْمُسْتَحَقِّ —al-mustaḥaqqi (11); الْحِقَّةِ —al-ḥiqqati (7); أَبِحَقٍّ —ʾabiḥaqqin (6); الْمُسْتَحَقَّةِ —al-mustaḥaqqati (6); بِحَقِّهَا —biḥaqqihā (6); حَقِّهِمَا —ḥaqqihimā (6); فَحَقُّهُ —faḥaqquhu (6); وَاسْتَحَقُّوا —wāstaḥaqqū (6); حَقُّكَ —ḥaqquka (5); تُسْتَحَقُّ —tustaḥaqqu (4); حَقَّانِ —ḥaqqāni (4); حُقُوقًا —ḥuqūqan (4); فَحَقُّهَا —faḥaqquhā (4); لِلْحَقَائِقِ —lilḥaqāʾiqi (4); لِيُحِقَّ —liyuḥiqqa (4); وَتَسْتَحِقُّونَ —watastaḥiqqūna (4); وَالْمُسْتَحَقِّ —wālmustaḥaqqi (4); وَأَحَقُّ —waʾaḥaqqu (4); وَحُقُوقُ —waḥuqūqu (4); يَسْتَحِقُّهُ —yastaḥiqquhu (4); اسْتَحَقُّوا —ʾstaḥaqqūā (3); الْمُحِقُّ —al-muḥiqqu (3); تَحْقِيقِ —taḥqīqi (3); حُقُوقِهَا

[77] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: حقق (read dictionary entry).

وَأَحَقُّهُمْ —ḥuqūqihā (3); فَحَقُّهُمْ —faḥaqquhum (3); مُسْتَحِقٌّ —mustaḥiqqun (3); وَحِقَّةٌ —waḥiqqatun (3); وَالْحُقُوقِ —wālḥuqūqi (3); وَحَقُّهُ —waḥaqquhu (3); وَحَقُّهَا —waḥaqquhā (3); يَحِقُّ —yaḥiqqu (3); يَسْتَحِقُّهَا —yastaḥiqquhā (3)

Context L2222: ... الدَّلَائِلِ الْمُؤَدِّيَةِ إِلَى مَعْرِفَةِ الْحَقِّ مِمَّا تَنَازَعَ النَّاسُ فِيهِ وَالْإِشْرَافِ ...

Context L2225: ... مِنِّي دِمَاءَهُمْ وَأَمْوَالَهُمْ إِلَّا بِحَقِّهَا وَحِسَابُهُمْ عَلَى اللَّهِ ...

78. اتَّفَقَ / تَوْفِيق[78]

tawfīq / ʾttafaqa

2,745 occurrences; cumulative coverage 63.02%.

Possible English: success granted; assistance; agree; accord

Context: وبالله التوفيق is an authorial formula. اتفقوا means they agreed; whether that establishes the technical category of consensus requires further context.

Forms and grammar: وفّق / يوفّق = enabled or granted success / enables; توفيق is its verbal noun. اتفق / يتفق = agreed / agrees; موافق = in agreement, a separate formation.

Attested spellings and counts

التَّوْفِيقُ —al-tawfīqu (1,867); اتَّفَقَ —ʾttafaqa (168); وَافَقَ —wāfaqa (125); مُوَافِقٌ —muwāfiqun (54); مُوَافِقَةٌ —muwāfiqatun (44); اتَّفَقَا —ʾttafaqā (38); اتَّفَقُوا —ʾttafaqūā (37); مُتَّفَقٌ —muttafaqun (33); يُوَافِقُ —yuwāfiqu (31); مُوَافِقًا —muwāfiqan (29); وَافَقَهُمْ —wāfaqahum (28); وَافَقَنَا —wāfaqanā (22); وَافَقَهُ —wāfaqahu (18); مُوَافِقُونَ —muwāfiqūna (15); مُتَّفِقُونَ —muttafiqūna (13); بِاتِّفَاقٍ —biāttifāqin (12); اتَّفَقْنَا —ʾttafaqnā (11); وَافَقَتْ —wāfaqat (13); يَتَّفِقَا —yattafiqā (11); وَافَقُونَا —wāfaqūnā (10); فَوَافَقَ —fawāfaqa (9); وَاتَّفَقَا —wāttafaqā (9); وَاتَّفَقُوا —wāttafaqūā (9); وَوَافَقَهُ —wawāfaqahu (9); وُفِّقَ —wuffiqa (8); يُتَّفَقْ —yuttafaq (8); اتِّفَاقُ —ʾttifāqu (7); الْمُتَّفَقُ —al-muttafaqu (7); وَوَافَقَنَا —wawāfaqanā (7); يُوَافِقُهُ —yuwāfiquhu (7); فَاتَّفَقَ —fāttafaqa (6); وَوَافَقَ —wawāfaqa (6); اتَّفَقَتْ —ʾttafaqat (5); وَافَقَتْهُمْ —wāfaqathum (5);

[78] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: وفق (read dictionary entry).

وَافَقُوا —wāfaqūā (5); اتَّفَقْتُمْ —ʾttafaqtum (4); الْمُوَافِقَةُ —al-muwāfiqatu (4); لَوُفِّقُوا —tattafiqu (4); تُوَافِقُ —tuwāfiqu (4); تَوْفِيقِهِ —tawfīqihi (4); تَوْفِيقُنَا —lawuffiqūā (4); وَمُوَافِقٌ —wamuwāfiqun (4); يَتَّفِقَانِ —yattafiqāni (4); tawfīqunā (3); فَتَتَّفِقُ —fatattafiqu (3); فَمُتَّفَقٌ —famuttafaqun (3); لِمُوَافَقَتِهِ —limuwāfaqatihi (3); وَاتَّفَقَ —wāttafaqa (3); مُوَافِقَانِ —muwāfiqāni (3); مُتَّفِقِينَ —muttafiqīna (3); وَوَافَقُونَا —wawāfaqūnā (3); وَافَقَهُمَا —wāfaqahumā (3)

Context L2222: ... مَنْسُوخًا فَأَوْضَحْنَا نَسْخَهُ وَمَا تَوْفِيقُنَا إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ تَعَالَى ...

Context L2279: ... عَذَابِهَا فاطر وَبِاللَّهِ تَعَالَى التَّوْفِيقُ ...

79. بَعْض[79]

baʿḍ

2,708 occurrences; cumulative coverage 63.20%.

Possible English: some; part; a portion; one another in repeated constructions

Context: بعضهم can mean some of them. بعضهم بعضا can express reciprocal action: one another. The relevant group is supplied by context.

Forms and grammar: بعضه / بعضها / بعضهم change the referent; لبعض = for some; ببعض = with or by some. بعض is a noun-like quantifier, without tense inflection.

Attested spellings and counts

بَعْضِ —baʿḍi (1,273); بَعْضُهُمْ —baʿḍuhum (546); بَعْضِهَا —baʿḍihā (248); بَعْضًا —baʿḍuhu (179); بِبَعْضٍ —bibaʿḍin (81); وَبَعْضُ —wabaʿḍu (67); بَعْضُهُ —baʿḍan (55); لِبَعْضٍ —libaʿḍi (54); وَبَعْضُهُ —wabaʿḍuhu (40); الْبَعْضِ —al-baʿḍi (25); وَبَعْضُهَا —wabaʿḍuhā (24); وَبَعْضُهُمْ —wabaʿḍuhum (23); بَعْضُنَا —baʿḍunā (19); بَعْضُكُمْ —baʿḍukum (17); بِبَعْضِهَا —bibaʿḍihā (7); أَبْعَاضِهِ —ʾabʿāḍihi (6); بِبَعْضِهِ —bibaʿḍihi (6); بَعْضُهُنَّ —baʿḍuhunna (6); تَبْعِيضُ —tabʿīḍu (6); الْبُعُوضِ —al-baʿūḍi (4); لِبَعْضِهِمْ —libaʿḍihim (4); أَبْعَاضِ —ʾabʿāḍi (3); فَبَعْضُهَا —fabaʿḍuhā (3); لِبَعْضِهِ —libaʿḍihi (3); لِلتَّبْعِيضِ —lilttabʿīḍi (3); وَالْبُعُوضِ —wālbaʿūḍi (3); يَتَبَعَّضُ —yataba‘aḍu (3)

[79] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: بعض (read dictionary entry).

80. وُجُود / وَجَدَ[80]

wajada / wujūd

2,707 occurrences; cumulative coverage 63.39%.

Possible English: find; encounter; be available; exist; existence

Context: وجد can report finding evidence or having something available. يوجد is often passive, is found or exists, but its vowels matter.

Forms and grammar: وجد / يجد = found / finds; وجدنا = we found; وُجد / يوجد = was found / is found. وجود is an abstract noun; موجود / موجودة agree with the referred-to noun.

Context L2238: ... أَنَّنَا نَجِدُ الْجِسْمَ فِي بَعْضِ أَحْوَالِهِ لَا يَحُسُّ شَيْئًا وَأَنَّ ...

Context L2261: ... لَنَا فَيَقُولُ لَا إِنَّ بَعْضَكُمْ عَلَى بَعْضٍ أُمَرَاءُ تَكْرِمَةُ اللَّهِ ...

Attested spellings and counts

وَجَدَ —wajada (435); فَوَجَدْنَا —fawajadnā (310); يَجِدْ —yajid (276); يُوجَدُ —yūjadu (168); نَجِدْ —najid (146); وَجَدْنَا —wajadnā (132); وَوَجَدْنَا —wawajadnā (111); فَوَجَدْنَاهُ —fawajadnāhu (105); وُجُودِ —wujūdi (82); فَوَجَدْنَاهُمْ —fawajadnāhum (76); وَجَدَهُ —wajadahu (73); وُجِدَتْ —wujidat (67); فَوَجَدَ —fawajada (53); وَجَدْتُمْ —wajadtum (46); أَجِدُ —ʾajidu (45); وَجَدُوا —wajadūā (45); تَجِدُ —tajidu (31); تُوجَدُ —tūjadu (29); يَجِدُهُ —wujūdihi (29); تَجِدُوا —tajidūā (27); مَوْجُودٌ —mawjūdun (25); وُجُودِهِ —yajiduhu (24); وَجَدَهَا —wajadahā (22); يَجِدُوا —yajidūā (21); مَوْجُودَةٌ —mawjūdatun (18); وَاجِدٍ —wājidin (16); يَجِدُهَا —yajidhā (16); يَجِدُونَ —yajidūna (16); فَوَجَدَهُ —fawajadahu (14); فَوَجَدْنَاهَا —fawajadnāhā (13); فَوَجَدَهَا —fawajadahā (13); وَجَدْتُمُوهُمْ —wajadtumūhum (13); وَجَدْنَاهُ —wajadnāhu (13); وَوَجَدْنَاهُ —wawajadnāhu (12); فَوَجَدْتُه —fawajadth (11); مَوْجُودًا —mawjūdan (11); يَجِدُونَهُ —yajidūnahu (11); وَوَجَدَ —wawajada (10); وُجِدَا —wujidā (9); وُجْدِكُمْ —wujdikum (9); الْوَاجِدُ —al-wājidu (8); لَوَجَدُوا —lawajadūā (8); فَوَجَدْتُ —fawajadtu (7); نَجِدْهُ —najidhu (7); بِوُجُودِ

[80] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: وجد (read dictionary entry).

—biwujūdi (6); فَوَجَدُوا —fawajadūā (6); وَجَدْتُمُوهُ —wajadtumūhu (6); لِوَاجِدِهِ — وَوَجَدْنَاهُمْ —wawajadnāhum (6); فَوَجَدْنَاهُمَا —fawajadnāhumā (5); liwājidihi (5); وَاجِدُهَا —wājiduhā (5); أَجِدُهُ —ʾajiduhu (4); فَأَجِدُ —faʾajidu (4); فَيَجِدُهُ —fayajiduhu (4); وَاجِدًا —wājidan (4); وَجَدْنَاهُمْ —wajadnāhum (4); وَجَدُوهُ —wajadūhu (4); وَنَجِدُ —wanajidu (4); الْمَوْجُودِ —al-mawjūdi (3); لِوَاجِدِهَا —liwājidihā (3); نُوجِدُهُمْ —nūjiduhum (3); وَاجِدُهُ —wājiduhu (3); وَجَدُوهَا —wajadūhā (3); وُجُودُهَا —wujūduhā (3); وُجُودَهُمْ —wujūdahum (3); وَوُجِدَتْ —wawujidat (3); يُوجَدُوا —yūjadūā (3)

... مُتَحَرِّكًا أَوْ سَاكِنًا وَمُدَّةُ وُجُودِ الْعَرَضِ فِي الْجِسْمِ وَإِذْ الزَّمَانُ ... :Context L2230

... مَخْلُوقَةٌ بُرْهَانُ هَذَا أَنَّنَا نَجِدُ الْجِسْمَ فِي بَعْضِ أَحْوَالِهِ لَا ... :Context L2238

81. طَلَّقَ / طَلَاق[81]

ṭalāq / ṭallaqa

2,695 occurrences; cumulative coverage 63.57%.

Possible English: divorce; divorce someone; release; unrestricted

Context: الطلاق concerns divorce; مطلق in an argument may instead mean unqualified or unrestricted. The shared root does not make every form a marital term.

Forms and grammar: طلّق / يطلّق = divorced / divorces; طلقة / طلقات = one pronouncement / pronouncements. طالق = divorced or a woman described as such; مطلقة is a related feminine participle; إطلاق = release or leaving unqualified.

Attested spellings and counts

طَلَّقَهَا —ṭallaqa (228); طَلَاقٌ —ṭalāqun (279); الطَّلَاقِ —al-ṭalāqi (516); يُطْلَقُ —ṭallaqahā (180); طَلَاقًا —ṭalāqan (131); طَالِقٌ —ṭāliqun (116); يُطَلِّقَهَا —yuṭlaqu (115); الْمُطَلَّقَةِ —al-muṭallaqati (101); طَلْقَةٌ —ṭalqatun (66); أَطْلَقَ —yuṭalliqahā (63); مُطَلَّقَةٌ —muṭallaqatin (54); طَلُقَتْ —ṭaluqat (49); تَطْلُقُ —ʾaṭlaqa (40); طَلَاقُهَا —ṭalāquhā (40); طَلَاقُهُ —ṭalāquhu (39); مُطْلَقًا —taṭluqu (36); وَالطَّلَاقُ —wālṭṭalāqu (34); الْمُطَلِّقُ —al-muṭalliqu (32); بِالطَّلَاقِ —muṭlaqan (32); فَطَلَّقَهَا —faṭallaqahā (30); تَطْلِيقَةً —taṭlīqatan (25);

[81] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: طلق (read dictionary entry).

biālṭṭalāqi (24); فَانْطَلَقَ —fānṭalaqa (23); مُطْلَقٌ —muṭlaqun (22); فَطَلِّقُوهُنَّ — faṭalliqūhunna (21); انْطَلَقَ —ʾnṭalaqa (20); وَطَلَاقُ —waṭalāqu (20); بِطَلَاقٍ —biṭalāqin (19); طَلْقَتَيْنِ —ṭalqatayni (17); تَطْلِيقَتَيْنِ —taṭlīqatayni (14); تَطْلِيقَاتٍ —faṭallaqat (14); الْمُطَلَّقَاتِ —al-muṭallaqāti (13); فَطَلَّقَتْ — taṭlīqātin (13); طَلَّقْتُمُوهُنَّ —ṭallaqtumūhunna (13); إِطْلَاقُ —ʾiṭlāqu (12); فَانْطَلَقْتُ —fānṭalaqtu (12); فَطَلَّقَ —faṭallaqa (12); الْإِطْلَاقِ —al-ʾiṭlāqi (10); انْطَلَقْت —biʾiṭlāqi (10); بِإِطْلَاقِ —yuṭliqahu (10); يُطْلِقَهُ —ṭāliqan (10); طَالِقًا — فَالطَّلَاقُ —ʾnṭalaqt (9); طَلَّقَنِي —ṭallaqanī (9); طَلَّقْتهَا —ṭallaqthā (9); fālṭṭalāqu (9); أَطْلَقَهُ —yanṭaliqu (9); يَنْطَلِقُ —lilmuṭallaqati (9); لِلْمُطَلَّقَةِ — وَالْمُطَلَّقَاتُ —biṭalāqihā (7); بِطَلَاقِهَا —ʾnṭaliqūā (7); انْطَلِقُوا ʾaṭlaqahu (7); wālmuṭallaqātu (7); وَلِلْمُطَلَّقَاتِ —walilmuṭallaqāti (7); الطَّلْقُ —al-ṭalqu (6); يُطْلِقُونَ —wayuṭalliqu (6); إِطْلَاقًا —ʾiṭlāqan (5); الطَّلْقَةِ —al-ṭalqati (5); وَيُطَلِّقُ — فَانْطَلَقُوا —yuṭliqūna (5); أَطْلَقُوا —ʾaṭlaqūā (4); انْطَلَقَا —ʾnṭalaqā (4); وَأَطْلَقَ —fānṭalaqūā (4); لِلطَّلَاقِ —lilṭṭalāqi (4); فَلْيُطَلِّقْهَا —falyuṭalliqhā (4); أَنْطَلِقُ —waʾaṭlaqa (4); وَطَلَّقَهَا —waṭallaqahā (4); أَطْلَقَهَا —ʾaṭlaqahā (3); ʾanṭaliqu (3); انْطَلِقِي —ʾnṭaliqī (3); إِطْلَاقِهِ —ʾiṭlāqihi (3); إِطْلَاقِهَا —ʾiṭlāqihā (3); بِإِطْلَاقِهِ —biʾiṭlāqihi (3); تَطْلِيقَتَانِ —taṭlīqatāni (3); فَطَلِّقِنِي —faṭallaqanī (3); لِمُطَلَّقَةٍ —limuṭallaqatin (3); لِيُطَلِّقْهَا —liyuṭalliqhā (3); وَإِطْلَاقِهِ —waʾiṭlāqihi (3); وَالْمُطَلَّقَةُ —wālmuṭallaqatu (3)

Context L2345: ... إِلَى رَبِّهِ ثُمَّ يَقُولُ انْطَلِقُوا بِهِ إِلَى آخِرِ الْأَجَلِ قَالَ ...

Context L2555: ... رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ أَنَّهُ أَطْلَقَ الْأَمْرَ بِالْقَوْلِ بِالْقِيَاسِ أَبَدًا إِلَّا ...

82. حَتَّى[82]

ḥattā

2,690 occurrences; cumulative coverage 63.75%.

Possible English: until; up to; so that; even

Context: حتى can mark an endpoint, introduce a purpose/result or include an emphatic last item. Read whether the following expression is a noun or a verb clause.

Forms and grammar: حتى does not conjugate. Its construction can affect the mood of a following imperfect. وحتى adds and; the legal inclusion of an endpoint is not decided by a universal English gloss.

Attested spellings and counts

حَتَّى —ḥattā (2,642); وَحَتَّى —waḥattā (42); فَحَتَّى —faḥattā (6)

Context L2225: ... أُمِرْتُ أَنْ أُقَاتِلَ النَّاسَ حَتَّى يَشْهَدُوا أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا ...

Context L2241: ... وَلَا أَحَدٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ حَتَّى ضَرَبَتْهُمْ الشَّمْسُ فَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ...

83. رَبِيع / رُبْع / أَرْبَعَة[83]

ʾarbaʿah / rubʿ / rabīʿ

2,680 occurrences; cumulative coverage 63.93%.

Possible English: four; fourth; one-quarter; Rabīʿ; spring

Context: الربع is a quarter-share, while أربعة counts four items. ربيع commonly names a person in transmission chains, and can mean spring in another setting.

Forms and grammar: أربع / أربعة vary with the counted noun; رابع / رابعة are ordinals; أربعون / أربعين are case forms of forty. ربع / أرباع = quarter / quarters.

Attested spellings and counts

أَرْبَعَ —rabīʿin (532); أَرْبَعَةَ —ʾarbaʿata (326); رَبِيعَةَ —rabīʿata (252); رَبِيعٍ —ʾarbaʿa (251); أَرْبَعِينَ —ʾarbaʿīna (198); الرَّبِيعِ —al-rabīʿi (141); رُبْعُ —rubʿu (127); وَرَبِيعَةَ —al-ʾarbaʿati (66); الْأَرْبَعَةِ —ʾarbaʿan (103); أَرْبَعًا —warabīʿata (62); رَابِعٌ —rābiʿun (58); أَرْبَعُونَ —ʾarbaʿūna (48); الرَّابِعَةِ —al-rābiʿati (46); وَالرَّابِعُ —wālrrābiʿu (45); بِأَرْبَعَةِ —biʾarbaʿati (43); الرُّبُعِ —al-rubuʿa (42); الْأَرْبَعِ —al-ʾarbaʿi (41); وَأَرْبَعِينَ —waʾarbaʿīna (34); الْأَرْبَعِينَ —al-ʾarbaʿīna (32); وَالرُّبُعِ —wālrrubuʿi (20); الرَّابِعُ —al-rābiʿu (19); أَرْبَعِمِائَةِ

[82] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: حتا (read dictionary entry).
[83] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ربع (read dictionary entry).

بِرُبْعِ —biʾarbaʿi (14); بِأَرْبَعَ —waʾarbaʿūna (16); وَأَرْبَعُونَ —waʾarbaʿūna (16); بِأَرْبَعَ —biʾarbaʿimiāʾati (18); وَأَرْبَعُونَ —waʾarbaʿu (13); وَرَابِعُهَا —warābiʿuhā (13); بِأَرْبَعِينَ —birubʿi (13); وَأَرْبَعُ —waʾarbaʿīna (12); وَرُبْعُ —warubʿu (11); وَأَرْبَعَةَ —rābiʿatin (12); رَابِعَةً —waʾarbaʿata (8); أَرْبَاعِ —ʾarbāʿi (7); رُبُعُهَا —rubuʿuhā (7); رَبْعًا —rabʿan (5); فَأَرْبَعَةُ —wālyarbūʿi (5); يَرْبُوعٍ —yarbūʿin (5); أَرْبَاعًا —ʾarbāʿan (4); وَالْيَرْبُوعُ —faʾarbaʿatu (4); فَرُبْعُ —farubʿu (4); فَأَرْبَعُونَ —faʾarbaʿūna (4); وَالرَّبِيعِ —wālrrabīʿi (4); الْأَرْبَاعِ —al-ʾarbāʿi (3); بِأَرْبَعِمِائَةٍ —biʾarbaʿimiāʾatin (3); رَابِعًا —rābiʿan (3); رَبْعَةٍ —rabʿatin (3); وَالرَّابِعَةِ —wālrrābiʿati (3)

Context L2241: ... حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَبِيعٍ نا عُمَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ ...

Context L2307: ... الْجَسُورِ وَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَبِيعٍ قَالَ أَحْمَدُ أَخْبَرَنَا وَهْبُ بْنُ ...

84. أَيَّام / يَوْم[84]

yawm / ʾayyām

2,668 occurrences; cumulative coverage 64.11%.

Possible English: day; occasion; at the time when

Context: يوم may count a legal period or identify an event. يوم القيامة names the Day of Resurrection. Not every use is a precise twenty-four-hour measurement.

Forms and grammar: يوم / أيام = day / days; يومان / يومين are dual case forms; يومه / يومها = his or its day / her or its day. يوما is commonly accusative or adverbial.

Attested spellings and counts

يَوْمَ —yawma (1,142); أَيَّامٍ —ʾayyāmin (469); يَوْمًا —yawman (312); الْيَوْمِ —al-yawmi (286); يَوْمَيْنِ —yawmayni (54); يَوْمِهِ —yawmihi (47); وَالْيَوْمِ —wālyawmi (45); وَيَوْمَ —wayawma (30); أَيَّامِهَا —ʾayyāmihā (22); بِيَوْمٍ —biyawmin (21); أَيَّامًا —ʾayyāman (17); يَوْمِهَا —yawmihā (15); بِالْيَوْمِ —biālyawmi (12); لِيَوْمِ —liyawmi (12); يَوْمِكُمْ —yawmikum (10); يَوْمِنَا —yawminā (10); لِلْيَوْمِ —lilyawmi (8); وَأَيَّامِ —waʾayyāmi (8); يَوْمِي —yawmī (7); الْيَوْمَيْنِ —al-yawmayni (6); بِيَوْمَيْنِ —

[84] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: يوم (read dictionary entry).

biyawmayni (5); وَيَوْمَانِ —wayawmāni (5); يَوْمَانِ —yawmāni (5); مُيَاوَمَةً — muyāwamatan (4); بِأَيَّامٍ —biʾayyāmin (3); فَيَوْمُ —fayawmu (3); وَيَوْمًا — wayawman (3); وَيَوْمِهِ —wayawmihi (3); وَيَوْمَيْنِ —wayawmayni (3)

Context L2261: ... عَلَى الْحَقِّ ظَاهِرِينَ إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ قَالَ فَيَنْزِلُ عِيسَى ابْنُ ...

Context L2273: ... تَعَالَى وَنَضَعُ الْمَوَازِينَ الْقِسْطَ لِيَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ فَلا تُظْلَمُ نَفْسٌ شَيْئًا ...

85. قَرَأَ / قُرْآن[85]

qurʾān / qaraʾa

2,654 occurrences; cumulative coverage 64.29%.

Possible English: Quran; recite; read; recitation; periods in a distinct lexical use

Context: القرآن names the Quran. قراءة is a reading/recitation. قروء in waiting-period discussions is a distinct, disputed lexical use; context and the author's argument matter.

Forms and grammar: قرأ / يقرأ = read or recited / reads or recites; قراءة / قراءات = reading(s). قارئ = reader; قرآن is not an ordinary plural. قروء / قرء have their own lexical discussion.

Attested spellings and counts

الْقُرْآنِ —al-qurʾāni (1,160); قُرْآنٍ —qurʾānin (533); يَقْرَأُ —yaqraʾu (130); بِالْقُرْآنِ —qaraʾa (100); قَرَأَ —lilqurʾāni (60); لِلْقُرْآنِ —qirāʾati (83); قِرَاءَةِ —biālqurʾāni (58); الْقِرَاءَةِ —al-qirāʾati (48); بِقُرْآنٍ —biqurʾānin (38); وَالْقُرْآنُ —qurūʾin (30); قَرَأْتُ —qaraʾt (27); فَقَرَأَ —faqaraʾa (26); قُرُوءٍ — wālqurʾānu (23); اقْرَأْ —ʾqraʾ (21); الْأَقْرَاءِ —al-ʾaqrāʾi (20); الْقُرْءِ —al-qurʾi (17); بِالْأَقْرَاءِ —biāl'aqrāʾi (17); قُرْآنًا —qurʾānan (17); قُرْءًا —qurʾan (16); بِالْقِرَاءَةِ —biālqirāʾati (15); فَيَقْرَأُ —fayaqraʾu (15); قُرِئَ —quriʾa (14); وَقِرَاءَةُ — waqirāʾatu (12); أَقْرَؤُهُمْ —ʾaqraʾuhum (11); بِقِرَاءَةِ —biqirāʾati (11); تَقْرَأُ — taqraʾu (11); قُرْءٍ —qurʾin (11); قِرَاءَتِهِ —qirāʾatihi (10); وَاقْرَأْ —wāqraʾ (10); وَالْقِرَاءَةَ —wālqirāʾati (10); وَقَرَأَ —waqaraʾa (10); وَيَقْرَأُ —wayaqraʾu (9); أَقْرَاءٍ — أَقْرَأُ —ʾaqraʾu (8); الْمُقْرِئُ —al-muqriʾu (7); أَقْرَأَنِيهَا —ʾaqraʾanīhā (6);

[85] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: قرأ (read dictionary entry).

ʾaqrāʾin (6); الْقَارِئُ —al-qāriʾu (6); الْقُرَّاءِ —al-qurrāʾi (6); قَرَأَهَا —qaraʾahā (6); أَقْرَائِهَا —ʾaqrāʾihā (5); أَقْرَاؤُهَا —ʾaqrāʾuhā (4); الْقِرَاءَاتِ —al-qirāʾāti (4); فَقَرَأْتُهُ —faqaraʾtuhu (3); فَقَرَأَهُ —faqaraʾahu (3); فَقُرِئَتْ —faquriʾat (3); قِرَاءَتِهَا —qirāʾatihā (3)

Context L2222: ... فِيهِ وَالْإِشْرَافِ عَلَى أَحْكَامِ الْقُرْآنِ وَالْوُقُوفِ عَلَى جَمْهَرَةِ السُّنَنِ الثَّابِتَةِ ...

Context L2251: ... عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ أَتَى بِهَذَا الْقُرْآنِ الْمَنْقُولِ إِلَيْنَا بِأَتَمِّ مَا يَكُونُ ...

86. نُبُوَّة / نَبِيّ[86]

nabiyy / nubuwwah

2,638 occurrences; cumulative coverage 64.47%.

Possible English: prophet; prophethood; news; announce

Context: النبي often refers to the Prophet Muḥammad. نبأ is news or an important report, a different noun. The shared root is not a license to replace prophet with narrator.

Forms and grammar: نبي / أنبياء / نبيون / نبيين show singular, plural and case variants; نبيه = his prophet. نبوة is an abstract noun; أنبأ / ينبئ = informed / informs.

Attested spellings and counts

النَّبِيِّ —al-nabiyyi (2,268); الأنبياء —al-ʾnbyāʾ* (72); نَبِيَّ —nabiyya (66); نَبِيِّهِ —nabiyyihi (60); لِلنَّبِيِّ —lilnnabiyyi (46); النُّبُوَّةِ —al-nubuwwati (17); نَبِيَّنَا —nabiyyinā (16); النَّبِيِّينَ —al-nabiyyīna (12); نَبِيًّا —nabiyyan (10); بِالنَّبِيِّ —biālnnabiyyi (9); نَبِيِّكُمْ —nabiyyikum (9); وَالنَّبِيُّ —wālnnabiyyu (9); نُبُوَّتِهِ —nubuwwatihi (4); أَنْبِيَائِهِمْ —ʾanbiyāʾihim (8); أَنْبَأْنَا —ʾanbaʾanā (4); نَبَأُ —nabaʾu (4); أُنَبِّئُكُمْ —ʾunabbiʾukum (3); بِنُبُوَّةِ —binubuwwati (3); لَنَبِيٌّ —lanabiyyun (3); لِنَبِيِّهِ —linabiyyihi (3); نُبِّئْتُ —nubbiʾt (3); نُبُوَّةِ —nubuwwati (3); وَالْأَنْبِيَاءَ —wāl'anbiyāʾa (3); وَنَبِيِّكَ —wanabiyyika (3)

Context L2221: ... اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ خَاتَمِ النَّبِيِّينَ وَالْمُرْسَلِينَ وَسَلَّمَ تَسْلِيمًا وَنَسْأَلُ اللَّهَ ...

[86] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: نبأ (read dictionary entry).

Context L2238: ... وَخَالَفَ مَا جَاءَتْ بِهِ النُّبُوَّةُ وَمَا أَجْمَعَ عَلَيْهِ الْمُسْلِمُونَ وَمَا ...

87. مَعَ[87]

maʿa

2,627 occurrences; cumulative coverage 64.65%.

Possible English: with; together with; alongside; despite in some contexts

Context: مع may express accompaniment, coexistence of facts or a qualification comparable to despite. It does not by itself mean agreement.

Forms and grammar: معه / معها / معهم = with him or it / her or it / them; معي = with me; معنا = with us; معا = together. Do not confuse معنا with معناه, its meaning.

Attested spellings and counts

مَعَ —maʿa (1,526); مَعَهُ —maʿahu (449); مَعًا —maʿan (220); مَعَهَا —maʿahā (124); مَعَهُمْ —maʿahum (112); وَمَعَ —wamaʿa (53); وَمَعَهُ —wamaʿahu (38); مَعِي —maʿī (32); وَمَعَهَا —wamaʿahā (18); مَعَهُمَا —maʿahumā (14); مَعَهُنَّ —maʿahunna (13); مَعَكُمْ —maʿakum (12); وَمَعَهُمْ —wamaʿahum (10); فَمَعَ —famaʿa (3); وَمَعَهُمَا —wamaʿahumā (3)

Context L2234: ... الْعِلَّةُ إِمَّا لَمْ تَزَلْ مَعَهُ وَإِمَّا مَخْلُوقَةً مُحْدَثَةً وَلَا سَبِيلَ ...

Context L2254: ... رَفِيعٍ دُونَ أَنْ يَكُونَ مَعَهُ مَالٌ وَلَا عَشِيرَةٌ تَنْصُرُهُ بَلْ ...

88. إِحْسَان / حَسَنَة / حَسَن[88]

ḥasan / ḥasanah / ʾiḥsān

2,609 occurrences; cumulative coverage 64.82%.

Possible English: good; beautiful; good deed; excellence; Ḥasan; Ḥusayn

Context: الحسن frequently names al-Ḥasan. حسن can instead evaluate something as good; a technical classification of a report requires its context. الحسين is a different personal name.

Attested spellings and counts

الْحَسَنِ —al-ḥasani (1,391); وَالْحَسَنِ —wālḥasani (361); حَسَنٌ —ḥasanun (136); حَسَنَةٌ —faḥasanun (79); فَحَسَنٌ —ḥassāna (118); أَحْسَنَ —ʾaḥsana (113); حَسَّانَ —ḥasanatun (59); مُحْسِنٌ —muḥsinun (35); الْمُحْسِنِينَ —al-muḥsinīna (28); الْإِحْسَانَ —al-ʾiḥsāna (25); بِإِحْسَانٍ —biʾiḥsānin (22); يُحْسِنُ —yuḥsinu (21); حَسَنًا —ḥasanan (20); إِحْسَانًا —ʾiḥsānan (15); حَسَنَاتِهِ —ḥasanātihi (15); الْحُسْنَى —al-ḥusnā (14); يُحْسِنُونَ —yuḥsinūna (13); الْحَسَنَاتِ —al-ḥasanāti (12);

[87] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: معع (read dictionary entry).

[88] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: حسن (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: حسن / حسنة show gender; أحسن is a comparative or a verb according to vowels; إحسان is a verbal noun. حسن and حسين are distinct formations, not case variants.

وَالْإِحْسَانُ —wāl'iḥsānu (12); وَأَحْسَنُ —wa'aḥsanu (10); فَأَحْسَنَ — fa'aḥsana (9); إِحْسَانُ —'iḥsānu (8); بِأَحْسَنَ —bi'aḥsana (8); فَأَحْسِنُوا — fa'aḥsinūā (8); أَحْسَنْتَ —'aḥsanta (7); لِلْحَسَنِ —lilḥasani (7); بِحُسْنِ — biḥusni (6); حَسَنَاتٍ —ḥasanātin (6); وَحُسْنِ —waḥusni (6); الْحَسَنَةِ — al-ḥasanati (5); أَحْسَنُوا —'aḥsanūā (4); اسْتِحْسَانٍ —'stiḥsānin (4); بِالْإِحْسَانِ —biāl'iḥsāni (4); بِحَسَنَةٍ —biḥasanatin (4); اسْتَحْسَنَ —'staḥsana (3); تُحْسِنُ —tuḥsinu (3); تَحْسِينٌ —taḥsīnun (3); حَسْنَاءَ —ḥasnā'a (3); حَسَنَتَيْنِ — ḥasanatayni (3); فَلْيُحْسِنْ —falyuḥsin (3); لَحَسَنٌ —laḥasanun (3); وَالْمُحْسِنِينَ — wālmuḥsinīna (3)

Context L2283: ... وَبِهِ إِلَى مُسْلِمٍ حَدَّثَنِي الْحَسَنُ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ ثنا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ عَنْ ...

Context L2332: ... مَسْأَلَةٌ وَمَنْ هَمَّ بِحَسَنَةٍ فَلَمْ يَعْمَلْهَا كُتِبَتْ لَهُ حَسَنَةً ...

89. أَيْضًا[89]

'ayḍan

2,586 occurrences; cumulative coverage 65.00%.

Possible English: also; too; likewise; again

Context: أيضا adds another point or parallel case. It does not necessarily assert that every detail of the two cases is identical.

Forms and grammar: أيضا is commonly adverbial and accusative in form. وأيضا = and also. It does not take a masculine/feminine or plural ending according to its referent.

Attested spellings and counts

أَيْضًا —'ayḍan (2,129); وَأَيْضًا —wa'ayḍan (457)

Context L2222: ... الْمَوْسُومِ بِالْمُحَلَّى شَرْحًا مُخْتَصَرًا أَيْضًا نَقْتَصِرُ فِيهِ عَلَى قَوَاعِدِ الْبَرَاهِينِ ...

Context L2230: ... مَا زَادَ فِيهِ وَالْعَدَدُ أَيْضًا ذُو مَبْدَأٍ وَلَا بُدَّ وَالزَّمَانُ ...

[89] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أيض (read dictionary entry).

90. أَنَا[90]

ʾanā

2,583 occurrences; cumulative coverage 65.17%.

Possible English: I; me in a gloss determined by English syntax

Context: أنا is the independent first-person singular pronoun. It may be emphatic when an Arabic verb already identifies the speaker.

Forms and grammar: فأنا / وأنا add and / so. أنا contrasts with نحن, we. The attached suffix ـني is an object me; ـي is often possessive my. They have different grammatical roles.

Attested spellings and counts

أَنَا —ʾanā (2,444); وَأَنَا —waʾanā (119); فَأَنَا —faʾanā (17); لَأَنَا —laʾanā (3)

Context L2241: ... أَلَا إِنَّا نَحْمَدُ اللَّهَ أَنَّا لَمْ نَكُنْ فِي شَيْءٍ مِنْ ...

Context L2254: ... بِهِ الجن إِلَى قَوْلِهِ وَأَنَّا مِنَّا الْمُسْلِمُونَ وَمِنَّا الْقَاسِطُونَ فَمَنْ ...

91. نَصّ / نُصُوص[91]

naṣṣ / nuṣūṣ

2,581 occurrences; cumulative coverage 65.34%.

Possible English: explicit wording; text; express statement; specify

Context: نص often means an explicit scriptural statement used as evidence. Its force is more specific than text in a generic modern sense.

Forms and grammar: نص / نصوص = text or express statement / texts; نص عليه = stated it expressly; منصوص = explicitly stated; نصه = its wording or his explicit statement.

Attested spellings and counts

نَصٌّ —naṣṣun (1,105); بِنَصِّ —binaṣṣi (427); النَّصُّ —al-naṣṣu (403); نَصًّا —naṣṣan (135); وَالنَّصُّ —biālnnaṣṣi (105); النُّصُوصِ —al-nuṣūṣi (113); بِالنَّصِّ —wālnnaṣṣu (27); مَنْصُوصٌ —manṣūṣun (23); الْمَنْصُوصِ —al-manṣūṣi (22); نَصَّهُ —naṣṣahu (22); النَّصَّيْنِ —al-naṣṣayni (21); وَنَصَّ —wanaṣṣa (21); بِالنُّصُوصِ —biālnnuṣūṣi (17); فَنَصَّ —fanaṣṣa (17); يُنَصَّ —yanuṣṣa (17); لِنَصِّ —linaṣṣi (15); لِلنَّصِّ —lilnnaṣṣi (14); نُصُوصٌ —nuṣūṣun (14); لِلنُّصُوصِ —lilnnuṣūṣi (9); نَصَّهَا —naṣṣahā (9); النَّصَّانِ —al-naṣṣāni (6); بِنَصِّهِ —binaṣṣihi (6); بِنُصُوصٍ —binuṣūṣin (6); مَنْصُوصًا —manṣūṣan (6); الْمَنْصُوصَةِ —

[90] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أنن (read dictionary entry).
[91] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: نصص (read dictionary entry).

بِنَصِّهَا (4); وَبِنَصٍّ —wabinaṣṣi (4); وَالنُّصُوصُ —wālnnuṣūṣu (4); al-manṣūṣati (4); فَالنَّصُّ —fālnnaṣṣu (3); نَصَّانِ —naṣṣāni (3); —binaṣṣihā (3)

Context L2238: ... الزمر فَكَانَتْ النُّفُوسُ كَمَا نَصَّ تَعَالَى كَثِيرَةً وَكَذَلِكَ وَجَدْنَاهَا ... نَفْسًا ...

Context L2253: ... الْبُرْهَانَانِ مَذْكُورَانِ جَمِيعًا فِي نَصِّ الْقُرْآنِ كَمَا ذُكِرَ فِيهِ تَعْجِيزُهُ ...

Attested spellings and counts

صَدَقَةٌ —ṣadaqatun (363); الصَّدَقَةِ —al-ṣadaqati (340); الصَّدَاقِ —al-ṣadāqi (176); الصِّدِّيقِ —al-ṣiddīqi (173); تَصَدَّقَ —taṣaddaqa (144); صَدَاقٍ —ṣadāqin (99); يَتَصَدَّقَ —yataṣaddaqa (88); صَدَقَ —ṣadaqa (83); صَدَاقَهَا —ṣadāqahā (73); وَالصَّدَقَةِ —wālṣṣadaqati (60); يُصَدَّقْ —yuṣaddaq (53); الصَّدَقَاتِ —al-ṣadaqāti (49); الْمُصَدِّقُ —al-muṣaddiqu (47); صَدَقَتِهِ —ṣadaqatihi (33); بِالصَّدَقَةِ —biālṣṣadaqati (30); صَادِقِينَ —ṣādiqīna (29); صَدَاقًا —ṣadāqan (27); صَدَقْتُمْ —ṣadaqtum (27); فَتَصَدَّقَ —fataṣaddaqa (24); الْمُتَصَدِّقِ —al-mutaṣaddiqi (22); صَدَقْتَ —ṣadaqt (21); أَصْدَقَهَا —ʾaṣdaqahā (20); بِصَدَقَةٍ —biṣadaqatin (20); الصَّادِقِ —al-ṣādiqi (19); يُصَدِّقْهُ —yuṣaddiqhu (19); صَادِقًا —ṣādiqan (18); صَدُقَاتِهِنَّ —ṣaduqātihinna (18); وَيَتَصَدَّقُ —wayataṣaddaqu (17); بِصَدَاقٍ —biṣadāqin (15); صَادِقٌ —ṣādiqun (15); وَصَدَقَ —waṣadaqa (15); وَصَدَقَةٍ —waṣadaqatin (15); تَصَدَّقْتَ —

92. صَدَاق / صَدَقَة / صَدَقَ[92]

ṣadaqa / *ṣadaqah* / *ṣadāq*

2,520 occurrences; cumulative coverage 65.52%.

Possible English: tell the truth; truthful; charity; bridal dower

Context: صدقة is charity, while صداق is dower. تصدق describes giving charity; صدق in testimony concerns truthfulness. Shared radicals do not make those nouns interchangeable.

Forms and grammar: صدق / يصدق = was truthful / is truthful; صدّق = affirmed as true. صدقة / صدقات = charity payment(s); صادق = truthful; الصديق can be an epithet or a name.

[92] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: صدق (read dictionary entry).

taṣaddaqt (14); صِدْقُهُ —ṣidquhu (13); الصَّادِقِينَ —al-ṣādiqīna (12); مُصَدِّقًا — muṣaddiqan (12); فَيَتَصَدَّقُ —fayataṣaddaqu (11); مُصَدَّقٌ —muṣaddaqun (11); تَصَدَّقُوا — wālṣṣadāqu (11); أَفَأَتَصَدَّقُ —ʾafaʾataṣaddaqu (10); وَالصَّدَاقُ — taṣaddaqūā (9); صَدَاقُهُ —ṣadāquhu (9); صَدَقُوا —ṣadaqūā (9); وَتَصَدَّقَ — wataṣaddaqa (9); تَصْدِيقُ —taṣaddaqa (8); نَتَصَدَّقَ —taṣdīqu (8); إِصْدَاقٍ —ʾiṣdāqin (8); صَدَقَاتِ —ṣadaqāti (8); أَتَصَدَّقَ —ʾataṣaddaqa (7); الْمُصَدِّقِينَ —al-muṣaddiqīna (7); بِالصَّدَاقِ —biālṣṣadāqi (7); صَادِقَةٌ —ṣādiqatun (7); وَصَدَقَتُهُ — waṣadaqatuhu (7); الصَّادِقَةَ —al-ṣādiqati (6); الصِّدْقِ —al-ṣidqi (6); تَصْدِيقِهِ — taṣdīqihi (6); لِلْمُصَدِّقِ —lilmuṣaddiqi (6); وَالْمُتَصَدِّقُ —wālmutaṣaddiqu (6); تَصَدَّقِي —taṣaddaqī (5); تَصْدِيقَهَا —taṣdīqahā (5); صَدَقَتُكَ —ṣadaqatuka (5); فَالصَّدَاقُ —fālṣṣadāqu (5); وَصَدَاقٍ —waṣadāqin (5); التَّصْدِيقُ —al-taṣdīqu (4); فَصَدَقُوا —faṣadaqa (4); فَصَدَقَ —fālṣṣadaqatu (4); فَالصَّدَقَةُ —ṣadaqā (4); صَدَقَا —faṣadaqūā (4); لِلْمُتَصَدِّقِ —lilmutaṣaddiqi (4); وَإِصْدَاقِهِ —waʾiṣdāqihi (4); أَصْدَقَهُ — wayuṣaddaqu (4); يُصَدِّقُهَا —yuṣaddiquhā (4); وَيُصَدَّقُ — ʾaṣdaqahu (3); الصَّادِقُونَ —al-ṣādiqūna (3); الْمَصْدُوقُ —al-maṣdūqu (3); بِإِصْدَاقٍ —biʾiṣdāqin (3); بِالصِّدْقِ —biālṣṣidqi (3); بِصَدَقَتِهِ —biṣadaqatihi (3); صَدَقَاتِهِمْ —ṣadaqātihim (3); صَدَقَتِهَا —ṣadaqatihā (3); صَدَقَتِي —ṣadaqatī (3); فَصَدَقَةٌ —faṣadaqatun (3); صَدَّقَهُمْ —ṣaddaqahum (3); صَدِيقِهِ —ṣadīqihi (3); لِصَدِيقِهِ — liṣadīqihi (3); لَأَتَصَدَّقَنَّ —laʾataṣaddaqanna (3); لَصَدَقَ —laṣadaqa (3); وَأَصْدَقُ —waʾaṣdaqu (3); مُصَدَّقَةٌ —muṣaddaqatun (3);

وَالْمُتَصَدِّقَاتِ —wālmutaṣaddiqāti (3); وَالصَّدَقَاتِ —wālṣṣadaqāti (3); وَتَصَدَّقُوا —wataṣaddaqūā (3); وَصَدَقَاتِهِمْ —waṣadaqātihim (3); وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ —wālmutaṣaddiqīna (3)

Context L2241: ... هَاتُوا بُرْهَانَكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ البقرة فَمَنْ لَا بُرْهَانَ لَهُ ...

Context L2249: ... بِهِ عَنْهُ وَأَنَّهُ تَعَالَى صَدَّقَهُمْ فِيمَا قَالُوهُ ...

93. مَيِّت / مَوْت / مَاتَ[93]

māta / mawt / mayyit

2,520 occurrences; cumulative coverage 65.69%.

Possible English: die; death; deceased; dead animal

Context: الميت can identify a deceased person. ميتة in food law commonly means an animal that died without lawful slaughter, rather than simply any feminine deceased referent.

Forms and grammar: مات / يموت = died / dies; ماتت = she or it died; موت = death; ميت / ميتة agree in gender in some uses. موتى / أموات are plural formations.

Attested spellings and counts

مَاتَ —māta (651); الْمَيِّتِ —al-mayyiti (237); يَمُوتُ —yamūtu (171); مَوْتِهِ —mawtihi (168); الْمَوْتِ —al-mawti (130); فَمَاتَ —famāta (130); مَوْتِ —mawti (130); مَيْتَةٌ —maytatun (96); الْمَيْتَةِ —al-maytati (95); مَاتَتْ —mātat (89); مَيِّتًا —mayyitan (65); مَيِّتٍ —mayyitin (59); تَمُوتُ —tamūtu (50); الْمَوْتَى —al-mawtā (32); بِمَوْتِ —bimawti (31); لِلْمَيِّتِ —lilmayyiti (29); وَالْمَيْتَةِ —yumātu (25); يَمُتْ —yamut (24); بِمَوْتِهِ —bimawtihi (23); يُمَاتُ —wālmaytati (23); وَمَاتَ —famātat (18); فَمَاتَتْ —fayamūtu (20); فَيَمُوتُ —wamāta (17); مَوْتِهَا —mātūā (16); مَاتُوا —biālmawti (14); بِالْمَوْتِ —mawtihā (14); مِتَّ —mitta (11); الْمَوَاتِ —al-mawāti (10); الْمَيْتَاتِ —al-maytāti (8); مَاتَا —mātā (8); لِمَوْتِ —limawti (7); وَالْمَوْتِ —wālmawti (7); فَمَاتُوا —famātū (6); فَمَاتَا —famātā (6); لِمَيِّتٍ —limayyitin (6); فَتَمُوتُ —fatamūtu (6); كَالْمَيْتَةِ —kālmaytati (5); لِلْمَوْتِ —lilmawti (5); مَوْتًا —mawtan (5); وَمَاتَتْ —wamātat (5); أَمْوَاتًا —ʾamwātan (4); إِمَاتَةً —wālmayyiti (5); وَالْمَيِّتِ

[93] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: موت (read dictionary entry).

ʾimātatan (4); تَمُوتِينَ —tamūtīna (4); يَمُوتَا —yamūtā (4); أَمْوَاتٌ —ʾamwātun (3); الْأَمْوَاتِ —al-ʾamwāti (3); بِمَيْتَةٍ —bimaytatin (3); فَيَمُتْ —fayamut (3); مَوْتَانَا —mawtākum (3); مَوْتَاكُمْ —mawtākum (3); مَوَاتَ —mawāta (3); لَمَاتَ —lamāta (3); مَوْتَانَا —mawtānā (3); مَوْتِهِمَا —mawtihimā (3); مَوْتِكُمْ —mawtikum (3); مَوْتَى —mawtā (3); وَالْمَيْتَاتِ —wālmaytāti (3); وَمَوْتُ —wamawtu (3); وَمَيِّتًا —wamayyitan (3); وَيَمُوتَ —wayamūta (3); يُمِيتُكُمْ —yumītukum (3)

Context L2238: ... لَهُ وَلَا فَهْمَ إِمَّا بِمَوْتٍ وَإِمَّا بِإِغْمَاءٍ وَإِمَّا بِنَوْمٍ فَصَحَّ ...

Context L2241: ... اللَّهُ يَتَوَفَّى الأَنْفُسَ حِينَ مَوْتِهَا الزمر إِلَى قَوْلِهِ أَجَلٍ مُسَمًّى ...

94. أَخَذَ[94]

ʾakhadha

2,508 occurrences; cumulative coverage 65.85%.

Possible English: take; receive; seize; adopt; follow

Context: أخذ بقول can mean adopted a legal position. أخذ منه may describe receiving something rather than forcibly seizing it.

Forms and grammar: خذ / يأخذ / أخذ = took / takes / take!; أخذت = I or you took; يؤخذ / أُخذ are passive. أخذه attaches an object pronoun; أخذ is also a verbal noun.

Attested spellings and counts

أَخَذَ —ʾakhadha (549); يَأْخُذُ —yaʾkhudhu (270); أَخَذَهُ —ʾakhadhahu (157); الْأَخْذُ —al-ʾakhdhu (124); يُؤْخَذُ —yuʾkhadhu (110); فَأَخَذَ —faʾakhadha (82); تُؤْخَذُ —tuʾkhadhu (81); نَأْخُذُ —naʾkhudhu (69); وَأَخَذَ —waʾakhadha (68); أَخْذُهَا —ʾakhdhuhā (67); أَخَذْتَ —ʾakhadht (54); أَخَذُوا —ʾakhadhūā (45); خُذْ —khudh (44); يَأْخُذُهُ —yaʾkhudhuhu (44); آخُذُ —ʾākhudhu (41); تَأْخُذُ —taʾkhudhu (38); فَخُذْ —fakhudh (29); يَأْخُذُونَ —yaʾkhudhūna (28); وَيَأْخُذُ —waya'khudhu (23); يَأْخُذُوا —khudhūā (22); فَأَخَذَهُ —faʾakhadhahu (22); يَأْخُذُهَا —yaʾkhudhūā (22); بِأَخْذِ —biʾakhdhi (21); وَالْأَخْذُ —wālʾakhdhu (18); أَخَذُوهُ —ʾakhadhūhu (17); أَخَذْتُمْ —ʾakhadhtum (15); الْمَأْخُوذِ —al-maʾkhūdhi (15); يُؤَاخِذُ —yuʾākhidhu (15);

[94] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أخذ (read dictionary entry).

فَيَأْخُذُ —faya’khudhu (14); وَيُؤْخَذُ —wayu’khadhu (14); مَأْخُوذَةٍ — ma’khūdhatin (13); أَخَذْنَا —’akhadhnā (12); فَأَخَذَهَا —fa’akhadhahā (12); يُؤَاخِذُكُمْ — yu’ākhidhukum (12); وَأَخَذُوا —wa’akhadhūā (12); وَأَخَذَهُ —wa’akhadhahu (12); آخِذِهِ —’ākhidhihi (11); بِأَخْذِهِ —bi’akhdhihi (11); تَأْخُذُوا —ta’khudhūā (11); فَخُذُوا —fakhudhūā (10); مَأْخُوذٍ —ma’khūdhin (9); الْآخِذُ —al-’ākhidhu (8); خُذِي —khudhī (8); فَأَخَذَتْ —fa’akhadhat (8); فَيُؤْخَذُ —fayu’khadhu (8); وَأَخَذْت —wa’akhadht (8); أَخْذًا —’akhdhan (7); أَخْذِهِمْ —’akhdhihim (7); فَخُذْهَا —fakhudhhā (7); أَخَذْتُهُ —’akhadhtuhu (6); بِالْأَخْذِ —biāl’akhdhi (6); خُذْهُ —khudhhu (6); فَأَخَذُوا —fa’akhadhūā (6); فَالْأَخْذُ —fāl’akhdhu (6); فَتَأْخُذُ —fata’khudhu (6); فَخُذُوهُ —fakhudhūhu (6); وَخُذُوهُمْ — wakhudhūhum (6); لَأَخَذْنَا —la’akhadhnā (6); فَلْيَأْخُذُوا —falya’khudhūā (6); أَخَذَتْهَا —’akhadhathā (5); أَخَذُوهَا —’akhadhūhā (5); فَأَخَذَتْهُ —fa’akhadhathu (5); فَنَأْخُذُ —fana’khudhu (5); لِيَأْخُذَ — liya’khudha (5); وَخُذْ —wakhudh (5); وَتُؤْخَذُ —watu’khadhu (5); مُؤَاخِذٍ —mu’ākhadhin (5); الْآخِذِينَ —al-’ākhidhīna (4); الْمَأْخُوذَةُ —al-ma’khūdhatu (4); بِأَخْذِهَا —bi’akhdhihā (4); تَأْخُذَهُ —ta’khudhahu (4); خُذْهَا —khudhhā (4); فَأَخَذَا —fa’akhadhā (4); فَأَخَذُوهُ —fa’akhadhūhu (4); لِآخُذَ —li’ākhudha (4); وَنَأْخُذُ — wana’khudhu (4); وَتَأْخُذَ —wata’khudha (4); وَأَخْذِهِمْ —wa’akhdhuhum (4); يُؤَاخَذُونَ —yu’ākhadhūna (4); أَخَذَاهُ —’akhadhāhu (3); أَيَأْخُذُ —’aya’khudhu (3); تَأْخُذَنَّ —ta’khudhanna (3); فَأَخَذْنَا — fa’akhadhnā (3); فَتُؤْخَذُ —fatu’khadhu (3); فَلْيَأْخُذْ —falya’khudh (3); فَلْيَأْخُذْهُ

—falyaʾkhudhhu (3); لِأَخْذ —liʾakhdhi (3); وآخُذُ —waʾākhudhu (3); وَيَأْخُذُه — waya’khudhuhu (3); يَأْخُذَنَّ —yaʾkhudhanna (3); يَأْخُذُوهَا —yaʾkhudhūhā (3)

Context L2241: ... فَقَالَ يَا بِلَالُ فَقَالَ أَخَذَ بِنَفْسِي الَّذِي أَخَذَ بِنَفْسِكَ بِأَبِي ...

Context L2254: ... بَهَرَهُمْ مِنْ آيَاتِهِ وَلَمْ يَأْخُذْ قَطُّ بَلْدَةً عَنْوَةً وَغَلَبَةً إِلَّا ...

95. عَطَاء / أَعْطَى[95]

ʾaʿṭā / ʿaṭāʾ

2,468 occurrences; cumulative coverage 66.02%.

Possible English: give; grant; giving; gift; ʿAṭāʾ

Context: عطاء is frequently the personal name ʿAṭāʾ. أعطى in a transaction means gave; an entitlement and a discretionary gift are distinguished by the wider passage.

Forms and grammar: أعطى / يعطي = gave / gives; أعطاه = gave him or it; أعطيت = I or you gave. عطاء / عطية are different noun formations, and عطية can also be a person’s name.

Attested spellings and counts

عَطَاءٍ —ʿaṭāʾin (1,094); وَعَطَاءٍ —waʿaṭāʾin (237); أَعْطَى —ʾaʿṭā (102); يُعْطِيَ —yuʿṭiya (99); لِعَطَاءٍ —liʿaṭāʾin (92); عَطِيَّةَ —ʿaṭiyyata (84); أَعْطَاهُ — ʾaʿṭāhu (57); إِعْطَاءُ —ʾiʿṭāʾu (57); يُعْطَى —yuʿṭā (54); الْعَطَاءِ —al-ʿaṭāʾi (34); أُعْطِيَ —ʾuʿṭiya (30); أَعْطَاهَا —ʾaʿṭāhā (29); أَعْطَيْتَ —ʾaʿṭayta (27); يُعْطِيَهُ —yuʿṭiyahu (25); يُعْطُوا —yuʿṭūā (24); فَأَعْطَاهُ —faʾaʿṭāhu (23); يُعْطِيهَا — yuʿṭiyahā (19); وَأَعْطَى —waʾaʿṭā (17); فَأَعْطَى —faʾaʿṭā (15); وَإِعْطَاءُ — waʾiʿṭāʾu (15); يُعْطِ —yuʿṭi (15); الْعَطِيَّةَ —al-ʿaṭiyyata (12); الْمُعْطِي — al-muʿṭī (12); أَعْطَيْتَهُ —ʾaʿṭaytahu (11); يُعْطِه —yuʿṭihi (10); يُعْطُونَ — yuʿṭūna (10); وَالْعَطِيَّةِ —wālʿaṭiyyati (9); أَعْطَاهُمْ —ʾaʿṭāhum (8); أَعْطَتْ — ʾaʿṭat (8); أَعْطُوا —ʾaʿṭūā (8); تُعْطَى —tuʿṭā (8); تُعْطِي —tuʿṭī (8); وَعَطِيَّةُ — waʿaṭiyyatu (8); وَيُعْطِي —wayuʿṭī (8); أَعْطَوْهُ —ʾaʿṭawhu (7); تُعْطِ —tuʿṭi (7); تُعْطِهِ —tuʿṭihi (7); تُعْطِيهِ —tuʿṭīhi (7); يُعْطِيَهُمْ —yuʿṭiyahum (7); أَعْطِ —ʾaʿṭi (6); يُعْطِيهَا — ʾuʿṭiyahu (6); بِإِعْطَاءِ —biʾiʿṭāʾi (6); وَيُعْطَى —wayuʿṭā (6); أُعْطِيَهُ

[95] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: عطا (read dictionary entry).

إِعْطَاؤُهُ (5); أَعْطَيَا —ʾaʿṭayā (5); أَعْطِهِ —ʾaʿṭihi (5); أَعْطَانِي —ʾaʿṭānī (5); yuʿṭihā (6); فَيُعْطَى —fayuʿṭā (5); فَيُعْطِيهِ —fayuʿṭīhi (5); —ʾiʿṭāʾuhu (5); إِعْطَائِهَا —ʾiʿṭāʾihā (5); وَيُعْطِيهِ —wayuʿṭīhi (5); مُعْطِيَ —muʿṭiya (5); وَأَعْطَاهُ —waʾaʿṭāhu (5); عَطِيَّتَهُ (4); إِعْطَاءَهَا —ʾiʿṭāʾahā (4); أُعْطِيكَ —ʾuʿṭīk (4); أَعْطَيْتُكَ —ʾaʿṭaytuk (4); فَلْيُعْطِهَا —faʾaʿṭihi (4); فَأَعْطِهِ —faʾaʿṭānī (4); فَأَعْطَانِي —ʿaṭiyyatahu (4); وَأُعْطِيَ —waʾuʿṭiya (4); وَأَعْطِ —waʾaʿṭi (4); أَعْطَاكَ — —falyuʿṭihā (4); ʾaʿṭāk (3); أَعْطِهَا —ʾaʿṭihā (3); أَعْطَيْتُهَا —ʾaʿṭaytuhā (3); الْأَعْطِيَةَ —al-ʾaʿṭiyati (3); فَأَعْطَاهُمْ — الْمُعْطَى —al-muʿṭā (3); تُعْطِيَهَا —tuʿṭiyahā (3); فَأَعْطِ —faʾaʿṭi (3); faʾaʿṭāhum (3); فَأَعْطِهَا —faʾaʿṭihā (3); فَلْيُعْطِ —falyuʿṭi (3); لِلْمُعْطِي —lilmuʿṭī (3); يُعْطِينِي —yuʿṭahunna (3); يُعْطَهُنَّ —watuʿṭī (3); وَتُعْطِي —liyuʿṭiyahu (3); لِيُعْطِيَهُ —yuʿṭīnī (3); يُعْطِيَهُمَا —yuʿṭiyahumā (3)

Context L2276: ... إِلا مَا شَاءَ رَبُّكَ عَطَاءً غَيْرَ مَجْذُوذٍ هود ...

Context L2315: ... عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ اللَّيْثِيِّ أَنَّ أَبَا ...

96. عِنْد[96]

ʿind

2,459 occurrences; cumulative coverage 66.19%.

Possible English: at; with; in the possession of; according to

Attested spellings and counts

عِنْدَ —ʿinda (1,088); عِنْدَهُ —ʿindahu (534); عِنْدَهُمْ —ʿindahum (261); وَعِنْدَ —ʿindī (63); عِنْدِي —ʿindakum (110); عِنْدَكُمْ —ʿindanā (187); عِنْدَنَا —waʿinda (47); عِنْدَهَا —ʿindahā (44); عِنْدَكَ —ʿindak (41); وَعِنْدَهُ —

[96] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: عند (read dictionary entry).

Context: عندنا commonly means according to us or in our view. عند فلان can locate evidence or an opinion with a particular scholar, not necessarily a physical meeting.

Forms and grammar: عنده / عندها / عندهم = with or according to him / her / them; عندي = in my view or with me; عندكم = with you, plural. The noun is used adverbially.

97. حَدّ / حُدُود[97]

ḥadd / ḥudūd

2,444 occurrences; cumulative coverage 66.35%.

Possible English: boundary; limit; prescribed punishment; define

Context: حد can be a limit or a legally prescribed punishment. حدود الله can denote divine limits more broadly; do not automatically replace every حدود with criminal penalties.

Forms and grammar: حد / حدود = limit / limits; حدّه = its limit or he imposed a punishment on him depending on vowels. تحديد is delimitation; محدود is bounded or defined.

وَعِنْدَهُمْ waʿindahu (26); عِنْدَهُمَا —ʿindahumā (15); وَعِنْدَنَا —waʿindanā (10); وَعِنْدَهُمْ —waʿindahum (10); وَعِنْدِي —waʿindī (10); فَعِنْدَ —faʿinda (5); وَعِنْدَكُمْ — waʿindakum (4); وَعِنْدَهَا —waʿindahā (4)

Context L2253: ... لِأَمْرِهِ لِلْآيَاتِ الَّتِي صَحَّتْ عِنْدَهُمْ عَنْهُ فَنَزَلُوا عَنْ مُلْكِهِمْ كُلِّهِمْ ...

...

Context L2265: ... تَعَالَى إِنَّ مَثَلَ عِيسَى عِنْدَ اللَّهِ كَمَثَلِ آدَمَ خَلَقَهُ مِنْ ...

Attested spellings and counts

حَدَّ —ḥadda (703); الْحَدَّ —al-ḥadda (414); الْحُدُودِ —al-ḥudūdi (273); حُدُودَ —ḥudūda (145); حَدًّا —ḥaddan (139); يَحُدَّ —yaḥudda (97); تَحْدِيدُ —taḥdīdu (77); مَحْدُودٍ —maḥdūdin (65); وَحَدُّ —waḥaddu (51); حَدَّهُ — ḥaddahu (33); مَحْدُودَةٍ —maḥdūdatin (28); لِحُدُودِ —liḥudūdi (22); مَحْدُودًا —maḥdūdan (21); الحديد —al-ḥdyd* (18); التَّحْدِيدِ —al-taḥdīdi (17); بِحَدٍّ —biḥaddin (17); حَدِيدٍ —ḥadīdin (16); فَالْحَدُّ —fālḥaddu (16); كَحَدِّ — kaḥaddi (16); وَالْحَدُّ —wālḥaddu (15); الْإِحْدَادِ —al-ʾiḥdādi (14); حَدُّوا —ḥaddūā (14); بِالْحَدِّ —biālḥaddi (13); تُحَدُّ —tuḥiddu (13); وَالْحُدُودُ — wālḥudūdu (13); يَحُدُّوا —yaḥuddūā (12); يَحُدُّونَ —yaḥuddūna (12); بِحَدِيدَةٍ —biḥadīdatin (11); تَحْدِيده —taḥdīdihi (11); حُدُودَهُ —ḥudūdahu (11); حَدُّهَا —ḥadduhā (9); وَيَحُدُّونَ —wayaḥuddūna (9); لِلْحَدِّ —lilḥaddi (8); الْمَحْدُودِ

[97] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: حدد (read dictionary entry).

—al-maḥdūdi (7); حُدُودًا —ḥudūdan (7); فَحُدَّ —faḥaddun (7); لَحُدَّ — laḥudda (7); يَحُدُّهُ —yaḥudduhu (7); الْحَدَّيْنِ —al-ḥaddayni (6); إِحْدَادَ — ʾiḥdāda (5); الْمَحْدُودَةِ —al-maḥdūdati (5); بِالْحُدُودِ —biālḥudūdi (5); حَدِيدَةً —ḥadīdatan (5); لِلْحُدُودِ —lilḥudūdi (5); نَحُدُّهُ —naḥudduhu (5); بِتَحْدِيدِ — bitaḥdīdi (4); وَالْإِحْدَادِ —wāl'iḥdādi (4); حَدَّانِ —ḥaddāni (4); وَتَحْدِيدُ — wataḥdīdu (4); حَادَّ —ḥādda (3); حُدَّتْ —ḥuddat (3); حَدَّدْنَا —ḥaddadnā (3); وَالْحَدِيدِ —ḥaddahumā (3); حَدِيدًا —ḥadīdan (3); كَالْحَدِّ —kālḥaddi (3); حَدَّهُمَا —wālḥadīdi (3); وَحُدَّتْ —waḥuddat (3)

Context L2381: ... وَكُلا وَعَدَ اللَّهُ الْحُسْنَى الحديد حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَبِيعٍ ...

Context L2444: ... مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ نَبْرَأَهَا الحديد ...

98. تَزَوَّجَ / زَوْج[98]

zawj / tazawwaja

2,315 occurrences; cumulative coverage 66.51%.

Possible English: spouse; husband; wife; pair; marry

Context: زوج can refer to either spouse in classical usage. The surrounding pronouns and the legal scenario identify husband or wife; English gender cannot always be fixed from the noun alone.

Forms and grammar: زوج / أزواج = spouse or pair / spouses or pairs; زوجة is a feminine form. تزوج / يتزوج = married / marries; زوجها = her husband or he married her off, depending on vowels.

Attested spellings and counts

زَوْجِهَا —zawjihā (426); الزَّوْجِ —al-zawji (212); زَوْجٍ —zawjin (179); تَزَوَّجَ — tazawwaja (146); تَزَوَّجَهَا —tazawwajahā (81); زَوْجَةٌ —zawjatun (78); تَزَوَّجَتْ —tazawwajat (74); الزَّوْجَةِ —al-zawjati (65); زَوْجَتِهِ —zawjatihi (65); يَتَزَوَّجَ —yatazawwaja (63); تَتَزَوَّجَ —tatazawwaja (54); لِزَوْجِهَا — lizawjihā (49); لِلزَّوْجِ —lilzzawji (46); زَوْجًا —zawjan (45); الزَّوْجَيْنِ — al-zawjayni (44); يَتَزَوَّجُهَا —yatazawwajuhā (44); الزَّوَاجُ —al-zawāju (35); وَالزَّوْجُ — أَزْوَاجِهِمْ —ʾazwājihim (27); الزَّوْجِيَّةِ —al-zawjiyyati (22);

[98] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: زوج (read dictionary entry).

وَزَوْجِهَا wālzzawju (22); زَوَاجُ —zawāju (21); وَالزَّوْجَةُ —wālzzawjatu (20); الْأَزْوَاجِ —wazawjihā (18); يُزَوِّجَ —yuzawwija (18); أَزْوَاجِ —ʾazwāji (17); بِالزَّوَاجِ —al-ʾazwāji (17); زَوْجِي —zawjī (17); أَزْوَاجِهِ —ʾazwājihi (15); biālzzawāji (15); فَتَزَوَّجَتْ —fatazawwajat (14); الزَّوْجَاتِ —al-zawjāti (13); أَزْوَاجِهِنَّ — فَتَزَوَّجَهَا —fatazawwajahā (13); يُزَوِّجَهَا —yuzawwijahā (13); ʾazwājihinna (12); زَوَاجًا —zawājan (12); بِالزَّوْجِيَّةِ —biālzzawjiyyati (11); لِلْأَزْوَاجِ —lilʾazwāji (10); لِلزَّوْجَةِ —lilzzawjati (10); أَزْوَاجًا —ʾazwājan (9); تَزَوَّجَتْهُ — بِزَوَاجٍ —bizawājin (9); الْمُتَزَوِّجَةِ —al-mutazawwijati (9); tazawwajathu (9); لِزَوْجَتِهِ — زَوَاجَهَا —zawājahā (9); زَوْجُكَ —zawjuk (9); lizawjatihi (9); وَزَوْجِهِ أَتَزَوَّجُهَا —ʾatazawwajuhā (8); زَوَّجَنِي —zawwajanī (8); وَزَوْجَةَ —wazawjihi (8); الزَّوْجَانِ —al-zawjāni (7); تَتَزَوَّجَهُ —tatazawwajahu (7); مُتَزَوِّجَةً —wazawjati (7); يُزَوِّجَهُ —yuzawwijahu (7); فَزَوَّجَهَا —fazawwajahā (6); وَأَزْوَاجُهُ —waʾazwājuhu (6); وَزَوْجٍ —wazawjin (6); —mutazawwijatan (6); فَلِلزَّوْجِ — تَزْوِيجُ —tazwīju (5); زَوْجَيْنِ —zawjayni (5); زَوْجَاتٍ —zawjātin (5); وَتَزَوَّجَهَا — وَالزَّوْجَاتُ —wālzzawjātu (5); لِزَوْجٍ —lizawjin (5); falilzzawji (5); وَلِلزَّوْجَةِ —walilzzawjati (5); تَزَوَّجْتَهَا —tazawwajthā (4); watazawwajahā (5); زَوَّجَتْ —zawwajat (4); زَوَاجُهُ —zawājuhu (4); تَزَوَّجَنِي —tazawwajanī (4); زَوْجَتِي —zawjatī (4); زَوْجِهِ زَوَّجَتْهَا —zawwajathā (4); زَوْجَتِكَ —zawjatika (4); فَالزَّوْجُ —fālzzawju (4); فَتَزَوَّجَ —fatazawwaja (4); لِزَوْجِكِ — وَتَزَوَّجَ —watazawwaja (4); لِلزَّوْجَاتِ —lilzzawjāti (4); وَلِلزَّوْجِ lizawjiki (4);

—walilzzawji (4); يَتَزَوَّجَا —yatazawwajā (4); أَتَزَوَّجَ —ʾatazawwaja (3); التَّزْوِيجِ —al-tazwīji (3); بِزَوْجَةٍ —bizawjatin (3); تَزَوَّجْنَ —tazawwajna (3); زَوْجَاتِهِ —zawjātihi (3); زَوَّجْنَاكَهَا —zawwajnākahā (3); زَوْجِيَّتِهِمَا —zawjiyyatihimā (3); فَزَوَّجَهُ —fazawwajahu (3); لِزَوْجَةٍ —lizawjatin (3); وَأَتَزَوَّجُكِ —waʾatazawwajuki (3); يَتَزَوَّجْنَ —yatazawwajna (3)

... إِنْ طَلَّقَكُنَّ أَنْ يُبْدِلَهُ أَزْوَاجًا خَيْرًا مِنْكُنَّ التحريم وَقَالَ تَعَالَى ... :Context L2414

... مَسْأَلَةٌ وَهُمْ الْأَنْبِيَاءُ ثُمَّ أَزْوَاجُهُمْ ثُمَّ سَائِرُ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ... :Context L2492

99. نَفْس[99]

nafs

2,281 occurrences; cumulative coverage 66.66%.

Possible English: self; person; soul; life; the same individual

Context: نفسه can emphasize identity, himself or itself. In homicide law نفس may mean a life or person, rather than requiring a philosophical sense soul.

Forms and grammar: نفس / أنفس / نفوس = self or person / plurals; أنفسهم / نفسها / نفسه change referent and number. نَفَس, breath, is a distinct vowelled noun sharing the letters.

Attested spellings and counts

نَفْسِهِ —nafsihi (815); نَفْسٍ —nafsin (255); النَّفْسِ —al-nafsi (188); نَفْسَهَا —nafsihā (175); أَنْفُسِهِمْ —ʾanfusihim (145); نَفْسًا —nafsan (136); لِنَفْسِهِ —linafsihi (83); نَفْسِي —nafsī (72); أَنْفُسَكُمْ —ʾanfusakum (45); بِنَفْسِهِ —binafsihi (42); نَفْسِكَ —nafsik (42); بِنَفْسٍ —binafsi (33); بِنَفْسِهَا —binafsihā (26); النِّفَاسِ —al-nifāsi (25); الْأَنْفُسِ —al-ʾanfusi (22); لِأَنْفُسِهِمْ —liʾanfusihim (15); بِالنَّفْسِ —biālnnafsi (13); بِأَنْفُسِهِنَّ —biʾanfusihinna (12); أَنْفُسِهِمَا —ʾanfusihimā (11); النُّفُوسِ —al-nufūsi (9); أَنْفُسٍ —ʾanfusin (8); لِنَفْسِهَا —linafsihā (8); أَنْفُسِنَا —ʾanfusinā (7); بِنَفْسِكَ —binafsika (7); نِفَاسٍ —nifāsin (7); نِفَاسِهَا —nifāsihā (7); لِأَنْفُسِكُمْ —liʾanfusikum (6); أَنْفُسَهَا —

[99] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: نفس (read dictionary entry).

ʾanfusahā (5); بِأَنْفُسِهِمْ —biʾanfusihim (5); نِفَاسًا —nifāsan (5); وَنَفْسِهِ — wanafsihi (5); يَتَنَفَّسَ —yatanaffasa (5); أَنْفُسِهِنَّ —ʾanfusihinna (4); لِأَنْفُسِنَا —liʾanfusinā (4); لِنَفْسِي —linafsī (4); نُفُوسِ —nufūsi (4); وَالنِّفَاسِ — wālnnifāsi (4); وَالنَّفْسِ —wālnnafsi (4); بِنَفْسِي —binafsī (3); مَنْفُوسٍ — manfūsin (3); وَأَنْفُسِهِمْ —waʾanfusihim (3); نُفُوسِهِمْ —nufūsihim (3); وَأَنْفُسِكُمْ —waʾanfusikum (3); وَنَفْسُ —wanafsu (3)

Context L2227: ... الدِّينَ البينة وَالْإِخْلَاصُ فِعْلُ النَّفْسِ وَأَمَّا وُجُوبُ النُّطْقِ بِاللِّسَانِ ... فَإِنَّ ...

Context L2237: ... مَسْأَلَة فِي أَنْ النَّفْس مخلوقة وَأَن الرُّوح نَفْس الجسد ...

100. قَيْس / قِيَاس[100]

qiyās / qays

2,246 occurrences; cumulative coverage 66.81%.

Possible English: analogy; measure; compare; Qays

Context: القياس usually names legal analogical reasoning in the argument. قيس is often a narrator's name. The author's assessment of an analogy is supplied by the surrounding discussion.

Forms and grammar: قاس / يقيس = measured or compared / measures or compares; قياس is the verbal noun; قيس can be a name or a passive form according to vowels; يقاس = is compared.

Attested spellings and counts

قِيَاسٍ —qiyāsin (559); الْقِيَاسُ —al-qiyāsu (424); قَيْسٍ —qaysin (314); وَالْقِيَاسُ —wālqiyāsu (124); قِيَاسًا —qiyāsan (100); قِسْنَا —qisnā (61); قَاسُوا —qāsūā (60); قِيَاسِهِمْ —qiyāsihim (60); بِالْقِيَاسِ —biālqiyāsi (51); يُقَاسَ —yuqāsa (48); قِسْتُمْ —qistum (40); بِقِيَاسٍ —biqiyāsin (33); يَقِيسُوا —yaqīsūā (33); تَقِيسُوا —taqīsūā (27); قَاسَ —qāsa (26); قِيَاسَكُمْ — qiyāsakum (19); وَقِيَاسُ —waqiyāsu (17); قِسْنَاهُ —qisnāhu (16); يَقِسْ —yaqis (15); يَقِيسَ —yaqīsa (14); فَالْقِيَاسُ —fālqiyāsu (13); قِيَاسُهُ — qiyāsuhu (13); لِلْقِيَاسِ —lilqiyāsi (12); وَقَيْسُ —waqaysu (12); فَقِيسُوا —

[100] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: قيس (read dictionary entry).

faqīsūā (11); قَاسُوهُ —qāsūhu (11); فَقِيَاسُ —faqiyāsu (10); وَلِلْقِيَاسِ — walilqiyāsi (10); نَقِيسُ —naqīsu (9); يَقِيسُونَ —yaqīsūna (9); الْمَقَايِيسِ — al-maqāyīsi (8); فَقَاسُوا —faqāsūā (8); قِيَاسَاتِهِمْ —qiyāsātihim (7); أَقِيسُ — ʾaqīsu (5); تَقِيسُونَ —taqīsūna (5); تَقِيسُوهُ —taqīsūhu (5); فَقَاسَ —faqāsa (5); وَقِيَاسِهِمْ — waqiyāsihim (4); وَيَقِيسُ —wayaqīsu (4); الْقِيَاسَاتُ —al-qiyāsātu (3); الْقَيْسِ —al-qaysi (3); تُقَاسَ —tuqāsa (3); تَقِيسُوهَا —taqīsūhā (3); فَقِسْنَا —faqisnā (3); قِسْنَاهَا —qisnāhā (3); قِيَاسِهَا —qiyāsihā (3); قَيْسًا —qaysan (3); يَقِيسُوهُ — yaqīsūhu (3); يَقِيسُوهَا —yaqīsūhā (3)

Context L2222: ... غَيْرِهِمْ وَالتَّنْبِيهِ عَلَى فَسَادِ الْقِيَاسِ وَتَنَاقُضِهِ وَتَنَاقُضِ الْقَائِلِينَ بِهِ ... فَاسْتَخَرْتُ ...

Context L2373: ... سُفْيَانُ وَشُعْبَةُ كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ عَنْ طَارِقِ بْنِ ...

101. أَخْرَجَ / خَرَجَ[101]

kharaja / ʾakhraja

2,240 occurrences; cumulative coverage 66.97%.

Possible English: go out; leave; issue; take out; produce

Context: خرج is intransitive went out; أخرج commonly means brought or took out. خروج from a rule can be figurative exclusion.

Attested spellings and counts

خَرَجَ —kharaja (425); يَخْرُجُ —yakhruju (353); فَخَرَجَ —fakharaja (95); أَخْرَجَ —ʾakhraja (93); الْخُرُوجُ —al-khurūju (90); خَرَجَتْ —kharajat (84); إِخْرَاجُ —ʾikhrāju (70); خُرُوجِ —khurūji (70); خَارِجٌ —khārijun (64); تَخْرُجُ — takhruju (59); إِخْرَاجِهِ —ʾikhrājihi (47); الْخَرَاجِ —al-kharāji (42); مَخْرَجَ — makhraja (40); أَخْرَجَهُ —ʾakhrajahu (33); خَارِجَةَ —khārijata (28); خَرَجْنَا

[101] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: خرج (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: خرج / يخرج = went out / goes out; خرجت = I, you or she went out depending on vowels. أخرج / يخرج and إخراج belong to a different pattern; خارج is a participial/adjectival form.

—kharajnā (25); يُخْرِجْهُ —yukhrijhu (25); خُرُوجِهِ —khurūjihi (23); يُخْرِجَهَا —yukhrijahā (22); الْخَارِجُ —al-khāriju (21); وَخَرَجَ —wakharaja (21); إِخْرَاجُهَا —ʾikhrājuhā (20); خَارِجًا —khārijan (20); أَخْرَجَتْ —ʾakhrajat (19); خَرَاجِ —kharājin (19); خَرَجُوا —kharajūā (17); نُخْرِجُ —nukhriju (17); فَخَرَجَتْ —fakharajat (16); وَيَخْرُجُ —wayakhruju (16); يَخْرُجُونَ — yakhrujūna (16); بِخُرُوجِ —bikhurūji (15); خُرُوجِهَا —khurūjihā (15); فَأُخْرِجَ — faʾukhrija (14); يَخْرُجْنَ —yakhrujna (14); فَيَخْرُجُ —fayakhruju (13); الْمَخْرَجِ — al-makhraji (12); بِالْخُرُوجِ —biʾikhrājihi (11); خَرَاجِهِ —kharājihi (12); بِإِخْرَاجِهِ —biālkhurūji (11); تُخْرِجْهُ —tukhrijhu (10); خَرَجَا —kharajā (10); أَخْرَجَهَا — ʾakhrajahā (9); الْمَخْرَجَيْنِ —al-makhrajayni (8); لِيَخْرُجَ —liyakhruja (8); وَأَخْرَجَ —waʾakhraja (8); يَخْرُجُوا —yakhrujūā (8); بِإِخْرَاجِ —biʾikhrāji (7); بِخُرُوجِهِ —bikhurūjihi (7); لِلْخُرُوجِ —lilkhurūji (7); تُخْرِجُوهُنَّ —tukhrijūhunna (7); مَخْرَجًا —makhrajan (7); أُخْرِجُوا —ʾukhrijūā (6); بِمَخْرَجِ —bimakhraji (6); يُسْتَخْرَجُ — yustakhraju (6); خُرُوجَهُنَّ —khurūjahunna (6); وَالْخُرُوجِ —wālkhurūji (6); بِخُرُوجِهَا —bikhurūjihā (5); إِخْرَاجِهِمْ —ʾikhrājihim (5); وَإِخْرَاجٌ —waʾikhrājun (5); الْمُخْرِجَةِ —al-mukhrijati (4); بِإِخْرَاجِهَا — biʾikhrājihā (4); فَلْيَخْرُجْ —falyakhruj (4); مَخْرَجُهُ —makhrajuhu (4); وَتَخْرُجُ —watakhruju (4); وَخَارِجٌ — wakhārijun (4); وَخَارِجَةَ —wakhārijata (4); وَخَرَجَتْ —wakharajat (4); يَخْرُجَانِ —yakhrujāni (4); الخارجة —al-khārjh* (3); الْخَارِجُونَ —al-khārijūna (3);

بِخُرُوجِهِنَّ —bikhurūjihinna (3); تَخْرُجُوا —takhrujūā (3); خَارِجَانِ — khārijāni (3); خَرَجْنَ —kharajna (3); فَأُخْرِجَا —faʾukhrijā (3); فَأُخْرِجَتْ — faʾukhrijat (3); فَأَخْرَجَهُ —faʾakhrajahu (3); فَأُخْرِجُوا —faʾukhrijūā (3); فَتَخْرُجُ —fatakhruju (3); فَخَرَجَتَا —fakharajatā (3); فَخَرَجْنَا —fakharajnā (3); لَيُخْرِجَنَّ —layukhrijanna (3); مَخْرَجُهَا —makhrajuhā (3); وَأَخْرَجَهُ —waʾakhrajahu (3)

Context L2227: ... بِاللِّسَانِ فَإِنَّ الشَّهَادَةَ بِذَلِكَ الْمُخْرِجَةُ لِلدَّمِ وَالْمَالِ مِنْ التَّحْلِيلِ ... إلَى ...

Context L2236: ... مَقْهُورًا لِتِلْكَ الْعِلَّةِ وَهَذَا خُرُوجٌ عَنْ الْإِلَهِيَّةِ وَلَوْ كَانَتْ الْعِلَّةُ ...

102. كَتَبَ / كِتَاب[102]

kitāb / kataba

2,198 occurrences; cumulative coverage 67.11%.

Possible English: book; writing; scripture; prescribe; write

Context: كتاب can mean a book, a written document or scripture. كتب عليه can mean prescribed for him. A مكاتب is a person with a manumission contract in the relevant legal discussion.

Forms and grammar: كتب / يكتب = wrote / writes; كُتب = was prescribed or written. كتاب / كتب = book / books with different vowels; كاتب = writer; كتابة = writing or the named legal contract.

Attested spellings and counts

كِتَابِ —kitābi (643); كَتَبَ —kataba (245); الْكِتَابِ —al-kitābi (180); الْمُكَاتَبِ —al-mukātabi (151); فَكَتَبَ —fakataba (101); الْكِتَابَةِ —al-kitābati (91); كِتَابِنَا —kitābinā (53); كِتَابَتِهِ —kitābatihi (48); كِتَابِهِ —kitābihi (46); كَاتَبَ —kātaba (41); كِتَابِي —kitābī (40); الْمَكْتُوبَةِ —al-maktūbati (35); بِكِتَابِ —bikitābi (34); كِتَابَةِ —kitābati (32); يَكْتُبَ —yaktuba (24); كِتَابِيَّةٍ — kitābiyyatin (23); كُتِبَتْ —kutibat (21); الْكِتَابِيَّةِ —al-kitābiyyati (20); كَتَبَهُ —katabahu (18); كِتَابًا —kitāban (17); وَالْمُكَاتَبُ —wālmukātabu (17); مُكَاتَبَةٌ — mukātabatun (14); كِتَابَتِهَا —kitābatihā (14); الْمُكَاتَبَةُ —al-mukātabatu (15); وَكَتَبَ —wakataba (14); الْكَاتِبُ —al-kātibu (12); الْكِتَابِيِّ —

[102] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: كتب (read dictionary entry).

مَكْتُوبَةٌ (12); فَاكْتُبُوهُ —fāktubūhu (10); مُكَاتَبًا —mukātaban (10); al-kitābiyyi —maktūbatun (10); فَكَاتِبُوهُمْ —fakātibūhum (9); مُكَاتَبٍ —mukātabin (9); يُكَاتَبَ —yukātaba (9); الْكِتَابِيَّاتِ —al-kitābiyyāti (8); تُكْتَبْ —tuktab (8); كَاتَبَهُ —kātabahu (8); كِتَابِيًّا —kitābiyyan (8); مُكَاتَبِهِ —mukātabihi (8); وَالْكِتَابَةُ —wālkitābatu (8); كَاتِبًا —kātiban (7); كُتُبِهِمْ —kutubihim (7); مُكَاتَبَتِهِ —mukātabatihi (7); فَكَتَبْتُ —fakatabt (6); كَتَبْنَا —katabnā (6); لِكِتَابِ —likitābi (6); وَالْكِتَابِ —wālkitābi (6); وَلِكِتَابِهِ —walikitābihi (6); مَكْتُوبًا —maktūban (5); وَكِتَابِ —wakitābi (5); يَكْتُبْهَا —yaktubhā (5); أَكْتُبُ —ʾaktubu (4); تَكْتُبُوهُ —taktubūhu (4); كَاتَبْتَه —kātabth (4); كِتَابَتِكَ — kitābataki (4); كِتَابَيْنِ —kitābayni (4); وَكَتَبْنَا —wakatabnā (4); أَكْتُبُهَا — ʾaktubuhā (3); الْكُتُبِ —al-kutubi (3); بِالْكِتَابِ —biālkitābi (3); بِالْكِتَابَةِ — biālkitābati (3); فَكَتَبُوا —fakatabūā (3); كِتَابَكَ —kitābaka (3); كُوتِبَ — kūtiba (3); مُكَاتَبَتِهَا —mukātabatihā (3); مُكَاتَبِينَ —mukātabīna (3); مَكْتُوبٌ — maktūbun (3); وَمُكَاتَبَ —wamukātaba (3); وَيَكْتُبَ —wayaktuba (3); يُكَاتِبُهُ — yukātibuhu (3); يَكْتُبَاهُ —yaktubāhu (3)

Context L2222: ... الْمُخْتَصَرَةِ الَّتِي جَمَعْنَاهَا فِي كِتَابِنَا الْمَوْسُومِ بِالْمُحَلَّى شَرْحًا مُخْتَصَرًا أَيْضًا ...

Context L2224: ... كِتَابُ التَّوْحِيدِ مَسْأَلَة بَيَان أَوَّل مَا ...

103. فَقَطْ / قَطّ[103]

qaṭṭ / *faqaṭ*

2,193 occurrences; cumulative coverage 67.26%.

Possible English: ever in negative contexts; at all; only; enough

Context: قطّ with a past negative can mean ever. فقط means only. Neither should be read as an ordinary tense conjugation of the other.

Forms and grammar: قطّ is an indeclinable adverb in its common negative use; فقط attaches ف to قط in the limiting expression. قطّ can also belong to a lexical cutting sense, distinguished by syntax.

Attested spellings and counts

فَقَطْ —faqaṭ (1,535); قَطُّ —qaṭṭu (658)

Context L2228: ... زَمَانٍ لَمْ يَنْفَكَّ عَنْهُ قَطُّ وَلَا يُتَوَهَّمُ وَلَا يُمْكِنُ أَنْ ...

Context L2238: ... وَهِيَ مَا لَمْ يَنْفَكَّ قَطُّ مِنْ زَمَانٍ وَعَدَدٍ فَهِيَ مُحْدَثَةٌ ...

104. وَلَدَ / وَلَد[104]

walad / *walada*

2,180 occurrences; cumulative coverage 67.41%.

Possible English: child; offspring; son; bear a child; parent

Context: ولد can include offspring without specifying sex unless qualified. ولدت can describe giving birth; the final vowel and subject determine who did so.

Forms and grammar: ولد / أولاد = child / children; والد / والدة / والدان = father or parent / mother / parents. يولد / وُلد and يولد / وَلد distinguish active/passive by vowels; ولده = his child in a noun phrase.

Attested spellings and counts

وَلَدِ —waladi (364); الْوَلَدِ —al-waladi (313); الْوَلِيدِ —al-walīdi (182); وَلَدِهِ —waladihi (152); وَلَدِهَا —waladihā (94); وَلَدَتْ —waladat (70); يُولَدُ —yūlad (70); الْوَالِدِ —al-wālidi (45); تَوَلَّدَ —tawallada (45); الْأَوْلَادِ —al-ʾawlādi (36); وَالْوَلَدُ —wālwaladu (32); وَلَدًا —waladan (31); أَوْلَادِ —ʾawlādi (30); الْمَوْلُودِ —al-mawlūdi (29); مَوْلُودٍ —mawlūdin (29); أَوْلَادِهِ —ʾawlādihi (26); الْوَالِدَيْنِ —al-wālidayni (26); لِوَلَدِهِ —liwaladihi (24); تَلِدَ —talida (21); وَالِدَ —wālida (21); وِلَادَةٍ —wilādatin (20); وَوَلَدُهَا —wawaladuhā (20); فَوَلَدَتْ —fawaladat (19); بِوَلَدِهَا —biwaladihā (18); وَالِدِهِ —wālidihi (18); وَلَدَتْهُ —waladathu (18); أَوْلَادَهُنَّ —ʾawlādahunna (17); وَالِدَةٌ —wālidatun (16); وَوَلَدُ —wawaladu (16); أَوْلَادًا —ʾawlādan (15);

[103] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: قطط (read dictionary entry).
[104] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ولد (read dictionary entry).

أَوْلادَكُمْ — ʾawlādakum (14); وَلَدِكَ — waladika (14); بِالْوَلَدِ — biālwaladi (13); وَالْوَالِدَاتُ — wālwālidātu (13); أَوْلَادَهُمْ — ʾawlādahum (12); وَلَدِي — waladī (12); بِوَلَدِهِ — biwaladihi (11); لِلْوَلَدِ — lilwaladi (11); وَوَلَدُهُ — wawaladuhu (11); أَوْلَادُهَا — ʾawlāduhā (10); وَلِيدَةً — walīdatan (10); بِوِلَادَةِ — biwilādati (9); الْوَالِدَانِ — wālwālidi (8); وَالْوَالِدِ — fālwaladu (8); فَالْوَلَدُ — biwaladi (8); بِوَلَدِ — al-wālidāni (7); مُتَوَلِّدٌ — al-walīdatu (7); الْوَلِيدَةُ — fawaladuhā (7); فَوَلَدُهَا — mutawallidun (7); فَوُلِدَ — wālidayhi (7); وَالِدَيْهِ — waladihimā (7); وَلَدِهِمَا — fawulida (6); وَأَوْلَادِهَا — waʾawlādihā (6); وَلِوَالِدَيْكَ — waliwālidayka (6); وَوَلَدَتْ — wawaladat (6); إِيلَادٍ — ʾīlādin (5); بِالْوِلَادَةِ — biālwilādati (5); لِلْوَالِدَيْنِ — lilwālidayni (5); لِوَلَدِ — liwaladi (5); لِوَالِدِهِ — liwālidihi (5); مُتَوَلِّدَةً — mutawallidatan (5); وَالْأَوْلَادُ — wāl'awlādu (5); وَأَوْلَادُ — waʾawlādu (5); وَوَلَدَكَ — wawaladaki (5); وِلَادَتِهِ — wilādatihi (5); أَوْلَادِهِمَا — ʾawlādihimā (4); الْوِلَادَاتِ — al-wilādāti (4); لِلْوَالِدِ — lilwālidi (4); لِوَلَدِهَا — liwaladihā (4); وَالْوِلَادَةِ — wālwilādati (4); مَوْلِدَ — mawlida (4); وَأَوْلَادُهُ — waʾawlāduhu (4); وَالِدًا — mutawallidan (3); تَلِدِي — talidī (3); وَلِيدَتَهُ — walīdatahu (4); وَالِدِينَ — wālidan (3); وَالْوَلِيدُ — wālwalīdu (3); وِلَادَتِهِمْ — wilādatihim (3); وُلِدُوا — wulidūā (3); وَوَلِيدَةٍ — wawalīdatin (3)

Context L2249: ... صَحَّ مَوْتُهُ وَكِإِبْرَاءِ أَكْمَهَ وُلِدَ أَعْمَى وَكَنَاقَةٍ خَرَجَتْ مِنْ صَخْرَةٍ ...

Context L2261: ... مُسْلِمُ بْنُ الْحَجَّاجِ ثنا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ شُجَاعٍ وَهَارُونُ بْنُ عَبْدِ ...

105. كَثِير / أَكْثَر[105]

kathīr / ʾakthar

2,160 occurrences; cumulative coverage 67.56%.

Possible English: much; many; numerous; more; most; Kathīr

Context: أكثر can be a comparative or part of a verb phrase. كثير in a transmission chain can be the personal name Kathīr; elsewhere it commonly means much or many.

Forms and grammar: كثير / كثيرة agree with the noun; أكثر = more or most; كثرة = abundance; كثر / يكثر = became numerous / is numerous. كثيرا is commonly adverbial or accusative.

Attested spellings and counts

أَكْثَرَ —ʾakthara (721); كَثِير —kathīrin (452); كَثُرَ —kathura (160); كَثِيرًا — kathīran (128); كَثِيرَة —kathīratin (90); بِأَكْثَرَ —biʾakthara (87); فَأَكْثَرَ — faʾakthara (72); الْكَثِير —al-kathīri (40); وَأَكْثَرَ —waʾakthara (39); وَكَثِيرُه — wakathīruhu (37); أَكْثَرُه —ʾaktharuhu (27); كَثُرَتْ —kathurat (25); كَثِيرُه — kathīruhu (24); أَكْثَرَهَا —ʾaktharahā (22); الْأَكْثَرِ —al-ʾakthari (20); تَكْثُرُ — takthuru (19); وَالْكَثِير —wālkathīri (18); الْإِكْثَارُ —al-ʾikthāru (14); وَكَثِيرُهَا —wakathīruhā (12); لِأَكْثَرَ —liʾakthara (11); وَكَثِيرٌ —wakathīrun (11); كَثْرَة —kathrati (10); لِكَثْرَة —likathrati (9); أَكْثَرَهُمْ —ʾaktharahum (8); بِكَثْرَة — bikathrati (8); وَبِأَكْثَرَ —wabiʾakthara (8); وَالْأَكْثَرُ —wāl'aktharu (7); يُكْثِرُ —yukthiru (7); فَأَكْثَرُوا —faʾaktharūā (6); كَثُرُوا —kathurūā (6); لَيَكْثُرُ — layakthuru (6); الْكَثِيرَة —al-kathīrati (5); بِكَثِيرٍ —bikathīrin (5); تَسْتَكْثِرُ — tastakthiru (5); كَثُرْنَ —kathurna (5); وَالْإِكْثَارِ —wāl'ikthāri (5); التَّكَاثُرُ — al-takāthuru (4); فَكَثُرَ —fakathura (4); فَلْيُكْثِرْ —falyukthir (4); وَأَكْثَرُهُمْ — waʾaktharuhum (4); بِالْكَثِير —biālkathīri (3); تَكَثُّرًا —takaththuran (3); لِأَكْثَرِهِ —liʾaktharihi (3); وَكَثْرَة —wakathrati (3); وَيُكْثِرَ —wayukthira (3)

Context L2232: ... أَنْ لَوْ كَانَ الْخَالِقُ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ وَاحِدٍ أَنْ يَكُونَ قَدْ ...

[105] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: كثر (read dictionary entry).

106. رِضًا / رَضِيَ[106]

raḍiya / riḍan

2,146 occurrences; cumulative coverage 67.70%.

Possible English: be pleased; approve; consent; satisfaction

Context: رضي الله عنه is a prayer, may God be pleased with him. رضا in a transaction concerns consent. Those uses call for different English phrasing.

Forms and grammar: رضي / يرضى = was pleased / is pleased; رضيت = I or you consented; تراضيا = the two mutually agreed. تراض / التراضي are verbal-noun forms; final weak letters can change or disappear.

Context L2238: ... النُّفُوسُ كَمَا نَصَّ تَعَالَى كَثِيرَةً وَكَذَلِكَ وَجَدْنَاهَا نَفْسًا خَبِيثَةً ... وَأُخْرَى ...

Attested spellings and counts

رَضِيَ —raḍiya (1,628); تَرَاضٍ —tarāḍin (76); رِضًا —riḍan (45); يَرْضَ —yarḍa (37); يَرْضَى —yarḍā (37); الرِّضَا —al-riḍā (25); تَرَاضَيَا —tarāḍayā (25); بِالرِّضَا —biriḍā (21); رَضِيَتْ —raḍiyat (19); التَّرَاضِي —al-tarāḍī (18); بِرِضَا —biālrriḍā (12); رِضَاهُ —riḍāhu (11); بِرِضَاهُمَا —biriḍāhumā (10); وَالتَّرَاضِي —wālttarāḍī (9); وَرَضِيَ —waraḍiya (9); يَتَرَاضَيَا —yatarāḍayā (9); بِرِضَاهَا —biriḍāhā (8); بِتَرَاضِيهِمَا —bitarāḍīhimā (7); تَرَاضَوْا —tarāḍawā (7); رَضُوا —raḍūā (7); رَضِيَهُ —raḍiyahu (7); يَرْضَهُ —yarḍahu (7); بِتَرَاضٍ —bitarāḍin (6); رَاضٍ —rāḍin (6); رِضْوَانُ —riḍwānu (6); رَضِيَهَا —raḍiyahā (6); نَرْضَى —narḍā (6); وَالرِّضَا —wālrriḍā (6); تَرْضَ —tarḍa (5); تَرْضَوْنَ —tarḍawna (5); يَتَرَاضَيَانِ —yatarāḍayāni (5); يَرْضَوْا —yarḍawā (5); أَرْضِي —ʾarḍī (4); الْمَرْضَى —al-marḍā (4); رِضَاهُمَا —biriḍāhu (4); رَاضِيَةٍ —rāḍiyatin (4); riḍāhumā (4); رَضِيَتْهُ —raḍiyathu (4); فَرَضِيَ —faraḍiya (4); وَتَرَاضَيَا —watarāḍayā (4); أَرْضَنَا —ʾarḍanā (3); تَرَاضَى —tarāḍā (3); تَرَاضِيهِمَا —tarāḍīhimā (3); رِضَاهُنَّ —riḍāhunna (3); وَرِضْوَانًا —wariḍwānan (3); يَتَرَاضَى —yatarāḍā (3); يُرْضِيهِ —yurḍīhi (3)

[106]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: رضي (read dictionary entry).

Context L2221: ... بْنِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ حَزْمٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ ...

Context L2225: ... مَسْأَلَةٌ قَالَ أَبُو مُحَمَّدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَوَّلُ مَا يَلْزَمُ ...

107. سُفْيَان[107]

sufyān

2,111 occurrences; cumulative coverage 67.84%.

Possible English: Sufyān, a personal name

Context: The name alone does not identify one unique narrator. A following epithet or the transmission chain distinguishes people such as Sufyān al-Thawrī and Sufyān ibn ʿUyaynah.

Forms and grammar: وسفيان adds and; لسفيان adds to or for. Final case vowels vary within the name. Do not infer a contemporary lexical meaning or identity from the spelling alone.

Attested spellings and counts

سُفْيَانَ —sufyāna (1,805); وَسُفْيَانَ —wasufyāna (303); فَسُفْيَانُ —fasufyānu (3)

Context L2277: ... الْجُلُودِيُّ ثنا إبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سُفْيَانَ ثنا مُسْلِمُ بْنُ الْحَجَّاجِ ثنا ...

Context L2282: ... زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ ثنا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ عَنْ الْأَعْرَجِ ...

108. آتَى / أَتَى[108]

ʾatā / ʾātā

2,108 occurrences; cumulative coverage 67.99%.

Possible English: come; bring; perform; give

Context: أتى can mean came or performed an act. آتى means gave, a different verb formation, particularly in commands to give an entitlement.

Forms and grammar: يأتي / أتى = came / comes; أتيت = I or you came; أتينا = we came. يؤتي / آتى = gave / gives; أوتي = was given; آتوا = give!, plural.

Attested spellings and counts

يَأْتِ —yaʾti (534); أَتَى —ʾatā (257); يَأْتِيَ —yaʾtiya (236); فَأَتَى —faʾatā (101); أُتِيَ —ʾutiya (71); أَتَيْتُ —ʾataytu (47); أَتَوْا —ʾatawā (43); فَأُتِيَ —faʾutiya (43); وَآتَوْا —waʾātūā (42); أَتَتْ —ʾatat (40); فَأَتَيْتُ —faʾataytu (33); أَتَاهُ —ʾatāhu (31); تَأْتِي —taʾtī (28); وَأَتَى —waʾatā (27); يَأْتُوا —yaʾtūā (26); أَتَيْنَا —ʾataynā (25); تَأْتِ —taʾti (22); فَأَتَتْ —faʾatat (21); أُوتُوا —ʾūtūā (19); يَأْتُونَ —yaʾtūna (19); يَأْتِيهَا —yaʾtīhā (18); آتَاكُمْ —ʾātākum (16); وَآتُوهُمْ

[107] **Editorial lexical note:** Personal-name identification from the book; no Arabic-root etymology or Lisān lexical definition is asserted for this name.

[108] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أتي (read dictionary entry).

—waʾātūhum (15); يَأْتِينَ —yaʾtīna (15); وَيَأْتِي —wayaʾtī (14); آتَاهَا — ʾātāhā (13); آتَاهُ —ʾātāhu (11); فَأَتَيْتُهُ —faʾataytuhu (11); نَأْتِيَ —naʾtiya (11); يَأْتِيهِ —yaʾtīhi (11); آتِي —ʾātī (10); أَتَيْنَ —ʾatayna (10); يُؤْتَى —yuʾtā (10); تَأْتِينِي —taʾtiyanī (9); تُؤْتُوا —tuʾtūā (9); فَأَتَيْنَا —faʾataynā (9); آتَيْتُمُوهُنَّ — ʾātaytumūhunna (8); أَتَتْهُ —ʾatathu (8); أَتَيْتُمْ —ʾataytum (8); أُوتَى —ʾūtā (8); أُوتِيَ —ʾūtiya (8); إِيتَاءِ —ʾītāʾi (8); ائْتِ —ʾti (8); وَأَتَوْا —waʾatawā (8); أَتَيْتُهُ —ʾataytuhu (7); إِتْيَانَ —ʾityāna (7); ائْتُونِي —ʾtūnī (7); فَلْيَأْتِ —falyaʾti (7); فَيَأْتِي —fayaʾtī (7); وَيُؤْتُوا —wayuʾtūā (7); أَتَاهُمْ —ʾatāhum (6); تُؤْتَى — tuʾtā (6); تُؤْتِي —tuʾtī (6); فَآتُوهُنَّ —faʾātūhunna (6); وَآتُوهُنَّ —waʾātūhunna (6); سَيَأْتِي — saya'tī (5); إِتْيَانُهُ —ʾityānuhu (5); آتَيْتُمْ —ʾātaytum (5); يَأْتِيَانِهَا —yaʾtiyānihā (6); وَيَأْتِيهَا —waya'tīhā (5); يَأْتِهِ —yaʾtihi (5); يَأْتِينِي —yaʾtiyanī (5); آتَيْنَا —ʾātaynā (4); أَتَيَا —ʾatayā (4); فَأَتَيَا —faʾatayā (4); وَآتِ —waʾāti (4); وَآتَيْتُمْ —waʾātaytum (4); وَإِتْيَانُ —waʾityānu (4); وَتَأْتِي —wataʾtī (4); آتَانَا — ʾātānā (3); آتَاهُمْ —ʾātāhum (3); أَتَاكُمْ —ʾatākum (3); إِتْيَانِهَا —ʾityānihā (3); تَأْتُوا —taʾtūā (3); فَأَتَتْهُ —faʾatathu (3); فَأَتَيْنَاهُ —faʾataynāhu (3); فَلْنَأْتِ — falnaʾti (3); فَلْيَأْتُونَا —falyaʾtūnā (3); لِيَأْتِيَهُ —liyaʾtiyahu (3); نَأْتِ —naʾti (3); نَأْتِيَهُمْ —naʾtīhim (3); وَأُتِيَ —waʾutiya (3); وَيُؤْتِيَ —wayuʾtiya (3); يَأْتِيَهُنَّ — yaʾtiyahunna (3); يُؤْتَوْنَ —yuʾtawna (3); يُؤْتِيهِ —yuʾtīhi (3)

Context L2249: ... أَنَّ قَوْمًا مِنْ النَّاسِ أَتَوْا أَهْلَ زَمَانِهِمْ يَذْكُرُونَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ ...

109. مَثَل / مِثْل[109]

mithl / mathal

2,104 occurrences; cumulative coverage 68.13%.

Possible English: like; similar; equivalent; example; parable

Context: مثل may compare two legal cases; بمثل can express like for like. مَثَل introduces an example or parable, not always a rule of exact equivalence.

Forms and grammar: مثله / مثلها = like him or it / her or it; مثلين / مثلان are dual; أمثال is a plural. مِثْل and مَثَل have different common uses despite shared letters.

Context L2251: ... ذَلِكَ أَنَّهُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ أَتَى بِهَذَا الْقُرْآنِ الْمَنْقُولِ إِلَيْنَا بِأَتَمِّ ...

Attested spellings and counts

مِثْلُ —mithlu (880); بِمِثْلِ —bimithli (294); مِثْلُهُ —mithluhu (293); مِثْلِهَا —mithlihā (149); وَمِثْلُ —wamithlu (83); بِمِثْلِهِ —bimithlihi (64); مِثْلًا —mithlan (60); وَمِثْلُهُ —wamithluhu (29); الْمِثْلِ —al-mithli (28); الْمُثْلَةِ —al-muthlati (26); بِمِثْلِهَا —bimithlihā (23); الْمُمَاثَلَةَ —al-mumāthalata (20); مُثْلَةً —muthlatan (20); كَمَثَلِ —kamathali (10); مِثْلَيْهِ —mithlayhi (9); وَبِمِثْلِ —wabimithli (9); بِالْمِثْلِ —biālmithli (8); مُتَمَاثِلًا —mutamāthilan (8); وَمُتَمَاثِلًا —wamutamāthilan (8); الْمُمَثَّلِ —al-mumaththali (7); فَمِثْلُ —famithlu (6); مِثْلُهُمْ —mithluhum (6); مِثْلَيْ —mithlay (6); أَمْثَالِهَا —ʾamthālihā (5); كَمِثْلِهِ —kamithlihi (5); التَّمَاثُلُ —al-tamāthulu (5); مِثْلُكُمْ —mithlukum (5); التَّمَاثِيلُ —al-tamāthīlu (4); وَالْمُمَاثَلَةُ —wālmumāthalatu (4); وَمِثْلُهَا —wamithluhā (4); أَمْثَالٍ —ʾamthālin (3); مِثْلُهُمَا —mithluhumā (5); التَّمْثِيلُ —al-tamthīlu (3); بِأَمْثَالِهِمْ —biʾamthālihim (3); بِالْمُثْلَةِ —biālmuthlati (3); فَالتَّمَاثُلُ —fālttamāthulu (3); مِثَالُ —mithālu (3); يُمَثَّلَ —yumaththila (3)

Context L2232: ... ذَلِكَ قَالَ تَعَالَى لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ الشورى وَقَالَ تَعَالَى وَلَمْ ...

Context L2236: ... مَخْلُوقَةً لِعِلَّةٍ أُخْرَى وَجَبَ مِثْلُ ذَلِكَ فِي الْعِلَّةِ الثَّانِيَةِ وَهَكَذَا ...

[109] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: مثل (read dictionary entry).

110. سَنَة / سِنّ / سُنَّة[110]

sunnah / sinn / sanah

2,062 occurrences; cumulative coverage 68.27%.

Possible English: practice; prophetic precedent; tooth; year

Context: السنة commonly means prophetic practice in legal argument. سِنّ is a tooth or age; سَنَة is a year. These homographs must be distinguished by vowels and topic.

Forms and grammar: سُنّة / سنن = practice(s); سِنّ / أسنان = tooth/teeth; سَنَة / سنون / سنين = year(s). They are different lexical readings, not one noun's tense forms.

Attested spellings and counts

سُنَّةٍ —sunnatin (942); السُّنَّةُ —al-sunnatu (300); وَالسُّنَّةِ —wālssunnati (169); السُّنَنِ —al-sunani (134); وَالسُّنَنِ —wālssunani (76); السِّنِّ —al-sinni (62); وَسُنَّةٍ —sinnin (49); بِسُنَّةٍ —bisunnatin (32); الْأَسْنَانِ —al-ʾasnāni (31); سِنٍّ —wasunnati (29); مُسِنَّةٌ —musinnatun (27); سِنَانٍ —sinānin (25); سِنًّا —sinnan (18); لِلسُّنَّةِ —lilssunnati (18); بِالسُّنَّةِ —biālssunnati (17); لِسُنَّةَ —lisunnati (14); وَالسِّنِّ —wālssinni (14); أَسْنَانِه —ʾasnānihi (10); بِالسُّنَنِ —biālssunani (10); لِلسُّنَنِ —lilssunani (9); سُنَنِ —sunani (8); سُنَّتِهِ —sunnatihi (7); سِنُّهُ —sinnuhu (7); أَسْنَانِ —ʾasnāni (6); وَلِلسُّنَنِ —walilssunani (6); أَسَنَّ —ʾasanna (5); الْمُسِنَّةُ —al-musinnatu (5); بِالسِّنِّ —biālssinni (5); بِسُنَّتِهِ —bisunnatihi (4); وَالْأَسْنَانُ —wālʾasnānu (4); مُسِنَّتَانِ —musinnatāni (4); الْمُسِنِّ —al-musinni (3); سُنَّتَنَا —sunnatanā (3); فَسُنَّةٌ —fasunnatun (3); لِسِنِّهِ —lisinnihi (3); وَالْمُسِنَّةِ —wālmusinnati (3)

Context L2222: ... الْقُرْآنِ وَالْوُقُوفِ عَلَى جَمْهَرَةِ السُّنَنِ الثَّابِتَةِ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى ...

...

Context L2310: ... كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ خَمْسِينَ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ يُحَاسَبُ فِيهِ الْجِنُّ وَالْإِنْسُ فَيُوَفَّى ...

...

[110] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: سنن (read dictionary entry); سنه (read dictionary entry).

111. قَاضٍ / قَضَاء / قَضَى[111]

qaḍā / qaḍāʾ / qāḍin

2,060 occurrences; cumulative coverage 68.41%.

Possible English: decide; adjudge; fulfill; make up; judgment; judge

Context: قضاء can mean adjudication or making up an omitted ritual act. قضى can also mean completed or discharged. The object and topic determine the English sense.

Forms and grammar: قضى / يقضي = adjudged or completed / adjudges or completes; قضيت = I or you did so. قاض / قضاة = judge / judges; قضية / قضايا = case / cases; يقتضي = entails, a different pattern.

Attested spellings and counts

قَضَى —qaḍā (324); الْقَاضِي —al-qāḍī (184); قَضَاءَ —qaḍāʾa (172); الْقَضَاءِ —al-qaḍāʾi (151); يَقْضِي —yaqḍī (102); يُقْضَى —yuqḍā (98); فَقَضَى —faqaḍā (97); يَقْتَضِي —yaqtaḍī (68); قُضِيَ —quḍiya (61); انْقِضَاءِ —ʾnqiḍāʾi (60); تَنْقَضِيَ —qaḍiyyatin (40); وَقَضَى —waqaḍā (39); قَاضِي —qāḍī (31); قَضِيَّةٍ —tanqaḍiya (30); الْقَضِيَّةِ —qaḍayta (26); قَضَيْتَ —ʾnqaḍat (24); انْقَضَتْ —al-qaḍiyyati (22); بِقَضَاءِ —biqaḍāʾi (21); مُقْتَضَى —muqtaḍā (21); وَيَقْضِي —wayaqḍī (21); بِالْقَضَاءِ —biālqaḍāʾi (19); يَقْضِ —yaqḍi (18); تَقْضِي —taqḍī (17); يَقْتَضِيهِ —yaqtaḍīhi (17); قَاضٍ —qāḍin (15); يَقْضِيَهُ —yaqḍiyahu (15); أَقْضِي —wayuqḍā (13); يَقْضُونَ —yaqḍūna (13); وَيُقْضَى —ʾaqḍī (12); انْقَضَى —ʾnqaḍā (12); الْقَضَايَا —al-qaḍāyā (11); قَضَاهُ —qaḍāhu (11); بِانْقِضَاءِ —biānqiḍāʾi (9); وَالْقَضَاءِ —wālqaḍāʾi (10); قَضَوْا —qaḍawā (10); قَضَتْ —qaḍat (11); يَقْضُوا —yaqḍūā (9); يَنْقَضِي —yanqaḍī (9); اقْتَضَاهُ —ʾqtaḍāhu (8); الْقُضَاةُ —al-quḍātu (8); فَلْيَقْضِ —falyaqḍi (8); قَاضِيًا —qāḍiyan (8); قَضَايَا —qaḍāyā (8); لَأَقْضِيَنَّ —laʾaqḍiyanna (7); وَقَضَاءُ —waqaḍāʾu (7); وَقُضِيَ —waquḍiya (7); اقْتَضَى —ʾqtaḍā (6); تَقْتَضِي —taqtaḍī (6); فَاقْضُوا —fāqḍūā (6); فَيَقْضِي —qaḍayā (6); وَتَقْضِي —wataqḍī (6); تَقْتَضِيهِ —taqtaḍīhi (5); قَضَاءَهُ —fayaqḍī (5); وَاقْضُوا —qaḍāʾahu (5); قَضَاهَا —qaḍāhā (5); يَقْضِيَانِ —wāqḍūā (5); يَقْضِيهَا —yaqḍiyāni (5); اقْضِ —yaqḍihi (5); يَقْضِهِ —yaqḍīhā (5);

[111] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: قضى (read dictionary entry).

ʾqḍi (4); اقْضُوا —ʾqḍūā (4); الْمَقْضِيِّ —al-maqḍiyyi (4); فَالْقَضَاءُ —fālqaḍāʾu (4); لِقَضَاءِ —liqaḍāʾi (4); وَقَضَوْا —waqaḍawā (4); وَمُقْتَضَاهُ —wamuqtaḍāhu (4); وَيَقْضُونَ —wayaqḍūna (4); بِقَضِيَّةٍ —biqaḍiyyatin (3); تَقْضِ —taqḍi (3); تُقْضَى —tuqḍā (3); فَاقْتَضَى —fāqtaḍā (3); فَاقْضِ —fāqḍi (3); فَقَضَانِي —faqaḍānī (3); فَقَضَاهُ —faqaḍāhu (3); فَقَضَاهَا —faqaḍāhā (3); فَقُضِيَ —faquḍiya (3); فَيُقْضَى —fayuqḍā (3); قَضَيْته —qaḍayth (3); قَضَيْنَا —qaḍaynā (3); لَقُضِيَ —laquḍiya (3); لَقَضَيْت —laqaḍayt (3); مَقْضِيٌّ —maqḍiyyun (3)

Context L2230: ... مَبْدَأٍ فَهُوَ مُحْدَثٌ وَالْمُحْدَثُ يَقْتَضِي مُحْدِثًا ضَرُورَةً إِذْ لَا يُتَوَهَّمُ ...

Context L2238: ... فِي مَنَامِهَا فَيُمْسِكُ الَّتِي قَضَى عَلَيْهَا الْمَوْتَ وَيُرْسِلُ الأُخْرَى إِلَى ...

112. عَبَّاس / عَبَسَ[112]

ʿabbās / ʿabasa

2,059 occurrences; cumulative coverage 68.55%.

Possible English: ʿAbbās; frown

Context: عباس and العباس commonly identify a person, especially Ibn ʿAbbās in citations. Do not translate the name as a description of the narrator's expression.

Attested spellings and counts

عَبَّاسٍ —ʿabbāsin (1,986); الْعَبَّاسِ —al-ʿabbāsi (51); وَالْعَبَّاسُ —wālʿabbāsu (10); لِلْعَبَّاسِ —lilʿabbāsi (7); عبس —ʿbs* (5)

Context L2226: ... هَذَا مُسْنَدًا مُعَاذٌ وَابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ وَغَيْرُهُمْ ...

Context L2336: ... جُبَيْرٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ نَاسًا مِنْ أَهْلِ الشِّرْكِ ...

[112]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: عبس (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: عبس / يعبس = frowned / frowns; عبّاس is a different formation, often a proper name. Case vowels and the presence of ال do not alone establish which person is meant.

113. قَاسِم / قَسَم / قَسْم[113]

qasm / qasam / qāsim

2,042 occurrences; cumulative coverage 68.68%.

Possible English: divide; portion; class; oath; Qāsim

Context: قسم can be a division/share or an oath with different vowels. القسامة is a specific oath procedure; القاسم often names a narrator.

Forms and grammar: قسم / يقسم = divided / divides, or swore / swears with different vowels. أقسم = swore; قسمة = division; أقسام = parts or classes. قاسم is a participial form and personal name.

Attested spellings and counts

قَاسِمُ —qāsimu (396); الْقَاسِمِ —al-qāsimi (371); قِسْمٍ —qismin (120); الْقَسَامَةِ —al-qasāmati (116); مِقْسَمٍ —miqsamin (100); الْقِسْمَةِ —al-qismati (94); يُقْسَمُ —yuqsamu (87); وَالْقَاسِمِ —wālqāsimi (66); تَقْسِيمٌ —taqsīmun (67); يَنْقَسِمُ —yanqasimu (67); بِالْقَسَامَةِ —biālqasāmati (42); التَّقْسِيمِ —al-taqsīmi (42); قِسْمَةِ —qismati (33); قَسَامَةَ —qasāmata (30); الْقِسْمُ —al-qismu (24); قُسِّمَتْ —qussimat (21); تُقْسَمَ —tuqsama (20); قِسْمَانِ —qismāni (20); وَقِسْمٌ — waqismun (19); أَقْسَمَ —ʾaqsama (16); قِسْمَيْنِ —qismayni (16); يُقَاسِمُ — yuqāsimu (15); أَقْسَامٍ —ʾaqsāmin (13); تَقْسِيمِهِ —taqsīmihi (10); قَسَمًا — qasaman (10); وَتَقْسِيمٌ —taqāsīmu (9); قِسْمَتُهُ —qismatuhu (9); وَيُقْسَمُ —wayuqsamu (9); التَّقَاسِيمِ —al-taqāsīmi (8); الْمَقْسُومِ —al-maqsūmi (8); فَقَسَمَهَا —faqasamahā (8); قِسْمَتُهَا —qismatuhā (7); مُقَاسَمَةً — muqāsamati (7); وَالْقَسَامَةِ —wālqasāmati (7); تَنْقَسِمُ —tanqasimu (6); فَالْقَسَامَةُ —fālqasāmatu (6); فَتَقْسِيمٌ —fataqsīmun (6); مَقْسُومٍ —maqsūmin (6); وَقُسِمَتْ —waqusimat (6); أَقْسَمُوا —ʾaqsamūā (5); تَقْسِيمِهِمْ —taqsīmihim (5); قَسَمَهُ

[113] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: قسم (read dictionary entry).

—qasamahu (5); نُقْسِمُ —nuqsimu (5); وَالْقِسْمَةُ —wālqismatu (5); وَتُقْسَمُ — watuqsamu (5); يُقْسِمُونَ —yuqsimūna (5); أَقْسَامًا —ʾaqsāman (4); اقْتَسَمَا —ʾqtasamā (4); الْقِسْمَيْنِ —al-qismayni (4); الْمُقَاسَمَةِ —al-muqāsamati (4); الْمُقْتَسِمِينَ —al-muqtasimīna (4); فَقِسْمٌ —faqismun (4); فَقَسَّمَهُ — faqassamahu (4); فَيُقْسِمَانِ —fayuqsimāni (4); قَسَمَهَا —qasamahā (4); فَأَقْسَمَ —taqsīman (3); تَقْسِيمًا —biālqismati (3); بِالْقِسْمَةِ —ʾaqsamt (3); أَقْسَمْت —faʾaqsama (3); فَاقْتَسَمُوهُ —fāqtasamūhu (3); فَقَسَّمْتُهَا —faqassamtuhā (3); لِلْقَاسِمِ —fayuqsamu (3); قَسَمُوا —qasamūā (3); لَقِسْمَةٌ —laqismatun (3); فَيُقْسَمُ —lilqāsimi (3); مَقْسُومَةٌ —maqsūmatun (3); وَالْقِسْمُ —wālqismu (3); وَيُقَاسِمُ — wayuqāsimu (3); يَقْتَسِمُونَهَا —yaqtasimūnahā (3); يُقْسِمُوا —yuqsimūā (3)

Context L2234: ... مُحْدَثَةً وَلَا سَبِيلَ إِلَى قِسْمٍ ثَالِثٍ فَلَوْ كَانَتْ لَمْ تَزَلْ ...

Context L2236: ... مُحْدَثٍ مَخْلُوقًا فَبَطَلَ هَذَا الْقِسْمُ وَإِنْ كَانَتْ مَخْلُوقَةً وَجَبَ وَلَا ...

Attested spellings and counts

كَفَّارَةٌ —kaffāratun (335); الْكَفَّارَةِ —al-kaffārati (226); كَافِرٌ —kāfirun (193); الْكُفْرِ —al-kufri (146); الْكُفَّارِ —al-kuffāri (124); كُفْرٌ —kufrun (124); الْكَافِرِ —al-kāfiri (116); كَافِرًا —kāfiran (88); يُكَفِّرَ —yukaffira (62); كَفَرُوا —kafarūā (59); وَالْكَفَّارَةُ —wālkaffāratu (30); كُفَّارٌ —kuffārun (25);

114. كَفَّارَة / كُفْر[114]

kufr / kaffārah

2,033 occurrences; cumulative coverage 68.82%.

Possible English: disbelief; ingratitude; disbeliever; expiation; cover

Context: كفارة is an expiation, not the noun disbelief. كافر in legal categorization requires its context. The basic lexical family includes covering and concealing.

[114] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: كفر (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: كفر / يكفر and كفّر / يكفّر are different patterns and can have different meanings. كافر / كافرة / كفار / كافرون show gender/plural forms; كفارة / كفارات = expiation(s).

كُفَّارًا —kuffāran (25); كُفْرًا —kufran (25); كَافِرَةً —kāfiratan (24); بِكَافِرٍ —bikāfirin (23); بِالْكُفْرِ —biālkufri (19); تُكَفِّرَ —tukaffira (19); كُفْرِهِ —kufrihi (19); وَالْكَافِرُ —wālkāfiru (19); الْكَافِرَةِ —al-kāfirati (18); الْكَافِرِينَ —al-kāfirīna (16); الْكَفَّارَاتِ —al-kaffārāti (14); لِلْكَافِرِينَ —lilkāfirīna (14); وَكَفَّارَةِ —wakaffārati (14); بِكَفَّارَةٍ —bikaffāratin (13); فَكَفَّارَةٌ —fakaffāratun (13); بِالْكَفَّارَةِ —biālkaffārati (12); فَكَفَّارَتُهُ —fakaffāratuhu (11); لِكَافِرٍ —likāfirin (11); الْكَافِرُونَ —al-kāfirūna (10); كَفَّارَتُهُ —kaffāratuhu (10); وَكَافِرٍ —wakāfirin (10); كَافِرَيْنِ —kāfirayni (9); كَفَّارَاتٌ —kaffārātun (8); كُفْرِهِمْ —kufrihim (8); لِلْكَافِرِ —lilkāfiri (8); وَالْكُفَّارُ —wālkuffāru (8); وَالْكَفَّارَاتِ —wālkaffārāti (8); تَكْفِيرِ —takfīri (7); كَفَّارَتَانِ —kaffāratāni (7); كَفُورًا —kafūran (7); لِلْكُفَّارِ —lilkuffāri (7); كَفَرْتَ —kafart (6); وَكَفَّارَتُهُ —wakaffāratuhu (6); بِالْكَافِرِ —biālkāfiri (5); فَالْكَفَّارَةُ —fālkaffāratu (5); لَكَفَرَ —lakafara (5); لِلْكُفْرِ —lilkufri (5); نُكَفِّرْ —nukaffir (5); وَالْكَافِرَةِ —wālkāfirati (5); وَلْيُكَفِّرْ —walyukaffir (5); وَيَكْفُرُ —wayakfuru (5); كَافُورٍ —kāfūrin (4); وَالْكُفْرِ —wālkufri (4); وَكَفَّرَ —wakaffara (4); يَكْفُرُوا —yakfurūā (4); بِكُفْرٍ —bikufrin (3); تَكْفُرُونَ —takfurūna (3); كَافِرُونَ —kāfirūna (3); كَافُورًا —kāfūran (3); كَفَّارَتُهَا —kaffāratuhā (3); لِلْكَافِرَةِ —lilkāfirati (3); يُكَفِّرُهَا —yukaffiruhā (3)

Context L2263: ... سَبِيلا النساء أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْكَافِرُونَ حَقًّا النساء ...

Context L2267: ... مَخْلُوقَةٌ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَلَا يَدْخُلُهَا كَافِرٌ أَبَدًا قَالَ تَعَالَى وَجَنَّةٍ عَرْضُهَا ... ...

115. لَمَّا[115]

lammā

2,024 occurrences; cumulative coverage 68.96%.

Possible English: when; once; not yet

Context: لما followed by a past narrative can mean when. With a jussive imperfect it may mean not yet. Those constructions need different English tense patterns.

Forms and grammar: فلما / ولما add and / so. The temporal and negative uses share a spelling; they are not different persons or genders. Compare لم, did not, and ما in their own entries.

Attested spellings and counts

لِمَا —limā (1,315); فَلَمَّا —falammā (636); وَلَمَا —walamā (73)

Context L2230: ... كُلُّهُ ذُو مَبْدَأٍ ضَرُورَةً فَلَمَّا كَانَ الزَّمَانُ لَا بُدَّ لَهُ ...

Context L2232: ... يَزَالُ بُرْهَانُ ذَلِكَ أَنَّهُ لَمَّا صَحَّ ضَرُورَةً أَنَّ الْعَالَمَ كُلَّهُ ...

116. فَرْض / فَرِيضَة[116]

farḍ / farīḍah

2,016 occurrences; cumulative coverage 69.09%.

Possible English: obligation; prescribe; apportion; prescribed share

Context: فرض can be an obligation or an allotted inheritance share. The plural الفرائض can name the discipline of inheritance or prescribed obligations.

Forms and grammar: فرض / يفرض = prescribed or allotted / prescribes or allots; فريضة / فرائض = prescribed duty or share / plural. مفروض is a passive participle; فرضا can be adverbial or accusative.

Attested spellings and counts

فَفَرْضٌ —fafarḍun (137); افْتَرَضَ —ʾftaraḍa (111); فَرِيضَةٍ —farīḍatin (77); الْفَرِيضَةِ —al-farīḍati (72); فَرْضُهُ —farḍuhu (63); الْفَرَائِضِ —al-farāʾiḍi (55); وَفَرْضٌ —wafarḍun (54); فَرَائِضِ —farāʾiḍi (48); الْمَفْرُوضَةِ —al-mafrūḍati (27); الْمُفْتَرَضُ —al-muftaraḍu (23); يَفْرِضْ —yafriḍ (18); فَرَضَهَا —faraḍahā (17); افْتَرَضَهُ —ʾftaraḍahu (16); مُفْتَرَضٌ —muftaraḍun (16); فَفَرْضُهُ —fafarḍuhu (15); فَرْضَانِ —farḍāni (12); فَافْتَرَضَ —fāftaraḍa (11); فُرِضَتْ —furiḍat (11); مُفْتَرَضًا —

[115] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: لما (read dictionary entry); لمم (read dictionary entry).

[116] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: فرض (read dictionary entry).

muftaraḍan (11); الْمُفْتَرَضَةِ —al-muftaraḍati (10); فَالْفَرْضُ —fālfarḍu (10); فَرَضُوا —al-furūḍi (8); الْفُرُوضِ —furūḍi (9); فُرُوضِ —faraḍtum (10); فَرَضْتُمْ —faraḍūā (8); مُفْتَرَضَةٌ —muftaraḍatun (8); بِفَرْضٍ —bifarḍin (7); مَفْرُوضَةٍ —mafrūḍatin (7); وَالْفَرَائِضُ —wālfarāʾiḍu (7); الْمَفْرُوضُ —al-mafrūḍu (6); لِلْفَرِيضَةِ —lilfarīḍati (6); مَفْرُوضًا —mafrūḍan (6); وَافْتَرَضَ —wāftaraḍa (6); تَفْرِضُوا —wafarḍuhu (5); وَفَرْضُهُ —lifarḍin (5); لِفَرْضٍ —wālfarḍu (6); وَالْفَرْضُ —tafriḍūā (4); فَرْضَهُمْ —farḍahum (4); فَفَرَضَهَا —fafaraḍahā (4); مَفْرُوضٌ — mafrūḍun (4); افْتَرَضَهَا —ʾftaraḍahā (3); بِالْفَرْضِ —biālfarḍi (3); فَرَائِضَهَا — farāʾiḍihā (3); فَرْضَيْنِ —farḍayni (3); فَرِيضَتَهُ —farīḍatahu (3); لِفَرِيضَةٍ — lifarīḍatin (3); يَفْتَرِضْ —yaftariḍ (3)

... لَمْ يُسَمِّ وَالْإِيمَانُ بِجَمِيعِهِمْ فَرْضٌ بُرْهَانُ ذَلِكَ مَا حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ... :Context L2261

... بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَالنَّهْيِ عَنْ الْمُنْكَرِ فرضان كُلٌّ عَلَى حسب الطاقة ... :Context L2372

117. أَهْل[117]

ʾahl

2,015 occurrences; cumulative coverage 69.23%.

Possible English: people of; family; household; inhabitants; qualified persons

Attested spellings and counts

أَهْلِ —ʾahli (1,358); أَهْلِهِ —ʾahlihi (222); أَهْلِهَا —ʾahlihā (95); لِأَهْلِ — liʾahli (71); وَأَهْلُ —waʾahlu (45); أَهْلِي —ʾahlī (29); بِأَهْلِ —biʾahli (21); وَأَهْلُهُ —waʾahluhu (19); لِأَهْلِهَا —liʾahlihā (18); فَأَهْلُهُ —faʾahluhu (15); لِأَهْلِهِ —liʾahlihi (15); الْأَهْلِ —al-ʾahli (14); بِأَهْلِك —biʾahlik (13); أَهْلِهِنَّ —ʾahlihinna (12); وَلِأَهْلِ —waliʾahli (11); بِأَهْلِهِ —biʾahlihi (9); الْأَهْلِيَّةِ

[117] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أهل (read dictionary entry).

Context: أهل المدينة are the people of Medina; أهل العلم are scholars or people of knowledge. أهله can refer to family or to those appropriately associated with something.

Forms and grammar: أهله / أهلها / أهلهم change the associated referent. أهلين / أهلون occur as plural case forms; أهل is often collective. أهلية is a separate noun meaning qualification or capacity.

118. أَكَلَ[118]

ʾakala

1,994 occurrences; cumulative coverage 69.36%.

Possible English: eat; consume; take or appropriate figuratively

Context: أكل مال can mean consuming or wrongfully taking wealth, not literally eating coins or property. Food-law passages often use the literal sense.

Forms and grammar: أكل / يأكل / كل = ate / eats / eat!; أكلت = I or you ate; كلوا = eat!, plural. مأكول = something eaten; يؤكل = is eaten; أكله may be a verb plus object or a noun plus possessive.

—al-ʾahliyyati (7); لِلْأَهْلِ —lilʾahli (7); أَهْلِيكُمْ —ʾahlīkum (6); وَأَهْلَهَا — waʾahlahā (6); الْأَهْلِيِّ —al-ʾahliyyi (5); أَهْلِهِمَا —ʾahlihimā (4); بِأَهْلِيهِمْ — biʾahlīhim (4); أَهْلًا —ʾahlan (3); بِأَهْلِهَا —biʾahlihā (3); وَلِأَهْلِهِ —waliʾahlihi (3)

Context L2227: ... قَوْلُ جَمِيعِ الصَّحَابَةِ وَجَمِيعِ أَهْلِ الْإِسْلَامِ وَأَمَّا وُجُوبُ عَقْدِ ذَلِكَ ...

...

Context L2249: ... قَوْمًا مِنْ النَّاسِ أَتَوْا أَهْلَ زَمَانِهِمْ يَذْكُرُونَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى ...

Attested spellings and counts

أَكْلُ —ʾaklu (496); يَأْكُلَ —yaʾkula (228); أَكْلُهُ —ʾakluhu (193); يُؤْكَلُ — yuʾkalu (146); الْأَكْلِ —al-ʾakli (123); تَأْكُلُوا —taʾkulūā (90); وَأَكْلُ — waʾaklu (65); تَأْكُلْ —taʾkul (51); أَكْلُهَا —ʾakluhā (48); فَأَكَلَ —faʾakala (48); بِأَكْلِ —biʾakli (30); أَكَلَتْ —ʾakalat (28); تُؤْكَلُ —tuʾkalu (25); فَكُلُوا — fakulūā (24); يَأْكُلُونَ —yaʾkulūna (24); لِلْأَكْلِ —lilʾakli (20); آكِلِ — ʾākilin (19); تَأْكُلْهُ —taʾkulhu (19); فَأَكَلَهُ —faʾakalahu (18); وَأَكْلُهُ — waʾakluhu (16); بِأَكْلِهِ —biʾaklihi (15); كُلُوا —kulūā (15); نَأْكُلُ —naʾkulu (15); أَكْلًا —wālʾakli (15); يَأْكُلُهُ —yaʾkuluhu (15); وَكُلُوا —wakulūā (14); وَالْأَكْلِ —ʾaklan (12); تَأْكُلُونَ —taʾkulūna (12); فَأَكَلَهَا —faʾakalahā (10); فَيَأْكُلُ —faya'kulu (10); يَأْكُلُهَا —yaʾkuluhā (10); فَأَكَلُوا —faʾakalūā (9); وَيُؤْكَلُ —wayuʾkalu (9); بِأَكْلِهَا —biʾaklihā (8); بِالْأَكْلِ —biālʾakli (8); فَكُلُوهُ — fakulūhu (8); فَلْيَأْكُلْ —falyaʾkul (7); وَيَأْكُلُ —waya'kulu (7); الْآكِلِ —

[118] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أكل (read dictionary entry).

al-ʾākili (6); تَأْكُلُوهُ —taʾkulūhu (6); يَأْكُلُونَهُ —yaʾkulūnahu (5); أَكَلَتْهُ — ʾakalathu (4); أَكَلْنَا —ʾakalnā (4); أَكَلُوهُ —ʾakalūhu (4); الْأَكْلَةُ —al-ʾaklatu (4); الْمَآكِلِ —al-maʾākili (4); فَأَكَلْنَاهُ —faʾakalnāhu (4); فَالْأَكْلُ —fālʾaklu (4); كُلُوهُ —kulūhu (4); مَأْكُولَةً —maʾkūlatan (4); يَأْكُلُونَهَا —yaʾkulūnahā (4); آكُلُهَا —ʾākuluhā (3); أَكَلُوا —ʾakalūā (3); الْمَأْكَلِ —al-maʾkali (3); الْمَأْكُولَةِ — al-maʾkūlati (3); فَلْيَأْكُلْهُ —falyaʾkulhu (3); لَأَكَلَ —laʾakala (3); مَأْكُولٍ — maʾkūlin (3); نَأْكُلُهُ —naʾkuluhu (3); وَأَكَلَهَا —waʾakalahā (3)

Context L2280: ... بَيَان أَنْ أَهْل الْجَنَّة يَأْكُلُونَ ويشربون وَلَا يرون بؤسا أبدا ...

Context L2281: ... مَسْأَلَةٌ وَأَنَّ أَهْلَ الْجَنَّةِ يَأْكُلُونَ وَيَشْرَبُونَ وَيَطَئُونَ وَيَلْبَسُونَ ... وَيَتَلَذَّذُونَ وَلَا ...

119. شَهِدَ / شَهَادَة[119]

shahādah / shahida

1,973 occurrences; cumulative coverage 69.50%.

Possible English: testimony; witness; attend; attest

Context: شهادة in procedure commonly means testimony. التشهد is the named prayer recitation; شهد can also mean was present. The shared root does not erase those distinctions.

Forms and grammar: شهد / يشهد = witnessed / witnesses; شاهد / شهود / شهداء = witness(es); شهادة / شهادات = testimony or testimonies. أشهد is a causative or first-person form depending on vowels.

Attested spellings and counts

شَهَادَةُ —shahādatu (292); شَهِدَ —shahida (144); الشَّهَادَةِ —al-shahādati (119); يَشْهَدُ —yashhadu (87); أَشْهَدُ —ʾashhadu (78); بِشَهَادَةِ —bishahādati (68); التَّشَهُّد —al-tashahhudi (64); شَهِدْت —shahidt (61); الشَّاهِدِ —al-shāhidi (59); شَهَادَتُهُ —shahādatuhu (56); شَاهِدٌ —shāhidun (47); شُهَدَاءَ —shuhadāʾa (47); الشُّهُودِ —al-shuhūdi (38); شَهِيدٌ —shahīdun (37); تَشْهَدُ —tashhadu (34); نَشْهَدُ — nashhadu (34); الْإِشْهَادِ —al-ʾishhādi (29); شَهِدُوا —shahidūā (27); شَاهِدًا — shāhidan (25); فَشَهِدَ —fashahida (25); الشُّهَدَاءِ —al-shuhadāʾi (22); شَهَادَتِهِمْ

[119] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: شهد (read dictionary entry).

—shahādatihim (20); وَشَهِدَ —washahida (20); الشَّهِيدِ —al-shahīdi (18); وَأَشْهِدُوا —wa’ashhida (16); وَأَشْهَدَ —wālmushāhadati (18); وَالْمُشَاهَدَةِ —wa’ashhidūā (16); وَيَتَشَهَّدُ —wayatashahhadu (16); الشَّهَادَاتِ —al-shahādāti (15); الْمَشْهُودِ —al-mashhūdi (14); شَهَادَتِهِمَا —shahādatihimā (14); وَشَهَادَةُ —washahādatu (14); يَشْهَدُوا —yashhadūā (13); شَهِدَا — shahidā (12); وَتَشَهَّدَ —shuhūdin (12); شَهَادَاتٍ —shahādātin (11); بِالْإِشْهَادِ —watashahhada (11); شَاهِدَيْنِ —biāl’ishhādi (9); شَاهِدَيْنِ —shāhidayni (9); فَأَشْهَدُ —shahīdayni (9); الشَّاهِدَانِ —fa’ashhadu (9); الشَّاهِدَيْنِ —al-shāhidāni (8); وَشَهِدَتْ —al-shāhidayni (8); بِشَهَادَتِهِمْ —bishahādatihim (8); يَتَشَهَّدُ —washahidat (8); وَيَشْهَدُ —wayashhadu (8); بِالْمُشَاهَدَةِ —yatashahhadu (8); يَشْهَدُونَ —yashhadūna (8); شَاهِدِهِ —biālmushāhadati (7); وَاسْتَشْهِدُوا —shāhidihi (7); مُشَاهَدٌ —mushāhadun (7); وَبِالْمُشَاهَدَةِ —wāstashhidūā (7); بِالشَّهَادَةِ —wabiālmushāhadati (7); الْمُشَاهَدَةِ —al-mushāhadati (6); وَالشَّهَادَةُ —biālshshahādati (6); شَهِدَهُ —wālshshahādatu (6); الشَّهَادَتَيْنِ —shahidahu (6); وَلْيَشْهَدْ —walyashhad (6); اشْهَدْ —’shhad (5); وَشَاهَدَ —washāhada (6); شَاهِدَاكَ —al-shahādatayni (5); بِإِشْهَادِ —bi’ishhādi (5); بِشَاهِدٍ —bishāhidin (5); شَهِيدًا —shāhidāka (5); شَاهِدَانِ —shāhidāni (5); شَهِدْنَا —shahidnā (5); فَشَهَادَةُ —shahīdan (5); مُشَاهَدَةٍ —fashahādatu (5); الْمَشَاهِدَ —mushāhadatin (5); مَشْهُودًا —mashhūdan (5); يُشْهِدَا —yushhidā (5); بِشَهَادَتِهِمَا —al-mashāhida (4); بِشَاهِدَيْنِ —bishāhidayni (4); تَشَهُّدَهُ —bishahādatihimā (4);

tashahhudahu (4); شَاهَدْنَا —shāhadnā (4); فَشَهَادَتُهُ —fashahādatuhu (4); فَلْيَشْهَدْ —falyashhad (4); لَشَهَادَتُنَا —lashahādatunā (4); لِلتَّشَهُّدِ —lilttashahhudi (4); لِلشَّهَادَةِ —lilshshahādati (4); مَشْهُودَةٌ —mashhūdatun (4); نَشْهَدُهُ —nashhadhu (4); وَالتَّشَهُّدِ —wālttashahhudi (4); وَالشَّاهِدِ —wālshshāhidi (4); وَبِشَهَادَةِ —wabishahādati (4); أُشْهِدُكُمْ —ʾushhiduk (3); اشْهَدُوا —ʾshhadūā (3); شَاهَدْنَاهُ —shāhadnāhu (3); شَاهِدَيْ ʾushhidukum (3); فَالشَّهَادَةُ —shāhiday (3); شَهِدَهَا —shahidahā (3); شَهِدْنَ —shahidna (3); كَشَهَادَةِ —fālshshahādatu (3); فَشَهِدَا —fashahidā (3); فَيَشْهَدُ —fayashhadu (3); وَأَشْهَدَهُمْ —kashahādati (3); لِيَشْهَدَ —liyashhada (3); لِيُشْهِدَهُ —liyushhidahu (3); وَإِشْهَادٍ —waʾashhadahum (3); وَشَاهَدْنَا —waʾishhādin (3); يَشْهَدْنَ —washāhadnā (3); يَشْهَدَانِ —yashhadāni (3); يَشْهَدُهُ —yashhadna (3); —yashhadhu (3)

Context L2225: ... أَنْ أُقَاتِلَ النَّاسَ حَتَّى يَشْهَدُوا أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ ...

Context L2227: ... وُجُوبُ النُّطْقِ بِاللِّسَانِ فَإِنَّ الشَّهَادَةَ بِذَلِكَ الْمُخْرِجَةُ لِلدَّمِ وَالْمَالِ ... مِنْ ...

120. إِبْرَاهِيم[120]

ʾibrāhīm

1,951 occurrences; cumulative coverage 69.63%.

Possible English: Ibrāhīm; Abraham

Attested spellings and counts

إِبْرَاهِيمَ —ʾibrāhīma (1,781); وَإِبْرَاهِيمَ —waʾibrāhīma (160); لِإِبْرَاهِيمَ —liʾibrāhīma (10)

[120] **Editorial lexical note:** Personal-name identification from the book; no Arabic-root etymology or Lisān lexical definition is asserted for this name.

Context: The name can designate the prophet or a later narrator. A patronymic, epithet and context identify the person; the glossary does not merge all occurrences into one biography.

Forms and grammar: لإبراهيم / وإبراهيم attach and / to or for. Case endings vary. No Arabic root meaning is asserted for this personal name.

121. فَرْق / تَفْرِيق[121]

farq / tafrīq

1,943 occurrences; cumulative coverage 69.76%.

Possible English: difference; distinction; separate; part company

Context: فرق بين often means distinguished between two cases. تفريق can be separation of spouses or a logical distinction, depending on its object.

Forms and grammar: فرق / يفرق = separated or distinguished / separates; فرّق is a different pattern. افترق / يتفرق can describe parting; فرقة is separation or a group according to vowels.

Context L2263: ... الْقُرْآنِ آدَمَ وَنُوحًا وَإِدْرِيسَ وَإِبْرَاهِيمَ وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ وَإِسْحَاقَ وَيَعْقُوبَ ... وَيُوسُفَ وَمُوسَى

Context L2265: ... مَنْ يَشَاءُ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ إبراهيم وَقَالَ تَعَالَى إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ...

Attested spellings and counts

فَرْقَ —farqa (892); الْفَرْقُ —al-farqu (143); يُفَرَّقُ —yufarraqu (92); يَتَفَرَّقَا —yatafarraqā (56); التَّفْرِيقُ —al-tafrīqu (48); التَّفَرُّقِ —al-tafarruqi (47); تَفْرِيقُ —tafrīqu (39); وَفَرَّقَ —wafarraqa (32); الفرقان —al-frqān* (28); بِالْفَرْقِ —biālfarqi (26); فَفَرَّقَ —fafarraqa (26); تَفْرِيقُهُ —tafrīquhu (25); بِالتَّفَرُّقِ —tafarraqā (18); فِرَاقَهُ —firāqahu (18); فَارَقَ —fāraqa (16); تَفَرَّقَا —biālttafarruqi (15); فِرَاقَ —firāqa (15); فَرْقًا —farqan (15); فَرَّقُوا —farraqūā (15); تَفْرِيقُهُمْ —tafrīquhum (14); فَارِقُوهُنَّ —fāriqūhunna (14); وَتَفْرِيقُ —watafrīqu (14); الْفُرْقَةُ —al-furqatu (13); فِرْقَةٍ —firqatin (13); مُفَارَقَةِ —mufāraqati (12); وَفَرَّقُوا —wafarraqūā (12); مُفَرَّقَةً —mufarraqatan (11); تَفَرُّقٌ —tafarruqun (10); فَرَّقْتُمْ —farraqtum (9); مُتَفَرِّقَةً —mutafarriqatan (9); يُفَرِّقُونَ —yufarriqūna (9); فَالتَّفْرِيقُ —fālttafrīqu (8); وَالْمُفَرِّقُ —wālmufarriqu (8); يُفَرِّقُوا —yufarriqūā (8); وَالْفَرْقُ —wālfarqu (7); وَيَتَفَرَّقَانِ —wayatafarraqāni (7); يُفَارِقَ —yufāriqa (7); الْفِرَاقَ —al-firāqa (6); بِفَرْقٍ —bifarqin (6); تُفَرِّقُوا —tufarriqūā (6); يُفَرِّقَا —yufarriqā (6); الْمُفَارَقَةِ —al-mufāraqati (5); بِالتَّفْرِيقِ

[121] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: فرق (read dictionary entry).

وَالتَّفْرِيقُ —biālttafrīqi (5); تَفْرِيقًا —tafrīqan (5); فَارَقَهَا —fāraqahā (5); وَالتَّفْرِيقُ —wālttafrīqu (5); وَتَفْرِيقُهُ —watafrīquhu (5); وَيُفَرِّقُ —wayufarriqu (5); الْفَرِيقَانِ —ʾftirāqi (4); افْتِرَاقِ —yaftariqā (5); يَفْتَرِقَا —yufāriquhu (5); يُفَارِقُهُ —al-farīqāni (4); الْفَرِيقَيْنِ —al-farīqayni (4); الْمُفَرِّقِ —al-mufarriqi (4); بِفِرَاقِهَا —bifirāqihā (4); تَفَرَّقْنَا —tafarraqnā (4); تُفَرِّقُونَ —tufarriqūna (4); فَتَفَرَّقَ —fatafarraqa (4); فَارَقُوا —fāraqūā (4); فَارَقْتُكَ —fāraqtuk (4); فِرْقَتَيْنِ —firqatayni (4); فَرْقِكُمْ —farqikum (4); فَرْقُهُ —farquhu (4); مُفَارَقَتِهِ —mufāraqatihi (4); يُفَارِقَهَا —yufāriqahā (4); افْتَرَقَ —ʾftaraqa (3); الْفُرُوقِ —al-furūqi (3); فَارَقَتْهُ —fāraqathu (3); تُفَارِقُهُ —tufāriquhu (3); فَتَفَرَّقَا —fatafarraqā (3); فَتَفْرِيقُ —fatafrīqu (3); فِرَاقِهَا —firāqihā (3); فَيُفَرَّقُ —farīqun (3); فَرِيقٌ —farraqnā (3); فَرَّقْنَا —farraqat (3); فَرَّقَتْ —fayufarraqu (3); مُفَارَقَتِهَا —mufāraqatihā (3); مُفْتَرِقٍ —muftariqin (3); مُفَرِّقٍ —mufarriqin (3); مُفَرَّقًا —mufarraqan (3); وَالتَّفَرُّقُ —wālttafarruqu (3); وَفَرَّقْتُمْ —wafarraqtum (3); يَتَفَرَّقُوا —yatafarraqūā (3); يُفَارِقُوا —yufāriqūā (3); يَفْتَرِقُ —yaftariqu (3); يَفْتَرِقَانِ —yaftariqāni (3)

Context L2234: ... لَا تُفَارِقُ الْمَعْلُولَ وَلَوْ فَارَقَتْهُ لَمْ تَكُنْ عِلَّةً لَهُ وَقَدْ ...

Context L2249: ... وَمَنْ بَلَغَ هَهُنَا فَقَدْ فَارَقَ الْمَعْقُولَ وَبِنَقْلِ التَّوَاتُرِ الْمَذْكُورِ صَحَّ ...

122. أَمَانَة / أَمَان / إِيمَان[122]

ʾīmān / ʾamān / ʾamānah

1,938 occurrences; cumulative coverage 69.89%.

Possible English: faith; believe; security; safe conduct; trust

Context: إيمان concerns belief, while أمان can mean security or a grant of safe conduct. أمانة is a trust. These are different nouns despite their shared root.

Forms and grammar: آمن / يؤمن = believed / believes in one pattern; أمن / يأمن = was secure / is secure. مؤمن / مؤمنون / مؤمنين show singular/plural/case; أمين = trustworthy.

Attested spellings and counts

الْمُؤْمِنِينَ —al-muʾminīna (855); مُؤْمِنٌ —muʾminun (123); آمَنُوا —ʾāmanūā (90); الْإِيمَانِ —al-ʾīmāni (87); المؤمنون —al-mʾmnwn* (87); الْمُؤْمِنِ —al-muʾmini (70); مُؤْمِنَةٍ —muʾminatin (67); يُؤْمِنُ —yuʾminu (47); مُؤْمِنًا —muʾminan (46); الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ —al-muʾmināti (39); أَمِنَ —ʾamina (30); لِمُؤْمِنٍ —limuʾminin (22); تُؤْمِنُونَ —tuʾminūna (20); آمِنًا —ʾāminan (19); إِيمَانٍ —ʾīmānin (17); يُؤْمِنُونَ —yuʾminūna (17); بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ —biālmuʾminīna (14); آمَنَ —ʾāmana (13); مَأْمُونٌ —maʾmūnun (12); وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ —wālmuʾminūna (11); أَمَانَةٌ —ʾamānatun (10); تُؤْمِنُ —tuʾminu (10); لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ —lilmuʾminīna (10); مُؤْمِنِينَ —muʾminīna (10); وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتُ —wālmuʾminātu (10); الْمُؤْمِنَةِ —al-muʾminati (9); أَمِينٌ —ʾamīnun (8); الْأَمَانَةَ —al-ʾamānata (8); يُؤْمِنُوا —yuʾminūā (8); أَمَانَتَهُ —ʾamānatahu (7); إِيمَانًا —ʾīmānan (7); الأَمَانَاتِ —al-ʾamānāti (7); مَأْمُونَةً —maʾmūnatan (7); نُؤْمِنُ —nuʾminu (7); وَالْإِيمَانُ —wālʾīmānu (7); وَالْمُؤْمِنُ —wālmuʾminu (7); وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ —wālmuʾminīna (7); إِيمَانِهِمْ —ʾīmānihim (6); بِأَمَانٍ —biʾamānin (6); بِالْإِيمَانِ —biālʾīmāni (6); تَأْمِينَ —taʾmīna (6); مَأْمُونًا —maʾmūnan (6); إِيمَانِهِ —ʾīmānihi (5); مُؤْمِنُونَ —muʾminūna (5); أَمِنَّاهُ —ʾaminnāhu (4); ائْتَمَنَكَ —ʾʾtamanaka (4); الْأَمَانَ —al-ʾamāna (4); الْأَمْنِ —al-ʾamni (4); الْمَأْمُونُ —al-maʾmūnu (4); بِإِيمَانِهِنَّ —biʾīmānihinna (4);

[122] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أمن (read dictionary entry).

مُؤْمِنَات —muʾminātin (4); وَآمَنُوا —waʾāmanūā (4); وَأُمِنَ —waʾumina (4); وَأَمْنُهُ —waʾamnuhu (4); آمَنْتُ —ʾāmantu (3); أَمَانَ —ʾamāna (3); أَمَّنَنَا —ʾammananā (3); أَيَأْمَنُنِي —ʾayaʾmanunī (3); بِإِيمَانِكُمْ —biʾīmānikum (3); تَأْمَنُونِي —taʾmanūnī (3); تَأْمِينًا —taʾmīnan (3); لِلْمُؤْمِنَاتِ —lilmuʾmināti (3); مُؤْتَمَنٌ —muʾtamanun (3); وَالْمُسْتَأْمَنِ —wālmustaʾmani (3); وَيُؤْمِنُوا —wayuʾminūā (3)

Context L2225: ... لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَيُؤْمِنُوا بِي وَبِمَا جِئْتُ بِهِ فَإِذَا ...

Context L2261: ... تَعَالَى وَمِنْهُمْ لَمْ يُسَمِّ وَالْإِيمَانُ بِجَمِيعِهِمْ فَرْضٌ بُرْهَانُ ذَلِكَ مَا ...

123. عَزِيز / عَزَّ[123]

ʿazza / ʿazīz

1,934 occurrences; cumulative coverage 70.02%.

Possible English: be mighty; be strong; dear; rare; Mighty

Context: عز وجل is an honorific after the divine name. العزيز can be a divine epithet or part of ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz; another context may mean dear or powerful.

Forms and grammar: عز / يعز have vowel-dependent senses; عزيز / أعزاء are adjective and plural. أعز can be comparative or a derived verb according to vowels. عزّ وجلّ is conventionally Mighty and Majestic.

Attested spellings and counts

عَزَّ —ʿazza (1,213); الْعَزِيزِ —al-ʿazīzi (696); الْعُزَّى —al-ʿuzzā (5); الْأَعَزُّ —al-ʾaʿazzu (4); عَزِيزٌ —ʿazīzun (4); أَعَزَّهَا —ʾaʿazzahā (3); عَزَّةَ —ʿazzata (3); وَالْعُزَّى —wālʿuzzā (3); وَعَزَّ —waʿazza (3)

Context L2222: ... الْقَائِلِينَ بِهِ فَاسْتَخَرْتُ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ عَلَى عَمَلِ ذَلِكَ وَاسْتَعَنْته ...

Context L2241: ... أَرْوَاحَنَا كَانَتْ بِيَدِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ فَأَرْسَلَهَا أَنَّى شَاءَ فَعَبَّرَ ...

[123] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: عزز (read dictionary entry).

124. سَمِعَ / سَمَاع[124]

samiʿa / samāʿ

1,928 occurrences; cumulative coverage 70.15%.

Possible English: hear; listen; hearing; receipt by audition

Context: سمعت فلانا in a chain asserts hearing the named speaker. In a legal scenario سمع can instead describe ordinary hearing or an ability to hear.

Forms and grammar: سمع / يسمع = heard / hears; سمعنا / سمعت = I or you heard / we heard; سمعه = heard him or his hearing according to vowels. سماع is a verbal noun.

Attested spellings and counts

سَمِعْتُ —samiʿt (749); سَمِعَ —samiʿa (541); يَسْمَعْ —yasmaʿ (110); سَمِعَهُ —samiʿahu (82); يَسْمَعُهُ —yasmaʿhu (64); سَمَاعٌ —samāʿun (46); سَمِعْتُه —samiʿth (28); تَسْمَعُ —tasmaʿu (25); أَسْمَعْ —ʾasmaʿ (24); وَسَمِعْتُ —wasamiʿt (21); سَمَاعًا —samiʿnā (20); السَّمْعِ —al-samʿi (18); وَسَمِعَ —wasamiʿa (18); سَمِعْنَا —samāʿan (17); فَسَمِعَ —fasamiʿa (16); سَمَاعُهُ —samāʿuhu (13); سَمِعَا —samiʿā (10); وَسَمِعَهُ —wasamiʿahu (8); يَسْمَعُونَ —yasmaʿūna (8); الْمِسْمَعِيُّ —al-mismaʿiyyu (7); سَمِعُوا —samiʿūā (7); سَمِعْتُمْ —samiʿtum (7); سَمِعْنَاهُ —samiʿnāhu (7); فَسَمِعْتُهُ —fasamiʿtuhu (7); سَمِيعٌ —samīʿun (6); نَسْمَعُ —nasmaʿu (6); تَسْمَعُهُ —tasmaʿhu (5); سَمِعَاهُ —samiʿāhu (5); يَسْمَعُهَا —yasmaʿuhā (5); فَأَسْمَعُ —faʾasmaʿu (4); فَسَمِعْتُ —fasamiʿt (4); وَيُسْمِعُنَا —wayusmiʿunā (4); السَّمِيعُ —al-samīʿu (3); تَسْمَعُونَ —tasmaʿūna (3); سَامِعُ —sāmiʿu (3); سَمِعَهَا —samiʿahā (3); سَمِعُوهُ —samiʿūhu (3); فَاسْتَمِعُوا —fāstamiʿūā (3); فَسَمْعًا —fasamʿan (3); فَسَمِعَهُ —fasamiʿahu (3); وَسَمَاعُ —wasamāʿu (3); وَسَمَاعِهِ —wasamāʿihi (3); وَسَمِعْتُه —wasamiʿth (3); وَيُسْمِعُهُ —wayusmiʿuhu (3)

Context L2253: ... الْجِذْعُ إِذْ فَقَدَهُ حَنِينًا سَمِعَهُ كُلُّ مَنْ حَضَرَهُ وَهُمْ جُمُوعٌ ...

Context L2254: ... مِنَ الْجِنِّ فَقَالُوا إِنَّا سَمِعْنَا قُرْآنًا عَجَبًا الجن يَهْدِي إِلَى ...

[124] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: سمع (read dictionary entry).

125. فَعَلَ / فِعْل[125]

faʿala / fiʿl

1,926 occurrences; cumulative coverage 70.28%.

Possible English: do; perform; act; deed

Context: فعل describes doing an act, with its permissibility supplied elsewhere. الفاعل identifies the doer; its presence does not by itself identify intention.

Forms and grammar: فعل / يفعل / افعل = did / does / do!; فعلنا = we did; فعلوا = they did. فعل / أفعال = act(s); فاعل / مفعول identify doer and affected object in grammatical or lexical uses.

Attested spellings and counts

فَعَلَ —faʿala (722); يَفْعَلْ —yafʿal (241); فَعَلَهُ —faʿalahu (175); فَعَلَتْ —faʿalat (64); يَفْعَلُهُ —yafʿaluhu (43); فَعَلُوا —faʿalūā (40); فَفَعَلَ —fafaʿala (32); الْفِعْلِ —al-fiʿli (30); تَفْعَلْ —tafʿal (27); فَاعِلُ —fāʿilu (27); يَفْعَلُونَ —yafʿalūna (26); فَفَعَلْنَا —fafaʿalnā (25); وَفِعْلِ —wafiʿli (24); بِفِعْلِ —bifiʿli (23); وَافْعَلُوا —wāfʿalūā (19); أَفْعَلُ —ʾafʿalu (18); تَفْعَلُوا —tafʿalūā (18); فِعْلِهَا —fiʿlihā (17); نَفْعَلَ —nafʿala (17); فَفَعَلَتْ —fafaʿalat (16); أَفْعَالُ —ʾafʿālu (15); أَفْعَالِهِ —ʾafʿālihi (15); فَعَلْتُمْ —faʿaltum (15); فَعَلْنَا —faʿalnā (15); افْعَلْ —ʾfʿal (13); الْفَاعِلَ —al-fāʿila (12); فِعْلًا —fiʿlan (12); تَفْعَلُونَ —tafʿalūna (11); فَاعِلِهِ —fāʿilihi (11); فَلْيَفْعَلْ —falyafʿal (11); وَفِعْلُهُ —wafiʿluhu (11); يَفْعَلُوا —yafʿalūā (10); بِفِعْلِهِ —bifiʿlihi (9); فَفِعْلُهُ —fafiʿluhu (9); فَافْعَلْ —fāfʿal (8); فِعْلِهِمْ —fiʿlihim (8); لِفِعْلِهِ —lifiʿlihi (8); وَالْمَفْعُولَ —wālmafʿūla (8); فَاعِلَيْنِ —fāʿilayni (7); فَفَعَلُوا —fafaʿalūā (7); لِفِعْلِ —lifiʿli (7); فِعْلَانِ —fiʿlāni (6); فِعْلُهُمَا —fiʿluhumā (6); وَأَفْعَالُهُ —waʾafʿāluhu (6); وَيَفْعَلُ —wayafʿalu (6); الْأَفْعَالَ —al-ʾafʿāla (5); بِفَاعِلٍ —bifāʿilin (5); تَفْعَلِي —tafʿalī (5); فَاعِلًا —fāʿilan (5); فَافْعَلُوا —fāfʿalūā (5); لَفَعَلْنَا —lafaʿalnā (5); يَفْعَلُونَهُ —yafʿalūnahu (5); فَعَلَاهُ —faʿalāhu (4); فَعَلُوهُ —faʿalūhu (4); لِلْفَاعِلِ —lilfāʿili (4); وَفَاعِلُ —wafāʿilu (4); وَيَفْعَلُونَ —wayafʿalūna (4); الْفِعْلَةِ —al-fiʿlati (3); بِفِعْلِهَا —bifiʿlihā (3); فَعَلْنَ —faʿalna (3); لِفَاعِلِهِ —lifāʿilihi (3); لَفَعَلْتَ —lafaʿalt (3); نَفْعَلُهُ —nafʿaluhu (3); يَفْعَلَانِهِ —yafʿalānihi (3)

[125] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: فعل (read dictionary entry).

Context L2225: ... وَبِمَا جِئْتُ بِهِ فَإِذَا فَعَلُوا ذَلِكَ عَصَمُوا مِنِّي دِمَاءَهُمْ وَأَمْوَالَهُمْ ...

Context L2227: ... لَهُ الدِّينَ البينة وَالْإِخْلَاصُ فِعْلُ النَّفْسِ وَأَمَّا وُجُوبُ النُّطْقِ بِاللِّسَانِ ...

126. صَوْم / صِيَام[126]

ṣawm / ṣiyām

1,899 occurrences; cumulative coverage 70.41%.

Possible English: fast; fasting; abstain

Context: صوم and صيام commonly denote ritual fasting. The required intention, time and invalidating acts must be established from the passage, not from the noun alone.

Forms and grammar: صام / يصوم / صم = fasted / fasts / fast!; صمت = I or you fasted; صيام / صوم are verbal nouns. صائم / صائمة show agreement; يصم after لم loses the long vowel.

Attested spellings and counts

الصَّوْمِ —al-ṣawmi (317); صَوْمَ —ṣawma (279); صِيَامُ —ṣiyāmu (148); الصِّيَامِ —al-ṣiyāmi (126); يَصُومُ —yaṣūmu (104); صَامَ —ṣāma (88); صَائِمٌ —ṣāʾimun (78); صَوْمُهُ —ṣawmuhu (72); الصَّائِمُ —al-ṣāʾimu (57); وَالصَّوْمِ —wālṣṣawmi (44); وَالصِّيَامِ —wālṣṣiyāmi (39); صَائِمًا —ṣāʾiman (37); صِيَامُهُ —ṣiyāmuhu (33); لِلصَّائِمِ —lilṣṣāʾimi (27); تَصُومُ —taṣūmu (25); صَوْمًا —ṣawman (23); صِيَامًا —ṣiyāman (21); بِصَوْمٍ —biṣawmin (19); صَامَهُ —ṣāmahu (19); فَلْيَصُمْ —falyaṣum (17); يَصُمْ —yaṣum (17); فَصَامَ —faṣāma (14); فَصِيَامُ —faṣiyāmu (14); فَلْيَصُمْهُ —falyaṣumhu (14); لِصَوْمِهِ —liṣawmihi (13); وَيَصُومُ —wayaṣūmu (13); لِلصَّوْمِ —lilṣṣawmi (12); يَصُومُهُ —yaṣūmuhu (12); صُمْتُ —ṣumt (11); فَصُمْ —faṣum (11); بِالصَّوْمِ —biālṣṣawmi (10); بِالصِّيَامِ —biālṣṣiyāmi (10); بِصِيَامِ —biṣiyāmi (10); صِيَامِهَا —ṣiyāmihā (10); وَصِيَامِ —waṣiyāmi (10); يُصَامَ —yuṣāma (10); صُومُوا —ṣūmūā (9); وَتَصُومُ —wataṣūmu (9); وَصَوْمِ —waṣawmi (9); تَصُومُوا —taṣūmūā (8); صَائِمَةٌ —ṣāʾimatun (8); فَصَوْمُهُ —faṣawmuhu (8); صُمْ —ṣum (7); يَصُمْهُ —yaṣumhu (7);

[126]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: صوم (read dictionary entry).

فَصَوْمُ (5); صَوْمُهُمَا —ṣawmahumā (5); صَامُوا —ṣāmūā (5); أَفَأَصُومُ —ʾafaʾaṣūmu (5); فَصُومُ —faṣawmu (5); أَصُومَ —ʾaṣūma (4); تَصُمْ —taṣum (4); صَائِمَيْنِ —ṣāʾimayni (4); وَصَامَتْ —waṣāma (4); نَصُومُ —naṣūmu (4); فَيَصُومُ —fayaṣūmu (4); وَالصَّائِمَةِ —waṣāmat (4); يَصُومَهَا —yaṣūmahā (4); بِصِيَامِهِ —biṣiyāmihi (3); يَصُمْنَ —wālṣṣāʾimati (3); وَبِالصَّوْمِ —wabiālṣṣawmi (3); وَصُمْ —waṣum (3); يَصُمْنَهُنَّ —yaṣūmuhunna (3); يَصُومُوا —yaṣūmūā (3)

Context L2349: ... يَأْتِي يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ بِصَلَاةٍ وَصِيَامٍ وَزَكَاةٍ وَيَأْتِي قَدْ شَتَمَ هَذَا ...

Context L2460: ... وَتُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةَ وَتُؤْتِيَ الزَّكَاةَ وَتَصُومَ رَمَضَانَ وَتَحُجَّ الْبَيْتَ إِنْ اسْتَطَعْتَ ...

127. قَطْع / قَطَعَ[127]

qaṭaʿa / qaṭʿ

1,873 occurrences; cumulative coverage 70.54%.

Possible English: cut; sever; interrupt; terminate; be certain

Context: قطع can describe cutting a physical object, breaking a transmission link or decisively establishing something. Legal consequences are not supplied by the root alone.

Forms and grammar: قطع / يقطع = cut / cuts; انقطع = became interrupted; مقطوع = cut off; منقطع = disconnected. قطعه can be his cutting or he cut it according to vowels.

Attested spellings and counts

قَطَعَ —qaṭaʿa (414); الْقَطْعُ —al-qaṭʿu (217); يَقْطَعُ —yaqṭaʿu (186); مُنْقَطِعٌ —munqaṭiʿun (135); تُقْطَعُ —tuqṭaʿu (113); قُطِعَتْ —quṭiʿat (64); قَطْعًا —qaṭʿan (47); فَقَطَعَ —faqaṭaʿa (45); مَقْطُوعٌ —maqṭūʿun (33); مُنْقَطَعَةٌ —munqaṭiʿatun (30); بِقَطْعِ —biqaṭʿi (29); وَقَطَعَ —waqaṭaʿa (28); انْقَطَعَ —ʾnqaṭaʿa (26); الْمَقْطُوعُ —al-maqṭūʿu (25); فَاقْطَعُوا —fāqṭaʿūā (25); قَاطِعٌ —qāṭiʿun (23); نَقْطَعُ —naqṭaʿu (23); انْقِطَاعِ —ʾnqiṭāʿi (20); قَطَعَهُ —qaṭaʿahu (18); يَنْقَطِعُ —yanqaṭiʿu (17); فَمُنْقَطِعٌ —famunqaṭiʿun (16); قِطْعَةً —qiṭʿatan (15); قَطْعُهَا —qaṭʿuhā (15); مُنْقَطِعًا —munqaṭiʿan (15); وَالْقَطْعِ —wālqaṭʿi (15);

[127] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: قطع (read dictionary entry).

يَقْطَعُهَا —yaqṭaʿuhā (15); الْقَاطِعِ —al-qāṭiʿi (14); قَاطِعَةً —qāṭiʿatan (14); انْقَطَعَتْ —ʾnqaṭaʿat (11); فَالْقَطْعُ —fālqaṭʿu (11); فَتُقْطَعُ —fatuqṭaʿu (11); فَقُطِعَتْ —faquṭiʿat (11); يَقْطَعُونَ —yaqṭaʿūna (11); أَقْطَعَ —ʾaqṭaʿa (10); لَقَطَعْتُ —laqaṭaʿtu (9); وَنَقْطَعُ —wanaqṭaʿu (9); فَقَطَعَهُ —faqaṭaʿahu (8); فَمُنْقَطِعَةٌ — famunqaṭiʿatun (8); وَقَطْعُهُ —waqaṭʿuhu (8); يَقْطَعَهُ —yaqṭaʿahu (8); قَاطِعًا — qāṭiʿan (7); لِقَطْعِ —liqaṭʿi (7); الْقِطْعَةُ —al-qiṭʿatu (6); وَالْقَاطِعُ —wālqāṭiʿu (6); مَقْطُوعًا — al-ʾaqṭaʿi (5); لِيَقْطَعَ —liyaqṭaʿa (5); تَقَطُّعِهِ —taqaṭṭuʿihi (5); الْأَقْطَعِ — maqṭūʿan (5); اقْتَطَعَ — wālmunqaṭiʿu (5); وَتُقْطَعُ —watuqṭaʿu (5); وَالْمُنْقَطِعُ ʾqtaṭaʿa (4); الْقَاطِعَةِ —al-qāṭiʿati (4); بِالْقَطْعِ —biālqaṭʿi (4); بِقَطْعِهِ —biqaṭʿihi (4); مُنْقَطِعَيْنِ —tanqaṭiʿu (4); قَطِيعَةِ —qaṭīʿati (4); قَطَعْتُمْ —qaṭaʿtum (4); تَنْقَطِعُ — munqaṭiʿayni (4); مَقَاطِعِ —qaṭaʿūā (3); قَطَعُوا —fanaqṭaʿu (3); فَنَقْطَعُ — maqāṭiʿi (3); مُقَاطَعَةُ —muqāṭaʿatu (3); مُنْقَطِعَانِ —munqaṭiʿāni (3); وَالْإِقْطَاعِ — wālʾiqṭāʿi (3); وَانْقَطَعَ —wānqiṭāʿu (3); وَانْقِطَاعُ —wālmaqṭūʿu (3); وَالْمَقْطُوعُ wānqaṭaʿa (3); وَيَقْطَعُونَ —wayaqṭaʿūna (3); يَقْتَطِعُ —yaqtaṭiʿu (3)

Context L2259: ... إِنَّ النُّبُوَّةَ وَالرِّسَالَةَ قَدْ انْقَطَعَتْ فَجَزِعَ النَّاسُ فَقَالَ قَدْ بَقِيَتْ ...

Context L2365: ... مَسْأَلَةٌ وَأَنَّ الْوَحْيَ قَدْ انْقَطَعَ مُذْ مَاتَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ ...

128. حَنِيف / حَنِيفَة[128]

ḥanīfah / ḥanīf

1,872 occurrences; cumulative coverage 70.66%.

Possible English: Ḥanīfah; Ḥanafī; upright in religion

Context: أبو حنيفة is the scholar Abū Ḥanīfah. الحنفيون / الحنفيين identify followers of his school. A school name and the adjective حنيف are not interchangeable references.

Forms and grammar: حنيف / حنفاء are adjective and plural; حنفي is a relational adjective, with feminine حنفية and plurals حنفيون / حنفيين. حنيفة also occurs in a personal designation.

Attested spellings and counts

حَنِيفَةَ —ḥanīfata (1,803); الْحَنَفِيَّةِ —al-ḥanafiyyati (22); الْحَنَفِيُّ — حَنِيفًا al-ḥanafiyyu (18); الْأَحْنَفِ —al-ʾaḥnafi (8); حُنَفَاءَ —ḥunafāʾa (8); —ḥanīfan (7); الْحَنِيفِيُّونَ —al-ḥanīfiyyūna (3); الْحَنِيفِيِّينَ —al-ḥanīfiyyīna (3)

Context L2542: ... أَصْحَابِ مَالِكٍ وَأَصْحَابِ أَبِي حَنِيفَةَ وَأَصْحَابِ الشَّافِعِيِّ بِأَقْوَالِ هَؤُلَاءِ قَالَ ...

Context L2577: ... عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي حَنِيفَةَ أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو جَعْفَرٍ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ ...

129. عَمِلَ / عَمَل[129]

ʿamal / ʿamila

1,831 occurrences; cumulative coverage 70.79%.

Possible English: act; deed; work; practice; apply

Context: عمل can be a particular act, employment or legal practice. العمل به means acting on or applying a report or rule, not simply working with an object.

Forms and grammar: عمل / يعمل = acted or worked / acts or works; عمل / أعمال = deed(s); عامل = worker or agent; استعمال = use; معاملة = dealing or transaction, a different derived noun.

Attested spellings and counts

عَمِلَ —ʿamila (538); الْعَمَلِ —al-ʿamali (196); عَمَلًا —ʿamalan (140); عَمَلِهِ —ʿamalihi (89); يَعْمَلُ —yaʿmalu (86); الْأَعْمَالُ —al-ʾaʿmālu (79); أَعْمَالِ —ʾaʿmāli (47); الْعَامِلِ —al-ʿāmili (44); عَامِلٌ —ʿāmilun (34); اسْتِعْمَالُ — ʾstiʿmālu (32); اسْتَعْمَلَهُ —ʾstiʿmāluhu (32); اسْتَعْمَلَ —ʾstaʿmala (27); وَعَمِلَ —waʿamila (27); بِعَمَلٍ —biʿamali (26); وَالْعَمَلُ —wālʿamalu (24); يَعْمَلُهُ — yaʿmaluhu (19); أَعْمَالَكُمْ —ʾaʿmālakum (18); الْعَوَامِلِ —al-ʿawāmili (15); يُسْتَعْمَلُ —yustaʿmalu (13); الْمُعَامَلَةِ —al-muʿāmalati (12); عَمَلَهَا —ʿamilahā (12); عَمِلُوا —ʿamilūā (12); وَعَمَلُهُ —waʿamaluhu (12); الْمُسْتَعْمَلِ —al-mustaʿmali (10); بِالْعَمَلِ —biālʿamali (9); عَمِلَتْ —ʿamilat (9); يَعْمَلُهَا —yaʿmalhā (9); اسْتِعْمَالُهَا

[128] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: حنف (read dictionary entry).
[129] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: عمل (read dictionary entry).

—ʾstiʿmāluhā (8); الْعَمَلَيْنِ —al-ʿamalayni (8); عَمِلْنَا —ʿamilnā (8); مُعَامَلَةً — muʿāmalatan (8); وَعَمِلُوا —waʿamilūā (8); أَعْمَالُهُمْ —ʾaʿmāluhum (7); اسْتِعْمَالُهُمَا —ʾstiʿmāluhumā (7); بِعَمَلِهِ —biʿamalihi (7); تُعْمَلُ —tuʿmalu (7); لِلْعَامِلِ —lilʿāmili (7); وَعَمَلًا —waʿamalan (7); يَعْمَلُونَ —yaʿmalūna (7); عَامِلِهِ — ʿāmilihi (6); عَمَلُكَ —ʿamaluka (6); عَوَامِلِ —ʿawāmili (6); فَعَمِلَ —faʿamila (6); وَيَعْمَلُ —wayaʿmalu (6); يَعْمَلُوهَا —yaʿmalūhā (6); أَعْمَالِهِ —ʾaʿmālihi (5); عَمَلَيْنِ —tustaʿmalu (5); تُسْتَعْمَلُ —ʿamalāni (5); عَمَلَانِ —ʿāmilan (5); عَامِلًا —ʿamalayni (5); وَالْعَامِلِينَ —liʿamali (5); لِعَمَلِ —mustaʿmalun (5); مُسْتَعْمَلٌ —wālʿāmilīna (5); تَعْمَلُونَ —biʾaʿmālin (4); بِأَعْمَالٍ —ʾaʿmālihā (4); أَعْمَالِهَا — taʿmalūna (4); فَاسْتَعْمَلَهُ —fāstaʿmalahu (4); فَعَمِلَتْ —faʿamilat (4); فَيَعْمَلُ —faya ʿmalu (4); لَيَعْمَلُ —layaʿmalu (4); مُسْتَعْمَلًا —mustaʿmalan (4); نَعْمَلُ —naʿmalu (4); وَاسْتِعْمَالُهُ —wāstiʿmāluhu (4); وَعَامِلِ —waʿāmil (4); أَعْمَالًا —ʾaʿmālan (3); أَعْمَالِنَا —ʾaʿmālinā (3); اسْتَعْمَلَهُ —ʾstaʿmalahu (3); اعْمَلُوا — ʾʿmalūā (3); عَمَلِكُمْ — ʿamalikum (3); بِاسْتِعْمَالِ —biāstiʿmāli (3); تَعَامَلَا —taʿāmalā (3); لِعَامِلٍ — liʿāmilin (3); عَمَلْنَاهُ —ʿamilnāhu (3); عَمِلُوهُ —ʿamilūhu (3); وَاسْتِعْمَالُ — wāstiʿmālu (3); لِعَمَلِهِ —liʿamalihi (3); وَأَعْمَالَهُ —waʾaʿmālahu (3); وَالْعَامِلِ —wālʿāmil (3); يَتَعَامَلُ —yataʿāmalu (3); يُعَامَلَ — yuʿāmala (3); يَعْمَلُوا —yaʿmalūā (3)

Context L2221: ... لِلصَّوَابِ فِي كُلِّ قَوْلٍ وَعَمَلٍ آمِينَ آمِينَ ...

لِطَاعَتِهِ فَإِنَّكُمْ رَغِبْتُمْ أَنْ نَعْمَلَ لِلْمَسَائِلِ الْمُخْتَصَرَةِ الَّتِي جَمَعْنَاهَا ... :Context L2222
... فِي

130. رَدَّ / رِدَّة[130]

radda / riddah

1,820 occurrences; cumulative coverage 70.91%.

Possible English: return; reject; reply; refute; apostasy

Context: رد can mean returning property or rejecting an argument. الردة and المرتد concern apostasy in their legal context, not merely ordinary return.

Forms and grammar: يرد / رد = returned or rejected / returns or rejects; رده = he returned it or his rejection according to vowels. مرتد is a participle of ارتد; مردود = returned or rejected.

Attested spellings and counts

رَدَّ —radda (363); يَرُدَّ —yarudda (249); الرَّدُّ —al-raddu (104); الْمُرْتَدِّ —al-murtaddi (80); رَدَّهُ —raddahu (79); مَرْدُودٌ —mardūdun (69); تُرَدُّ —turaddu (64); بِرَدِّ —biraddi (54); يَرُدَّهُ —yaruddahu (45); ارْتَدَّ —ʾrtadda (40); وَيَرُدُّ —wayaruddu (39); الرِّدَّةِ —al-riddati (38); فَرُدُّوهُ —faruddūhu (37); فَرَدَّهُ —faraddahu (34); فَرَدَّ —faradda (33); يَرُدُّهَا —yarudduhā (28); مُرْتَدٌّ —murtaddun (20); رُدَّتْ —ruddat (19); مَرْدُودَةٌ —mardūdatun (19); تُرَدِّدُ —turaddadu (16); يَرُدُّونَ —yaruddūna (16); تَرْدِيدُ —tardīdu (15); وَرَدِّهِ —waraddihi (15); بِالرَّدِّ —biālrraddi (14); وَتُرَدُّ —waturaddu (14); رِدَّتِهِ —riddatihi (12); فَيُرَدُّ —fayuraddu (11); مُرْتَدًّا —murtaddan (11); يَرْتَدَّ —yartaddu (11); بِرَدِّهِ —biraddihi (10); رَدُّوا —raddūā (10); رَدًّا —raddan (9); يَتَرَادَّانِ —yatarāddāni (9); ارْتَدُّوا —ʾrtaddūā (8); رَدَّهُمْ —raddahum (8); رَدُّوهَا —raddūhā (8); اسْتَرَدَّ —ʾstaradda (7); التَّرْدِيدِ —al-tardīdi (7); رِدَّةٌ —riddatun (7); رَدَدْتَ —radadta (7); فَتُرَدُّ —faturaddu (7); فَرَدُّوا —faraddūā (7); وَرَدُّوا —waraddūā (7); بِرَدِّهِنَّ —biraddihinna (6); تَرَدَّدْنَا —taraddadnā (6); تَرُدَّهُ —taruddahu (6); وَيُرَدُّونَ —wayaruddūna (6); يَتَرَدَّدُ —yataraddadu (6);

[130]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ردد (read dictionary entry).

الْمُرْتَدِّينَ —al-murtaddīna (5); بِتَرْدِيدِ —bitardīdi (5); بِرَدِّهَا —biraddihā (5); تَرْدَادِهِ —tardādihi (5); رَدَّدَ —raddada (5); فَمَرْدُودٌ —famardūdun (5); لِرَدِّ —liraddi (5); وَالرَّدِّ —wālrraddi (5); يُرَدِّدُ —yuraddidu (5); أَرْدُهُ —ʾarudduhu (4); وَالرِّدَّةُ —mardūdan (4); مَرْدُودًا —liyarudda (4); لِيَرُدَّ —faruddat (4); فَرُدَّتْ —wālrriddatu (4); وَتَرَدَّدَ —wataraddada (4); وَنَرُدُّ —wanaruddu (4); ارْتَدَّتْ —ʾrtaddat (3); الْمُرْتَدَّةُ —al-murtaddatu (3); الرَّدَّادِ —al-raddādi (3); الْمَرْدُودُ —al-mardūdu (3); تَرْتَدَّ —tartadda (3); تَرُدَّنِي —taruddanī (3); تَرْدِيدِهَا —tardīdihā (3); رَدَدْنَا —radadnā (3); رَدُّهُمَا —radduhumā (3); لَرَدَدْتُهَا —laradadtuhā (3); لِيُرَدَّهُ —liyaruddahu (3); مُرْتَدُّونَ —murtaddūna (3); مُرَدَّدٌ —muraddadun (3); مُرَدَّدَةً —muraddadatan (3); نَرُدُّ —naruddu (3); وَالْمُرْتَدُّ —wālmurtaddu (3); وَيَرُدُّهُ —wayarudduhu (3); يَرْتَدِدْ —yartadid (3); يَرُدَّانِ —yaruddāni (3)

Context L2310: ... وَيُعِيدُ الْأَجْسَامَ كَمَا كَانَتْ وَيَرُدُّ إِلَيْهَا الْأَرْوَاحَ كَمَا كَانَتْ وَيَجْمَعُ ...

Context L2345: ... الْأَجَلِ قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ فَرَدَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ ...

131. أَعْتَقَ / عِتْق[131]

ʿitq / ʾaʿtaqa

1,813 occurrences; cumulative coverage 71.03%.

Possible English: manumission; free an enslaved person; be freed; old

Attested spellings and counts

أَعْتَقَ —ʾaʿtaqa (284); عَتَقَ —ʿataqa (284); الْعِتْقِ —al-ʿitqi (235); يُعْتَقُ —yuʿtaqu (144); الْمُعْتِقُ —al-muʿtiqu (67); عِتْقُهُ —ʿitquhu (66); بِعِتْقِ —biʿitqi (53); أُعْتِقَتْ —ʾuʿtiqat (47); عِتْقَهَا —ʿitqahā (40); وَالْعِتْقِ —wālʿitqi (38);

[131] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: عتق (read dictionary entry).

Context: عتق in these legal discussions commonly concerns manumission. عتيق can also mean old, ancient or freed; the context selects the sense.

Forms and grammar: عتق / يعتق = became free / becomes free; أعتق / يعتق = freed / frees with different vowels. معتِق = emancipator; معتَق = freed person. Vowels reverse those participant roles.

بِعِتْقِه —biʿitqihi (27); أَعْتَقَهَا —ʾaʿtaqahā (25); عِتْقًا —ʿitqan (19); فَأَعْتَقَهُ —faʾaʿtaqahu (19); وَعَتَقَ —waʿataqa (16); عَتِيقٍ —ʿatīqin (14); يَعْتِقُهُ —yaʿtiqhu (14); وَالْمُعْتَقُ —wālmuʿtaqu (13); مُعْتِقَ —muʿtiqa (12); فَأَعْتَقَهَا —faʾaʿtaqahā (11); مُعْتَقَةٌ —muʿtaqatun (10); وَأَعْتَقَ —waʾaʿtaqa (10); الْعَتِيقِ —al-ʿatīqi (9); فَيُعْتَقُ —fayuʿtaqu (9); لِلْمُعْتِقِ —lilmuʿtiqi (9); وَعِتْقُهُ —waʿitquhu (9); عَاتِقِه —ʿātiqihi (8); عَتَاقَةٍ —ʿatāqatin (8); عَتَقَتْ —ʿataqat (8); لِلْعِتْقِ —lilʿitqi (8); وَالْعَتَاقِ —fayuʿtiqahu (7); فَيُعْتِقَهُ —ʾaʿtiqū (7); أَعْتِقُوا —ʾaʿtaqathu (7); أَعْتَقَتْهُ —wālʿatāqi (7); أَعْتَقُوهُ —ʾaʿtaqahum (6); أَعْتَقَهُمْ —ʾaʿtaqūhu (6); فَعَتَقَ —faʿataqa (6); وَيُعْتَقُ —wayuʿtaqu (6); يُعْتِقُهَا —yuʿtiqhā (6); الْعَتَاقُ —al-ʿatāqu (5); عَتَاقٍ —ʿātiqayhi (5); عَاتِقَيْهِ —biʿitqihā (5); بِعِتْقِهَا —al-ʿawātiqu (5); الْعَوَاتِقُ —ʿatāqin (5); عِتْقَهُمْ —ʿitqahum (5); فَأُعْتِقَتْ —faʾuʿtiqat (4); فَالْعِتْقُ —fālʿitqu (4); فَتُعْتَقُ —fatuʿtaqu (4); وَالْمُعْتَقَةُ —wālmuʿtaqatu (4); أَعْتَقْتُكِ —ʾaʿtaqtuk (3); الْعَتَاقَةَ —ʿtiq (3); اعْتِقْ —ʾafaʾuʿtiquhā (3); أَفَأُعْتِقُهَا —ʾaʿtaqathā (3); أَعْتَقَتْهَا —al-ʿatāqata (3); الْمُعْتِقِينَ —al-muʿtiqīna (3); الْمُعْتِقُونَ —al-muʿtiqūna (3); لِعِتْقٍ —liʿitqi (3); فَأَعْتَقَتْهُ —faʾaʿtaqathu (3); عَتَاقَهُ —ʿatāqahu (3); بِالْعَتَاقِ —biālʿatāqi (3); وَأَعْتَقَتْ —waʾaʿtaqat (3); وَعِتْقِهِمْ —waʿitqihim (3); يَعْتِقُوا —yaʿtiqūā (3); يَعْتِقُونَ —yaʿtiqūna (3)

Context L2338: ... الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ مِنْ صَدَقَةٍ أَوْ عَتَاقَةٍ أَوْ صِلَةِ رَحِمٍ أَفِيهَا أَجْرٌ ...

Context L3218: ... وَالنَّحْرِ وَالتَّشْرِيقِ وَمَنْ عَلَيْهِ عِتْقُ رَقَبَةٍ فَأَعْتَقَ أَمَةَ غَيْرِهِ أَيُجْزِيهِ ...

132. سَقَطَ / إِسْقَاط[132]

saqaṭa / ʾisqāṭ

1,805 occurrences; cumulative coverage 71.15%.

Possible English: fall; lapse; be dropped; cancel; omission

Context: سقط can concern a claim or obligation lapsing, not only a physical fall. أسقط makes something lapse or removes it.

Forms and grammar: سقط / يسقط = fell or lapsed / falls or lapses; سقطت = she or it fell. إسقاط is the causative verbal noun; ساقط / ساقطة agree in gender; مسقط is another derivation.

Attested spellings and counts

فَسَقَطَ —fasaqaṭa (270); سَقَطَ —saqaṭa (207); يَسْقُطُ —yasquṭu (173); سَاقِطٌ —sāqiṭun (155); إِسْقَاطِ —ʾisqāṭi (132); أَسْقَطَ —ʾasqaṭa (99); سُقُوطِ —suqūṭi (83); سَاقِطَةٌ —sāqiṭatun (55); تَسْقُطُ —tasquṭu (38); السُّقُوطِ —al-suqūṭi (32); وَسَقَطَ —wasaqaṭa (26); سَقَطَتْ —saqaṭat (30); فَسَقَطَتْ —fasaqaṭat (27); إِسْقَاطِهِمْ —waʾisqāṭu (22); وَإِسْقَاطُ —fasāqiṭun (21); فَسَاقِطٌ —ʾisqāṭihim (19); سُقُوطِهِ —suqūṭihi (19); وَأَسْقَطَ —waʾasqaṭa (17); يُسْقِطُهَا —yusqiṭhā (16); أَسْقَطَهُ —ʾasqaṭahu (14); أَسْقَطَهَا —ʾasqaṭahā (14); وَأَسْقَطُوا —waʾasqaṭūā (14); إِسْقَاطِهِ —biʾisqāṭi (13); بِإِسْقَاطِ —suqūṭihā (13); سُقُوطِهَا —ʾisqāṭihi (12); يُسْقِطُونَ —yusqiṭuhu (12); السَّاقِطِ —al-sāqiṭi (12); يُسْقِطُهُ —yusqiṭūna (12); فَأَسْقَطَ —faʾasqaṭa (11); فَأَسْقَطَتْ —faʾasqaṭat (11); وَيَسْقُطُ —wayasquṭu (11); فَأَسْقَطُوا —faʾasqaṭūā (10); سَاقِطَانِ —sāqiṭāni (9); فَسَاقِطَةٌ —fasāqiṭatun (8); فَيَسْقُطُ —fayasquṭu (8); أَسْقَطَتْ —ʾasqaṭat (7); أَسْقَطُوا —ʾasqaṭūā (7); بِسُقُوطِهِ —bisuqūṭihi (7); سُقُوطًا —suqūṭan (7); مُسْقِطًا —musqiṭan (7); وَأَسْقَطَاهَا —waʾasqaṭāhā (7); وَسُقُوطُ —wasuqūṭu (7); السَّاقِطَةُ —al-sāqiṭatu (6); بِمُسْقِطٍ —bimusqiṭin (6); يُسْقِطُوا —yusqiṭūā (6); إِسْقَاطِهَا —ʾisqāṭihā (5); بِإِسْقَاطِهَا —biʾisqāṭihā (5); بِسُقُوطِ —bisuqūṭi (5); مُسْقِطٌ —sāqiṭan (5); لِإِسْقَاطِ —liʾisqāṭi (5); لِسُقُوطِ —lisuqūṭi (5); سَاقِطًا

[132] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: سقط (read dictionary entry).

musqiṭun (5); مُسْقِطَةٌ —musqiṭatun (5); وَأَسْقَطَهَا —waʾasqaṭahā (5); أَسْقَطُوهَا —ʾasqaṭūhā (4); فَأَسْقَطُوهَا —faʾasqaṭūhā (4); وَأَسْقَطَهُ —waʾasqaṭahu (4); وَالسُّقُوطِ —wālssuqūṭi (4); وَسَقَطَتْ —wasaqaṭat (4); أَسْقَطَا —ʾasqaṭā (3); السَّاقِطَيْنِ —al-sāqiṭayni (3); الْإِسْقَاطُ —al-ʾisqāṭu (3); أَسْقَطْنَا —ʾasqaṭnā (3); السِّقْطِ —al-siqṭi (3); السَّقَطِيُّ —al-saqaṭiyyu (3); بِإِسْقَاطِهِ —biʾisqāṭihi (3); تُسْقِطُهُ —tusqiṭhu (3); سَاقِطَتُهَا —sāqiṭatuhā (3); فَإِسْقَاطُهُ —faʾisqāṭuhu (3); وَالْإِسْقَاطُ —waʾasqaṭūhā (3); وَإِسْقَاطِهِمْ —waʾisqāṭihim (3); وَأَسْقَطُوهَا —wāl'isqāṭu (3); وَتَسْقُطُ —watasquṭu (3); يَسْقُطَانِ —yasquṭāni (3); يُسْقِطُونَهَا —yusqiṭūnahā (3)

Context L2254: ... إِقَامَةِ الصَّلَاةِ وَأَدَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ وَإِسْقَاطِ الْفَخْرِ وَالتَّجَبُّرِ وَالْتِزَامِ التَّوَاضُعِ وَالصَّبْرِ ...

Context L2335: ... وَإِنْ تَابَ عَنْ ذَلِكَ سَقَطَ عَنْهُ مَا عَمِلَ فِي شِرْكِهِ ...

133. أَصْل[133]

ʾaṣl

1,797 occurrences; cumulative coverage 71.28%.

Possible English: basis; foundation; origin; root; at all in a negative construction

Context: أصل can identify the basis of an argument. لا ... أصلا often means not … at all. The word need not name a formal discipline every time it occurs.

Attested spellings and counts

أَصْلًا —ʾaṣlan (1,628); الْأَصْلِ —al-ʾaṣli (87); أَصْلٌ —ʾaṣlun (60); وَالْأَصْلُ —wāl'aṣlu (11); لِأَصْلِهَا —ʾaṣlahā (8); لِأَصْلِهِ —liʾaṣlihi (3)

Context L2230: ... ضَرُورَةً إِذْ لَا يُتَوَهَّمُ أَصْلًا وَلَا يُمْكِنُ مُحْدَثٌ إِلَّا وَلَهُ ...

Context L2243: ... هَذَا الْبَابِ خِلَافٌ لِهَذَا أَصْلًا وَبِاللَّهِ تَعَالَى نَتَأَيَّدُ ...

[133] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أصل (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: أصل / أصول = foundation or origin / foundations or principles; أصله = its basis; أصلي = original or basic. أصلا is commonly accusative/adverbial.

134. يَد / أَيْدٍ[134]

yad / ʾaydin

1,793 occurrences; cumulative coverage 71.40%.

Possible English: hand; possession; control; power

Context: بيده can be physically in his hand or under his control. اليد in a property dispute may describe possession rather than a body part.

Forms and grammar: يد / يدان / يدين = hand / two hands with case variation; أيد / أياد are plurals. يده / يدها / أيديهم attach possessive pronouns; اليدين can refer to the two hands.

Attested spellings and counts

يَدِه —yadihi (257); الْيَدِ —al-yadi (180); بِيَدِه —biyadihi (179); يَدِ —yadi (158); يَدَيْهِ —yadayhi (150); بِيَدٍ —biyadin (138); يَدًا —yadan (91); يَدَيْ —yaday (53); أَيْدِيَهُمَا —ʾaydiyahumā (50); الْيَدَيْنِ —al-yadayni (47); يَدَهَا —yadahā (41); أَيْدِيهِمْ —ʾaydīhim (38); الْأَيْدِي —al-ʾaydī (34); بِالْيَدِ —biālyadi (30); دِينَكُمْ — dīnakum (28); بِيَدِهَا —biyadihā (24); لِبِيدٍ —labīdin (21); بِيَدِكَ —biyadik (20); يُودَى —yūdā (20); بِأَيْدِيهِمْ —biʾaydīhim (17); نُودِيَ —nūdiya (17); يَدَكَ —yadaka (17); أَيْدِيكُمْ —ʾaydīkum (15); بِيَدِي —biyadī (15); وَأَيْدِيكُمْ — waʾaydīkum (12); أَيْدِي —ʾaydī (10); بِأَيْدِيهِمَا —biʾaydīhimā (10); وَالْيَدِ — wālyadi (10); يَدَيْكَ —yadayka (10); يَدَيْنِ —yadayni (10); بِيَدَيْهِ —biyadayhi (9); وَالْيَدَيْنِ —wālyadayni (9); وَيَدَيْهِ —wayadayhi (9); يَدَيْهَا —yadayhā (7); بِأَيْدِيكُمْ —biʾaydīkum (6); يَدُوا —yadūā (6); يُودِي —yūdī (6); أَيْدِينَا —ʾaydīnā (5); بِأَيْدِي —biʾaydī (5); لِلْيَدَيْنِ —lilyadayni (5); بِالْيَدَيْنِ —biālyadayni (4); وَيَدِهِ — wayadihi (4); يَدَاهُ —yadāhu (4); الْيَدَانِ —al-yadāni (3); بِأَيْدِينَا —biʾaydīnā (3); بِيَدَيْكَ —biyadayka (3); وَيَدٍ —wayadin (3)

[134] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: يدي (read dictionary entry).

Context L2241: صَلَاتِنَا وَلَكِنَّ أَرْوَاحَنَا كَانَتْ بِيَدِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ فَأَرْسَلَهَا أَنَّى ...
...
Context L2249: ... لَهُمْ بِمَا أَظْهَرَ عَلَى أَيْدِيهِمْ فَصِحْ مَا أَتَوْا بِهِ عَنْهُ ...

135. رَزَّاق / رِزْق[135]

rizq / *razzāq*

1,786 occurrences; cumulative coverage 71.52%.

Possible English: provision; sustenance; grant provision; Razzāq

Context: عبد الرزاق is a personal name, ʿAbd al-Razzāq, frequent in transmission chains. الرزاق is also a divine epithet; the phrase's role identifies the referent.

Forms and grammar: رزق / يرزق = provided / provides; رزقه = provided for him or his provision according to vowels. رزّاق is an intensive formation, not a plural of رزق.

Attested spellings and counts

رِزْقُهُنَّ —rizquhu (15); رِزْقُهُ —rizqin (16); رِزْقٍ —al-razzāqi (1,698); الرَّزَّاقِ —rizquhunna (13); الرِّزْقِ —al-rizqi (10); يَرْزُقُ —yarzuqu (9); فَارْزُقُوهُمْ — fārzuqūhum (8); رَزَقْنَاكُمْ —razaqnākum (5); رَزَقَهُمْ —razaqahum (5); مَرْزُوقٍ —marzūqin (4); يَرْزُقَهُ —yarzuqahu (3)

Context L2301: ... بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ ثنا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ ثنا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ الزُّهْرِيِّ عَنْ ...

Context L2332: ... بْنُ رَافِعٍ ثنا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ ...

136. عَرَفَ / مَعْرُوف[136]

ʿarafa / *maʿrūf*

1,771 occurrences; cumulative coverage 71.64%.

Possible English: know; recognize; acknowledge; known; customary

Context: معروف can mean known, recognized or proper. عرفة / عرفات name pilgrimage locations. اعترف is acknowledged or confessed, rather than merely recognized a face.

Attested spellings and counts

يُعْرَفُ —yuʿrafu (570); عَرَفَ —ʿarafa (119); عَرَفَةَ —ʿarafata (116); بِالْمَعْرُوفِ —biālmaʿrūfi (81); مَعْرُوفٍ —maʿrūfin (74); الأعراف —al-ʾrāf* (73); بِمَعْرُوفٍ —bimaʿrūfin (53); تُعْرَفُ —tuʿrafu (51); مَعْرِفَةِ —maʿrifati (36); نَعْرِفُ — naʿrifu (35); يَعْرِفُهُ —yaʿrifuhu (35); مَعْرُوفَةٌ —maʿrūfatun (34); الْمَعْرُوفِ —al-maʿrūfi (30); عَرِّفْهَا —ʿarrifhā (28); مَعْرُوفًا —maʿrūfan (25); عَرَفَهُ — ʿarafahu (23); يَعْرِفُهَا —yaʿrifuhā (22); نَعْرِفُهُ —naʿrifuhu (16); عَرَفَاتٍ —

[135] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: رزق (read dictionary entry).
[136] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: عرف (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: عرف / يعرف = knew / knows; معرفة = knowledge or acquaintance; معروف / معروفة show agreement. اعتراف is the verbal noun of اعترف; definitions and place names are distinct derivations.

عَرَفْتُ —ʿarafātin (15); اعْتَرَفَ —ʾtarafa (14); وَعَرَفَ —waʿarafa (14); أَعْرِفُ —ʿarafat (13); تَعْرِيفِ —taʿrīfi (12); مَعْرُوفِينَ —maʿrūfīna (12); عَرَفْنَا —ʾaʿrifu (11); اعْتَرَفَتْ —ʾtarafat (11); التَّعْرِيفِ —al-taʿrīfi (9); عَرَفْنَا —ʿarafnā (9); فَاعْتَرَفَتْ —ʿarafūā (9); يَعْرِفُونَ —yaʿrifūna (9); الْمَعْرِفَةَ —al-maʿrifati (8); عَرَفُوا —fāʿtarafat (8); اعْتِرَافَ —ʾtirāfa (7); عَرَفَهُمْ —ʿarafahum (7); فَاعْتَرَفَ —fāʿtarafa (7); فَعَرَفَ —faʿarafa (7); فَعَرَفَهَا —faʿarafahā (7); مُعْتَرِفًا —muʿtarifan (7); وَالْمَعْرِفَةِ —wālmaʿrifati (6); وَالْمَعْرُوفُ —wālmaʿrūfu (6); يَعْرِفُهُمْ —yaʿrifuhum (6); يَعْرِفُونَهُ —yaʿrifūnahu (6); أَعْرِفُهُ —ʾaʿrifuhu (5); وَمَعْرِفَةَ —taʿrifhu (5); عَارِفًا —ʿārifan (5); فَعَرَّفْتُهَا —faʿarraftuhā (5); تَعْرِفُهُ —wamaʿrifati (5); اعْتِرَافَهُ —ʾtirāfahu (4); اعْرِفْ —ʾrif (4); بِعَرَفَاتٍ —biʿarafātin (4); وَاعْتَرَفَتْ —wāʿtarafat (4); مَعْرِفَتِهِ —maʿrifatihi (4); مَعْرُوفُونَ —maʿrūfūna (4); وَيَعْرِفُ —wayaʿrifu (4); وَمَعْرُوفٌ —wamaʿrūfun (4); يُعْرَفْنَ —yuʿrafna (4); أَعْرِفَنَّ —ʾaʿrifanna (3); اعْتِرَافًا —ʾtirāfan (3); الْمُعْتَرِفِ —al-muʿtarifi (3); الْمَعْرُوفَةَ —al-maʿrūfati (3); بِاعْتِرَافِهِ —biāʿtirāfihi (3); بِتَعْرِيفِ —bitaʿrīfi (3); بِمَعْرِفَةَ —bimaʿrifati (3); تُعْتَرَفُ —tuʿtaraf (3); تَعْرِيفُهَا —taʿrīfuhā (3); عَارِفٌ —ʿārifun (3); عَرَّافًا —ʿarrāfan (3); عَرَّفْتُهَا —ʿarraftuhā (3); عَرَفُوهُ —ʿarafūhu (3); عَرِيفُ —ʿarīfu (3); فَاعْتَرَفُوا —fāʿtarafūā (3); فَعَرَفَهُ —faʿarafahu (3); فَلْيُعَرِّفْهُ —falyuʿarrifhu (3); نَعْرِفُهَا —naʿrifuhā (3); وَاعْتَرَفَ —wāʿtarafa (3); وَاعْرِفْ —wāʿrif (3); وَعَرَفَةَ —waʿarafata (3); وَمَعْرِفَتِهِ —wamaʿrifatihi (3); يَعْرِفُوا —yaʿrifūā (3)

Context L2222: ... إِلَى التَّبَحُّرِ فِي الْحِجَاجِ وَمَعْرِفَةِ الِاخْتِلَافِ وَتَصْحِيحِ الدَّلَائِلِ ... الْمُؤَدِّيَةِ إِلَى ...

Context L2249: ... أَوْ كَانَ قَبْلَنَا فَلَا يُعْرَفُ إِلَّا بِالْخَبَرِ عَنْهُ وَخَبَرُ التَّوَاتُرِ ...

137. بُكْرَة / بِكْر / بَكْر[137]

bakr / bikr / bukrah

1,733 occurrences; cumulative coverage 71.75%.

Possible English: Bakr; virgin; firstborn; early morning

Context: بكر often occurs in Abū Bakr's name. البكر in marriage law commonly means a virgin; بكرة can name the early morning.

Forms and grammar: بكر as a proper name and بِكر as a common noun need different readings. أبكار is a plural noun. Case vowels and attached particles alter the written context without identifying one unique person.

Attested spellings and counts

بَكْرٍ —bakrin (1,483); الْبِكْرِ —al-bikri (91); بَكْرَةَ —bakrata (72); بِكْرًا —bikran (29); وَالْبِكْرُ —wālbikru (15); بِالْبِكْرِ —biālbikri (13); بَكَّارٍ —bakkārin (13); لِلْبِكْرِ —lilbikri (7); الْأَبْكَارِ —al-ʾabkāri (5); وَبَكْرٍ —wabakri (5)

Context L2241: ... الْمَلِكِ نا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ نا أَبُو دَاوُد السِّجِسْتَانِيُّ نا ... ...

Context L2259: ... بْنُ وَضَّاحٍ ثنا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ ثنا عَبْدُ ...

138. اسْتِثْنَاء / ثَانٍ / اثْنَان[138]

ʾthnān / thānin / ʾstithnāʾ

1,718 occurrences; cumulative coverage 71.87%.

Possible English: two; second; fold; exception; exclude

Context: الثاني marks order. استثناء is an exception from a general statement, a different derivation. مثنى can mean in pairs.

Attested spellings and counts

الْمُثَنَّى —al-muthannā (303); الثَّانِي —al-thānī (208); وَالثَّانِي —wālththānī (191); اثْنَان —ʾthnāni (135); الثَّانِيَة —al-thāniyati (124); اثْنَيْنِ —ʾthnayni (116); اثْنَتَيْنِ —ʾthnatayni (67); ثَانِيَةً —thāniyatan (50); مَثْنَى —mathnā (45); اسْتِثْنَاءُ —ʾstithnāʾu (39); اثْنَيْ —ʾthnay (32); وَثَانِيهَا —wathānīhā (29); اسْتَثْنَى —ʾstathnā (28); وَاسْتَثْنَى —wāstathnā (24); ثَانٍ —thānin (23); ثني —thny* (23);

[137] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: بكر (read dictionary entry).
[138] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ثني (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: اثنين / اثنان and اثنتين / اثنتان vary by case and gender; ثاني / ثانية = second. يستثني / استثنى = excepted / excepts; مستثنى = excepted item.

139. شَعْبِيّ / شُعْبَة[139]

shuʿbah / shaʿbiyy

1,715 occurrences; cumulative coverage 71.99%.

Possible English: branch; division; Shuʿbah; al-Shaʿbī

اثْنَتَان —ʾthnā (22); وَالثَّانِيَةُ —wālththāniyatu (21); يَسْتَثْنِ —yastathni (21); اثْنَتَانِ —ʾthnatāni (19); يَسْتَثْنِيَ —yastathniya (19); بِاثْنَيْنِ —biāthnayni (13); ثَنِيَّة — thaniyyatin (13); اسْتَثْنَاهُ —ʾstathnāhu (10); بِاثْنَيْ —biāthnay (9); مُسْتَثْنًى — mustathnanā (9); يُسْتَثْنَى —yustathnā (9); الثَّنِيَّةُ —al-thaniyyatu (8); ثَانِيَ — thāniya (8); وَاسْتِثْنَاءَ —wāstithnāʾa (8); وَيَسْتَثْنِيَ —wayastathniya (8); فَاسْتَثْنَى — fāstathnā (7); الثَّنَاءِ —al-thanāʾi (6); لِلثَّانِي —lilththānī (6); وَأَثْنَى —waʾathnā (6); ثَانِيًا —thāniyan (5); أَثْنَى —ʾathnā (4); فَيُسْتَثْنَى —fayustathnā (4); وَالثَّنِيَّةَ — wālththaniyyata (4); يُثَنِّي —yuthannī (4); يُثَنَّى —yuthannā (4); يَسْتَثْنِيَهُ — yastathniyahu (4); التَّثْنِيَةِ —al-tathniyati (3); الثَّنَايَا —al-thanāyā (3); ثَنْيَةَ — tathniyata (3); ثَنَاهُ —thanāhu (3); ثَنَّى —thannā (3); ثَنِيَّتُهَا —thaniyyatuhā (3); فَاثْنَتَانِ —fāthnatāni (3); وَاسْتَثْنِي —wāstathnī (3); وَالْمُثَنَّى —wālmuthannā (3); وَثَانِيَةٌ —wathāniyatun (3)

Context L2232: ... نِهَايَةٍ فَمُحْدَثٌ وَأَيْضًا فَكُلُّ اثْنَيْنِ فَهُمَا غَيْرَانِ وَكُلُّ غِيَرَيْنِ فَفِيهِمَا ...

Context L2234: ... قَدْ أَبَنَّا بُرْهَانَهُ آنِفًا وَالثَّانِي أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَجِبُ إِذْ كَانَتْ ...

Attested spellings and counts

الشَّعْبِيّ —al-shaʿbiyyi (719); شُعْبَةَ —shuʿbata (718); وَالشَّعْبِيّ — wālshshaʿbiyyi (197); شَعْبَانَ —shaʿbāna (46); وَشُعْبَةُ —washuʿbatu (27); لِلشَّعْبِيّ —lilshshaʿbiyyi (8)

[139] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: شعب (read dictionary entry).

Context: شعبة and الشعبي commonly name different transmitters, Shuʿbah and al-Shaʿbī. A lineage or relational adjective is not a case variant of the personal name.

Forms and grammar: شعبة / شعب = branch / branches; شعبي is a relational adjective. The final ة in شعبة belongs to the name or noun, not a feminine form that can automatically be removed.

140. شُفْعَة / شَفَاعَة / شَافِعِيّ[140]

shāfiʿiyy / shafāʿah / shufʿah

1,685 occurrences; cumulative coverage 72.10%.

Possible English: al-Shāfiʿī; Shāfiʿī; intercession; pre-emption

Context: الشافعي names the jurist or, by context, an adherent/relational adjective. الشفعة is the legal right of pre-emption, distinct from intercession.

Forms and grammar: شافع is a participial form; شافعي adds a relational ending; شافعيين / شافعيون vary by case. شفاعة and شفعة are distinct nouns, not tense variants.

Context L2307: ... عَنْ دَاوُد الطَّائِيِّ عَنْ الشَّعْبِيِّ عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ...

Context L2338: ... بْنُ أَبِي إيَاسٍ ثنا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي ...

Attested spellings and counts

وَالشَّافِعِيّ —wālshshāfiʿiyyi (709); الشَّافِعِيُّ —al-shāfiʿiyyu (662); الشُّفْعَةِ —al-shufʿati (115); شُفْعَةَ —shufʿata (61); بِالشُّفْعَةِ —biālshshufʿati (34); الشَّفِيعُ —al-shafīʿu (31); وَالشُّفْعَةُ —wālshshufʿatu (9); لِلشَّافِعِيِّ —lilshshāfiʿiyyi (8); لِلشَّفِيعِ —lilshshafīʿi (8); يَشْفَعُ —yashfaʿu (8); شَفَاعَةٌ —shafāʿatun (7); الشَّفَاعَةُ —al-shafāʿatu (6); وَلِلشَّافِعِيِّ —walilshshāfiʿiyyi (5); بِالشَّفَاعَةِ —biālshshafāʿati (4); شَافِعٌ —shāfiʿun (4); شَافِعًا —shāfiʿan (4); شَفَعَ —shafaʿa (4); شَافِعِيٌّ —shāfiʿiyyun (3); شُفْعَتِهِ —shufʿatihi (3)

Context L2273: ... حَسَنَاتِهِمْ ثُمَّ يَخْرُجُونَ مِنْهَا بِالشَّفَاعَةِ وَيَدْخُلُونَ الْجَنَّةَ قَالَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ ...

Context L2321: ... مَسْأَلَة شَفَاعَة رَسُول اللَّه فِي أَهْل الْكَبَائِر ...

[140] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: شفع (read dictionary entry).

141. إِذْ[141]

ʾidh

1,668 occurrences; cumulative coverage 72.21%.

Possible English: when; since; as; at the time when

Context: إذ often introduces a past circumstance or an explanatory reason. English since here may be causal rather than a starting point in time.

Forms and grammar: فإذ / وإذ add and / so. إذ does not conjugate; distinguish إذا and حين. Its dictionary discussion can occur with إذا in a combined treatment.

Attested spellings and counts

إِذْ —ʾidh (1,082); فَإِذْ —faʾidh (415); وَإِذْ —waʾidh (171)

Context L2230: ... وُجُودِ الْعَرَضِ فِي الْجِسْمِ وَإِذْ الزَّمَانُ مُدَّةٌ كَمَا ذَكَرْنَا فَهُوَ ...

Context L2232: ... وَأَنَّهُ وَاحِدٌ لَمْ يَزَلْ إِذْ لَوْ لَمْ يَكُنْ كَذَلِكَ لَكَانَ ...

142. أَدْخَلَ / دَخَلَ[142]

dakhala / ʾadkhala

1,665 occurrences; cumulative coverage 72.33%.

Possible English: enter; go in; include; bring in; consummate in a marital construction

Context: دخل بها can indicate consummation of marriage. دخل في can indicate inclusion in a category; the physical meaning entered is not always adequate.

Forms and grammar: دخل / يدخل = entered / enters; أدخل / يدخل = brought in / brings in with different vowels. دخول and إدخال are distinct verbal nouns; داخل is a participle/adjective.

Attested spellings and counts

دَخَلَ —dakhala (344); يَدْخُلُ —yadkhulu (319); الدُّخُولِ —al-dukhūli (94); دُخُولِ —ʾadkhala (78); أَدْخَلَ —fadakhala (84); فَدَخَلَ —dakhalat (86); دَخَلَتْ —dukhūli (76); دَاخِلٌ —dākhilun (65); مَدْخَلَ —madkhala (53); الْمَدْخُولِ —al-madkhūli (35); تَدْخُلُ —tadkhulu (34); وَدَخَلَ —wadakhala (30); وَيَدْخُلُ —wayadkhulu (20); دَاخِلَةَ —dākhilata (19); يَدْخُلُهَا —yadkhuluhā (19); دُخُولِهِ —dukhūlihi (17); دَاخِلًا —dākhilan (16); يُدْخِلُهُ —yudkhilhu (16); بِدُخُولِ —bidukhūli (13); دَخَلَهُ —dakhalahu (13); إِدْخَالُ —ʾidkhālu (12); دَخَلْنَا —dakhalnā (12); فَأَدْخَلَ —faʾadkhala (12); مَدْخُولٍ —madkhūlin (12); دَخَلْتُمْ —dakhaltum (10); دُخُولُهَا —dukhūluhā (10); فَدَخَلَتْ —fadakhalat (10); أُدْخِلَتْ —ʾudkhilat (9); أَدْخَلَهُ —ʾadkhalahu (9); الدَّاخِلِ —al-dākhili (9); وَدَخَلَتْ —

[141] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: إذا (read dictionary entry); إذا (read dictionary entry).
[142] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: دخل (read dictionary entry).

wadakhalat (9); يَدْخُلُونَ —yadkhulūna (9); دَخَلُوا —dakhalūā (7); فَيَدْخُلُ — fayadkhulu (7); لِيَدْخُلْ —liyadkhul (7); وَأَدْخَلَ —waʾadkhala (7); وَدُخُولُ — wadukhūlu (7); بِالدُّخُولِ —biālddukhūli (6); بِدُخُولِهِ —bidukhūlihi (5); فَلْيَدْخُلْ —falyadkhul (5); لِلدُّخُولِ —lilddukhūli (5); مَدْخَلًا —madkhalan (5); وَتَدْخُلُ —watadkhulu (5); يَدْخُلُوا —yadkhulūā (5); دَاخِلِهِ —dākhilihi (4); فَأَدْخَلَهُ — faʾadkhalahu (4); فَأَدْخَلُوا —faʾadkhalūā (4); مَدْخُولًا —madkhūlan (4); نَدْخُلُ —nadkhulu (4); وَإِدْخَالُ —waʾidkhālu (4); يَدْخُلَا —yadkhulā (4); تَدْخُلُوا — tadkhulūā (3); دَخَلَتْهُ —dakhalathu (3); دُخُولًا —dukhūlan (3); وَبِدُخُولِ — wabidukhūli (3)

Context L2249: ... الضَّرُورِيَّ وَلَا بُدَّ وَلَوْ دَخَلَتْ فِي نَقْلِ التَّوَاتُرِ دَاخِلَةٌ أَوْ ...

Context L2267: ... دَارٌ مَخْلُوقَةٌ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَلَا يَدْخُلُهَا كَافِرٌ أَبَدًا قَالَ تَعَالَى وَجَنَّةٍ ...

143. دَعْوَى / دَعَا[143]

daʿā / daʿwā

1,650 occurrences; cumulative coverage 72.44%.

Possible English: call; invite; invoke; claim; allegation

Context: دعوى in procedure is a claim, not necessarily a supplication. دعا الله is invocation of God; ادعى means claimed.

Forms and grammar: يدعو / دعا = called or invoked / calls or invokes; يدعي / ادعى = claimed / claims. دعاوى / دعوى = claim(s); مدّعٍ = claimant; مدّعى عليه = defendant or person against whom a claim is made.

Attested spellings and counts

ادَّعَى —ʾddaʿā (230); دَعْوَى —daʿwā (212); الْمُدَّعَى —al-muddaʿā (85); يَدَّعُونَ —bidaʿwā (46); دَعَا —daʿā (64); بِدَعْوَى —ادَّعَوْا —ʾddaʿawā (74); yaddaʿūna (43); بِالدَّعْوَى —biālddaʿwā (42); وَدَعْوَى —wadaʿwā (41); الْمُدَّعِي —al-muddaʿī (38); الدُّعَاءِ —al-duʿāʾi (34); يَدَّعِي —yaddaʿī (32); دَعْوَاهُمْ — daʿwāhum (31); دُعِيَ —duʿiya (30); يَدْعُو —yadʿū (30); وَادَّعَى —wāddaʿā (29); الدَّعْوَى —al-daʿwā (27); دَعْوَاهُ —daʿwāhu (27); دُعُوا —duʿūā (25); ادَّعَوْهُ —ʾddaʿawhu (19); وَادَّعَوْا —wāddaʿawā (19); مُدَّعًى —muddaʿanā (18);

[143] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: دعا (read dictionary entry).

فَدَعْوَى —yudʿā (17); يُدْعَى —bidaʿwāhu (16); بِدَعْوَاهُ —duʿāʾan (15); دُعَاءً —fadaʿwā (14); دَعَاهُ —ʾddaʿāhu (13); ادَّعَاهُ —al-daʿāwā (13); الدَّعَاوَى —daʿāhu (13); فَادَّعَى —bidaʿwāhum (12); بِدَعْوَاهُمْ —al-muddaʿīna (12); الْمُدَّعِينَ —fāddaʿā (12); ادَّعَتْ —wālddaʿwā (12); وَالدَّعْوَى —yaddaʿūnahu (12); يَدَّعُونَهُ —ʾddaʿat (11); دَعْوَاكُمْ —daʿāwā (10); دَعَاوَى —al-tadāʿī (10); التَّدَاعِي —daʿwākum (10); لِلْمُدَّعِي —lilmuddaʿī (10); يَدَّعُوا —yaddaʿūā (10); الدَّعْوَةِ —al-daʿwati (9); مُدَّعٍ —biālddaʿāwā (9); بِالدَّعَاوَى —fāddaʿawā (9); فَادَّعَوْا —muddaʿin (9); مُدَّعِي —yaddaʿīhi (9); يَدَّعِيهِ —kadaʿwā (8); كَدَعْوَى —muddaʿī (8); لَادَّعَى —lāddaʿā (7); لِلدُّعَاءِ —lilduʿāʾi (7); وَيَدَّعُونَ —wayaddaʿūna (7); ادَّعَيَا —ʾddaʿayā (6); الْمُدَّعُونَ —al-muddaʿūna (6); دَعَتْ —daʿat (6); فَلْيَدْعُ —falyadʿu (6); نَدْعُ —nadʿu (6); وَالدُّعَاءِ —wālduʿāʾi (6); وَيَدْعُو —wayadʿū (6); الدَّاعِي —al-dāʿī (5); تَدَاعَى —tadāʿā (5); دَعْوَةَ —daʿwata (5); فَيَدْعُو —fayadʿū (5); وَالدَّعَاوَى —wālddaʿāwā (5); وَدُعَاءً —waduʿāʾun (5); وَمُدَّعِي —wamuddaʿī (5); ادَّعَيْتُمْ —ʾddaʿaytum (4); تَدْعُو —tadʿuwa (4); ادِّعَاءِ —ʾddiʿāʾi (3); ادَّعَاهَا —wadaʿwāhum (4); يَدْعُوهُ —yadʿūhu (4); وَدَعْوَاهُمْ —ʾddaʿāhā (3); تَدَاعَيَاهُ —tadāʿayāhu (3); تُدْعَى —tudʿā (3); تَدَّعِي —taddaʿī (3); دَاعٍ —dāʿin (3); دَعَانَا —daʿānā (3); دَعَانِي —daʿānī (3); دَعَاهَا —daʿāhā (3); دَعَاهُمْ —daʿāhum (3); لِدَعْوَاهُمْ —lidaʿwāhum (3); مُدَّعِيًا —muddaʿiyan (3); مُدَّعِيَةٌ —muddaʿiyatun (3); نَدْعُوهُ —nadʿūhu (3); وَدَعَاوَى —wadaʿāwā (3); وَدَعْوَاهُ —wadaʿwāhu (3); وَدَعْوَةَ —wadaʿwata (3); وَيَدَّعُوا —wayaddaʿūā (3); يَدْعُونِي —yadʿūnī (3)

144. نَصْر / مَنْصُور[144]

naṣr / manṣūr

1,646 occurrences; cumulative coverage 72.55%.

Possible English: help; victory; support; Manṣūr

Context: منصور commonly names a transmitter. نصر can describe supporting a position or victory, according to its object.

Forms and grammar: نصر / ينصر = helped / helps; ناصر = helper; منصور = helped or victorious, also a proper name. أنصار is a plural; personal names retain their identity.

Context L2251: ... مِنْ نَقْلِ التَّوَاتُرِ وَأَنَّهُ دَعَا مَنْ خَالَفَهُ إِلَى أَنْ يَأْتُوا ...

Context L2254: ... وَهُنَاكَ قَوْمٌ يَدَّعُونَ النُّبُوَّةَ كَصَاحِبِ صَنْعَاءَ وَكَصَاحِبِ الْيَمَامَةِ ...

Attested spellings and counts

مَنْصُورٍ —manṣūrin (760); الْأَنْصَارِيِّ —al-ʾanṣāriyyi (348); نَصْرٍ —naṣrin (157); الْأَنْصَارِ —al-ʾanṣāri (96); النَّصْرَانِيِّ —al-naṣrāniyyi (36); وَمَنْصُورٌ —wamanṣūrun (23); النَّصَارَى —al-naṣārā (23); وَالنَّصَارَى —wālnnaṣārā (34); نَصْرَانِيًّا —naṣrāniyyan (22); نَصْرَانِيِّ —naṣrāniyyin (20); وَالنَّصْرَانِيِّ —wālnnaṣrāniyyi (13); نَصْرَانِيَّةٌ —naṣrāniyyatun (13); وَالْأَنْصَارِ —wāl'anṣāri (17); وَالنَّصْرَانِيَّةِ —wālnnaṣrāniyyati (8); الْأَنْصَارِيَّةِ —al-ʾanṣāriyyati (9); أَنْصَارِيِّ —ʾanṣāriyyin (7); وَنَصْرٍ —wanaṣri (7); انْتَصَرَ —ʾntaṣara (6); نَصَارَى —naṣārā (6); نَصْرًا —naṣran (6); نَصْرَانِيَّيْنِ —naṣrāniyyayni (5); يَنْصُرُ —yanṣuru (4); لِلْأَنْصَارِ —lil'anṣāri (4); يَنْصُرُهُ —nanṣuruhu (4); النُّصْرَةِ —al-nuṣrati (3); النَّصْرَانِيَّةِ —al-naṣrāniyyati (3); النصر —al-nṣr* (3); يَنْصُرُهُ —yanṣuruhu (3); مَنْصُورًا —manṣūran (3); وَنَصْرَانِيٌّ —wanaṣrāniyyun (3)

Context L2222: ... تَعَالَى عَلَى الْهِدَايَةِ إِلَى نَصْرِ الْحَقِّ وَسَأَلْته التَّأْيِيدَ عَلَى بَيَانِ ...

Context L2241: ... دَاوُد نا عَلِيُّ بْنُ نَصْرٍ هُوَ الْجَهْضَمِيُّ ثنا وَهْبُ بْنُ ...

[144] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: نصر (read dictionary entry).

145. خَيْر / خِيَار[145]

khayr / khiyār

1,644 occurrences; cumulative coverage 72.66%.

Possible English: good; better; best; choice; option

Context: خير can be good or a comparative. الخيار in a sale may be an option to uphold or rescind a transaction, not just a general preference.

Forms and grammar: خير / خيرا have noun/adjectival and case uses; اختار / يختار = chose / chooses; مخيّر = given a choice. تخيير and اختيار are distinct verbal nouns.

Attested spellings and counts

خَيْرٌ —khayrun (384); الْخِيَارُ —al-khiyāru (198); الْخَيْرِ —al-khayri (124); خَيْرًا —khayran (106); خِيَارَ —khiyāra (100); بِالْخِيَارِ —biālkhiyāri (81); التَّخْيِيرِ —al-takhyīri (63); مُخَيَّرٌ —mukhayyarun (48); اخْتِيَارُ —ʾkhtiyāru (39); اخْتَارَتْ —ʾkhtārat (32); يُخَيِّرَ —yukhayyira (25); بِخَيْرٍ —bikhayrin (22); اخْتَارَ —ʾkhtāra (19); خَيَّرَهَا —khayyarahā (17); الْخِيَرَةُ —al-khiyaratu (16); تُخَيِّرُ —tukhayyaru (16); خِيَارًا —khiyāran (16); خِيرَتَيْنِ —khīratayni (15); مُخْتَارًا —mukhtāran (15); تَخْتَارُ —takhtāru (14); تَخْيِيرُ —takhyīru (14); الْمُخْتَارِ —al-mukhtāri (13); فَاخْتَارَ —fākhtāra (12); اخْتَارَهُ —ʾkhtārahu (11); خِيَارُهُ —khiyāruhu (11); وَالْخِيَارُ —wālkhiyāru (11); خِيَارُهَا —khiyāruhā (10); فَاخْتَارَتْ —fākhtārat (10); اخْتَرْ —ʾkhtar (9); بِاخْتِيَارِهِ —biākhtiyārihi (9); بِخِيَارٍ —bikhiyārin (9); وَخَيْرٌ —wakhayrun (8); اخْتِيَارِهِ —ʾkhtiyārihi (8); يَخْتَارُ —yakhtāru (8); وَالتَّخْيِيرُ —wālttakhyīru (7); خَيَّرَهُ —khayyarahu (7); لَخَيْرٌ —lakhayru (6); مُخَيَّرًا —mukhayyaran (6); اخْتَارُوا —ʾkhtārūā (5); اخْتَارِي —ʾkhtārī (5); اخْتَرْنَا —ʾkhtarnā (5); بِالتَّخْيِيرِ —biālttakhyīri (5); تَخَيَّرْنَا —takhayyarnā (5); وَاخْتَارَ —wākhtāra (5); خِيرَةَ —khīrata (5); خُيِّرَتْ —khuyyirat (5); الْمُخَيَّرَةِ —al-mukhayyarati (4); بِاخْتِيَارِ —biākhtiyāri (4); بِالْخَيْرِ —biālkhayri (4); تَخْيِيرِهِ —takhyīrihi (4); فَالْخِيَارُ —fālkhiyāru (4); فَخَيَّرَ —fakhayyara (4); فَخَيَّرَهُ —fakhayyarahu (4); فَخَيَّرَهَا —fakhayyarahā (4); فَيَخْتَارُ

[145] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: خير (read dictionary entry).

—fayakhtāru (4); يُخَيِّرْهَا —yukhayyirhā (4); اخْتَرْت —ʾkhtart (3); اخْتِيَارُنَا — ʾkhtiyārunā (3); الْمُخْتَارَةُ —al-mukhtāratu (3); بِتَخْيِيرِ —bitakhyīri (3); بِتَخْيِيرِهِ — bitakhyīrihi (3); تَخَيَّرَتْ —takhayyarat (3); تَخْيِيرِهَا —takhyīrahā (3); فَاخْتَرْتُ —fākhtartu (3); فَتَخْتَارُ —fatakhtāru (3); فَنَخْتَارُ —fanakhtāru (3); مُخْتَارٌ — mukhtārun (3); نَخْتَارُ —nakhtāru (3); وَالْخَيْرُ —wālkhayru (3); وَخَيْرُهَا — wakhayruhā (3); يَخْتَارُهَا —yakhtāruhā (3)

Context L2259: ... اللَّهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ عَنْ الْمُخْتَارِ بْنِ فُلْفُلٍ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ ...

Context L2274: ... وَكَانَ فِي قَلْبِهِ مِنْ الْخَيْرِ مَا يَزِنُ شَعِيرَةً ثُمَّ يَخْرُجُ ...

146. مِيرَاث / وَرِثَ[146]

waritha / mīrāth

1,643 occurrences; cumulative coverage 72.77%.

Possible English: inherit; inheritance; heir

Context: ميراث identifies inherited property or an inheritance share. وارث is an heir; الموروث can identify what is inherited or the deceased, depending on construction.

Forms and grammar: يرث / ورث = inherited / inherits; ترث has a feminine or second-person subject. وارث / ورثة = heir / heirs; ميراث / مواريث = inheritance(s); ورثته = his heirs or he inherited him, according to vowels.

Attested spellings and counts

مِيرَاثَ —mīrātha (126); الْوَارِثِ —al-wārithi (124); يَرِثُ —yarithu (122); الْوَرَثَةَ —al-warathati (107); الْمِيرَاثِ —al-mīrāthi (94); يُورَثُ —yūrathu (74); لِلْوَرَثَةِ —warathatihi (61); تَرِثُ —tarithu (56); تَرِثُهُ —tarithuhu (55); وَرَثَتِهِ — lilwarathati (49); وَارِثٌ —wārithun (47); لِوَرَثَتِهِ —liwarathatihi (42); وَرِثَ —waritha (41); الْمَوَارِيثِ —al-mawārīthi (40); يَرِثُهُ —yarithuhu (37); مِيرَاثُهُ —mīrāthuhu (30); تَوْرِيثِ —tawrīthi (27); مِيرَاثَهَا —mīrāthahā (26); بِالْمِيرَاثِ —biālmīrāthi (21); لِوَارِثٍ —liwārithin (19); مِيرَاثًا —mīrāthan (18); يَرِثُهَا —yarithuhā (18); يَرِثُونَ —yarithūna (16); بِمِيرَاثٍ —bimīrāthin (15); وَرَثَةِ —warathati (14); وَرِثَهُ —warithahu (14); تُورَثُ —tūrathu (12); وَوَرِثَ —

[146] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ورث (read dictionary entry).

فَوَرَّثَهَا —fawarrathahā (11); وَارِثَةً —wārithatan (11); وَتَرِثُهُ —watarithuhu (11); لِلْوَارِثِ —lilwārithi (10); وَارِثًا —wārithan (9); وَرِثَتْ —warithat (9); يَتَوَارَثَانِ —yatawārathāni (9); يَرِثْنَ —yarithna (9); مَوَارِيثَ —mawārītha (8); مَوْرُوثَةٌ —mawrūthatun (8); وَيَرِثُهَا —wayarithuhā (8); يَرِثَانِ —yarithāni (8); وَارِثِهِ —wārithihi (7); وَرَّثَهَا —warrathahā (7); يُورَّثُونَ —yuwarrithūna (7); الْمَوْرُوثِ —al-mawrūthi (6); تَوْرِيثُهُمْ —tawrīthuhum (6); فَوَرِثَهُ —fawarithathu (6); لِوَارِثِهِ —liwārithihi (6); مَوَارِيثِهِمْ —mawārīthihim (6); لِوَرَثَةِ —liwarathati (5); مَوْرُوثِهِ —mawrūthihi (5); وَالْوَرَثَةِ —wālwarathati (5); وَرَثَتَكَ —warathataka (5); وَيُورَثُ —wayūrathu (5); يَرِثُونَهُ —yarithūnahu (5); تَوَارُثَ —tawārutha (4); تَوْرِيثِهَا —tawrīthihā (4); مَوْرُوثٌ —mawrūthun (4); مِيرَاثِهِمْ —mīrāthihim (4); وَارِثَيْنِ —wārithayni (4); وَلِوَرَثَتِهِ —waliwarathatihi (4); وَمِيرَاثُ —wamīrāthu (4); وَمِيرَاثُهُ —wamīrāthuhu (4); يَتَوَارَثُ —yatawārathu (4); يَرِثُنِي —yarithunī (4); يُورَّثَانِ —yuwarrithāni (4); أُوَرِّثُ —ʾuwarrithu (3); بِمِيرَاثِهَا —bimīrāthihā (3); تَوَارَثَا —tawārathā (3); فَلِوَرَثَتِهِ —faliwarathatihi (3); فَيَرِثُهُ —fayarithuhu (3); كَمِيرَاثِ —kamīrāthi (3); مَوْرُوثًا —mawrūthan (3); مِيرَاثُهُمَا —mīrāthuhumā (3); وَأَوْرَثَكُمْ —waʾawrathakum (3); وَالْمِيرَاثِ —wālmīrāthi (3); وَتَرِثُ —watarithu (3); وَتَوْرِيثِ —watawrīthi (3); وَرِثَا —warithā (3); وَرَّثْتُمُوهَا —warrathtumūhā (3); وَرَثَتِهِمَا —warathatihimā (3); وَرِثُوا —warithūā (3); وَيَرِثُهُ —wayarithuhu (3); يَتَوَارَثُونَ —yatawārathūna (3);

يَرِثَانِهِ —yarithānihi (3); يَرِثُهُمْ —yarithuhum (3); يَرِثُوا —yarithūā (3); يُورِّثُوا — yuwarrithūā (3)

Context L3009: ... الزَّهْرَانِيُّ كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ عَنْ أَنَسٍ ...

Context L3013: ... أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ ثنا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ ثنا يُونُسُ عَنْ ...

147. جُبَيْر / جَابِر / جَبْر[147]

jabr / jābir / jubayr

1,635 occurrences; cumulative coverage 72.88%.

Possible English: compel; repair; make good; Jābir; Jubayr

Context: جابر and جبير are different names in transmission chains. يجبر can concern compulsion or making good a deficiency; the object determines the intended sense.

Forms and grammar: جبر / يجبر = compelled or repaired / compels or repairs; أجبر is a different pattern. جابر is participial; جبير is a diminutive formation. Neither name identifies a single narrator without context.

Attested spellings and counts

جَابِرِ —jābirin (761); جُبَيْرٍ —jubayrin (399); وَجَابِرٍ —wajābiri (112); يُجْبَرُ —yujbaru (100); الْجَبَّارِ —al-jabbāri (46); جُبَارٌ —jubārun (26); أُجْبِرَ — ʾujbira (22); وَيُجْبَرُ —wayujbaru (19); جَبْرٍ —jabrin (16); تُجْبَرُ —tujbaru (14); جَابِرًا —jābiran (13); أُجْبِرَتْ —ʾujbirat (9); إِجْبَارُ —ʾijbāru (9); انْجَبَرَ — ʾnjabara (9); الْجَبَّائِرِ —al-jabāʾiri (8); أُجْبِرُوا —ʾujbirūā (7); إِجْبَارُهُ — ʾijbāruhu (7); لِجَابِرٍ —lijābirin (7); انْجَبَرَتْ —ʾnjabarat (6); جَبَائِرُ —jabāʾiru (5); جُبِرَتْ —jubirat (5); وَتُجْبَرُ —watujbaru (5); يُجْبِرُهُ —yujbiruhu (5); أُجْبِرَا —ʾujbirā (4); فَتُجْبَرُ —fatujbaru (4); وَيُجْبِرُهُ —wayujbiruhu (4); يُجْبَرُونَ — yujbarūna (4); أَجْبَرَهُ —ʾajbarahu (3); جَبْرِهِ —jabrihi (3); فَيُجْبَرُ —fayujbaru (3)

Context L2261: ... أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ سَمِعْت ...

Context L2283: ... أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ قَالَ ...

[147] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: جبر (read dictionary entry).

148. مَاء / مِيَاه[148]

māʾ / miyāh

1,633 occurrences; cumulative coverage 72.99%.

Possible English: water; waters; disguise or misrepresent in a different derivation

Context: الماء normally means water in purification law. تمويه in argument concerns obscuring or misrepresenting, a separate derived use; it is not the plural of water.

Forms and grammar: ماء / مياه / أمواه are singular and plural formations. مائه = his or its water; بالماء = with water. موّه / يموّه are derived verb forms with distinct contextual meanings.

Attested spellings and counts

الْمَاءِ —al-māʾi (690); مَاءٍ —māʾin (311); مَوَّهُوا —mawwahūā (113); بِالْمَاءِ —biālmāʾi (110); بِمَاءٍ —bimāʾin (68); وَمَوَّهُوا —wamawwahūā (52); تَمْوِيهِهِمْ —tamwīhuhum (38); وَالْمَاءُ —wālmāʾu (28); تَمْوِيهٌ —tamwīhun (26); التَّمْوِيهِ —al-tamwīhi (20); مَوَّهَ —mawwaha (20); وَمَوَّهَ —wamawwaha (20); وَمَاءُ —wamāʾu (19); يُمَوِّهَ —yumawwiha (19); مَاهَكَ —māhaka (18); مُمَوِّهٌ —mumawwihun (13); لِلْمَاءِ —lilmāʾi (12); مَائِهِ —māʾihi (11); يُمَوِّهُونَ —yumawwihūna (7); الْمِيَاهِ —al-miyāhi (5); فَالْمَاءُ —fālmāʾu (4); فَتَمْوِيهٌ —fatamwīhun (4); مَاءَهَا —māʾahā (4); الْمُمَوَّهِ —al-mumawwahi (3); تَمْوِيهًا —tamwīhan (3); فَمَوَّهَ —famawwaha (3); كَالْمَاءِ —kālmāʾi (3); مَاءَهُ —māʾahu (3); مُمَوِّهًا —mumawwihan (3); وَتَمْوِيهٌ —watamwīhun (3)

Context L2249: ... مِنْ صَاعِ شَعِيرٍ وَكَنَبَغَانِ الْمَاءِ مِنْ بَيْنِ أَصَابِعِ إِنْسَانٍ حَتَّى ...

Context L2253: ... عَنْ آخِرِهِمْ وَنَبَعَ لَهُمْ الْمَاءُ مِنْ بَيْنِ أَصَابِعِهِ وَأَطْعَمَ مِئِينَ ...

149. جَاءَ[149]

jāʾa

1,609 occurrences; cumulative coverage 73.10%.

Possible English: come; arrive; bring with in a construction

Attested spellings and counts

جَاءَ —jāʾa (970); جَاءَتْ —jāʾat (199); فَجَاءَ —fajāʾa (112); وَجَاءَ —wajāʾa (65); فَجَاءَتْ —fajāʾat (30); جَاءَهُ —jāʾahu (27); وَجَاءَتْ —wajāʾat (19); مَجِيءِ —majīʾi (16); جَاءَكُمْ —jāʾakum (14); جِئْتُ —jiʾtu (13); فَجَاءَهُ —fajāʾahu (13);

[148] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: موه (read dictionary entry).

[149] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: جيأ (read dictionary entry).

Context: جاء به means came with or brought it. جاء في الخبر can introduce something found in a report rather than an event of physical arrival.

Forms and grammar: جاء / يجيء = came / comes; جاءت = she or it came; جئت = I or you came; جاءوا = they came. جيء به = he/it was brought, a passive construction.

150. لَازِم / لَزِمَ[150]

lazima / lāzim

1,607 occurrences; cumulative coverage 73.21%.

Possible English: be binding; entail; be necessary; remain attached

Context: يلزم in argument can mean a conclusion follows, while in a ruling it can mean an obligation is binding. These are related but different English uses.

Forms and grammar: لزم / يلزم = was binding / is binding; ألزمه = imposed on him or held him to it. لازمة / لازم show agreement; لزوم and إلزام are distinct verbal nouns.

الْمَجِيءُ —al-majīʾu (12); جَاءَكَ —jāʾaka (12); يَجِيءُ —yajīʾu (12); جَاءَنِي — jāʾanī (9); فَجِيءَ —fajīʾa (9); جِئْنَا —jiʾnā (8); جِيءَ —jīʾa (8); جَاءَتْهُ —jāʾathu (7); جَاءَنَا —jāʾanā (7); بِالْمَجِيءِ —biālmajīʾi (6); جَاءَهُمْ —jāʾahum (6); مَجِيئًا — majīʾan (6); بِمَجِيءِ —bimajīʾi (4); جَاءَهَا —jāʾahā (4); فَجَاءَنِي —fajāʾanī (4); لِمَجِيءِ —limajīʾi (4); يَجِئْ —yajiʾ (4); جِئْتَنِي —jiʾtnī (3); فَجَاءَتْهُ —fajāʾathu (3); فَيَجِيءُ — fayajīʾu (3)

Context L2225: ... اللَّهُ وَيُؤْمِنُوا بِي وَبِمَا جِئْتُ بِهِ فَإِذَا فَعَلُوا ذَلِكَ عَصَمُوا ...

Context L2238: ... شَيْءٍ الأنعام وَخَالَفَ مَا جَاءَتْ بِهِ النُّبُوَّةُ وَمَا أَجْمَعَ عَلَيْهِ ...

Attested spellings and counts

لَازِمٌ —lazimahu (150); لَزِمَهُ —yalzamuhu (266); يَلْزَمُ —yalzamu (294); تَلْزَمُ —lāzimun (97); يَلْزَمُهُمْ —yalzamuhum (41); وَيَلْزَمُ —wayalzamu (40); لَازِمَةٌ —talzamu (34); فَيَلْزَمُهُمْ —fayalzamuhum (31); يَلْزَمُنَا —yalzamunā (31); أَلْزَمَ —lāzimatun (28); تَلْزَمُهُ —talzamuhu (27); لَزِمَتْهُ —lazimathu (26); اللَّازِمُ —ʾalzama (25); وَيَلْزَمُهُمْ —wayalzamuhum (25); إِلْزَامُ —ʾilzāmu (23); أَلْزَمَهُ —al-lāzimu (23); فَيَلْزَمُهُ —fayalzamuhu (22); وَلَزِمَهُ —walazimahu (22); لَازِمًا —ʾalzamahu (21); إِلْزَامُهُ —ʾilzāmuhu (20); فَيَلْزَمُ —fayalzamu (20); يَلْزَمُهَا —laziman (20); وَيَلْزَمُهُ —wayalzamuhu (16); أَلْزَمَنَا —ʾalzamanā (15); الْتَزَمَ —yalzamuhā (13); لَزِمَ —lazima (12); يَلْتَزِمُهُ —yaltazimhu (12);

[150]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: لزم (read dictionary entry).

al-tazama (10); لُزُومِ —luzūmi (10); يَلْتَزِمْ —yaltazim (9); تَلْزَمُنَا —talzamunā (7); فَلَزِمَهُ —falazimahu (7); فَيَلْزَمُكُمْ —fayalzamukum (7); لَزِمَهُمْ —lazimahum (7); وَلَزِمَتْهُ —luzūmihi (7); وَأَلْزَمَهُ —waʾalzamahu (7); وَلَزِمَ —walazima (7); الْتَزَمُوا —walazimathu (7); يَلْتَزِمُونَ —yaltazimūna (7); أَلْزَمْنَاهُ —ʾalzamnāhu (6); وَأَلْزَمَ —al-tazamūā (6); لَزِمَتْهَا —lazimathā (6); مُلَازِمِ —mulāzimi (6); وَلَزِمَهُمْ —waʾalzama (6); يَلْزَمُكُمْ —walazimahum (6); يَلْزَمُهُمَا —yalzamukum (6); الْإِلْزَامَ —yalzamuhumā (6); الْتِزَامِهِ —al-ʾilzāma (5); الْتَزَمَهُ —al-tizāmihi (5); وَيَلْزَمُكُمْ —al-tazamahu (5); لَزِمَتْ —lazimat (5); لَزِمَهَا —lazimahā (5); لَزِمَكُمْ —wayalzamukum (5); يُلْزِمُونَهُ —yulzimūnahu (5); الْتِزَامَ —al-tizāma (4); لَلَزِمَ —lazimakum (4); لَلَزِمَهُمْ —lalazima (4); مُلْزَمٌ —lalazimahum (4); أَلْزَمَهُمَا —mulzamun (4); وَتَلْزَمُهُ —watalzamuhu (4); أَلْزَمُوهُ —ʾalzamahumā (3); الْتَزَمَاهُ —ʾalzamūhu (3); اللَّازِمَةِ —al-tazamāhu (3); بِإِلْزَامِ —al-lāzimati (3); فَأَلْزِمُوهُ —biʾilzāmi (3); بِإِلْزَامِهِ —biʾilzāmihi (3); تَلْزَمُهَا —talzamuhā (3); كَلُزُومِهِ —faʾalzimūhu (3); فَلَزِمَنَا —falazimanā (3); فَلَزِمَهُمْ —falazimahum (3); لَلَزِمَهُ —kaluzūmihi (3); لَزِمَتْهُمْ —lazimathum (3); لَزِمَهُمَا —lazimahumā (3); لَوَازِمَ —lalazimahu (3); وَالْتِزَامِ —wāltizāmi (3); يَلْتَزِمُهَا —yaltazimhā (3); يُلْزِمُونَ —yulzimūna (3)

Context L2224: ... مَسْأَلَة بَيَان أَوَّل مَا يَلْزَم كُلّ أَحَد وَلَا يَصِحّ الْإِسْلَام ...

Context L2225: ... اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَوَّلُ مَا يَلْزَمُ كُلَّ أَحَدٍ وَلَا يَصِحُّ الْإِسْلَامُ ...

151. يَحْيَى[151]

yaḥyā

1,602 occurrences; cumulative coverage 73.32%.

Possible English: Yaḥyā; John in a prophetic identification; lives as a verbal homograph

Context: يحيى commonly identifies a narrator or the prophet. A same-spelled imperfect can mean lives. Names are retained unless the context specifically calls for a conventional English prophetic name.

Forms and grammar: ويحيى adds and. The name's ending is not a plural or a feminine marker. Verb forms such as يَحْيا / تَحْيا belong to the life family; context distinguishes the proper name.

Attested spellings and counts

يَحْيَى —yaḥyā (1,482); وَيَحْيَى —wayaḥyā (120)

Context L2263: ... وَيُونُسَ وَٱلْيَسَعَ وَإِلْيَاسَ وَزَكَرِيَّا وَيَحْيَى وَأَيُّوبَ وَعِيسَى وَهُودًا وَصَالِحًا وَشُعَيْبًا ...

Context L2340: ... هَارُونَ ثنا هَمَّامُ بْنُ يَحْيَى عَنْ قَتَادَةَ عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ ...

152. دَيْن / دِين[152]

dīn / dayn

1,592 occurrences; cumulative coverage 73.42%.

Possible English: religion; religious obligation; debt; liability

Context: الدين can mean religion or a debt, distinguished in vocalized text as دِين / دَيْن. A financial context often selects debt, but the clause must still be read.

Forms and grammar: دين / ديون = debt / debts; ديني = my religion or my debt according to vowels and context. دان / يدين have related verbal uses; ديانة concerns religion or religious observance.

Attested spellings and counts

الدِّينِ —al-dīni (631); دِينِ —dīni (386); دِينِهِ —dīnihi (122); دَيْنًا —daynan (59); بِالدِّينِ —biālddīni (57); بِدَيْنٍ —bidaynin (36); دِينِهِمْ —dīnihim (32); دُيُونِ —duyūni (32); الدِّيَانَةَ —al-diyānati (25); الدُّيُونِ —al-duyūni (24); بِدَيْنِهِ —bidaynihi (15); وَدِينِ —wadīnin (15); تَدَايَنْتُمْ —tadāyantum (13); دِينِهَا —dīnihā (13); مُدَّانٍ —muddāni (13); دِينِكَ —dīnika (9); دِينِنَا —dīninā (9); فَدَيْنُ —fadaynu (9); لِلدِّينِ —lilddīni (9); الْمدين —al-mdyn (8); الْمُدَايَنَةِ —al-mudāyanati (7); وَدَيْنِهُ —wadaynuhu (6); التَّدَايُنِ —al-tadāyuni (5); تَدَايَنَا —tadāyanā (5); لِدِينِهِ —lidīnihi (5); يَدِينُونَ —yadīnūna (5); الدِّينَيْنِ

[151] **Editorial lexical note:** Personal-name identification from the book; no Arabic-root etymology or Lisān lexical definition is asserted for this name.

[152] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: دين (read dictionary entry).

153. يَمِين[153]

yamīn

1,590 occurrences; cumulative coverage 73.53%.

Possible English: right hand; right side; oath; good fortune

Context: يمين in procedure commonly means an oath; in another passage it is the right hand or side. The object and accompanying verb distinguish them.

Forms and grammar: يمين / أيمان = oath / oaths in a common legal usage. يمينه = his oath or right hand; باليمين = by oath or with the right hand. يمنى is a feminine adjective.

—al-dīnayni (4); دِينِهِمَا —dīnihimā (4); لِدِينِ —lidīni (4); وَالدِّيَانَةِ —wālddiyānati (4); وَدِيُونُ —waduyūnu (4); وَيَدِينُ —wayadīnu (4); بِدِينِهِمْ —bidīnihim (3); تَدَايَنَ —tadāyana (3); دَانَ —dāna (3); فَدَانَ —fadāna (3); وَأَدْيَانِهِمْ —waʾadyānihim (3); وَدَانَ —wadāna (3)

Context L2227: ... وَمَنْ يَبْتَغِ غَيْرَ الإِسْلامِ دِينًا فَلَنْ يُقْبَلَ مِنْهُ وَهُوَ فِي ...

Context L2254: ... وَمَنْ يَبْتَغِ غَيْرَ الإِسْلامِ دِينًا فَلَنْ يُقْبَلَ مِنْهُ وَهُوَ فِي ...

Attested spellings and counts

يَمِينِهِ —al-yamīni (312); يَمِينٍ —yamīnin (218); أَيْمَنَ —ʾaymana (179); الْيَمِينِ —yamīnihi (149); الْأَيْمَانِ —al-ʾaymāni (87); مَيْمُونٍ —maymūnin (81); يَمِينًا —yamīnan (73); مَيْمُونَةَ —maymūnata (71); أَيْمَانُكُمْ —ʾaymānukum (53); بِالْيَمِينِ —biālyamīni (52); أَيْمَانُهُمْ —ʾaymānuhum (34); بِيَمِينِهِ —biyamīnihi (30); وَالْيَمِينُ —al-yumnā (22); بِيَمِينٍ —biyamīnin (20); أَيْمَانِ —ʾaymāni (19); الْيُمْنَى —wālyamīnu (18); الْأَيْمَنِ —al-ʾaymani (17); أَيْمَانًا —ʾaymānan (14); يُمْنِ —yumni (13); يَمِينِهَا —yamīnihā (10); يَمِينِكَ —yamīnika (9); أَيْمَانُنَا —ʾaymānunā (8); أَيْمَانِهِمَا —ʾaymānihimā (8); بِالْأَيْمَانِ —biālʾaymāni (8); الْيَمَانِيَّ —al-yamāniyya (7); وَمَيْمُونٍ —wamaymūni (7); وَيَمِينُ —wayamīnu (7); بِأَيْمَانِ —biʾaymāni (6); وَالْأَيْمَانِ —wālʾaymāni (6); لِيَمِينِهِ —liyamīnihi (5); يَمِينِي —yamīnī (5); بِأَيْمَانِهِمْ —biʾaymānihim (4); بِيَمِينِي —biyamīnī (4); لِلْيَمِينِ —

[153] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: يمن (read dictionary entry).

lilyamīni (4); وَأَيْمَانِهِمْ —waʾaymānihim (4); وَأَيْمَنُ —waʾaymanu (4); وَمَيْمُونَةُ — wamaymūnatu (4); أَيْمَانِه —ʾaymānihi (3); الْأَيْمَنُونَ —al-ʾaymanūna (3); التَّيَمُّنُ —al-tayammunu (3); بِيَمِينِهَا —biyamīnihā (3); فَالْأَيْمَنَ —fālʾaymana (3); فَيُمْنِي —fayumnī (3)

Context L2265: ... بَشَرٌ مِثْلُكُمْ وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ يَمُنُّ عَلَى مَنْ يَشَاءُ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ ...

Context L2324: ... إِذْ يَتَلَقَّى الْمُتَلَقِّيَانِ عَنِ الْيَمِينِ وَعَنِ الشِّمَالِ قَعِيدٌ ق مَا ...

154. زَكَّى / زَكَاة[154]

zakāh / zakkā

1,563 occurrences; cumulative coverage 73.64%.

Possible English: zakāt; obligatory alms; purify; attest uprightness

Context: الزكاة names the prescribed levy in its legal discussion. تزكية may instead concern purification or assessment of a witness; do not assume every form denotes the payment.

Forms and grammar: زكاة / زكوات = zakāt payment(s); يزكّي / زكّى = purified or paid zakāt / does so. زكاته / زكاتها attach possessive referents; الزكاة has the definite article.

Attested spellings and counts

الزَّكَاةِ —al-zakāti (758); زَكَاةَ —zakāta (483); وَالزَّكَاةِ —wālzzakāti (49); زَكَاتِهَا —yuzakkā (32); يُزَكِّي —yuzakkī (26); زَكَاتِه —zakātihi (30); يُزَكَّى —zakātihā (20); فَالزَّكَاةُ —fālzzakātu (18); تُزَكَّى —tuzakkā (12); زَكَّى —zakkā (12); وَزَكَاةِ —wazakāti (12); يُزَكِّيهِ —yuzakkīhi (11); بِزَكَاةِ — bizakāti (10); زَكَّاهُ —zakkāhu (10); لِلزَّكَاةِ —lilzzakāti (9); بِالزَّكَاةِ — biālzzakāti (7); فَزَكَاتُهُ —fazakātuhu (6); زُكِّيَ —zukkiya (5); زُكِّيَتْ — zukkiyat (5); الزَّكَوَاتِ —al-zakawāti (4); زَكَاتَيْنِ —zakātayni (4); كَالزَّكَاةِ —kālzzakāti (4); وَيُزَكِّي —wayuzakkī (4); يُزَكِّ —yuzakki (4); يُزَكِّيهِمْ — yuzakkīhim (4); زَكَاتَانِ —zakātāni (3); زَكَّاهَا —zakkāhā (3); زَكَوَاتِ —zakawāti (3); فَزَكِّهِ —fazakkihi (3); فَزُكِّيَ —fazukkiya (3); كَزَكَاةِ — kazakāti (3); وَزَكِّ —wazakki (3); يُزَكِّيهَا —yuzakkiyahā (3)

[154]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: زكا (read dictionary entry).

155. وَلَاء / وَلِيّ[155]

waliyy / walāʾ

1,558 occurrences; cumulative coverage 73.74%.

Possible English: guardian; ally; patron; authority; affiliation

Context: ولي in marriage may be a guardian; الولاء in manumission is a specific legal affiliation. أولى often means more entitled, with the construction determining entitlement to what.

Forms and grammar: أولياء / ولي = guardian or ally / guardians or allies; وليه = his guardian; تولى / يتولى = assumed charge or turned away, according to construction. مولى / موالي have context-dependent patron/client senses.

Context L2254: ... إِلَى إِقَامَةِ الصَّلَاةِ وَأَدَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ وَإِسْقَاطِ الْفَخْرِ وَالتَّجَبُّرِ وَالْتِزَامِ التَّوَاضُعِ ...

Context L2349: ... يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ بِصَلَاةٍ وَصِيَامٍ وَزَكَاةٍ وَيَأْتِي قَدْ شَتَمَ هَذَا وَقَذَفَ ...

Attested spellings and counts

مَوْلَى —mawlā (346); أَوْلَى —ʾawlā (303); الْوَلِيُّ —al-waliyyu (69); أَوْلِيَاءُ —ʾawliyāʾu (64); وَلِيُّهُ —waliyyuhu (54); وَلَيْتَ —walayta (48); الْوَلَاءُ —al-walāʾu (46); وَلِيَّهَا —waliyyihā (44); الْأَوْلِيَاءِ —al-ʾawliyāʾi (39); بِأَوْلَى —biʾawlā (35); وَلَاءَ —walāʾa (35); تَوَلَّى —tawallā (22); لِلْوَلِيِّ —lilwaliyyi (20); لِوَلِيِّ —liwaliyyi (20); الْمَوَالِي —al-mawālī (17); الْمَوْلَى —al-mawlā (17); أَوْلِيَاؤُهُ —ʾawliyāʾuhu (15); الْوُلَاةِ —al-wulāti (15); يَلِي —yalī (15); تَلِي —talī (13); يَلِيهِ —yalīhi (13); لِوَلِيِّهِ —liwaliyyihi (12); مَوَالِيهِ —mawālīhi (12); وِلَايَتِهِ —wilāyatihi (12); وَلِيًّا —waliyyan (12); أَوْلِيَائِهِ —ʾawliyāʾihi (11); تُوَلُّوا —tuwallūā (11); وَأَوْلَى —waʾawlā (11); بِوَلِيٍّ —biwaliyyin (10); مَوَالِي —mawālī (10); يَتَوَلَّى —yatawallā (10); الْوِلَايَةَ —al-wilāyata (9); وَلَّى —wallā (9); فَلِأَوْلَى —faliʾawlā (7); وَالتَّوْلِيَةُ —wālttawliyatu (7); وَلِيَّتَهُ —waliyyatahu (7); مَوَالِيهَا —mawālīhā (6); وَالْوَلَاءُ —wālwalāʾu (6); وَالْوَلِيُّ —wālwaliyyu (6); وَلِيِّهِمْ —waliyyihim (6); يَتَوَلَّهُمْ —yatawallahum (6); يُوَلَّى —yuwallā (6); فَالْأَوْلَى —fālʾawlā (5); لِمَوْلًى —al-wālī (5); تَوَلِّي —tawallī (5); الْوَالِي

[155] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ولي (read dictionary entry).

—limawlanā (5); مُتَوَلِّي —mutawallī (5); وَالتَّوَلِّي —wālttawallī (5); وِلَايَةٍ — wilāyatin (5); وَلِيُّهُمَا —waliyyuhumā (5); التَّوْلِيَةِ —al-tawliyati (4); وَالْمَوْلَى — wālmawlā (4); وَالِي —wālī (4); وَتَوَلَّى —watawallā (4); وَلَاءَهُ —walāʾahu (4); بِالْوَلَاءِ —yatawalla (4); يَلِيكَ —yaliyaka (4); أَوْلِيَائِهَا —ʾawliyāʾihā (3); يَتَوَلَّ —biālwalāʾi (3); تَوْلِيَةَ —tawliyata (3); تَوَلَّيْتَ —tawallayta (3); فَالْوَلَاءُ — fālwalāʾu (3); فَوَلُّوا —fawallūā (3); فَوُلِّيت —fawullīt (3); لِأَوْلِيَاءِ —liʾawliyāʾi (3); وَلَائِي —limawlāhu (3); مَوَالٍ —mawālin (3); وَالْأَوْلَى —wālʾawlā (3); لِمَوْلَاهُ —walāʾī (3); وَلُّوهُمْ —wallūhum (3); وَمَوَالِيكُمْ —wamawālīkum (3); وَمَوَالِيهِمْ —wamawālīhm (3); وَمَوْلَى —wamawlā (3); وَوَلِيٍّ —wawaliyyin (3); يُوَلِّيهُ — yuwalliyahu (3)

Context L2271: ... الأَشْقَى الليل الَّذِي كَذَّبَ وَتَوَلَّى الليل وَسَيُجَنَّبُهَا الأَتْقَى الليل ... ...

Context L2289: ... سَبِيلِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ نُوَلِّهِ مَا تَوَلَّى وَنُصْلِهِ جَهَنَّمَ النساء ...

156. وَهَبَ / هِبَة[156]

wahaba / hibah

1,558 occurrences; cumulative coverage 73.85%.

Possible English: give; grant; gift; Wahb

Context: هبة is a gift, distinguished from sale or inheritance. وهب may instead be the narrator's name Wahb.

Attested spellings and counts

وَهْبٍ —wahbin (662); الْوَهَّابِ —al-wahhābi (347); هِبَةً —hibatan (111); الْهِبَةِ —al-hibati (82); وَالْهِبَةُ —wālhibatu (31); هِبَتِهِ —hibatihi (30); وَهَبَتْ —wahabat (25); الْمَوْهُوبُ —al-mawhūbu (23); هَبْكَ —habka (22); هَبْكُمْ —habkum (18); وَهِبَتِهِ —wahibatihi (18); الْوَاهِبُ —al-wāhibu (17); وَهَبَهُ —wahabahu (17); وَهَبَهَا —wahabahā (15); يَهَبَ —yahaba (15); وَهِبَةُ —

[156]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: وهب (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: وهب / يهب = gave / gives; هبة / هبات = gift(s); وهبه = gave him/it or his gift according to vowels. هب can also introduce suppose in an argument.

wahibatu (11); الْهِبَاتِ —al-hibāti (10); بِهِبَةٍ —bihibatin (10); وَهَبْتُكَ — wahabtuk (9); بِهِبَتِهِ —bihibatihi (8); يَهَبُهُ —yahabahu (8); الْمَوْهُوبَةِ — al-mawhūbati (7); وَهَبْكَ —wahabka (7); فَوَهَبَ —fawahaba (6); بِالْهِبَةِ — biālhibati (5); فَهَبْكَ —fahabka (5); لِلْوَاهِبِ —lilwāhibi (5); هِبَتُهَا —hibatuhā (5); وَوَهَبَهُ —wawahabahu (5); وَهِبَاتِهِمْ —wahibātihim (4); وَوَهْبُ —wawahbu (4); يَهَبَهَا —yahabahā (4); الْمَوَاهِبُ —al-mawāhibu (3); تُوهَبُ —tūhabu (3); فَالْهِبَةُ — fālhibatu (3); يُوهَبُ —yūhabu (3)

Context L2225: ... بْنُ فَتْحٍ نا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ بْنُ عِيسَى نا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ ...

Context L2241: ... نا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ هُوَ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ ...

157. ظِهَار / ظُهْر / ظَهْر[157]

ẓahr / ẓuhr / ẓihār

1,548 occurrences; cumulative coverage 73.95%.

Possible English: back; noon; become apparent; ẓihār

Context: الظهر can mean the noon prayer or the back. الظهار is a specific marital pronouncement, a separate noun.

Forms and grammar: ظهر / يظهر = appeared / appears; أظهر = made apparent; ظهور = appearance. ظِهار / ظَهر / ظُهر have different meanings and vowel patterns.

Attested spellings and counts

الظُّهْرِ —al-ẓuhri (241); ظَاهِرٌ —ẓāhirun (209); فَظَهَرَ —faẓahara (185); يَظْهَرْ —yaẓhar (47); ظَهَرَ —ẓahara (162); الظَّاهِرِ —al-ẓāhiri (49); الظِّهَارِ —al-ẓihāri (48); فَظَاهِرُ —faẓāhiru (44); ظَاهِرِهِ —ẓāhirihi (39); ظَاهِرَةٌ — ẓāhiratun (34); ظَهْرِهِ —ẓahrihi (34); ظُهُورِ —ẓuhūri (30); ظِهَارٍ —ẓihārin (27); بِظَاهِرِ —biẓāhiri (23); أَظْهُرِ —ʾaẓhuri (22); ظَاهِرِهَا —ẓāhirihā (22); مُتَظَاهِرَةٌ —mutaẓāhiratun (21); ظَاهِرًا —ẓāhiran (19); وَظَهَرَ —waẓahara (15); الْأَظْهَرُ —al-ʾaẓharu (12); تَظْهَرُ —taẓharu (12); ظَاهِرِهِمَا —ẓāhirihimā (12); ظِهَارًا —ẓihāran (11); ظَهَرَتْ —ẓaharat (11); كَظَهْرِ —kaẓahri (11); أَظْهَرُوا —

[157] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ظهر (read dictionary entry).

ʾaẓharūā (9); وَالْأَظْهَرُ —wālʾaẓharu (9); وَظَاهِرُ —waẓāhiru (9); ظَهْرِكَ — ẓahrika (8); مُظَاهِرِ —muẓāhiri (8); الظَّهِيرَةِ —al-ẓahīrati (7); ظُهُورِهِمْ — ẓuhūrihim (7); لِلظُّهْرِ —lilẓẓuhri (7); وَالظَّاهِرُ —wālẓẓāhiru (7); إِظْهَارُ —ʾiẓhāru (6); الْمَظَاهِرِ —al-maẓāhir (6); ظَهَرَا —ẓaharā (6); وَظَاهِرُهُ — waẓāhiruhu (6); وَالظِّهَارِ — ẓuhrayni (5); ظُهْرَيْنِ —biẓāhirihi (5); بِظَاهِرِهِ — wālẓẓihāri (5); الظَّاهِرَةِ —ʾaẓhurikum (4); أَظْهُرِكُمْ —yuẓhirūā (5); يُظْهِرُوا —al-ẓāhirati (4); الْمُتَظَاهِرَةُ —al-mutaẓāhiratu (4); بِالظِّهَارِ —biālẓẓihāri (4); ظَهْرَيْ —biẓahri (4); بِظَهْرِ —ẓāhirīna (4); ظَاهِرِينَ —ẓihārahu (4); ظِهَارَهُ — ẓahray (4); وَالظُّهْرُ —faẓāhiratu (4); فَظَاهِرَةُ —ẓuhūrihā (4); ظُهُورِهَا — wālẓẓuhru (4); يُظَاهِرَ —waẓahrahu (4); وَظَهْرُهُ —waẓuhūru (4); وَظُهُورُ — yuẓāhira (4); ظَاهِرِهِمْ —yuẓāhirūna (4); يُظَاهِرُونَ —biẓāhirihā (3); بِظَاهِرِهَا — ẓāhirihim (3); فَظَهَرَتْ —faẓāhiruhu (3); فَظَاهِرُهُ —ẓahrihā (3); ظَهْرِهَا — faẓaharat (3); لِلظِّهَارِ —liẓāhiri (3); لِظُهُورِ —liẓuhūri (3); لِظَاهِرِ —lilẓẓihāri (3); وَأَظْهَرِهَا —waʾaẓharihā (3); وَظِهَارُهُ —waẓihāruhu (3); يُظْهِرُونَ —yuẓhirūna (3)

Context L2249: ... تَعَالَى شَهِدَ لَهُمْ بِمَا أَظْهَرَ عَلَى أَيْدِيهِمْ فَصِحْ مَا أَتَوْا ...

Context L2261: ... أُمَّتِي يُقَاتِلُونَ عَلَى الْحَقِّ ظَاهِرِينَ إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ قَالَ فَيَنْزِلُ ...

158. نَهَى / نَهْي[158]

nahā / nahy

1,544 occurrences; cumulative coverage 74.06%.

Possible English: forbid; prohibit; prohibition; reach an end

Context: نهى عن introduces what was forbidden. انتهى and انتهاء concern ending or reaching an endpoint, not a grammatical tense of the prohibitive noun.

Forms and grammar: نهى / ينهى = forbade / forbids; نهانا = forbade us; نهي = was forbidden when read passively. منهيّ عنه = prohibited; ينتهِ can be a jussive form of انتهى.

Attested spellings and counts

نَهَى —nahā (381); النَّهْيِ —al-nahyi (253); نَهْيٌ —nahyun (180); يَنْهَ —yanha (57); ناه —nāh* (48); يَنْهَى —yanhā (46); نَهْيِهِ —nahyihi (41); وَنَهَى —wanahā (38); وَالنَّهْيُ —wālnnahyu (33); بِالنَّهْيِ —biālnnahyi (28); مَنْهِيٌّ —manhiyyun (26); الْمَنْهِيِّ —al-manhiyyi (25); نَهَانَا —nahānā (19); نَاهِيك —nāhīk (18); انْتَهَى —ʾntahā (17); لِنَهْيٍ —linahyi (15); نِهَايَةٍ —nihāyatin (15); يَنْتَهُوا —yantahūā (15); نَهَيْتُكُمْ —nahaytukum (14); نَهَاهُ —nahāhu (13); فَنَهَاهُ —fanahāhu (11); نُهِينَا —nuhīnā (11); وَنَهْيُهُ —wanahyuhu (11); بِنَهْيٍ —binahyi (9); مَنْهِيًّا —manhiyyan (9); نَهَاكُمْ —nahākum (9); نَهَيْتُ —nahaytu (9); فَنَهَى —fanahā (8); نَهَانِي —nahānī (8); نَهْيًا —nahyan (8); أَنْهَاكُمْ —ʾanhākum (7); فَنَهَانَا —fanahānā (7); نُهُوا —nuhūā (7); انْتَهَوْا —ʾntahawā (6); انْتَهَيْت —ʾntahayt (6); فَانْتَهَى —fāntahā (6); وَيَنْهَى —wayanhā (6); يَنْهَنَا —yanhanā (6); يَنْهَهُ —yanhahu (6); أَنْهَى —ʾanhā (5); فَنَهَاهُمْ —fanahāhum (5); لَيَنْتَهِيَنَّ —layantahiyanna (5); نُهِيتُمْ —nuhītum (5); وَنَهَانَا —wanahānā (5); وَنَهَاهُ —wanahāhu (5); وَنَهْيٌ —wanahyun (5); يَنْتَهِ —yantahi (5); تُنْهَوْنَ —tunhawna (4); فَانْتَهُوا —fāntahūā (4); فَنُهِيَ —fanuhiya (4); لِلنَّهْيِ —lilnnahyi (4); مُنْتَهَى —muntahā (4); نَهَاهَا —nahāhā (4); يَنْهَانَا —yanhānā (4); يَنْهَاهُمْ —yanhāhum (4); يَنْهَوْنَ —yanhawna (4); انْتِهَاءِ —ʾntihāʾi (3); بِنَهْيِهِ —binahyihi (3); فَنُهُوا —fanuhūā (3); مَنْهِيُّونَ —manhiyyūna (3); نَهَاهُمْ —nahāhum (3); نَهْيِهَا —

[158]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: نهي (read dictionary entry).

159. سَمَاء / سَمَّى / اسْم[159]

ʾsm / sammā / samāʾ

1,524 occurrences; cumulative coverage 74.16%.

Possible English: name; call or name; heaven; sky

Context: اسم can introduce a designation. سمى can mean named or specified. السماوات denotes the heavens, a related lexical formation rather than a plural of اسم.

Forms and grammar: اسم / أسماء = name / names; اسمه / أسماؤهم add possessive pronouns. سمى / يسمي = named / names; مسمى = named or specified. سماء / سماوات = sky or heaven / heavens.

nahyihā (3); وَبِالنَّهْيِ —wabiālnnahyi (3); وَيَنْهَوْنَ —wayanhawna (3); يَنْتَهُونَ — yantahūna (3); يَنْتَهِي —yantahī (3); يَنْهَاهَا —yanhāhā (3); يَنْهَهَا —yanhahā (3)

Context L2230: ... الزَّمَانِ فَهُوَ بِيَقِينٍ ذُو نِهَايَةٍ مِنْ أَوَّلِهِ وَمُنْتَهَاهُ وَالْكُلُّ لَيْسَ ...

Context L2232: ... الْعَدَدُ وَكُلُّ مَعْدُودٍ فَذُو نِهَايَةٍ كَمَا ذَكَرْنَا وَكُلُّ ذِي نِهَايَةٍ ...

Attested spellings and counts

اسْمُ —ʾsmu (299); مُسَمًّى —musammanā (158); يُسَمَّى —yusammā (124); أَسْمَاءَ —ʾasmāʾa (95); يُسَمِّ —yusammi (81); السَّمَاءِ —al-samāʾi (78); سَمَّى —sammā (72); سُمِّيَ —summiya (49); اسْمُهُ —ʾsmuhu (44); بِاسْمِ — biāsmi (42); الْأَسْمَاءِ —al-ʾasmāʾi (34); مُسَمَّاةً —musammātan (34); السَّمَاوَاتِ —al-samāwāti (33); الْمُسَمَّى —al-musammā (24); وَاسْمُ —wāsmu (24); بِاسْمِهِ —biāsmihi (23); التَّسْمِيَةِ —al-tasmiyati (19); فَسَمَّى —fasammā (19); يُسَمِّي —yusammiya (19); وَسَمَّى —wasammā (18); تَسْمِيَةُ —tasmiyatu (15); سَمِّ —sammi (15); يُسَمِّهِ —yusammihi (14); تُسَمَّى —tusammā (13); وَأَسْمَاءَ —waʾasmāʾa (13); بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ —biʾasmāʾihim (12); سَمَّيْتَ —sammayt (12); اسْمًا —ʾsman (11); يُسَمِّيهِ —yusammīhi (10); اسْمَانِ —ʾsmāni (8); سَمَاءِ — samāʾi (8); أَسْمَائِهِ —ʾasmāʾihi (7); اسْمُهَا —ʾsmuhā (7); سَمَّاهُمْ —sammāhum (7); سَمَّيَا —sammayā (7); وَاسْمُهُ —wāsmuhu (7); تُسَمِّ —tusamma (6); وَيُسَمَّى —

[159]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: سما (read dictionary entry).

بِأَسْمَائِهَا (5); سَمَّيْتُمُوهَا —sammaytumūhā (5); سَمَّتْهُ —sammathu (5); يُسَمُّونَهَا —yusammūnahā (4); يُسَمُّوا —yusammūā (4); وَسَمَّاهُمْ —wasammāhum (4); بِأَسْمَائِهَا —biʾasmāʾihā (4); السَّمَوَاتِ —al-samawāti (3); يُسَمِّيهَا —yusammīhā (4); سَمَّتْ —sammat (3); بِالتَّسْمِيَةِ —biālttasmiyati (3); بِاسْمِهَا —biāsmihā (3); فَاسْمُ —fāsmu (3); فَسُمِّيَ —fasummiya (3); وَالْأَسْمَاءُ —wālʾasmāʾu (3); وَيُسَمِّي —wayusammī (3); يُسَمُّونَ —yusammūna (3)

Context L2238: ... هُوَ غَيْرُ الْجَسَدِ وَهُوَ الْمُسَمَّى فِي اللُّغَةِ نَفْسًا وَرُوحًا وَقَالَ ...

Context L2241: ... فَصَحَّ أَنَّ النَّفْسَ وَالرُّوحَ اسْمَانِ لِمُسَمًّى وَاحِدٍ حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ...

160. خَطَّاب / خِطْبَة / خُطْبَة[160]

khuṭbah / *khiṭbah* / *khaṭṭāb*

1,519 occurrences; cumulative coverage 74.26%.

Possible English: sermon; marriage proposal; address; al-Khaṭṭāb

Context: خطبة can mean a sermon or a marriage proposal, with different first vowels. الخطاب in a patronymic often identifies al-Khaṭṭāb; it need not mean an address.

Forms and grammar: خطب / يخطب = addressed or proposed / addresses or proposes; خُطبة / خِطبة distinguish two nouns. خطاب and خطّاب are different formations; neither is a case ending.

Attested spellings and counts

الْخَطَّابِ —al-khaṭṭābi (943); الْخُطْبَةِ —al-khuṭbati (97); يَخْطُبُ —yakhṭubu (87); خَطَبَ —khaṭaba (50); مُخَاطَبٍ —mukhāṭabin (37); خِطْبَةَ —khiṭbati (32); خَاطَبَنَا —khāṭabanā (25); خَاطَبَ —khāṭaba (17); خُطْبَتِهِ —khuṭbatihi (17); مُخَاطَبًا —mukhāṭaban (17); خِطَابٌ —khiṭābun (15); مُخَاطَبِينَ —mukhāṭabīna (14); خَطَبَنَا —khaṭabanā (12); يَخْطُبُهَا —yakhṭubuhā (12); يُخَاطِبُ —yukhāṭib (11); بِخُطْبَةِ —bikhuṭbati (9); فَخَطَبَ —fakhaṭaba (9); الْمُخَاطَبُ —al-mukhāṭabu (8); الْخَاطِبُ —al-khāṭibu (7); الْخَطِيبُ —al-khaṭību (7); خَاطَبَهُ —khaṭīban (7); خَطَبَهَا —khaṭabahā (7); خَطِيبًا —khāṭabahu (6); خُوطِبْنَا —khūṭibnā (5); مُخَاطَبُونَ —mukhāṭabūna (5);

[160] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: خطب (read dictionary entry).

الْخُطْبَتَيْنِ —al-khuṭbatayni (4); الْمُخَاطَبِينَ —al-mukhāṭabīna (4); بِالْخُطْبَةِ — biālkhuṭbati (4); خِطَابًا —khiṭāban (4); خُوطِبَ —khūṭiba (4); لِلْخُطْبَةِ — lilkhuṭbati (4); مُخَاطَبَانِ —mukhāṭabāni (4); مُخَاطَبَةً —mukhāṭabatin (4); وَخَاطَبَنَا —wakhāṭabanā (4); بِخُطْبَتِهِ —bikhuṭbatihi (3); تَخْطُبُ —takhṭubu (3); خُطْبَتُهَا —khāṭabt (3); خَاطَبَهَا —khāṭabahā (3); خَطَبْتِ —khaṭabt (3); وَخُطْبَتُهُ —khuṭbatuhā (3); فَخَاطَبَ —fakhāṭaba (3); وَالْخُطْبَةُ —wālkhuṭbatu (3); —wakhuṭbatahu (3)

Context L2239: لِلْجَسَدِ هِيَ الْحَيُّ الْحَسَّاسُ الْمُخَاطَبُ وَلَمْ يَقُمْ بُرْهَانٌ قَطُّ بِأَنَّهُمَا ... ...

Context L2460: ... حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ قَالَ بَيْنَمَا نَحْنُ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ ...

161. عُشْر / عَشَرَة / عَشْر[161]

ʿashr / ʿasharah / ʿushr

1,518 occurrences; cumulative coverage 74.36%.

Possible English: ten; tenth; one-tenth; twenty in a derived numeral

Context: عشر/عشرة count ten; العشر can name a tenth-share or ten days according to vowels and context. عشرين / عشرون mean twenty.

Forms and grammar: Numeral agreement depends on the counted noun: عشر / عشرة are not interchangeable. عشرين / عشرون vary by case; عاشر / عاشرة are ordinals; عاشوراء is a named day.

Attested spellings and counts

عَشَرَ —ʿashara (371); عَشَرَةَ —ʿasharata (320); عِشْرِينَ —ʿishrīna (171); الْعُشْرِ —al-ʿushri (139); وَعِشْرِينَ —waʿishrīna (127); وَعِشْرُونَ —waʿishrūna (50); مَعْشَرٍ —maʿsharin (49); وَعَشْرًا —waʿashran (34); عِشْرُونَ —ʿishrūna (29); عَشْرًا —ʿashran (25); وَعَشْرٌ —waʿashrun (24); الْعَشَرَةِ —al-ʿasharati (22); بِعَشَرَةِ —biʿasharati (20); عَاشُورَاءَ —ʿāshūrāʾa (20); الْعِشْرِينَ —al-ʿishrīna (18); عَشَرَاتِ —ʿashrāti (13); بِعَشْرِ —biʿashri (10); بِعِشْرِينَ —biʿishrīna (9); أَعْشَارِ —ʾaʿshāri (7); الْعَاشِرِ —al-ʿāshiri (7); الْعَاشِرَةِ —al-ʿāshirati (7); عُشْرِهِ — ʿushrihi (7); وَالْعِشْرِينَ —wālʿishrīna (7); عُشْرِهَا —ʿushrihā (6); عَشِيرَتِهِ —

[161] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: عشر (read dictionary entry).

وَعَشَرَةِ —ʿashīratihi (5); وَالْعَاشِرُ —wālʿāshiru (4); وَالْعَشْرِ —wālʿashri (4); فَعَشَرَةُ —faʿasharatu (3); عَشِيرَةِ —ʿashīrati (3); عَاشِرٌ —ʿāshirun (3); عَشِيرَةِ —waʿasharati (4)

Context L2249: ... النَّارِ فَلَمْ يَحْتَرِقْ وَكَإِشْبَاعِ عَشَرَاتٍ مِنْ النَّاسِ مِنْ صَاعِ شَعِيرٍ ...

Context L2254: ... يَكُونَ مَعَهُ مَالٌ وَلَا عَشِيرَةٌ تَنْصُرُهُ بَلْ اتَّبَعَهُ كُلُّ مَنْ ...

162. سُلَيْمَان[162]

sulaymān

1,517 occurrences; cumulative coverage 74.47%.

Possible English: Sulaymān; Solomon in the prophetic context

Context: The name may identify the prophet or one of several transmitters. Patronymics and context decide the person; a lexical resemblance to سلم does not establish a translation of the name.

Forms and grammar: وسليمان adds and; case vowels vary without changing the named person. No Arabic-root derivation is assumed here.

Attested spellings and counts

سُلَيْمَانَ —sulaymāna (1,446); وَسُلَيْمَانَ —wasulaymāna (71)

Context L2263: ... وَيُوسُفَ وَمُوسَى وَهَارُونَ وَدَاوُد وَسُلَيْمَانَ وَيُونُسَ وَالْيَسَعَ ... وَإِلْيَاسَ وَزَكَرِيَّا وَيَحْيَى

Context L2461: ... أَبُو عَامِرٍ الْعَقَدِيُّ ثنا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ...

163. مَنَعَ[163]

manaʿa

1,499 occurrences; cumulative coverage 74.57%.

Possible English: prevent; prohibit; withhold; bar; refuse

Context: منع can concern refusing property, stopping an act or excluding an argument. يمتنع can mean is impossible or abstains, depending on its subject.

Attested spellings and counts

مَنَعَ —manaʿa (233); يَمْنَعُ —yamnaʿu (174); الْمَنْعِ —al-manʿi (126); مَنْعُهُ —manʿuhu (77); وَمَنَعَ —wamanaʿa (70); مَانِعٌ —māniʿun (51); الْمُمْتَنِعِ —al-mumtaniʿi (41); بِالْمَنْعِ —biālmanʿi (35); مَنَعُوا —manaʿūā (30); مَنْعُهَا —manʿuhā (28); نَمْنَعُ —namnaʿu (27); وَمَنَعُوا —wamanaʿūā (25); الْمَانِعُ —

[162] **Editorial lexical note:** Personal-name identification from the book; no Arabic-root etymology or Lisān lexical definition is asserted for this name.

[163] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: منع (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: منع / يمنع = prevented / prevents; منعني = prevented me; امتنع / يمتنع is a distinct pattern; مانع = preventing or impediment; ممنوع = prevented or prohibited.

al-māniʿu (20); يَمْتَنِعُ —yamtaniʿu (19); مَنَعَتْ —manaʿat (18); مَنْعِهِمْ — manʿihim (18); امْتَنَعَ —ʾmtanaʿa (17); مُمْتَنِعٌ —mumtaniʿun (17); ومَنعَه — waманʿuhu (17); يَمْنَعُه —yamnaʿuhu (17); مَانِعًا —māniʿan (15); مَنَعْنَهُنَّ — manaʿahunna (15); يَمْنَعُونَ —yamnaʿūna (15); تَمْنَعُ —tamnaʿu (14); تَمْنَعُوا —tamnaʿūā (14); مَنَعْنَا —manaʿnā (14); امْتِنَاعِ —ʾmtināʿi (13); وَيُمْنَعُ — wayumnaʿu (13); فَمَنَعَ —famanaʿa (12); وَالْمَنْعُ —wālmanʿu (10); مَانِعَةً — māniʿatan (9); وَمنعهُمْ —waманʿuhum (9); وَيَمْنَعُونَ —wayamnaʿūna (9); يَمْنَعُهَا —yamnaʿuhā (9); يَمْنَعُوا —yamnaʿūā (9); الْمَانِعُونَ —al-māniʿūna (8); بِمَنْعِ — bimanʿi (8); تَمْنَعُه —tamnaʿuhu (8); لِلْمَنْعِ —lilmanʿi (8); مَنَعَكَ —manaʿaka (8); مَنْعُهُمَا —manʿuhumā (8); وَمَنَعْتُم —wamanaʿtum (8); الْمَمْنُوعِ —al-mamnūʿi (7); تَمْتَنِعُ —tamtaniʿu (7); فَمَنَعَهُ —famanaʿahu (7); مَمْنُوعٌ —mamnūʿun (7); يَمْنَعُهُمْ —yamnaʿuhum (7); الْمَانِعِينَ —al-māniʿīna (6); امْتِنَاعَهُ —ʾmtināʿahu (6); بِمَانِعٍ —bimāniʿin (6); مَنْعًا —manʿan (6); وَالْمَانِعُ —wālmāniʿu (6); يَمْنَعْهُنَّ — yamnaʿhunna (6); بِمَنْعِه —bimanʿihi (5); تَمْنَعُونَ —tamnaʿūna (5); لَمَنَعْنَهُنَّ — lamanaʿahunna (5); مَنَعتم —manaʿtum (5); مَنَعُوهُ —manaʿūhu (5); يَمْنَعُنِي — yamnaʿunī (5); فَامْنَعُوا —fāmnaʿūā (4); فَيُمْنَعُ —fayumnaʿu (4); لِامْتِنَاعِ — liāmtināʿi (4); لِمَنْعِ —limanʿi (4); لَنَمْنَعْهُنَّ —lanamnaʿuhunna (4); لِيَمْنَعَ — liyamnaʿa (4); مُمْتَنِعًا —mumtaniʿan (4); مَمْنُوعًا —mamnūʿan (4); مَمْنُوعَانِ — mamnūʿāni (4); مَنَعْتُه —manaʿathu (4); مَنْعِكُمْ —manʿikum (4); مَنِيعٍ — manīʿin (4); نَمْنَعُه —namnaʿhu (4); وَامْتَنَعَ —wāmtanaʿa (4); وَمَانِعٌ —

يَمْنَعُكَ —wamanaʿūhu (4); وَمَنَعُوهُ —wamanaʿat (4); وَمَنَعَتْ wamāniʿun (4); تَمْنَعُونَهُ —ʾmtanaʿūā (3); امْتَنَعُوا —al-māniʿatu (3); الْمَانِعَةُ —yamnaʿuk (4); فَمَنَعُوا —famanaʿūā (3); فَمَنَعَهَا —famanaʿahā (3); مَنَعَةٌ —tamnaʿūnahu (3); يَمْنَعُوهُ —namnaʿuhunna (3); يَمْنَعْنَ —manaʿatumūhu (3); مَنَعْتُمُوهُ —manaʿatun (3); يَمْنَعَا —yamnaʿā (3); يَمْنَعُوهُ —yamnaʿūhu (3)

Context L2265: ... عمران وَقَالَ تَعَالَى مَا مَنَعَكَ أَنْ تَسْجُدَ لِمَا خَلَقْتُ بِيَدَيَّ ...

Context L2345: ... فَقَالَتْ لَهُ أَسْمَاءُ وَمَا يَمْنَعُنِي وَقَدْ أُهْدِيَ رَأْسُ يَحْيَى بْنِ ...

164. دُون[164]

dūn

1,491 occurrences; cumulative coverage 74.67%.

Possible English: below; short of; other than; without; excluding

Context: دون can set a lower bound or exclude something else. من دون can mean apart from or instead of. It is not invariably a physical below.

Forms and grammar: دونه / دونها / دونهم change the referent. بدون is a lexicalized combination meaning without. ديوان is a different noun, register or administrative record, not a suffix form of دون.

Attested spellings and counts

دُونَ —dūna (1,182); دُونَهُ —dūnahu (128); دُونَهَا —dūnahā (62); دِيوَانِنَا —dīwāninā (41); الدِّيوَانِ —al-dīwāni (18); دُونَهُمَا —dūnahumā (14); وَدُونَ —wadūna (13); بِدُونِ —bidūni (11); دُونَهُمْ —dūnahum (10); دُونَكُمْ —dūnakum (5); دِيوَانٍ —dīwānin (4); وَدُونَهَا —wadūnahā (3)

Context L2228: ... تَعَالَى إِلَهُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ دُونَهُ وَخَالِقُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ دُونَهُ بُرْهَانُ ...

Context L2238: ... وَمَنْ جَعَلَ شَيْئًا مِمَّا دُونَ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى غَيْرَ مَخْلُوقٍ فَقَدْ ...

[164] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: دون (read dictionary entry).

165. جَعَلَ[165]

jaʿala

1,483 occurrences; cumulative coverage 74.77%.

Possible English: make; appoint; put; assign; begin in a construction

Context: جعل may assign a status or payment rather than physically make something. With a following imperfect it can introduce the beginning of an action.

Forms and grammar: جعل / يجعل = made or assigned / makes or assigns; جعلت = I, you or she according to vowels; جعلنا = we made; جعله = he made/appointed it or him.

Attested spellings and counts

جَعَلَ —jaʿala (397); يَجْعَلْ —yajʿal (230); فَجَعَلَ —fajaʿala (99); وَجَعَلَ —wajaʿala (85); جَعَلَهُ —jaʿalahu (51); جُعِلَتْ —juʿilat (43); جَعَلَهَا —jaʿalahā (35); وَجُعِلَتْ —jaʿalūā (31); يَجْعَلُوا —yajʿalūā (29); يَجْعَلُونَ —yajʿalūna (25); جَعَلُوا —wajuʿilat (24); فَجَعَلَتْ —fajaʿalat (23); جَعَلْتُمْ —jaʿaltum (22); جَعَلْنَا —jaʿalnā (22); يَجْعَلُهُ —yajʿaluhu (22); وَيَجْعَلُ —wayajʿalu (21); يَجْعَلَهَا —yajʿalahā (21); فَجَعَلُوا —fajaʿalūā (20); تُجْعَلُ —tujʿalu (19); وَجَعَلَهُ —waja ʿalahu (18); الْجُعْلِ —al-juʿli (13); فَجَعَلَهَا —fajaʿalahā (13); اجْعَلْ —ʾjʿal (12); وَجَعَلُوا —waja ʿalūā (12); نَجْعَلُ —najʿalu (11); فَجَعَلَهُ —fajaʿalahu (10); تَجْعَلُونَ —fajaʿalūhu (9); فَجَعَلُوهُ —fājʿalūā (8); فَيَجْعَلُ —fayajʿalu (8); فَاجْعَلُوا —tajʿalūna (7); جَعَلَهُمْ —jaʿalahum (7); وَجَعَلَهَا —waja ʿalahā (7); اجْعَلْهَا —ʾjʿalhā (6); تَجْعَلُوا —tajʿalūā (6); جَعَلَا —jaʿalā (6); جَعَلْنَاهَا —jaʿalnāhā (6); جَعَلُوهُ —jaʿalūhu (6); أَجْعَلَ —ʾajʿala (5); اجْعَلُوهَا —ʾjʿalūhā (5); الْمَجْعُولُ —al-majʿūlu (5); سَيَجْعَلُ —sayajʿalu (5); يَجْعَلَا —yajʿalā (5); يَجْعَلُوهُ —yajʿalūhu (5); وَجَعَلُوهُ —taj ʿalahu (4); وَتَجْعَلُ —watajʿalu (4); وَجَعَلْنَا —waja ʿalnā (4); تَجْعَلَهُ —waja ʿalūhu (4); وَيَجْعَلُهُ —wayajʿaluhu (4); يَجْعَلَانِ —yajʿalāni (4); اجْعَلُوا —ʾjʿalūā (3); الْجَاعِلَ —al-jāʿila (3); بِالْجُعْلِ —biāljuʿli (3); جَاعِلِ —jāʿili (3); جَعَلَتْهُ —ja ʿalathu (3); جَعَلْنَاهُ —ja ʿalnāhu (3); جَعَلَهُمَا —ja ʿalahumā (3); فَجَعَلْنَ —faja ʿalna (3); فَلْيَجْعَلْ —falyajʿal (3); لَجَعَلَ —laja ʿala (3); لِيَجْعَلَ —liyajʿala (3);

[165]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: جعل (read dictionary entry).

166. تَرَكَ[166]

taraka

1,446 occurrences; cumulative coverage 74.87%.

Possible English: leave; abandon; omit; refrain from

Context: ترك can mean deliberately abstaining or simply leaving something behind. Whether an omission is blameworthy must come from the legal argument.

Forms and grammar: اترك / يترك / ترك = left / leaves / leave!; تركت = I or you left; تركه = he left him/it or his omission according to vowels. متروك = left or abandoned.

يَجْعَلُونَهُ —yajʿalūnahu (3); وَاجْعَلْ —wājʿal (3); وَجَعَلْتُمْ —wajaʿaltum (3); وَجَعَلْتُهَا —wajaʿaltuhā (3)

Context L2222: ... بَيَانِ ذَلِكَ وَتَقْرِيبِهِ وَأَنْ يَجْعَلَهُ لِوَجْهِهِ خَالِصًا وَفِيهِ مَحْضًا آمِينَ ...

Context L2238: ... مُحْدَثٍ مُرَكَّبٍ مَخْلُوقٌ وَمَنْ جَعَلَ شَيْئًا مِمَّا دُونَ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى ...

Attested spellings and counts

تَرَكَ —taraka (536); تَرَكَهُ —tarakahu (140); وَتَرَكَ —wataraka (121); يَتْرُكْ —yatruk (104); تَرْكُهَا —tarkuhā (85); تَرَكُوا —tarakūā (56); مَتْرُوكٌ —matrūkun (38); بِتَرْكِ —bitarki (28); وَتَرَكُوا —watarakūā (28); وَتَرَكَهُ —watarakahu (24); تَرَكَتْ —tarakat (19); التَّرْكِ —al-tarki (15); بِتَرْكِهِ —bitarkihi (15); تَتْرُكَ —tatruka (14); تَرَكُوهُ —tarakūhu (14); تَرَكْتُمْ —taraktum (12); فَتَرَكَهُ —fatarakahu (12); وَتَرَكَتْ —watarakat (12); وَيُتْرَكُ —wayutraku (12); فَتَرَكَ —fataraka (11); تَرْكُهُمْ —tarkuhum (9); تَرَكْنَا —taraknā (9); تَارِكٍ —tārikin (8); وَتَرَكَهُمْ —watarakahum (8); تَرَكْتُكُمْ —taraktukum (7); فَتَرَكُوا —fatarakūā (7); تَارِكُهُ —tārikuhu (6); نَتْرُكْ —natruk (6); يَتْرُكُونَ —yatrukūna (6); تَرَكَهُمَا —tarakahumā (5); تَرَكُوهَا —tarakūhā (5); لِتَرْكِهِ —litarkihi (5); لِتَرْكِهَا —litarkihā (5); أَتْرَكُ —ʾatraku (4); فَتَرَكَهَا —fatarakahā (4); فَيَتْرُكُ —fayatruku (4); لِتَرْكِ —litarki (4); وَتَرْكُهَا —watarkuhā (4); وَيَتْرُكُوا —wayatrukūā (4); يَتْرُكْهُ —yatrukhu (4); تَرَكَا —tarakā (3); تَرَكْتُمُوهُ —taraktumūhu (3); تَرِكَتَهُ —tarikatahu (3); تَرْكَاهُ —

[166] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ترك (read dictionary entry).

taraknāhu (3); فَاتْرُكُوهُ —fātrukūhu (3); فَتَرَكْتُمْ —fataraktum (3); فَتَرَكُوهَا — fatarakūhā (3); وَبِتَرْكِ —wabitarki (3); وَتَرَكْتُمْ —wataraktum (3); وَتَرَكَكُمْ — watarakakum (3); وَيَتْرُكُونَ —wayatrukūna (3); يَتْرُكُوا —yatrukūā (3)

Context L2332: ... وَمَنْ هَمَّ بِسَيِّئَةٍ فَإِنْ تَرَكَهَا لِلَّهِ تَعَالَى كُتِبَتْ لَهُ حَسَنَةً ...

Context L2521: ... فِي الْوُجُوبِ فَلَا يَحِلُّ تَرْكُ أَحَدِهِمَا لِلْآخَرِ مَا دُمْنَا نَقْدِرُ ...

Attested spellings and counts

وَالثَّوْرِيُّ — wālththawriyyu (11); الثَّوْرِ —al-thawri (8); ثَوْرًا —thawran (3); ثَوْرٍ —thawrin (271); الثَّوْرِيِّ —al-thawriyyi (1,142)

Context L2373: ... ثنا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ الثَّوْرِيِّ وَقَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى ثنا مُحَمَّدٌ ...

Context L2637: ... بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ ثنا سُفْيَانُ الثَّوْرِيُّ عَنْ جَامِعِ بْنِ أَبِي رَاشِدٍ ...

167. ثَوْرِيّ / ثَوْر[167]

thawr / thawriyy

1,435 occurrences; cumulative coverage 74.96%.

Possible English: bull; rise or stir; Thawr; al-Thawrī

Context: الثوري commonly identifies Sufyān al-Thawrī. ثور can be a narrator's name or an animal; do not translate a personal epithet as a literal description of the man's behavior.

Forms and grammar: ثور / ثيران = bull / bulls; ثوري is a relational adjective. ثار / يثور = rose or stirred / rises or stirs. The shared root does not make al-Thawrī a plural form of ثور.

168. تَأْوِيل / أَوَّل[168]

ʾawwal / taʾwīl

1,433 occurrences; cumulative coverage 75.06%.

Possible English: first; earlier; initial; interpretation

Attested spellings and counts

أَوَّلُهَا —ʾawwalu (526); الْأَوَّل —al-ʾawwali (251); الْأُولَى —al-ʾūlā (133); لِلْأَوَّلِ — lilʾawwali (26); وَأَوَّلُ —waʾawwalu (24); تَأْوِيلٍ —taʾwīlin (23); التَّأْوِيلِ — ʾawwaluhā (87); أَوَّلًا —ʾawwalan (44); أَوَّلِهِ —ʾawwalihi (37)

[167] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ثور (read dictionary entry).

[168] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أول (read dictionary entry).

Context: الأول often points to the first item in a comparison or argument. تأويل is interpretation, not a grammatical tense or case form of first.

Forms and grammar: أولين / أولون / أولى / أول vary with agreement and case; أولا is commonly adverbial. أولي / أولو can instead mean possessors of, requiring its own construction. يتأول / تأوّل = interpreted / interprets.

al-taʾwīli (18); فَالْأَوَّلُ —fālʾawwalu (18); بِأَوَّلِ —biʾawwali (16); الْأُولَيَيْنِ — al-ʾūlayayni (15); تَأْوِيلًا —taʾwīlan (15); تَأْوِيلُهُمْ —taʾwīluhum (14); أَوَّلِهِمْ — ʾawwalihim (13); فَأَوَّلُ —faʾawwalu (13); الْأَوَّلِينَ —al-ʾawwalīna (12); آلَةً — ʾālatan (11); أُولِي —ʾūlī (11); بِآلَةٍ —biʾālatin (11); مُتَأَوِّلًا —mutaʾawwilan (11); يَتَأَوَّلُ —yataʾawwalu (11); تَأَوَّلَ —taʾawwala (10); أُولَاهُنَّ —ʾūlāhunna (9); بِالْأَوَّلِ —bitaʾwīlin (6); بِتَأْوِيلٍ —al-mutaʾawwili (6); الْمُتَأَوِّلِ —al-ʾālati (6); الْآلَةِ —biālʾawwali (5); بِالْأُولَى —biālʾūlā (5); فَأَوَّلًا —faʾawwalan (5); وَأُولِي — waʾūlī (4); وَالْأَوَّلُ —wālʾawwalu (4); أَوَّلُهُمَا —ʾawwaluhumā (3); الْأَوَّلَانِ — al-ʾawwalāni (3); التَّأْوِيلَاتِ —al-taʾwīlāti (3); بِالتَّأْوِيلِ —biāltaʾwīli (3); تَأَوَّلَهُ —taʾawwalahu (3); تَأَوَّلُوهُ —taʾawwalūā (3); تَأْوِيلَكُمْ —taʾawwalūhu (3); وَتَأَوَّلَ —taʾwīlikum (3); فَتَأَوَّلَ —fataʾawwala (3); مُتَأَوِّلِينَ —mutaʾawwilīna (3); —wataʾawwala (3)

Context L2224: ... كِتَابُ التَّوْحِيدِ مَسْأَلَة بَيَان أَوَّل مَا يَلْزَم كُلّ أَحَد وَلَا ...

Context L2225: ... مُحَمَّدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَوَّلُ مَا يَلْزَمُ كُلَّ أَحَدٍ وَلَا ...

169. بَقَرَة / بَقَر[169]

baqar / baqarah

1,412 occurrences; cumulative coverage 75.16%.

Possible English: cattle; cow; al-Baqarah

Attested spellings and counts

البقرة —al-bqrh* (940); الْبَقَرِ —al-baqari (187); بَقَرَةً —baqaratan (129); وَالْبَقَرِ —wālbaqari (73); بَقَرٍ —baqarin (26); وَالْبَقَرَةُ —wālbaqaratu (20); بِالْبَقَرِ —

[169]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: بقر (read dictionary entry).

Context: البقرة can be a cow or the Quranic chapter al-Baqarah, especially in a citation. The surrounding reference determines which is intended.

Forms and grammar: بقر is a collective noun; بقرة commonly denotes one cow; بقرات is a counted plural. The final ة here marks a unit/feminine noun, not a past-tense verb ending.

biālbaqari (8); بِبَقَرَةٍ —bibaqaratin (6); وَبَقَرٍ —wabaqari (6); بَقَرًا —baqaran (5); فَبَقَرَةٌ —fabaqaratun (5); بِالْبَقَرَةِ —biālbaqarati (4); بِبَقَرٍ —bibaqarin (3)

Context L2241: ... بُرْهَانَكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ البقرة فَمَنْ لَا بُرْهَانَ لَهُ فَلَيْسَ ...

Context L2297: ... يَلْعَنُهُمُ اللَّهُ وَيَلْعَنُهُمُ اللاعِنُونَ البقرة إِلا الَّذِينَ تَابُوا وَأَصْلَحُوا ... وَبَيَّنُوا ...

170. إِيلَاء / آل[170]

ʾāl / ʾīlāʾ*

1,396 occurrences; cumulative coverage 75.25%.

Possible English: household; family; people of; oath of marital abstention

Context: آل فلان means someone's family/household. الإيلاء is a distinct legal term concerning an oath of abstention, not a plural of آل.

Forms and grammar: آله = his household; وآله adds and. يؤلي / آلى and إيلاء belong to an oath-related formation; compare the dictionary's separate discussions. A shared spelling fragment does not establish one grammatical paradigm.

Attested spellings and counts

وَآلِهِ —waʾālihi (1,110); آل —ʾāl* (171); الْإِيلَاءِ —al-ʾīlāʾi (39); إِيلَاءٌ —ʾīlāʾun (29); آلَى —ʾālā (18); الْمُؤْلِي —al-muʾlī (7); لِآلِ —liʾāli (6); وَآلِ —waʾāli (5); آلِهِ —ʾālihi (4); مُؤْلِيًا —muʾliyan (3); يُؤْلُونَ —yuʾlūna (3); بِآلِ —biʾāli (1)

Context L2221: ... وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ قَالَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ ...

Context L2227: ... فِي الآخِرَةِ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ آل عمران وَهُوَ قَوْلُ جَمِيعِ الصَّحَابَةِ ...

171. اغْتَسَلَ / غُسْل / غَسْل[171]

ghasl / ghusl / ʾghtasala

1,382 occurrences; cumulative coverage 75.34%.

Possible English: wash; washing; ritual bath; bathe

Attested spellings and counts

غُسْلَ —ghusla (287); الْغُسْلِ —al-ghusli (255); يَغْسِلُ —yaghsilu (88); تَغْتَسِلُ —taghtasilu (65); وَالْغُسْلُ —wālghuslu (60); يَغْتَسِلَ —yaghtasila (57); غُسْلِهِ —ghuslihi (54); اغْتَسَلَ —ʾghtasala (48); وَغَسْلُ —waghaslu (39); بِغَسْلِ —

[170] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أول (read dictionary entry); ألا (read dictionary entry).
[171] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: غسل (read dictionary entry).

Context: غسل can mean washing a body part or the whole-body ritual bath, with vowel-dependent noun readings. اغتسل commonly describes taking that bath.

Forms and grammar: غسل / يغسل = washed / washes; اغتسل / يغتسل = bathed / bathes; غسلها = washed it/her or her washing according to vowels. غُسل names the bath; غَسل commonly names the washing action.

bighasli (29); بِالْغُسْلِ —biālghusli (24); غُسْلًا —ghuslan (21); وَيُغْسَلُ — wayughsalu (20); تَغْسِلَ —taghsila (18); فَلْيَغْتَسِلْ —falyaghtasil (16); اغْتَسَلَتْ —ʾghtasalat (15); يَغْسِلُهُ —yaghsilhu (14); فَغَسَلَ —faghasala (12); فَاغْتَسِلِي —fāghtasilī (11); أَغْتَسِلُ —ʾaghtasilu (10); لِلْغُسْلِ —lilghusli (10); غُسْلِهَا — ghuslihā (9); وَغُسْلِهِ —wataghtasilu (9); وَتَغْتَسِلُ —fāghtasala (9); فَاغْتَسَلَ — waghuslihi (9); وَيَغْتَسِلَ —wayaghtasila (9); يَغْسِلَهَا —yaghsilahā (9); غَسَلَتْ — ghasalat (8); الْأَغْسَالِ —al-ʾaghsāli (7); الْمُغْتَسِلُ —al-mughtasilu (7); فَاغْسِلُوا —fāghsilūā (7); فَيَغْسِلُ —fayaghsilu (7); اغْتَسِلِي —ʾghtasilī (6); بِغَسْلِهِ — bighaslihi (6); فَاغْسِلِي —fāghsilī (6); فَالْغُسْلُ —fālghuslu (6); وَاغْتَسَلَ — wāghtasala (6); اغْسِلْ —ʾghsil (5); اغْسِلُوهُ —ʾghsilūhu (5); فَاغْتَسَلَتْ — fāghtasalat (5); كَغُسْلِ —kaghusli (5); وَاغْسِلْ —wāghsil (5); وَبِالْغُسْلِ — wabiālghusli (5); اغْسِلْنَهَا —ʾghsilnahā (4); اغْسِلْهُ —ʾghsilhu (4); تَغْسِلْهُ — taghsilhu (4); غُسَالَةَ —ghusālata (4); غَسَلَات —ghasalātin (4); غُسْلَانِ — ghuslāni (4); غُسْلَيْنِ —ghuslayni (4); فَاغْسِلْهُ —fāghsilhu (4); فَلْتَغْتَسِلْ — faltaghtasil (4); يَغْتَسِلُونَ —yaghtasilūna (4); أَغْسَالٍ —ʾaghsālin (3); اغْسِلِي — ʾghsilī (3); بِغَسْلَةٍ —bighaslatin (3); بِغَسْلِهَا —bighaslihā (3); غَسْلَةٍ — ghaslatin (3); فَاغْسِلُوهَا —fāghsilūhu (3); غَسَلَهُمَا —ghasalahumā (3); كَغُسَالَةِ —fāghsilūhā (3); لِغُسْلٍ —kaghusālati (3); لِلْمُغْتَسِلِ — lilmughtasili (3); وَغُسِلَتْ —waghusilat (3); وَيَغْسِلَهُمَا —wayaghsilahumā (3)

Context L2357: ... السَّلَامُ فَفَرَجَ صَدْرِي ثُمَّ غَسَلَهُ مِنْ مَاءِ زَمْزَمَ ثُمَّ جَاءَ ...

Context L2597: ... إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلاةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ إِلَى الْمَرَافِقِ ... وَامْسَحُوا ...

172. دِيَة[172]

diyah

1,380 occurrences; cumulative coverage 75.44%.

Possible English: blood money; compensation for killing or injury

Context: دية refers to the legally specified compensation in the relevant discussion. The recipient, amount and conditions require the rest of the passage.

Forms and grammar: دية / ديات = compensation payment(s); ديته / ديتها = compensation for him or it / her or it. The initial و of the traditional root is not written in دية.

Attested spellings and counts

الدِّيَة —al-diyati (718); دِيَةَ —diyata (347); دِيَتُهُ —diyatahu (70); بِالدِّيَةِ —biālddiyati (43); وَالدِّيَةُ —wālddiyatu (38); دِيَتِهَا —diyatihā (37); فَالدِّيَةُ —fālddiyatu (30); وَدِيَةٌ —wadiyatun (18); وَالدِّيَاتُ —wālddiyātu (11); دِيَاتٍ —diyātin (10); الْوَادِي —al-wādī (9); بِدِيَةٍ —bidiyati (9); فَدِيَتُهُ —fadiyatuhu (8); فَوَدَاهُ —fawadāhu (8); الدِّيَاتِ —al-diyāti (7); لِلدِّيَةِ —lilddiyati (5); بِوَادِي —biwādī (3); وَدُّوا —waddūā (3); وُدِيَ —wudiya (3); وَدَيْتُهُ —wadaytuhu (3)

Context L4541: ... وَإِسْكَانِ الدَّالِ وَيُونُسُ يَقُولُ بُدَيَّةَ بِالْبَاءِ الْمَضْمُومَةِ وَالدَّالِ الْمَفْتُوحَةِ وَالْيَاءِ ...

Context L5580: ... لِقَتْلِهِ فَهُوَ هَدَرٌ وَلَا دِيَةَ فِيهِ وَلَا قَوَدَ وَلَا كَفَّارَةَ ...

173. اسْتَوَى / سَوَاء[173]

sawāʾ / ʾstawā

1,363 occurrences; cumulative coverage 75.53%.

Possible English: equal; alike; the same; be level

Attested spellings and counts

سَوَاءٌ —sawāʾun (990); وَسَوَاءٌ —wasawāʾun (107); يُسَاوِي —yusāwī (45); فَسَوَاءٌ —fasawāʾun (39); السَّوَاءِ —al-sawāʾi (15); تُسَاوِي —tusāwī (15); سَاوَى —sāwā (14); بِسَوَاءٍ —bisawāʾin (11); يَسْتَوِي —yastawī (11); يُسَاوِ —yusāwi (10);

[172] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ودي (read dictionary entry).
[173] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: سوا (read dictionary entry).

Context: سواء can say that two legal cases are alike; it does not itself state why. سواء ... أو can mean whether ... or. استوى has a range of lexical constructions.

Forms and grammar: يساوي / ساوى = equalled / equals; يستوي / استوى is a different pattern; مساواة is equality. سواء is not a feminine or plural agreement ending.

174. عَدَد / عِدَّة[174]

ʿadad / ʿiddah

1,343 occurrences; cumulative coverage 75.62%.

Possible English: number; count; waiting period; prescribed count

Context: العدة in marital law commonly means the waiting period. عدة can also mean a number or equipment with other vowels; the topic selects the sense.

Forms and grammar: عد / يعد = counted / counts; عدد / أعداد = number(s); اعتدت = she observed the waiting period when read accordingly. عدتها = her waiting period or its number according to context.

اسْتَوَوْا —ʾstawawā (9); مُسْتَوِيًا —mustawiyan (9); بِالسَّوِيَّةِ —biālssawiyyati (8); اسْتِوَاءِ —ʾstiwāʾi (7); اسْتَوَتْ —ʾstawat (7); اسْتَوَى —ʾstawā (7); التَّسْوِيَةُ — al-taswiyatu (7); تَسْوِيَةُ —taswiyatu (7); فَسَوَّى —fasawwā (6); وَالتَّسْوِيَةُ — wālttaswiyatu (5); وَسَوَّى —wasawwā (5); يُسَوِّي —yusawwī (5); بِتَسْوِيَةِ — bitaswiyati (4); يُسَاوِيهِ —yusāwīhi (4); يُسَاوِيهَا —yusāwīhā (4); الْمُسَاوَاةِ — al-musāwāti (3); سَوُّوا —sawwūā (3); فَاسْتَوَتْ —fāstawat (3); مُسَاوِيًا — musāwiyan (3)

Context L2381: ... وَقَالَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ لا يَسْتَوِي مِنْكُمْ مَنْ أَنْفَقَ مِنْ قَبْلِ ...

Context L2468: ... بِهِ بِلِسَانِهِ فَقَدْ وُفِّقَ سَوَاءٌ اسْتَدَلَّ أَوْ لَمْ يَسْتَدِلَّ فَهُوَ ...

Attested spellings and counts

الْعِدَّةِ —al-ʿiddati (238); عِدَّةَ —ʿiddata (222); عِدَّتِهَا —ʿiddatihā (165); عَدَدٍ —ʿadadin (92); تَعْتَدُّ —taʿtaddu (91); الْعَدَدِ —al-ʿadadi (54); يُعَدُّ —yuʿaddu (50); عَدَدًا —ʿadadan (40); يُعْتَدُّ —yuʿtaddu (35); فَعِدَّةٌ — faʿiddatun (19); لِعِدَّتِهِنَّ —liʿiddatihinna (18); وَالْعِدَّةُ —wālʿiddatu (17); وَتَعْتَدُّ —wataʿtaddu (16); اعْتَدَّتْ —ʾtaddat (13); عَدَّ —ʿadda (13); اعْتَدِّي — ʾtaddī (12); الْمُعْتَدَّةُ —al-muʿtaddatu (12); عِدَّتُهُنَّ —ʿiddatuhunna (12); وَعِدَّتُهَا —waʿiddatuhā (11); عَدَدُهُمْ —ʿadaduhum (10); فَعِدَّتُهُنَّ —faʿiddatuhunna (10); وَعِدَّةُ —waʿiddatu (10); بِعَدَدٍ —biʿadadin (9); عَدَّتْ —ʿaddat (9); فَعِدَّتُهَا

[174]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: عدد (read dictionary entry).

—faʿiddatuhā (9); كَعِدَّةِ —kaʿiddati (9); عَدَدُهُ —ʿadaduhu (8); عَدَدَهَا — ʿadadahā (8); يَعِدُّهُ —yaʿudduhu (8); مَعْدُودٍ —maʿdūdin (7); اعْتَدَّ —ʾʿtadda (6); تَعْتَدُّونَهَا —taʿtaddūnahā (6); نَعُدُّ —naʿuddu (6); الْعَدَدَيْنِ —al-ʿadadayni (5); بِالْعِدَّةِ —biālʿiddati (5); فَتَعْتَدُّ —fataʿtaddu (5); لِلْعِدَّةِ —lilʿiddati (5); مُعْتَدَّةً —muʿtaddatan (5); وَعَدَدِ —waʿadadi (5); أَعْتَدَّ —ʾaʿtadda (4); الْأَعْدَادِ — al-ʾaʿdādi (4); فَلْتَعْتَدَّ —biālʿadadi (4); بِالْعَدَدِ —al-maʿdūdātu (4); الْمَعْدُودَاتُ —falitaʿtadda (4); مَعْدُودَاتٍ —maʿdūdātin (4); وَالْعَدَدَ —wālʿadada (4); يَعُدُّونَ —yaʿuddūna (4); أُعِدَّتْ —ʾuʿiddat (3); اعْتَدَدْتَ —ʾʿtadadta (3); تَعُدُّونَ —taʿuddūna (3); فَاعْتَدَّتْ —fāʿtaddat (3); فَعُدَّ —faʿudda (3); نَعْتَدُّ — naʿtaddu (3); وَالْمَعْدُودَاتُ —wāʿtaddat (3); وَاعْتَدَّتْ —waʾaʿiddūā (3); وَأَعِدُّوا — wālmaʿdūdātu (3); وَعَدَدَهَا —waʿadadahā (3); وَيُعْتَدُّ —wayuʿtaddu (3); يَعْتَدُّونَ —yaʿtaddūna (3)

Context L2230: ... مُدَّةٌ كَمَا ذَكَرْنَا فَهُوَ عَدَدٌ مَعْدُودٌ وَيَزِيدُ بِمُرُورِهِ وَدَوَامِهِ وَالزِّيَادَةُ ... ...

Context L2232: ... أَنْ يَكُونَ قَدْ حَصَرَهُمَا الْعَدَدُ وَكُلُّ مَعْدُودٍ فَذُو نِهَايَةٍ كَمَا ...

175. مُبَاح / إِبَاحَة[175]

ʾibāḥah / mubāḥ

1,326 occurrences; cumulative coverage 75.71%.

Possible English: permission; permissibility; allow; permissible

Attested spellings and counts

إِبَاحَةُ —ʾibāḥatu (234); مُبَاحٌ —mubāḥun (178); أَبَاحَ —ʾabāḥa (131); يُبِحْ — yubiḥ (71); مُبَاحًا —mubāḥan (57); أُبِيحَ —ʾubīḥa (55); وَأَبَاحَ —waʾabāḥa (45);

[175] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: بوح (read dictionary entry).

Context: مباح denotes what is permitted in the relevant ruling. It is distinct from the author's claim that a report or contract is sound, even if both are positive evaluations.

Forms and grammar: أباح / يبيح = permitted / permits; إباحة is its verbal noun; مباح / مباحة agree with the described noun. يبح is a jussive form after a suitable particle.

أَبَاحَهُ —ʾabāḥahu (43); الْإِبَاحَة —al-ʾibāḥati (39); الْمُبَاح —al-mubāḥi (33); يُبِيحُ —yubīḥu (30); بِإِبَاحَة —biʾibāḥati (28); أَبَاحُوا —ʾabāḥūā (27); بِإِبَاحَتِهِ — biʾibāḥatihi (25); وَإِبَاحَةُ —waʾibāḥatu (23); إِبَاحَتُهُ —ʾibāḥatuhu (19); فَأَبَاحَ — faʾabāḥa (16); فَمُبَاحٌ —famubāḥun (16); الْمُبَاحَةِ —al-mubāḥati (15); وَأَبَاحُوا — waʾabāḥūā (13); يُبِيحُونَ —yubīḥūna (13); مُبَاحَةً —mubāḥatan (12); وَمُبَاحٌ — wamubāḥun (12); أَبَاحَهَا —ʾabāḥahā (11); وَأَبَاحَهُ —waʾabāḥahu (11); أَبَحْتُمْ — ʾabaḥtum (10); اسْتِبَاحَةً —ʾstibāḥatan (10); وَإِبَاحَتِهِ —waʾibāḥatihi (9); لِإِبَاحَةِ —liʾibāḥati (8); يُبَاحُ —yubāḥu (8); يُبْحِهُ —yubiḥhu (8); يُبِيحُوا —yubīḥūā (8); يُسْتَبَاحُ —yustabāḥu (8); إِبَاحَتِهِمْ —ʾibāḥatihim (7); يُبِيحُهُ —yubīḥuhu (7); فَأَبِيحُوا —faʾabīḥūā (6); إِبَاحَتَهَا —ʾibāḥatihā (5); بِإِبَاحَتِهَا —biʾibāḥatihā (5); فَأَبَاحُوا —faʾabāḥūā (5); وَالْإِبَاحَةُ —wālʾibāḥatu (5); أَبَاحَتْ —ʾabāḥat (4); أُبِيحَتْ —ʾubīḥat (4); إِبَاحَتِكُمْ —ʾibāḥatikum (4); فَأُبِيحَ —faʾubīḥa (4); مُبَاحَانِ —mubāḥāni (4); وَإِبَاحَتِهَا —waʾibāḥatihā (4); مُبِيحًا —mubīḥan (4); وَإِبَاحَتُهُمْ — waʾibāḥatuhum (4); وَيُبِيحُ —wayubīḥu (4); الْمُبِيحِ —al-mubīḥi (3); بِالْإِبَاحَةِ — biāl'ibāḥati (3); بِمُبِيحٍ —bimubīḥin (3); تُبَاحُ —tubāḥu (3); تُبِيحُونَ — tubīḥūna (3); وَأَبَاحَهَا —waʾabāḥahā (3); لِلْإِبَاحَةِ —lil'ibāḥati (3); وَيُبِيحُونَ — wayubīḥūna (3)

Context L2558: ... يَعْصِي مَنْ فَعَلَهُ وَإِمَّا مُبَاحٌ لَا يَعْصِي مَنْ فَعَلَهُ وَلَا ...

Context L2562: ... وَلَا نَهَى عَنْهُ فَهُوَ مُبَاحٌ وَلَيْسَ حَرَامًا وَلَا فَرْضًا وَأَنَّ ...

176. طَوَاف / طَائِفَة[176]

ṭawāf / *ṭāʾifah*

1,318 occurrences; cumulative coverage 75.80%.

Possible English: circumambulation; go around; group; party

Context: الطواف commonly names circumambulation in pilgrimage. طائفة is a group of people, not a tense or case form of the ritual noun.

Forms and grammar: طاف / يطوف = went around / goes around; طواف is the verbal noun; طائف is participial. طائفة / طوائف = group(s); the latter is a separate derived noun.

Attested spellings and counts

طَائِفَةٌ —ṭāʾifatun (741); الطَّوَافِ —al-ṭawāfi (79); الطَّائِفَةُ —al-ṭāʾifatu (69); وَطَائِفَةٌ —waṭāʾifatun (47); يَطُوفَ —yaṭūfa (44); الطَّائِفَتَيْنِ —al-ṭāʾifatayni (35); طَافَ —ṭāfa (35); طَوَافِ —ṭawāfi (35); فَطَائِفَةٌ —faṭāʾifatun (22); الطَّائِفِ —al-ṭāʾifi (21); طَوَائِفُ —ṭawāʾifu (16); الطَّوَائِفِ —al-ṭawāʾifi (13); طَائِفَتَانِ —ṭāʾifatāni (12); طَوَافُهُ —ṭawāfuhu (11); الطَّائِفِيِّ —al-ṭāʾifiyyi (11); تَطُوفَ —taṭūfa (11); وَالطَّوَافُ —ṭawāfan (10); طَوَافًا —faṭāfa (11); فَطَافَ —wālṭṭawāfu (10); يَطُفْ —yaṭuf (8); وَطَافَ —waṭāfa (6); بِالطَّائِفِ — biālṭṭāʾifi (5); بِطَائِفَتَيْنِ —biālṭṭāʾifati (5); بِالطَّائِفَةِ —biṭāʾifatayni (5); طَوَافُكِ — ṭawāfuki (5); فَلْيَطُفْ —falyaṭuf (5); وَطَوَافِ —waṭawāfi (5); أَطُفْ —ʾaṭuf (4); وَالطَّائِفِ —lilṭṭāʾifatayni (4); طَافَتْ —ṭāfat (4); طَوَافُهَا —ṭawāfuhā (4); لِلطَّائِفَتَيْنِ —wālṭṭāʾifi (4); أَطُوفُ —ʾaṭūfu (3); الطَّائِفَتَانِ —al-ṭāʾifatāni (3); بِالطَّائِفَتَيْنِ — biālṭṭāʾifatayni (3); بِطَائِفَةٍ —biṭāʾifatin (3); طَافُوا —ṭāfūā (3); طُفْ —ṭuf (3); لِطَوَافِ —liṭawāfi (3)

Context L2261: ... وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ لَا تَزَالُ طَائِفَةٌ مِنْ أُمَّتِي يُقَاتِلُونَ عَلَى الْحَقِّ ...

Context L2281: ... وَجَلَّ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ قَالَ تَعَالَى يَطُوفُ عَلَيْهِمْ وِلْدَانٌ مُخَلَّدُونَ الواقعة ... بِأَكْوَابٍ ...

[176] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: طوف (read dictionary entry).

177. فَاسِد / فَسَاد[177]

fasād / fāsid

1,311 occurrences; cumulative coverage 75.89%.

Possible English: invalidity; corruption; spoil; invalid; unsound

Context: فاسد can describe a transaction, ritual act or argument. English invalid, unsound or corrupt depends on the noun and the author's distinction in that passage.

Forms and grammar: فسد / يفسد = became unsound / becomes unsound; أفسد = spoiled or invalidated. فاسد / فاسدة agree in gender; فساد and إفساد are distinct verbal nouns.

Attested spellings and counts

فَاسِدٌ —fāsidun (277); فَسَادُ —fasādu (166); الْفَسَادِ —al-fasādi (164); الْفَاسِدِ —al-fāsidi (134); فَاسِدَةٌ —fāsidatun (113); الْفَاسِدَةِ —al-fāsidati (91); فَسَادًا —fāsidan (54); يَفْسُدُ —yafsudu (38); فَسَادِهِ —fasādihi (23); فَاسِدًا —fasādan (22); أَفْسَدَ —ʾafsada (21); وَفَسَادُ —wafasādu (16); فَفَاسِدٌ —fafāsidun (15); إِفْسَادِ —ʾifsādi (13); فَسَدَ —fasada (12); بِفَسَادِهِ —bifasādihi (10); تُفْسِدُ —tufsidu (10); بِفَسَادِ —bifasādi (9); فَاسِدَانِ —fāsidāni (9); فَسَادِهَا —fasādihā (9); وَالْفَسَادِ —wālfasādi (9); يُفْسِدُهُ —yufsiduhu (9); الْمُفْسِدِينَ —al-mufsidīna (8); مُفْسِدَةٍ —mufsidatin (8); أَفْسَدَتْ —ʾafsadat (7); وَإِفْسَادِ —waʾifsādi (7); إِفْسَادِهِ —ʾifsādihi (6); مُفْسِدٌ —mufsidun (5); مُفْسِدًا —mufsidan (5); أَفْسَدَهُ —ʾafsadahu (4); بِإِفْسَادِ —biʾifsādi (4); فَسَدَتْ —fasadat (4); لِفَسَادِ —lifasādi (4); وَفَسَادُهُ —wafasāduhu (4); الْمُفْسِدِ —al-mufsidi (3); بِالْفَسَادِ —biālfasādi (3); فَفَسَدَ —fafasada (3); فَيُفْسِدُ —fayufsidu (3); لِفَسَادِهِ —lifasādihi (3); وَأَفْسَدَ —waʾafsada (3); يُفْسِدُهَا —yufsiduhā (3)

Context L2222: ... مِنْ غَيْرِهِمْ وَالتَّنْبِيهِ عَلَى فَسَادِ الْقِيَاسِ وَتَنَاقُضِهِ وَتَنَاقُضِ الْقَائِلِينَ بِهِ ...

Context L2533: ... اللُّغَاتِ كُلِّهَا وَكَفَى بِهَذَا فَسَادًا وَبِاللَّهِ تَعَالَى التَّوْفِيقُ ...

[177] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: فسد (read dictionary entry).

178. بَاقٍ / بَقِيَ[178]

baqiya / bāqin

1,303 occurrences; cumulative coverage 75.97%.

Possible English: remain; be left; remaining

Context: بقي can identify what remains of property, a period or an argument. It is not always a statement about physical survival.

Forms and grammar: يبقى / بقي = remained / remains; لم يبق drops the final weak letter. باق / باقية show agreement; بقية / بقايا = remainder(s).

Attested spellings and counts

بَقِيَ —baqiya (269); يَبْقَ —yabqa (164); بَاقِيَ —bāqiya (140); وَبَقِيَ —wabaqiya (113); بَاقٍ —bāqin (75); بَقِيَّةَ —baqiyyata (72); يَبْقَى —yabqā (59); الْبَاقِي —al-bāqī (50); فَبَقِيَ —fabaqiya (37); أَبْقَى —ʾabqā (23); وَيَبْقَى —wayabqā (23); بَاقِيَةٌ —bāqiyatun (20); بَقَاءِ —baqāʾi (19); بَقِيَتْ —baqiyat (19); بَاقِيهِ —bāqīhi (17); وَبَقِيَتْ —wabaqiyat (16); وَالْبَاقِي —wālbāqī (15); الْبَقَاءِ —al-baqāʾi (13); تَبْقَى —tabqā (11); إِبْقَاءُ —ʾibqāʾu (10); الْبَاقِيَةِ —al-bāqiyati (10); أَبْقَيْتَ —ʾabqat (8); الْبَاقُونَ —al-bāqūna (8); وَأَبْقَى —waʾabqā (8); أَبْقَتْ —ʾabqayta (7); الْبَاقِينَ —al-bāqīna (7); بَقِيَا —baqiyā (7); وَبَقِيَّةَ —wabaqiyyata (7); يُبْقِي —yubqī (7); بَقِيَّتُهُ —baqiyyatahu (6); وَتَبْقَى —watabqā (6); إِبْقَائِهِ —ʾibqāʾihi (5); الْبَاقِيَتَيْنِ —al-bāqiyatayni (4); بَاقِيًا —bāqiyan (4); بَاقِيَانِ —bāqiyāni (4); بِالْبَقَاءِ —biālbaqāʾi (4); بِبَقَاءِ —bibaqāʾi (4); بَقَايَا —baqāyā (4); فَبَقِيَتْ —fabaqiyat (4); فَيَبْقَى —fayabqā (4); وَبَاقِي —wabāqī (4); وَبَقَاءُ —wabaqāʾu (4); بَاقُونَ —bāqūna (3); بَاقِيَهَا —bāqiyahā (3); بِبَاقِي —bibāqī (3); يُبْقِيه —yubqīh (3)

Context L2230: ... بَقَاءِ الْجِسْمِ مُتَحَرِّكًا أَوْ سَاكِنًا وَمُدَّةُ ...

Context L2259: ... فَجَزَعَ النَّاسُ فَقَالَ قَدْ بَقِيَتْ مُبَشِّرَاتٌ وَهُنَّ جُزْءٌ مِنْ النُّبُوَّةِ ...

[178] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: بقي (read dictionary entry).

179. وَجْه / جِهَة[179]

wajh / jihah

1,303 occurrences; cumulative coverage 76.06%.

Possible English: face; side; aspect; way; respect; direction

Context: وجه in argument often means an aspect or interpretation. على وجه can mean in a manner. Physical face is selected by bodily contexts.

Forms and grammar: وجه / وجوه = face or aspect / faces or aspects; وجهه = his face or its aspect. جهة / جهات = direction or side / directions; وجّه / يوجّه are derived verb forms.

Attested spellings and counts

وَجْهِ —wajhin (327); وَجْهَهُ —wajhahu (115); الْوُجُوهِ —al-wujūhi (106); الْوَجْهِ —al-wajhi (103); لِوُجُوهٍ —liwujūhin (75); وَجْهَيْنِ —wajhayni (69); وُجُوهٍ —wujūhin (59); الْوَجْهَيْنِ —al-wajhayni (45); لِوَجْهَيْنِ —liwajhayni (41); وَجْهِهَا —wālwajhu (41); جِهَةٍ —jihatin (36); بِوَجْهِ —biwajhin (35); وَالْوَجْهُ —wajhihā (31); وَوَجْهٌ —wawajhun (28); أَوْجُهٍ —ʾawjuhin (24); لِلْوَجْهِ —lilwajhi (15); بِالْوَجْهِ —biālwajhi (14); وَجْهَكَ —wajhaka (12); وَجْهًا —wajhan (11); بِوَجْهِهِ —biwajhihi (9); لِوَجْهِ —liwajhi (8); وُجُوهِكُمْ —wujūhakum (11); وُجُوهًا —wujūhan (7); الْجِهَةِ —al-jihati (7); بِوُجُوهِكُمْ —biwujūhikum (7); وَوَجْهُهُ —wawajhuhu (7); جِهَاتِ —jihāti (6); وُجُوهَهُمْ —wujūhahum (6); الْوَجْهَانِ —al-wajhāni (5); لِوَجْهِهِ —liwajhihi (5); وَجْهَانِ —wajhāni (5); بِالْوُجُوهِ —biālwujūhi (4); جِهَتِهَا —jihatihā (4); وَجْهِي —wajhī (4); التَّوْجِيهُ —al-tawjīhu (3); تَوَجَّهَتْ —tawajjahat (3); جِهَتَيْنِ —jihatayni (3); مُتَوَجِّهٌ —mutawajjihun (3); وَوَجْهًا —wawajhan (3); وَوُجُوهِ —wawujūhi (3); يُوَجِّهُ —yuwajjihu (3)

Context L2222: ... ذَلِكَ وَتَقْرِيبِهِ وَأَنْ يَجْعَلَهُ لِوَجْهِهِ خَالِصًا وَفِيهِ مَحْضًا آمِينَ آمِينَ ...

Context L2232: ... بِخِلَافِ خَلْقِهِ مِنْ جَمِيعِ الْوُجُوهِ وَالْخَلْقُ كَثِيرٌ مُحْدَثٌ فَصَحَّ أَنَّهُ ...

[179] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: وجه (read dictionary entry).

180. حَوْل / حَال[180]

ḥāl / ḥawl

1,294 occurrences; cumulative coverage 76.15%.

Possible English: condition; state; year; change; around

Context: الحول often means a full year in zakāt. الحال in argument means the condition or situation. The lexical family has several distinct nouns.

Forms and grammar: حال / يحول = changed or intervened / does so; حول / أحوال have contextual noun uses. حالان / حالين are dual forms of condition; حولين can mean two years.

Attested spellings and counts

حَالِ —ḥālin (368); الْمُحَالِ —al-muḥāli (121); الْحَوْلِ —al-ḥawli (87); حَوْلًا —ḥawlan (44); حَوْلَ —ḥawla (42); الْأَحْوَالِ —al-ʾaḥwāli (33); مُحَالٌ —muḥālun (32); الْحَوْلَيْنِ —al-ḥawlayni (27); بِحَوْلِ —biḥawli (21); حَالِهِ —ḥālihi (19); حَوْلَيْنِ —ḥawlayni (19); إِحَالَةَ —ʾiḥālata (17); الْمُحِيلِ —al-muḥīli (15); حِيلَ —ḥīla (15); أَحْوَالِ —ʾaḥwāli (14); الْحَوَالَةُ —al-ḥawālatu (14); حَالَةَ —ḥālati (13); حَوْلَهُ —ḥawlahu (13); يُحَالَ —yuḥāla (13); يَسْتَحِيلُ —yastaḥīlu (12); حَوْلَهَا —ḥawlahā (11); تُحِيلُ —tuḥīlu (10); أَحَالَ —ʾaḥāla (9); حِيلَةَ —ḥīlata (9); يُحِيلُ —yuḥīlu (9); لِلْحَالِ —lilḥāli (7); أَحَالَهُ —ʾaḥālahu (6); أَحْوَالِهِ —ʾaḥwālihi (6); اسْتَحَالَ —ʾstaḥāla (6); وَمُحَالٌ —wamuḥālun (6); الْحَالَتَيْنِ —al-ḥālatayni (6); حَائِلٍ —ḥāʾilin (6); لِلْحَالَةِ —lilḥālati (6); الْحَالَةِ —al-ḥālati (5); أُحِيلَ —ʾuḥīla (5); اسْتَحَالَتْ —ʾstaḥālat (5); بِحَالٍ —biḥālin (5); حَالِهِمْ —ḥālihim (5); حِيَالِهِ —ḥiyālihi (5); فَتَحَوَّلَتْ —fataḥawwalat (5); لِحَوْلٍ —liḥawli (5); وَإِحَالَةُ —waʾiḥālatu (5); وَحَالُ —waḥālu (5); الْحِيلَةَ —al-ḥīlata (4); الْمُسْتَحِيلُ —al-mustaḥīlu (4); تَحَوَّلَ —taḥawwala (4); حَالِهَا —ḥālihā (4); حَوَالَةٌ —ḥawālatun (4); فَمُحَالٌ —famuḥālun (4); مُحَالًا —muḥālan (4); يُحِيلُهُ —yuḥīluhu (4); اسْتِحَالَةِ —

[180]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: حول (read dictionary entry).

ʾstiḥālati (3); بِالْمُحَالِ —biālmuḥāli (3); تَحْوِيلِ —taḥwīli (3); حَالَتْ —ḥālat (3); فَخَالَ —faḥāla (3); وَالْمُحَالِ —wālmuḥāli (3)

Context L2238: ... نَجِدُ الْجِسْمَ فِي بَعْضِ أَحْوَالِهِ لَا يَحُسُّ شَيْئًا وَأَنَّ الْمَرْءَ ...

Context L2303: ... وَتَرَى الْمَلَائِكَةَ حَافِّينَ مِنْ حَوْلِ الْعَرْشِ الزمر ...

181. قُدْرَة / قَدْر[181]

qadr / qudrah

1,293 occurrences; cumulative coverage 76.24%.

Possible English: amount; measure; extent; ability; determine

Context: قدر can give a quantity or an estimate. يقدر can mean is able or estimates, depending on vowels and construction. A numeral or following noun often clarifies it.

Forms and grammar: قدر / يقدر have several vowel-dependent readings; قادر / قادرة = able; مقدار / مقادير = measure(s); قدرة = ability. بقدر = to the extent of or in an amount of.

Attested spellings and counts

بِقَدْرِ —yaqdiru (278); قَدَرَ —qadara (229); مِقْدَارَ —miqdāra (211); يَقْدِرُ —biqadri (102); الْقَدْرِ —al-qadri (48); قَادِرٌ —qādirun (48); بِمِقْدَارِ —bimiqdāri (39); الْمِقْدَارِ —al-miqdāri (36); مِقْدَارُهُ —miqdāruhu (22); قَدَرُهُ —qadaruhu (21); قَادِرًا —qādiran (20); يَقْدِرُونَ —yaqdirūna (18); نَقْدِرُ —naqdiru (17); قَدَرْنَا —qadarnā (16); الْقُدْرَةِ —al-qudrati (14); مِقْدَارِهَا —miqdārihā (13); الْمَقْدُورِ —al-maqdūri (10); مِقْدَارًا —miqdāran (10); تَقْدِرُ —taqdiru (8); الْقُدُورَ —al-qudūra (7); قَدْرًا —qadran (7); قَدْرُهَا —qadruhā (7); قَادِرُونَ —qādirūna (6); قَدِيرٌ —qadīrun (6); وَقَدَرَ —waqadara (6); وَمِقْدَارِ —wamiqdāri (6); أَقْدَرُ —ʾaqdaru (5); بِقَدْرِهِ —biqadrihi (5); قَدَرُوا —qadarūā (5); قُدُورِهِمْ —qudūrihim (5); مَقْدُورٍ —maqdūrin (5); الْقَادِرُ —al-qādiru (4); وَالْقَدْرِ —qādirīna (4); كَقَدْرِ —kaqadri (4); مَقْدُورًا —maqdūran (4); قَادِرِينَ —wālqadri (4); الْمَقَادِيرِ —yaqdirūā (4); أَقْدَارِهِ —ʾaqdārihi (3); يَقْدِرُوا —al-maqādīri (3); بِالْقَدَرِ —biālqadari (3); بِمِقْدَارِهِ —bimiqdārihi (3); تَقْدِرُوا —

[181] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: قدر (read dictionary entry).

taqdirūā (3); فَبِقَدْرِ —fabiqadri (3); فَقَدَرَ —faqadara (3); قَادِرَةٌ —qādiratun (3); قدرة —qdrh* (3); قَدَرَتْ —qadarat (3); قُدْرَتِهِ —qudratihi (3); لِمِقْدَارِ —limiqdāri (3); لِمِقْدَارِهَا —limiqdārihā (3)

Context L2249: ... أَلْبَتَّةَ فِي الْعَقْلِ أَنْ يَقْدِرَ عَلَيْهَا مَخْلُوقٌ حَاشَا خَالِقَهَا الَّذِي ...

Context L2310: ... وَالْآخِرِينَ فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ خَمْسِينَ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ يُحَاسَبُ فِيهِ ...

182. أَقَلّ / قَلِيل[182]

qalīl / ʾaqall

1,292 occurrences; cumulative coverage 76.32%.

Possible English: little; few; less; least; reduce

Context: أقل is comparative/superlative, often used for a minimum. قلّ is a verb meaning became little; do not confuse it with قُلْ, say!, from قول.

Forms and grammar: قليل / قليلة agree with a noun; أقل = less or least; قلة = small quantity. قلّ / يقلّ = was little / is little. قليلها = its small amount or her few things according to context.

Attested spellings and counts

أَقَلَّ —ʾaqalla (465); قَلَّ —qalla (234); فَأَقَلَّ —faʾaqalla (97); قَلِيلًا —qalīlan (71); بِأَقَلَّ —biʾaqalla (68); قَلِيلٌ —qalīlun (59); الْقَلِيلِ —al-qalīli (33); وَأَقَلَّ —waʾaqallu (31); الْأَقَلُّ —al-ʾaqallu (23); أَقَلُّهُ —ʾaqalluhu (20); قَلِيلُهُ —qalīluhu (19); قِلَّةِ —qillati (18); فَقَلِيلُهُ —faqalīluhu (12); لِأَقَلِّ —liʾaqalli (12); الْقُلَّتَيْنِ —al-qullatayni (11); قَلِيلُهَا —qalīluhā (11); أَقَلَّهَا —ʾaqallahā (10); وَالْقَلِيلُ —wālqalīlu (10); الْقُلَّةُ —al-qullatu (8); الْمُقِلِّ —al-muqilli (8); قَلِيلَةٍ —qalīlatin (8); وَبِأَقَلَّ —wabiʾaqalla (8); بِقَلِيلِ —biqalīli (7); وَقِلَّةِ —waqillati (7); قُلَّتَيْنِ —qullatayni (5); لِقِلَّةِ —liqillati (5); بِالْأَقَلِّ —biāl'aqalli (4); فَالْقَلِيلُ —fālqalīlu (4); يَسْتَقِلُّ —yastaqillu (4); قُلَّوا —qallūā (4); قِلَالِ —qilāli (4); الْقُلَّتَانِ —al-qullatāni (3); وَالْأَقَلُّ —wāl'aqallu (3); وَقِلَّتِهِ —waqillatihi (3); وَقَلِيلُ —waqalīlu (3)

Context L2241: ... وَهَذَا بَاطِلٌ قَالَ تَعَالَى قُلْ هَاتُوا بُرْهَانَكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ ...

[182] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: قلل (read dictionary entry).

Context L2254: ... وَالإِنْسِ الأنعام وَقَالَ تَعَالَى قُلْ أُوحِيَ إِلَيَّ أَنَّهُ اسْتَمَعَ نَفَرٌ ...

183. تَمَّ / تَمَام[183]

tamma / *tamām*

1,279 occurrences; cumulative coverage 76.41%.

Possible English: be complete; finish; completion; complete

Context: تم can mark completion of an act or an argument. أتم means completed or made complete; a legal requirement of completion depends on the sentence.

Forms and grammar: تم / يتم = became complete / becomes complete; أتم / يتم = completed / completes with different vowels. تام / تامة agree; تمام and إتمام are different verbal nouns.

Attested spellings and counts

يُتِمَّ —yutimma (183); تَمَامِ —tamāmi (164); أَتَمَّ —ʾatamma (95); تَمَّ —tamma (93); تَامَّةٌ —tāmmatun (90); تَتِمَّ —tatimma (81); تَمَّتْ —tammat (68); تَامٌّ —tāmmun (66); تَمِيمِ —tamīmin (47); التَّمِيمِيُّ —al-tamīmiyyu (25); بِتَمَامِ —bitamāmi (25); إِتْمَامِ —ʾitmāmi (23); أَتَمَّتْ —ʾatammat (20); أَتَمَّتَهَا —ʾatammathā (18); أَتَمَّهَا —ʾatammahā (16); وَأَتَمَّتْ —waʾatammat (16); وَتَمَّ —watamma (16); أَتِمُّوا —ʾatimmūā (14); تَامًّا —tāmman (14); فَأَتِمُّوا —faʾatimmūā (14); فَأَتَمَّ —faʾatimma (13); وَأَتِمُّوا —waʾatimmūā (12); وَتَمَّتْ —watammat (12); الْإِتْمَامِ —al-ʾitmāmi (10); تَمَامِهِ —tamāmihi (10); وَأَتَمَّ —waʾatamma (10); تَمَامِهَا —tamāmihā (9); فَيُتِمَّ —fayutimma (9); وَيُتِمُّ —wayutimmu (8); التَّامِّ —al-tāmmi (7); فَلْيُتِمَّ —falyutimma (7); يُتِمُّوا —yutimmūā (7); يُتِمَّهَا —yutimmahā (6); إِتْمَامِهَا —ʾitmāmihā (5); التَّامَّةِ —al-tāmmati (5); التَّمَامِ —al-tamāmi (5); بِتَمَامِهِ —bitamāmihi (5); إِتْمَامِهِ —ʾitmāmihi (4); بِإِتْمَامِ —biʾitmāmi (4); بِتَمَامِهَا —bitamāmihā (4); تَمِيمَةَ —tamīmata (4); وَأَتْمَمْتُ —waʾatmamtu (4); وَإِتْمَامِ —waʾitmāmi (4); وَتَمَامِهِ —watamāmihi (4); وَتَمِيمٌ —watamīmun (4); يُتِمُّونَ —yutimmūna (4); فَتَمَّتْ

[183] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: تمم (read dictionary entry).

—fatammat (3); لِتَمَامِ —litamāmi (3); وَتَتِمُّ —watatimmu (3); وَتَمَامُ — watamāmu (3); وَلْيُتِمَّ —walyutimma (3)

Context L2238: ... حِينَ مَوْتِهَا وَالَّتِي لَمْ تَمُتْ فِي مَنَامِهَا فَيُمْسِكُ الَّتِي قَضَى ...

Context L2351: ... حِينَ مَوْتِهَا وَالَّتِي لَمْ تَمُتْ فِي مَنَامِهَا الزمر فَالْوَفَاةُ قِسْمَانِ ...

184. زَهْر / زُهْرِيّ[184]

zuhriyy / zahr

1,266 occurrences; cumulative coverage 76.50%.

Possible English: al-Zuhrī; blossom; brightness

Context: الزهري commonly identifies the transmitter al-Zuhrī. It is a relational name; a literal botanical translation would misidentify its role in a chain.

Forms and grammar: زهري adds the relational ـي; الزهري adds the definite article. زهر and زهرة are related lexical forms, while the personal designation needs contextual identification.

Attested spellings and counts

وَالزُّهْرِيّ —wālzzuhriyyi (152); زُهَيْرُ —zuhayru (175); الزُّهْرِيِّ —al-zuhriyyi (887); زُهْرَةَ —zuhrata (8); وَزُهَيْرُ —wazuhayru (24); أَزْهَرَ —ʾazhara (13); لِلزُّهْرِيِّ —lilzzuhriyyi (4); الْأَزْهَرِ —al-ʾazhari (3)

Context L2282: ... مُسْلِمُ بْنُ الْحَجَّاجِ ثنا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ ثنا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ ...

Context L2301: ... الرَّزَّاقِ ثنا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ الزُّهْرِيِّ عَنْ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ ...

185. جَلَال / جَلَّ[185]

jalla / jalāl

1,262 occurrences; cumulative coverage 76.58%.

Possible English: be majestic; great; majesty

Context: جل in عز وجل is a divine honorific. جلالة concerns greatness or majesty; do not treat the formula as a new factual event each time it occurs.

Attested spellings and counts

وَجَلَّ —wajalla (1,210); الْجَلَالِ —al-jalāli (6); الْجَلَّالَةِ —al-jallālati (15); جَلَّالٍ —jallālin (6); جَلَّ —jalla (5); وَالْجَلَالَةِ —wāljalālati (5); جَلَّالَةً —jallālatan (5); وَجِلَالَهَا —wajilālahā (3); الْجُلَّةَ —al-jullata (3); وَأَجَلُّ —waʾajallu (4)

Context L2222: ... بِهِ فَاسْتَخَرْتُ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ عَلَى عَمَلِ ذَلِكَ وَاسْتَعَنْته تَعَالَى ...

[184] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: زهر (read dictionary entry).
[185] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: جلل (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: جلّ / يجلّ are verb forms with vowel-dependent senses; جلال and جلالة are nouns. جلّي, evident, and other same-spelled formations require their own context.

186. إِرَادَة / أَرَادَ[186]

ʾarāda / ʾirādah

1,249 occurrences; cumulative coverage 76.67%.

Possible English: want; intend; mean; will

Context: أراد به can mean intended by it or meant by the expression. English want may be too casual in a discussion of intention.

Forms and grammar: أراد / يريد = intended / intends; أردت = I or you intended; أرادت = she intended; إرادة = intention. يريده = intends or wants it.

Context L2241: ... كَانَتْ بِيَدِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ فَأَرْسَلَهَا أَنَّى شَاءَ فَعَبَّرَ رَسُولُ ...

Attested spellings and counts

أَرَادَ —ʾarāda (517); يُرِيدُ —yurīdu (215); فَأَرَادَ —faʾarāda (64); أَرَدْتَ —ʾaradt (49); أُرِيدُ —ʾurīdu (48); مُرَادَ —murāda (30); تُرِيدُ —turīdu (28); الْمُرَادُ —al-murādu (25); مُرَادِهِ —murādihi (24); أَرَادُوا —ʾarādūā (18); أَرَادَتْ —ʾarādat (16); وَأَرَادَ —waʾarāda (16); أَرَادَا —ʾarādā (15); يُرِيدُونَ — yurīdūna (15); أُرِدْ —ʾurid (14); فَأَرَدْتُ —faʾaradt (13); أَرَدْنَا —ʾaradnā (12); إِرَادَةِ —ʾirādati (12); رَوَّادِ —rawwādin (11); مُرِيدٌ —murīdun (11); أَرَادَهُ —ʾarādahu (10); أَرَدْتُمْ —ʾaradtum (10); تُرِيدُونَ —turīdūna (10); يُرِيدُهُ —yurīduhu (10); يُرَادُ —yurādu (9); فَأَرَادَتْ —faʾarādat (7); فَأَرَادُوا — faʾarādūā (5); وَأَرَادُوا —waʾarādūā (5); يُرِيدَانِ —yurīdāni (5); أَرَادَهَا — ʾarādahā (4); تُرِيدِينَ —turīdīna (4); مُرِيدًا —murīdan (4); يُرِيدَا —yurīdā (4); إِرَادَتِهِ —ʾirādatihi (3); بِإِرَادَتِهِ —biʾirādatihi (3); وَيُرِيدُونَ —wayurīdūna (3)

Context L2263: ... عَلَيْكَ النساء وَقَالَ تَعَالَى وَيُرِيدُونَ أَنْ يُفَرِّقُوا بَيْنَ اللَّهِ وَرُسُلِهِ ...

Context L2287: ... وَسَعِيرًا الإنسان وَقَالَ تَعَالَى يُرِيدُونَ أَنْ يَخْرُجُوا مِنَ النَّارِ وَمَا ...

[186] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: رود (read dictionary entry).

187. وَقْت / مِيقَات[187]

waqt / mīqāt

1,246 occurrences; cumulative coverage 76.75%.

Possible English: time; appointed time; time limit; prescribed boundary

Context: وقت الصلاة is the time for prayer. ميقات can be a fixed time or a pilgrimage entry boundary. The noun's complement identifies what is scheduled.

Forms and grammar: وقت / أوقات = time / times; ميقات / مواقيت = prescribed time or boundary / plural. وقته / وقتها change the referent; وقتا is a common accusative form.

Attested spellings and counts

وَقْتِ —waqti (399); الْوَقْتِ —al-waqti (247); وَقْتِهَا —waqtihā (187); وَقْتِهِ —waqtihi (53); الْمِيقَاتِ —al-mīqāti (46); وَقْتًا —waqtan (45); الْأَوْقَاتِ —al-ʾawqāti (44); وَوَقْتُ —wawaqtu (41); الْمَوَاقِيتِ —al-mawāqīti (30); بِوَقْتٍ —biwaqtin (25); أَوْقَاتِ —ʾawqāti (22); مِيقَاتٍ —mīqātin (21); لِوَقْتِهَا —liwaqtihā (15); التَّوْقِيتُ —al-tawqītu (9); الْوَقْتَيْنِ —al-waqtayni (8); يُوَقِّتْ —yuwaqqit (8); أَوْقَاتِهَا —ʾawqātihā (6); تَوْقِيتٍ —tawqītin (6); لِلْوَقْتِ —lilwaqti (6); مَوَاقِيتُ —mawāqītu (5); بِالْوَقْتِ —biālwaqti (4); وَالْوَقْتُ —wālwaqtu (4); تَوْقِيتِهِ —tawqītihi (3); لِوَقْتٍ —liwaqti (3); مِيقَاتِهِ —mīqātihi (3); وَقَّتَتْ —waqqatat (3); وَوَقْتُهَا —wawaqtuhā (3)

Context L2310: ... وَأَنَّ الْبَعْثَ حَقٌّ وَهُوَ وَقْتٌ يَنْقَضِي فِيهِ بَقَاءُ الْخَلْقِ فِي ...

Context L2404: ... قَبُولِ الدُّعَاءِ فِي هَذِهِ الْأَوْقَاتِ لَا حَرَكَةَ وَالْحَرَكَةُ وَالنَّقْلَةُ مِنْ ...

188. نَكَحَ / نِكَاح[188]

nikāḥ / nakaḥa

1,241 occurrences; cumulative coverage 76.83%.

Possible English: marriage; marry; sexual intercourse in some lexical contexts

Attested spellings and counts

النِّكَاحِ —al-nikāḥi (309); نِكَاحٍ —nikāḥin (273); تَنْكِحَ —tankiḥa (81); نِكَاحُهَا —nikāḥuhā (58); يَنْكِحُ —yankiḥu (55); نَكَحَ —nakaḥa (38); وَالنِّكَاحُ —wālnnikāḥu (35); نِكَاحُهُ —nikāḥuhu (33); إِنْكَاحُ —ʾinkāḥu (28); نِكَاحًا —

[187] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: وقت (read dictionary entry).
[188] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: نكح (read dictionary entry).

Context: نكاح in legal discussion commonly names the marriage relationship or contract. The precise intended sense must follow the author's argument and the object of the verb.

Forms and grammar: نكح / ينكح = married / marries; أنكح = married someone off; إنكاح is its verbal noun. نكاحها = her marriage; نكحها = he married her when vowelled as a verb.

nikāḥan (27); نَكَحَتْ —nakaḥat (27); نِكَاحِهِمَا —nikāḥihimā (21); يُنْكِحَهَا —yunkiḥahā (20); النَّاكِحِ —al-nākiḥi (18); أَنْكَحَ —ʾankaḥa (17); وَأَنْكِحُوا — waʾankiḥūā (17); وَنِكَاحُ —wanikāḥu (11); تَنْكِحُوا —tankiḥūā (10); فَنِكَاحُهَا — fanikāḥuhā (10); إِنْكَاحِهَا —ʾinkāḥihā (9); فَانْكِحُوا —fānkiḥūā (9); نِكَاحَهُنَّ — nikāḥahunna (9); أَنْكَحَهَا —ʾankaḥahā (8); بِنِكَاحٍ —binikāḥin (8); فَانْكِحُوهُنَّ —fānkiḥūhunna (7); نَاكِحٍ —nākiḥin (7); أَنْكَحْتَهَا —ʾankaḥthā (6); بِالنِّكَاحِ — biālnnikāḥi (6); إِنْكَاحُهُ —wāl'inkāḥu (6); وَالْإِنْكَاحُ —fālnnikāḥu (6); فَالنِّكَاحُ —ʾinkāḥuhu (5); الْإِنْكَاحِ —al-ʾinkāḥi (5); الْمُنْكِحُ —al-munkiḥu (5); الْمَنْكُوحَةِ —al-mankūḥati (5); بِإِنْكَاحِ —biʾinkāḥi (5); وَنِكَاحُهُ —wanikāḥuhu (5); أَنْكَحَتْ —ʾankaḥat (4); لِنِكَاحِ —linikāḥi (4); فَأَنْكَحَهَا —faʾankaḥahā (4); أَنْكَحَنِي — ʾankaḥanī (3); الْمُنْكَحَةُ —al-munkaḥatu (3); أَنْكَحَهُ —ʾankaḥahu (3); انْكِحِي —ʾnkiḥī (3); بِإِنْكَاحِهَا —biʾinkāḥihā (3); تَنْكِحُوهُنَّ —tankiḥūhunna (3); نَكَحْته —nakaḥth (3); وَنَكَحَ —wanakaḥa (3); يَنْكِحَا —yankiḥā (3); يُنْكَحْنَ — yunkaḥna (3)

Context L2843: ... قِيلَ قَدْ أُبِيحَ لَنَا نِكَاحُ الْكِتَابِيَّاتِ وَوَطْؤُهُنَّ قُلْنَا نَعَمْ فَأَيُّ ...

Context L2845: ... فِي طَهَارَةِ الْكِتَابِيَّاتِ جَوَازُ نِكَاحِهِنَّ وَهَذِهِ الْعِلَّةُ مَعْدُومَةٌ بِإِقْرَارِهِمْ ... فِي

189. حَرِير / حُرّ[189]

ḥurr / ḥarīr

1,233 occurrences; cumulative coverage 76.92%.

Possible English: free person; free; silk; liberate

Context: حر in status law contrasts with enslaved. حرير is silk, not a plural of حر. تحرير رقبة concerns freeing an enslaved person in the relevant legal formula.

Forms and grammar: حر / حرة show gender; أحرار / حرائر are plurals. حرّر / يحرّر = freed or set down precisely / does so; تحرير is a verbal noun with context-dependent sense.

Attested spellings and counts

حُرٌّ —ḥurrun (269); الْحُرِّ —al-ḥurri (206); الْحُرَّةِ —al-ḥurrati (138); حُرَّةٌ —ḥurratun (136); حُرًّا —ḥurran (107); الْحَرِيرِ —al-ḥarīri (49); الْأَحْرَارِ —al-ʾaḥrāri (40); الْحُرِّيَّةِ —ʾaḥrārun (29); وَالْحُرَّةِ —wālḥurrati (34); أَحْرَارٌ —al-ḥurriyyati (25); الْحَرَائِرِ —wālḥurru (25); وَالْحُرُّ —ḥarīrin (24); حَرِيرٍ —al-ḥarāʾiri (20); لِلْحُرِّ —lilḥurri (12); فَتَحْرِيرُ —fataḥrīru (18); أَحْرَارًا —ʾaḥrāran (12); كَالْحُرِّ —kālḥurri (10); حُرَّانِ —ḥurrāni (10); وَالْحَرَائِرِ —wālḥarāʾiri (11); لِلْحُرَّةِ —lilḥurrati (9); وَالْحَرِيرَ —wālḥarīra (9); بِالْحُرِّ —biālḥurri (6); حَرَائِرُ —ḥarāʾiru (5); تَحْرِيرُ —taḥrīru (4); وَتَحْرِيرُ —wataḥrīru (4); الْمُحَرَّرِ —al-muḥarrari (3); بِالْحُرَّةِ —biālḥurrati (3); تَحَرِّي —taḥarrī (3); حَارٍّ —ḥārrin (3); حُرَّيْنِ —ḥurrayni (3); كَالْحُرَّةِ —kālḥurrati (3); مُحَرَّرٍ —muḥarrarin (3)

Context L2281: ... وَقَالَ تَعَالَى وَلِبَاسُهُمْ فِيهَا حَرِيرٌ الحج وَقَالَ تَعَالَى وَحُلُّوا أَسَاوِرَ ...

Context L2774: ... تَعَالَى أَوْ رَسُولُهُ نَجِسًا وَالْحَرِيرُ وَالذَّهَبُ حَرَامٌ عَلَى الرِّجَالِ وَلَيْسَا ...

[189] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: حرر (read dictionary entry).

190. عَيْش / عَائِشَة[190]

ʿāʾishah / ʿaysh

1,225 occurrences; cumulative coverage 77.00%.

Possible English: ʿĀʾishah; life; livelihood

Context: عائشة commonly names ʿĀʾishah, but the name alone is not a complete biography. عيش in another context means living or livelihood.

Forms and grammar: عاش / يعيش = lived / lives; عيش is a verbal noun. عائشة is a feminine participial/name formation, not a plural of the noun; معيشة is another derived noun.

Attested spellings and counts

عَائِشَةَ —ʿāʾishata (946); عَيَّاشٍ —ʿayyāshin (100); وَعَائِشَةَ —waʿāʾishata (57); عَاشَ —ʿāsha (27); لِعَائِشَةَ —liʿāʾishata (27); يَعِيشُ —yaʿīshu (23); عَيْشٍ — ʿayshin (10); الْعَيْشِ —al-ʿayshi (5); عِشْت —ʿisht (5); عِيشَةٍ —ʿīshatin (4); عَيْشِهِ —ʿayshihi (4); فَعَاشَ —faʿāsha (4); مَعَاشَ —maʿāsha (4); بِعَائِشَةَ —biʿāʾishata (3); مَعَاشُهُ —maʿāshuhu (3); وَعَيَّاشٍ —waʿayyāshi (3)

Context L2273: ... مَوَازِينُهُ القارعة فَهُوَ فِي عِيشَةٍ رَاضِيَةٍ القارعة وَأَمَّا مَنْ خَفَّتْ ...

Context L2301: ... الزُّهْرِيِّ عَنْ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى ...

191. رَجْعَة / رَجَعَ[191]

rajaʿa / rajʿah

1,221 occurrences; cumulative coverage 77.08%.

Possible English: return; retract; refer back; marital return

Context: رجع can describe returning property or retracting an opinion. رجعة in divorce law concerns taking a wife back during the relevant legal period, a specific use.

Forms and grammar: رجع / يرجع = returned / returns; رجعت = I, you or she according to vowels; راجع / يراجع is another pattern. رجعي / رجعية are relational adjectives; رجوع and رجعة are different nouns.

Attested spellings and counts

رَجَعَ —rajaʿa (218); يَرْجِعُ —yarjiʿu (161); الرُّجُوعُ —al-rujūʿu (145); رُجُوعَ —rujūʿa (68); رَاجِعٌ —rājiʿun (43); رَجْعَةٌ —rajʿatun (41); الرَّجْعَةُ —al-rajʿatu (35); تَرْجِعُ —tarjiʿu (35); رَجْعِيَّةٌ —rajʿiyyatun (32); فَرَجَعَ —faraja ʿa (29); رُجُوعِهِ —rujūʿihi (21); وَيَرْجِعُ —wayarjiʿu (20); يُرَاجِعَهَا —yurājiʿahā (19); رَجَعَتْ —raja ʿat (18); ارْجِعْ —ʾrjiʿ (17); رَاجَعَهَا — rāja ʿahā (16); رَجْعِيًّا —rajʿiyyan (16); رَجَعْنَا —raja ʿnā (14); فَرَجَعْت — faraja ʿt (14); وَرَجَعَ —waraja ʿa (14); نَرْجِعُ —narjiʿu (13); رَجَعْتُمْ —

[190] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: عيش (read dictionary entry).
[191] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: رجع (read dictionary entry).

الرَّجْعِيِّ —rajaʿtum (10); رَجَعُوا —rajaʿūā (10); وَالرَّجْعَةِ —wālrrajʿati (10); — فَالْمَرْجُوعُ —al-rajʿiyyi (9); يَرْجِعُوا —yarjiʿūā (9); رَاجِعًا —rājiʿan (8); — رَجْعِيٌّ —fālmarjūʿu (8); بِرُجُوعِهِ —birujūʿihi (7); رَاجِعُونَ —rājiʿūna (7); — بِالرُّجُوعِ —raj'iyyun (7); فَلْيَرْجِعْ —falyarjiʿ (7); بِالرَّجْعَةِ —biālrrajʿati (6); — وَالرُّجُوعُ —biālrrujūʿi (6); رَجْعَتَهَا —rajʿatahā (6); فَلْيُرَاجِعْهَا —falyurājiʿhā (6); — رَجِيعَ —wālrrujūʿu (6); يَرْتَجِعَهَا —yartajiʿahā (6); الْمَرْجُوعُ —al-marjūʿu (5); rajīʿa (5); فَيَرْجِعُ —fayarjiʿu (5); وَرَجَعُوا —warajaʿūā (5); يُرَاجِعَ —yurājiʿa (5); أَرْجِعُ —ʾarjiʿu (4); الْمُرَاجَعَةِ —al-murājaʿati (4); بِمُرَاجَعَتِهَا —bimurājaʿatihā (4); تَرْجِعِي —tarjiʿī (4); رَجْعِيَّتَيْنِ —rajʿiyyatayni (4); مُرَاجَعَتُهُ —murājaʿatahu (4); وَتَرْجِعُ —watarjiʿu (4); ارْتِجَاعُهُ —ʾrtijāʿuhu (3); ارْتِجَاعَهَا —ʾrtijāʿahā (3); ارْجِعِي — رَاجِعَةٌ —ʾrjiʿī (3); بِرَجْعَتِهَا —birajʿatihā (3); تَرْجِعُوهُنَّ —tarjiʿūhunna (3); رَاجَعْتُ —rājaʿat (3); رُجُوعَهَا —rujūʿahā (3); فَارْجِعْ —fārjiʿ (3); فَرَجَعُوا —faraja'ūā (3); مُرَاجَعَةِ —murājaʿati (3); مُرْتَجَعَةً —murtajaʿatan (3); وَارْتَجَعَ —wārtajaʿa (3); وَالرَّجِيعِ —wālrrajīʿi (3); وَالْمَرْجُوعُ —wālmarjūʿu (3); وَرَاجَعَ —warājaʿa (3); يَتَرَاجَعَانِ —yatarājaʿāni (3)

Context L2352: ... مَسْأَلَة لَا يرجع مُحَمَّد وَلَا أَحَد مِنْ أصحابه ...

Context L2353: ... مَسْأَلَةٌ وَأَنَّهُ لَا يَرْجِعُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ ...

192. يَقِين[192]

yaqīn

1,219 occurrences; cumulative coverage 77.17%.

Possible English: certainty; be certain; ascertain

Context: بيقين means with certainty, contrasted with doubt or conjecture. The author's certainty claim must be distinguished from its reader's assessment.

Forms and grammar: يوقن / أيقن = became certain / is certain; يتيقن / تيقن is another pattern. يقينا is an accusative/adverbial form; متيقن = certain or ascertained according to vowels.

Attested spellings and counts

بِيَقِينٍ —biyaqīnin (296); يَقِينًا —yaqīnan (185); يَقِينٍ —yaqīnin (141); مُتَيَقَّنٌ —mutayaqqanun (117); الْمُتَيَقِّنِ —al-mutayaqqani (105); يُوقِنُ —yūqinu (77); الْيَقِينُ —al-yaqīnu (45); تَيَقَّنَ —tayaqqana (40); أَيْقَنَ —ʾayqana (28); وَبِيَقِينٍ —wabiyaqīnin (26); مُتَيَقَّنًا —mutayaqqanan (24); أَيْقَنَّا —ʾayqannā (21); تَيَقَّنَّا —tayaqqannā (8); نُوقِنُ —nūqinu (8); الْمُوقِنِ —al-mūqini (6); بِالْيَقِينِ —biālyaqīni (6); مُوقِنُونَ —mūqinūna (6); وَأَيْقَنَ —waʾayqana (6); مُوقِنٌ —mūqinun (5); وَالْيَقِينُ —wālyaqīnu (5); وَبِالْيَقِينِ —wabiālyaqīni (5); اسْتَيْقَنَ —ʾstayqana (4); تُيُقِّنَتْ —tuyuqqinat (4); فَالْيَقِينُ —fālyaqīnu (4); أَيْقَنَتْ —ʾayqanat (3); مُوقِنًا —mūqinan (3)

Context L2225: ... يَعْلَمَ الْمَرْءُ بِقَلْبِهِ عِلْمَ يَقِينٍ وَإِخْلَاصٍ لَا يَكُونُ لِشَيْءٍ مِنْ ...

Context L2230: ... مِنْ أَجْزَاءِ الزَّمَانِ فَهُوَ بِيَقِينٍ ذُو نِهَايَةٍ مِنْ أَوَّلِهِ وَمُنْتَهَاهُ ...

193. بَلْ[193]

bal

1,212 occurrences; cumulative coverage 77.25%.

Possible English: rather; instead; indeed

Attested spellings and counts

بَلْ —bal (1,212)

Context L2236: ... تَعَالَى الْحَمْدُ وَإِنْ قَالُوا بَلْ خُلِقَتْ الْعِلَّةُ لَا لِعِلَّةٍ سَأَلُوا ...

[192] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: يقن (read dictionary entry).
[193] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: بلل (read dictionary entry).

Context: بل corrects, replaces or develops the preceding statement. It can shift the argument without denying every word of the prior clause.

Forms and grammar: بل is indeclinable and has no person or tense forms. Distinguish it from بَلَّ, wetted, when vowels and syntax show a verb.

Context L2253: ... وَلَا بِرَغْبَةٍ رَغَّبَهُمْ بِهَا بَلْ كَانَ يَتِيمًا فَقِيرًا ...

194. كَذِب / كَذَبَ[194]

kadhaba / kadhib

1,210 occurrences; cumulative coverage 77.33%.

Possible English: lie; falsehood; deny as false

Context: كذب can concern deliberate lying or an assessment that a statement is false; the precise accusation must be read from the passage. كذّب means declared false or rejected.

Forms and grammar: كذب / يكذب = lied / lies; كاذب / كاذبة show agreement; كذّاب is intensive. كذّب / يكذّب is a different pattern; مكذوب = fabricated or falsely attributed.

Attested spellings and counts

كَذَبَ —kadhaba (221); الْكَذِبِ —al-kadhibi (158); بِالْكَذِبِ —biālkadhibi (84); كَاذِبَةٌ —kādhibatun (58); كَاذِبٌ —kādhibun (53); الْكَاذِبِ —al-kādhibi (47); كَذَبُوا —kadhabūā (47); أَكْذَبُ —ʾakdhabu (46); الْكَاذِبَةِ —al-kādhibati (46); كَذَّابٌ —kadhdhābun (45); كَاذِبًا —kādhiban (34); كَذَبْتُمْ —kadhabtum (33); كَذِبًا —kadhiban (29); وَالْكَذِبِ —wālkadhibi (27); وَكَذِبٌ —wakadhibun (23); كَذِبُهُ —kadhibuhu (19); يُكَذِّبُ —yukadhdhibu (19); مَكْذُوبٌ —makdhūbun (17); الْكَاذِبِينَ —al-kādhibīna (13); كَذَبْتَ —kadhabta (13); وَكَذَبُوا —wakadhabūā (13); الْكَذَّابِ —al-kadhdhābi (12); كَذِبُهُمْ —kadhibuhum (12); مَكْذُوبَةٌ —makdhūbatun (12); لِلْكَذِبِ —lilkadhibi (11); الْمَكْذُوبَةِ —al-makdhūbati (10); فَكَذِبٌ —fakadhibun (10); كِذْبَةٌ —kidhbatun (10); تَكْذِيبُ —takdhību (7); أَكْذَبَهُمْ —ʾakdhabahum (6); الْكِذْبَةَ —al-kidhbata (6); كَاذِبِينَ —kādhibīna (6); يُكَذِّبُهُ —yukadhdhibuhu (5); يُكَذِّبَانِ —yukadhdhibāni (5); الْكَذَّابِينَ —al-kadhdhābīna (4); الْمَكْذُوبِ —al-makdhūbi (4); بِتَكْذِيبِ —bitakdhībi (4);

[194]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: كذب (read dictionary entry).

بِكَذِب —bikadhibi (4); فَكَذَّبُوا —fakadhabūā (4); كَاذِبَانِ —kādhibāni (4); تَكْذِبَ —takdhiba (3); فَيُكْذَبُ —fayukdhabu (3); كَاذِبُونَ —kādhibūna (3); كَذَّبِهِمَا —kadhibihimā (3); لِكَذِّبِهِ —likadhibihi (3); نُكَذِّبُ —nukadhdhibu (3); يَكْذِبُونَ —yakdhibūna (3); وَيُكَذِّبُ —wayukadhdhibu (4); وَأَكْذَبَهُمْ —waʾakdhabahum (4)

Context L2253: ... وَيَقُولُوا سِحْرٌ مُسْتَمِرٌّ القمر وَكَذَّبُوا وَاتَّبَعُوا أَهْوَاءَهُمْ وَكُلُّ أَمْرٍ مُسْتَقِرٌّ ...

Context L2271: ... إِلا الأَشْقَى الليل الَّذِي كَذَّبَ وَتَوَلَّى الليل وَسَيُجَنَّبُهَا الأَتْقَى الليل ...

Attested spellings and counts

بُرْهَانُ —burhānu (916); الْبُرْهَانِ —al-burhāni (98); وَبُرْهَانُ —waburhānu (62); بِالْبُرْهَانِ —biburhānin (32); بُرْهَانَكُمْ —burhānakum (28); بِبُرْهَانٍ —biālburhāni (14); بُرْهَانًا —burhānan (10); وَالْبُرْهَانُ —wālburhānu (10); الْبَرَاهِينِ —al-barāhīni (8); بِالْبَرَاهِينِ —biālbarāhīni (8); بَرَاهِينُ —barāhīnu (3); بُرْهَانُنَا —burhānunā (3); بُرْهَانُهُ —burhānuhu (3); وَبُرْهَانًا —waburhānunā (3)

Context L2222: ... نَقْتَصِرُ فِيهِ عَلَى قَوَاعِدِ الْبَرَاهِينِ بِغَيْرِ إِكْثَارٍ لِيَكُونَ مَأْخَذُهُ سَهْلًا ...

Context L2225: ... وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ بُرْهَانُ ذَلِكَ مَا حَدَّثَنَاهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ...

195. بُرْهَان[195]

burhān

1,198 occurrences; cumulative coverage 77.41%.

Possible English: proof; demonstration; decisive evidence

Context: برهان is an argument or evidence presented as establishing a claim. Whether the proof succeeds is the author's argumentative judgment, not something guaranteed by the noun.

Forms and grammar: برهان / براهين = proof / proofs; برهانكم = your proof, plural addressee. برهن / يبرهن is a related verb formation. وبُرهان attaches and to the noun.

[195] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: برهن (read dictionary entry).

196. خَمْسَة / خُمُس[196]

khamsah / khumus

1,194 occurrences; cumulative coverage 77.49%.

Possible English: five; fifth; one-fifth; fifty

Context: خمسة counts five items; الخمس names a fifth-share in the appropriate context. خمسين / خمسون mean fifty, not five.

Forms and grammar: خمس / خمسة vary with the counted noun's gender; خامس / خامسة are ordinals. خمسين / خمسون vary by case; خمسمائة is five hundred. خُمُس / أخماس denote fraction(s).

Attested spellings and counts

خَمْسٍ —khamsin (273); خَمْسَةَ —khamsata (257); خَمْسِينَ —khamsīna (123); الْخُمْسِ —al-khamsi (111); خَمْسُونَ —khamsūna (64); خَمْسًا —khamsan (57); خَامِسٌ —khāmisun (29); خَمْسَمِائَةٍ —khamsamiāʾati (29); بِخَمْسٍ —bikhamsin (20); الْخَامِسَةِ —al-khāmisati (19); وَخَمْسٌ —wakhamsun (19); بِخَمْسِينَ —bikhamsīna (17); الْخَمْسَةِ —al-khamsati (16); الْخَمِيسِ —al-khamīsi (14); وَالْخَامِسُ —wālkhāmisu (12); وَخَمْسًا —wakhamsan (11); الْخَمْسِينَ —al-khamsīna (10); بِخَمْسَةِ —bikhamsati (10); خُمُسَهُ —khumusahu (10); أَخْمَاسِ —ʾakhmāsi (8); الْخَامِسُ —al-khāmisu (8); وَخَامِسُهَا —wakhāmisuhā (8); وَخَمْسِينَ —wakhamsīna (8); يُخَمَّسُ —yukhammasu (6); وَالْخَامِسَةِ —wālkhāmisati (5); بِخَمْسِمِائَةٍ —bikhamsimiāʾati (4); خَامِسَةً —khāmisatan (4); مُخَمَّسَةٌ —mukhammasatun (4); وَالْخُمْسُ —wālkhamsu (4); وَخَمْسُونَ —wakhamsūna (4); الْأَخْمَاسِ —al-ʾakhmāsi (3); الْخَمْسُونَ —al-khamsūna (3); بِالْخُمْسِ —biālkhamsi (3); خُمُسَهَا —khumusahā (3); لِخَمْسَةٍ —likhamsatin (3); وَالْخَمْسَةُ —wālkhamsatu (3); وَالْخَمِيسِ —wālkhamīsi (3); وَتُخَمَّسُ —watukhammasu (3); وَخَمْسَةَ —wakhamsata (3); وَخَمْسَمِائَةٍ —wakhamsamiāʾati (3)

Context L2310: ... فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ خَمْسِينَ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ يُحَاسَبُ فِيهِ الْجِنُّ ...

Context L2537: ... مَعَهُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ الصَّلَوَاتِ الْخَمْسَ كَمَا هِيَ فِي عَدَدِ رُكُوعِهَا ...

[196] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: خمس (read dictionary entry).

197. عَيْن[197]

ʿayn

1,178 occurrences; cumulative coverage 77.57%.

Possible English: eye; specific thing; spring; asset; the very same

Context: بعينه commonly means that very item/person. عين in property discussion may be a specific asset, not an anatomical eye.

Forms and grammar: عين / أعين / عيون are noun and plurals with context-dependent uses. عينه / عينها change referent; معيّن = specified, a different formation.

Attested spellings and counts

عَيْنَ —ʿayna (270); بِعَيْنِهِ —biʿaynihi (175); الْعَيْنِ —al-ʿayni (127); مَعِينٍ — maʿīnin (89); بِعَيْنِهَا —biʿaynihā (63); عَيْنِهِ —ʿaynihi (60); عَيْنًا —ʿaynan (32); عَيْنِهَا —biʿaynin (25); بِأَعْيَانِهِمْ —biʾaʿyānihim (24); أَعْيَنَ —ʾaʿyana (21); بِعَيْنٍ —ʿaynihā (21); عَيْنَيْهِ —ʿaynayhi (21); وَالْعَيْنِ —wālʿayni (21); الْعَيْنَيْنِ — al-ʿaynayni (19); الْمُعَيَّنِ —al-muʿayyani (16); أَعْيُنُهُمْ —ʾaʿyunahum (13); مُعَيَّنَةً —muʿayyanatan (13); عَيْنَاهُ —ʿaynāhu (11); أَعَانَ —ʾaʿāna (10); أَعْيَانِ —biālʿayni (10); بِالْعَيْنِ —taʿayyana (10); تَعَيَّنَ —ʿaynay (10); عَيْنَيْ —ʾaʿyāni (9); الْعِيَانِ —al-ʿiyāni (9); مَعَانٍ —maʿānin (8); مُعَيَّنًا —muʿayyanan (8); الْعِينَةِ —al-ʿīnati (7); يُعَيِّنْ —yuʿayyin (7); تَتَعَيَّنُ —tataʿayyanu (6); يَتَعَيَّنُ — yataʿayyanu (6); أَعْيَانِهَا —ʾaʿyānihā (5); أَعَانَهُمْ —ʾaʿānahum (5); بِأَعْيَانِهَا —biʾaʿyānihā (5); وَأَعَانَ —waʾaʿāna (5); وَعَيْنُهُ —waʿaynuhu (5); الْأَعْيَانِ —al-ʾaʿyāni (4); بِالْعِيَانِ —biālʿiyāni (4); عِيَانًا —ʿiyānan (4); وَبِالْعِيَانِ — wabiālʿiyāni (4); يُعَيِّنُهُ —yuʿayyinahu (4); أَعَانَهُ —ʾaʿānahu (3); الْعُيُونِ — al-ʿuyūni (3); عَيْنَيْنِ —ʿaynayni (3); لِلْعِيَانِ —lilʿiyāni (3)

Context L2241: ... لَنَا اللَّيْلَ فَغَلَبَتْ بِلَالًا عَيْنَاهُ فَلَمْ يَسْتَيْقِظْ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ ...

Context L2281: ... الدُّنْيَا لَكِنْ مَا لَا عَيْنٌ رَأَتْ وَلَا أُذُنٌ سَمِعَتْ وَلَا ...

[197] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: عين (read dictionary entry).

198. إِسْحَاق[198]

ʾisḥāq

1,175 occurrences; cumulative coverage 77.65%.

Possible English: Isḥāq; Isaac in the prophetic context

Context: The name may identify a prophet or a later transmitter. The chain and patronymic determine the person.

Forms and grammar: وإسحاق adds and; case vowels may vary. No Arabic root etymology is asserted for the name.

Attested spellings and counts

إِسْحَاقَ —ʾisḥāqa (963); وَإِسْحَاقُ —waʾisḥāqu (212)

Context L2263: ... وَنُوحًا وَإِدْرِيسَ وَإِبْرَاهِيمَ وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ وَإِسْحَاقَ وَيَعْقُوبَ وَيُوسُفَ ... وَمُوسَى وَهَارُونَ وَدَاوُد ...

Context L2345: ... نَبَاتٍ ثنا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ ثنا عِيسَى بْنُ حَبِيبٍ ثنا ...

199. أُذُن / أَذَان / إِذْن[199]

ʾidhn / ʾadhān / ʾudhun

1,169 occurrences; cumulative coverage 77.73%.

Possible English: permission; announce; call to prayer; ear

Context: إذن is permission; الأذان is the call to prayer; أذن can instead mean ear with different vowels.

Forms and grammar: يأذن / أذن = permitted / permits; يؤذّن / أذّن = called to prayer / calls. آذان / أُذن = ear(s); إذنها = her permission in the relevant reading.

Attested spellings and counts

إِذْنِ —ʾidhni (123); الْأَذَانِ —al-ʾadhāni (122); يَأْذَنْ —yaʾdhan (89); أَذِنَ —ʾadhina (87); بِإِذْنِ —biʾidhni (82); يُؤَذِّنُ —yuʾadhdhinu (72); أَذَانٍ —ʾadhānin (50); الْمُؤَذِّنُ —al-muʾadhdhinu (43); الْأُذُنِ —al-ʾudhuni (31); إِذْنِهِ —ʾidhnihi (27); فَأَذِنَ —faʾadhina (27); إِذْنِهَا —ʾidhnihā (23); بِأَذَانٍ —biʾadhānin (23); بِإِذْنِهِ —biʾidhnihi (23); أَذَانِهِ —ʾadhānihi (22); أُذَيْنَةَ —ʾudhaynata (14); بِإِذْنِهَا —biʾidhnihā (13); الْمَأْذُونِ —al-maʾdhūni (12); وَالْأُذُنِ —wālʾudhuni (12); بِالْأَذَانِ —biālʾadhāni (11); أُذُنَيْهِ —ʾudhunayhi (10); إِذْنِهِمْ —ʾidhnihim (10); اسْتَأْذَنَ —ʾstaʾdhana (10); الْأُذُنَيْنِ —al-ʾudhunayni (10); مُؤَذِّنًا —muʾadhdhinun (10); أَذِنْتَ —ʾadhint (9); أُذُنِهِ —ʾudhunihi (9); مُؤَذِّنٌ

[198] **Editorial lexical note:** Personal-name identification from the book; no Arabic-root etymology or Lisān lexical definition is asserted for this name.

[199] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أذن (read dictionary entry).

تُسْتَأْذَنَ —muʾadhdhinan (9); وَالْأَذَانِ —wālʾadhāni (9); الْإِذْنُ —al-ʾidhnu (8); اسْتَأْذَنَتْ —tustaʾdhana (8); وَأَذَانُ —waʾadhānu (8); أَذَانًا —ʾadhānan (7); آذَنَ —ʾstaʾdhanat (7); يُؤْذِنُهُ —yuʾdhinahu (7); فَيُؤَذَّنَ —fayuʾadhdhana (7); تَأْذَنُ —taʾdhanu (6); فَاسْتَأْذَنَ —fāstaʾdhana (6); فَلْيُؤَذِّنْ —ʾādhana (6); وَالْمُؤَذِّنُ —falyuʾadhdhin (6); يُؤْذِنُوا —wālmuʾadhdhinu (6); أُذُنَيْ —yuʾdhinūā (6); الْآذَانُ —ʾudhunay (5); أُذُنِهَا —al-ʾādhānu (5); بِالْأُذُنِ —ʾudhunihā (5); يُؤَذِّنُونَ —al-ʾīdhāni (5); أَذِنُوا —yuʾadhdhinūna (5); مَأْذُونًا —ʾadhinūā (4); لِأَذَانِ —biālʾudhuni (4); فَأَذَّنَا —liʾadhāni (4); يَأْذَنُوا —faʾadhdhinā (4); يَسْتَأْذِنُ —maʾdhūnan (4); إِيذَانُ —yaʾdhanūā (4); إِذْنِهِمَا —yastaʾdhinu (4); أَذَانَيْنِ —ʾīdhānu (3); اسْتَأْذَنَكُمْ —ʾadhānayni (3); إِيذَانِهِ —ʾidhnihimā (3); ائْذَنْ —ʾīdhānihi (3); ائْذَنِي —ʾdhan (3); لِإِذْنِ —ʾdhanī (3); فَالْأَذَانُ —ʾstaʾdhannakum (3); بِأَذَانَيْنِ —fālʾadhānu (3); وَاسْتَأْذَنَتْهُ —biʾadhānayni (3); يَسْتَأْذِنُهَا —liʾidhni (3); —wāstaʾdhanathu (3); —yastaʾdhinuhā (3)

Context L2281: ... لَا عَيْنٌ رَأَتْ وَلَا أُذُنٌ سَمِعَتْ وَلَا خَطَرَ عَلَى قَلْبِ ...

Context L2282: ... لَا عَيْنٌ رَأَتْ وَلَا أُذُنٌ سَمِعَتْ وَلَا خَطَرَ عَلَى قَلْبِ ...

200. لَكِنَّ / لَكِنْ[200]

lakin / lakinna

1,163 occurrences; cumulative coverage 77.81%.

Possible English: but; however

Context: لكن introduces a contrast or qualification. The spelling لكن can also represent لَكِنَّ, for you feminine plural; syntax distinguishes it.

Forms and grammar: لكنّه / لكنها / لكنهم = but he or it / she or it / they. Shadda and following syntax distinguish لكنَّ from لكنْ; the particle itself has no tense.

Attested spellings and counts

لَكِنْ —lakin (540); وَلَكِنْ —walakin (376); وَلَكِنَّهُ —walakinnahu (57); لَكِنَّهُ —lakinnahu (56); وَلَكِنَّهُمْ —walakinnahum (37); لَكِنَّا —lakinnā (19); وَلَكِنَّا —walakinnā (19); وَلَكِنَّهَا —walakinnahā (17); وَلَكِنِّي —walakinnī (16); لَكِنَّهَا —lakinnahā (8); لَكِنَّهُمْ —lakinnahum (5); لَكِنِّي —lakinnī (5); وَلَكِنَّهُمَا —walakinnahumā (5); لَكِنَّهُمَا —lakinnahumā (3)

Context L2241: ... الدُّنْيَا يَشْغَلُنَا عَنْ صَلَاتِنَا وَلَكِنَّ أَرْوَاحَنَا كَانَتْ بِيَدِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ ...

Context L2258: ... أَبَا أَحَدٍ مِنْ رِجَالِكُمْ وَلَكِنْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَخَاتَمَ النَّبِيِّينَ الأحزاب ...

...

201. رَكْعَة / رَكَعَ[201]

rakaʿa / rakʿah

1,162 occurrences; cumulative coverage 77.89%.

Possible English: bow in prayer; bowing; unit of prayer

Context: ركوع is the act of bowing; ركعة is a complete prayer unit in its ritual use. They should not both be translated bow in every occurrence.

Forms and grammar: ركع / يركع = bowed / bows; ركعة / ركعتان / ركعتين / ركعات show singular, dual and plural; راكع = one bowing. ركعتيه = his two prayer units in a relevant construction.

Attested spellings and counts

رَكْعَتَيْنِ —rakʿatayni (254); رَكْعَةً —rakʿatan (166); الرُّكُوعِ —al-rukūʿi (110); الرَّكْعَتَيْنِ —al-rakʿatayni (93); الرَّكْعَةِ —al-rakʿati (79); رَكَعَاتٍ —rakaʿātin (78); يَرْكَعُ —yarkaʿu (58); رَكَعَ —rakaʿa (53); رَكْعَتَانِ —rakʿatāni (45); رَكْعَتَيْ —rakʿatay (45); رُكُوعِهِ —rukūʿihi (19); بِرَكْعَةٍ —birakʿatin (14); رُكُوعٍ —rukūʿin (13); فَرَكَعَ —faraka ʿa (11); وَالرُّكُوعِ —wālrrukūʿi (10); رَاكِعًا —rākiʿan (9); الرَّكْعَتَانِ —al-rakʿatāni (8); رَاكِعٌ —rākiʿun (8); وَرَكْعَتَانِ —warakʿatāni (8); بِرَكْعَتَيْ —birakʿatay (7); فَلْيَرْكَعْ —falyarkaʿ (7); فَيَرْكَعُ —

[200] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: لكن (read dictionary entry).
[201] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ركع (read dictionary entry).

fayarkaʿu (6); لِلرُّكُوعِ —lilrrukūʿi (6); وَرَكَعَ —warakaʿa (6); رَكَعْتُ — rakaʿtu (5); بِالرَّكْعَةِ —fārkaʿūā (5); فَارْكَعُوا —wālrrakʿatayni (5); وَالرَّكْعَتَيْنِ — biālrrakʿati (4); رُكُوعًا —rukūʿan (4); وَرَكْعَتَيْنِ —warakʿatayni (4); وَرُكُوعُهُ — warukūʿuhu (4); الرَّكَعَاتِ —al-rakaʿāti (3); بِالرُّكُوعِ —biālrrukūʿi (3); بِرُكُوعٍ —birukūʿin (3); وَرَكْعَتَيْ —warakʿatay (3); وَيَرْكَعُ —wayarkaʿu (3); يَرْكَعُونَ — yarkaʿūna (3)

Context L2624: ... قِيَامِهِ عَلَى ثَلَاثَ عَشْرَةَ رَكْعَةً وَلَا أَكَلَ قَطُّ عَلَى خِوَانٍ ...

Context L2629: ... السَّلَامُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ الْوِتْرُ رَكْعَةٌ مِنْ آخِرِ اللَّيْلِ ...

202. ثَابِت / ثَبَتَ[202]

thabata / thābit

1,156 occurrences; cumulative coverage 77.96%.

Possible English: be established; remain firm; established; Thābit

Context: ثبت can mean a report or claim is established. ثابت may be an adjective or the personal name Thābit.

Forms and grammar: يثبت / ثبت = was established / is established; أثبت = established or proved; ثابتة / ثابت agree in gender. ثبوت and إثبات are distinct verbal nouns.

Attested spellings and counts

ثَابِتٍ —thābitin (481); الثَّابِتِ —al-thābiti (180); الثَّابِتَةِ —al-thābitati (134); ثَبَتَ —thabata (82); ثَابِتَةٍ —thābitatin (50); يَثْبُتْ —yathbut (40); وَثَبَتَ — wathabata (22); إِثْبَاتِ —ʾithbāti (17); وَالثَّابِتُ —wālththābitu (17); أَثْبَتَ —ʾathbata (16); بِالثَّابِتِ —fathabata (12); فَثَبَتَ —wathābitin (10); وَثَابِتٍ —biālththābiti (8); لِلثَّابِتِ —lilththābiti (8); ثَابِتًا —thābitan (8); ثَبْتُ — tathbuta (7); الثَّبَاتِ —waʾathbata (6); وَأَثْبَتَ —ʾathbatahu (5); أَثْبَتَهُ — al-thabāti (5); ثَبَتْ —thabāti (4); الْأَثْبَاتِ —al-ʾathbāti (4); ثَبَاتِ — thabatat (4); الْإِثْبَاتِ —ʾathbatahā (3); أَثْبَتَهَا —ʾathbatūā (3); أَثْبَتُوا — al-ʾithbāti (3); فَالثَّابِتُ —biʾathbata (3); بِأَثْبَتَ —thabatūā (3); ثَبَتُوا —

[202] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ثبت (read dictionary entry).

fālththābitu (3); مُثْبَتًا —muthbatan (3); وَإِثْبَاتُ —waʾithbātu (3); وَإِثْبَاتِهِ —waʾithbātihi (3); وَيُثْبِتُ —wayuthbitu (3); يُثْبِتُهُ —yuthbituhu (3); يُثْبِتُوا —yuthbitūā (3)

Context L2222: ... وَالْوُقُوفِ عَلَى جَمْهَرَةِ السُّنَنِ الثَّابِتَةِ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ ...

Context L2241: ... عَنْ شَيْءٍ وَاحِدٍ وَلَا يَثْبُتُ عَنْهُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ ...

203. أُمَّة / أَمَة[203]

ʾamah / ʾummah

1,154 occurrences; cumulative coverage 78.04%.

Possible English: enslaved woman; community; nation

Context: أَمَة in status law is an enslaved woman. أُمَّة is a community. Their unvowelled spellings can coincide in some forms but the meanings differ.

Forms and grammar: أمة / إماء = enslaved woman / women; أمم = community / communities with different vowels. أمته may be his enslaved woman or his community according to vowels.

Attested spellings and counts

الْأَمَةِ —al-ʾamati (496); أَمَةً —ʾamatan (279); أَمَتَهُ —ʾamatahu (131); وَالْأَمَة —wālʾamati (56); الْإِمَاءِ —al-ʾimāʾi (38); وَالْإِمَاءِ —wālʾimāʾi (30); وَأَمَتِهِ —waʾamatihi (16); وَإِمَائِكُمْ —waʾimāʾikum (16); لِأَمَتِهِ —liʾamatihi (15); إِمَاءَ —ʾimāʾa (14); وَأَمَةٌ —waʾamatun (11); لِلْأَمَةِ —lilʾamati (8); بِأَمَتِهِ —biʾamatihi (7); وَأَمَتُكَ —waʾamatuk (7); بِأَمَةٍ —biʾamatin (6); أَمَتِهَا —ʾamatihā (4); بِالْأَمَةِ —biālʾamati (4); وَلِلْأَمَةِ —walilʾamati (4); فَالْأَمَةُ —fālʾamatu (3); وَإِمَاءٌ —waʾimāʾun (3); وَإِمَائِهِ —waʾimāʾihi (3); وَإِمَائِهِمْ —waʾimāʾihim (3)

Context L2261: ... أُمَرَاءُ تَكْرِمَةُ اللَّهِ هَذِهِ الْأُمَّة ...

Context L2321: ... فِي أَهْلِ الْكَبَائِرِ مِنْ أمته حَقّ ...

[203] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أما (read dictionary entry); أمم (read dictionary entry).

204. أَخ / أُخْت[204]

ʾakh / ʾukht

1,153 occurrences; cumulative coverage 78.12%.

Possible English: brother; sister; fellow; sibling

Context: أخ can indicate kinship or fellowship. In inheritance, the surrounding qualifiers identify full, paternal or maternal relations.

Forms and grammar: أخ / أخو / أخا / أخي show construct/case forms; إخوة / إخوان are plurals. أخت / أخوات = sister(s); أخاه / أخيه change with case, not which brother is meant.

Attested spellings and counts

أَخِيهِ —ʾakhīhi (102); الْإِخْوَةِ —al-ʾikhwati (81); الْأَخِ —al-ʾakhi (64); أَخِي —ʾakhī (63); أُخْتٌ —ʾukhtun (58); أَخٍ —ʾakhin (55); إِخْوَةٌ —ʾikhwatun (52); الْأُخْتِ —al-ʾukhti (51); أَخُو —ʾakhū (27); الْأُخْتَيْنِ —al-ʾukhtayni (27); أَخَاهُ —ʾakhāhu (26); أَخِيهَا —ʾakhīhā (25); أَخًا —ʾakhan (23); وَأُخْتٍ —waʾukhtin (23); الْأَخَوَاتِ —al-ʾakhawāti (20); أُخْتَهَا —ʾukhtihā (22); أَخُوهُ —ʾakhūhu (21); أُخْتًا —ʾukhtan (17); لِلْأُخْتِ —lilʾukhti (19); أَخِيكَ —ʾakhīk (19); أُخْتَهُ —ʾukhtahu (16); لِأَخِيهِ —liʾakhīhi (16); وَلِلْأُخْتِ —walilʾukhti (16); أُخْتَيْنِ —ʾukhtayni (15); وَالْأُخْتُ —wālʾukhtu (14); وَالْإِخْوَةِ —wālʾikhwati (13); إِخْوَتِهَا —ʾikhwatihā (12); وَالْأَخَوَاتِ —wālʾakhawāti (12); أَخَوَاتٍ —ʾakhawātin (11); أَخَوَاتِهَا —ʾakhawātihā (11); أَخُوهَا —ʾakhūhā (9); لِلْأَخِ —lilʾakhi (9); إِخْوَتِهِ —ʾikhwatihi (8); لِلْأَخَوَاتِ —lilʾakhawāti (8); وَأَخٌ —waʾakhun (8); وَأُخْتَهُ —waʾukhtah (8); وَأَخُوهُ —waʾakhūhu (8); وَإِخْوَتِهِ —waʾikhwatihi (8); أَخَاهَا —ʾakhāhā (7); أَخَوَانِ —ʾakhawāni (7); أَخَوَيْنِ —ʾakhawayni (7); إِخْوَانِنَا —ʾikhwāninā (7); وَأَخَوَاتٍ —waʾakhawātin (7); وَأَخِي —waʾakhī (7); وَالْأَخِ —wālʾakhi (7); أَخَاكَ —ʾakhāka (6); أُخْتَانِ —ʾukhtāni (6); الْأَخَوَيْنِ —al-ʾakhawayni (6); لِلْإِخْوَةِ —lilʾikhwati (6); وَأُخْتُهَا —

[204]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أخا (read dictionary entry).

wa'ukhtuhā (6); وَأَخَوَاتُكُمْ —wa'akhawātukum (6); وَإِخْوَةٍ —wa'ikhwatin (6); وَالْأُخْتَيْنِ — أَخُوكَ —'akhūka (5); إِخْوَتِي —'ikhwatī (5); وَأَخًا —wa'akhan (5); وَأُخْتًا — wāl'ukhtayni (5); أَخَوَاتُهُ —'akhawātuhu (4); بِأُخْتِهَا —bi'ukhtihā (4); وَلِلْأُخْتَيْنِ — wa'ukhtan (4); وَأُخْتَيْنِ —wa'ukhtayni (4); وَأَخِيهِ —wa'akhīhi (4); walil'ukhtayni (4); أَخَوَيْكُمْ —'akhawaykum (3); إِخْوَانُكُمْ —'ikhwānukum (3); بِأُخْتٍ —bi'ukhtin (3); فَإِخْوَانُكُمْ —fa'ikhwānukum (3); فَلِلْأَخِ —falil'akhi (3); لِأَخِيكَ —li'akhīka (3); وَأُخْتَانِ —wa'ukhtāni (3)

Context L2307: ... وَلَا بِالرَّوْثِ فَإِنَّهُمَا زَادُ إِخْوَانِكُمْ مِنْ الْجِنِّ ...

Context L2432: ... أَبَا بَكْرٍ خَلِيلًا وَلَكِنَّهُ أَخِي وَصَاحِبِي وَقَدْ اتَّخَذَ اللَّهُ صَاحِبَكُمْ ...

205. تَوَضَّأَ / وُضُوء[205]

wuḍūʾ / *tawaḍḍaʾa*

1,151 occurrences; cumulative coverage 78.20%.

Possible English: ablution; perform ablution; water for ablution in a vowelled noun use

Context: الوضوء commonly names ritual ablution. The details of the required act come from the passage rather than the noun alone.

Forms and grammar: توضأ / يتوضأ = performed ablution / performs it; وضوء is the noun; وضوءه / وضوءها add possessive referents. متوضئ = a person who has performed ablution.

Attested spellings and counts

الْوُضُوءِ —al-wuḍūʾi (523); تَوَضَّأَ —tawaḍḍaʾa (110); يَتَوَضَّأُ —yatawaḍḍaʾa (94); وُضُوءٍ —wuḍūʾin (77); وُضُوءُهُ —wuḍūʾuhu (52); وَالْوُضُوءُ —wālwuḍūʾu (41); بِالْوُضُوءِ —biālwuḍūʾi (30); تَتَوَضَّأُ —tatawaḍḍaʾu (24); فَتَوَضَّأَ — fatawaḍḍaʾa (20); لِلْوُضُوءِ —lilwuḍūʾi (19); وُضُوءًا —wuḍūʾan (17); فَلْيَتَوَضَّأْ — falyatawaḍḍaʾ (16); الْمُتَوَضِّئِ —al-mutawaḍḍiʾi (11); تَوَضَّأَتْ —tawaḍḍaʾat (11); وَيَتَوَضَّأُ —wayatawaḍḍaʾu (11); فَالْوُضُوءُ —fālwuḍūʾu (10); بِوُضُوءٍ — biwuḍūʾin (9); وَتَوَضَّأَ —watawaḍḍaʾa (7); فَوُضُوءُهُ —watatawaḍḍaʾu (9); وَنَتَوَضَّأُ

[205] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: وضأ (read dictionary entry).

—fawuḍūʾuhu (6); مُتَوَضِّئٍ —mutawaḍḍiʾin (6); فَتَوَضَّئِي —fatawaḍḍaʾī (5); مُتَوَضِّئًا —mutawaḍḍiʾan (5); وَبِالْوُضُوءِ —wabiālwuḍūʾi (5); كَالْوُضُوءِ —kālwuḍūʾi (4); وَتَوَضَّئِي —watawaḍḍaʾī (4); وَلْيَتَوَضَّأْ —walyatawaḍḍaʾ (4); أَتَوَضَّأَ —ʾatawaḍḍaʾa (3); الْمُتَوَضِّئِينَ —al-mutawaḍḍiʾīna (3); فَأَتَوَضَّأُ —faʾatawaḍḍaʾu (3); فَتَوَضَّأْت —fatawaḍḍaʾt (3); وَالْمُتَوَضِّئُ —wālmutawaḍḍiʾu (3); وَتَوَضَّأَتْ —watawaḍḍaʾat (3); وَلِلْوُضُوءِ —walilwuḍūʾi (3)

Context L2597: ... وَسَلَّمَ كِتَابُ الطَّهَارَةِ مَسْأَلَةٌ الْوُضُوءُ لِلصَّلَاةِ فَرْضٌ لَا تُجْزِئُ الصَّلَاةُ ...

Context L2598: ... مَسْأَلَةٌ لَا يُجْزِئُ الْوُضُوءُ إلَّا بِنِيَّةِ الطَّهَارَةِ لِلصَّلَاةِ ...

206. نَعَمْ / نِعْمَ[206]

naʿam / niʿma

1,149 occurrences; cumulative coverage 78.27%.

Possible English: yes; excellent is; livestock in a different noun use

Context: نعم normally answers affirmatively when read نَعَمْ. نِعْمَ introduces praise, while نَعَم can mean livestock.

Forms and grammar: نعم is not always a verb with a hidden subject. Vowels and construction distinguish answer, praise and noun. فنعم / ونعم add so / and.

Attested spellings and counts

نَعَمْ —naʿam (668); الأنعام —al-ʾnʿām* (273); وَنِعْمَ —waniʿma (63); النَّعَمِ —al-naʿami (38); فَنَعَمْ —fanaʿam (37); النَّعَامَةِ —al-naʿāmati (12); التَّنْعِيمِ —al-tanʿīmi (10); نِعمه —niʿamihi (9); النَّعَامِ —al-naʿāmi (8); نَعَامَةَ —naʿāmata (6); نِعْمَتِهِ —niʿmatihi (6); نِعْمَةٍ —niʿmatin (4); النَّعِيمِ —al-naʿīmi (3); نَعَامٍ —naʿāmin (3); وَالنِّعْمَةَ —wālnnaʿāmati (3); نِعْمَتِي —niʿmatī (3); وَالنَّعَامَةِ —wālnnaʿāmati (3); وَالنِّعْمَةَ —wālnniʿmata (3)

Context L2238: ... قَوْلِهِ وَخَلَقَ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ الأنعام وَخَالَفَ مَا جَاءَتْ بِهِ النُّبُوَّةُ ...

Context L2254: ... يَا مَعْشَرَ الْجِنِّ وَالإِنْسِ الأنعام وَقَالَ تَعَالَى قُلْ أُوحِيَ إِلَيَّ ...

207. خَطَأ / أَخْطَأ[207]

khaṭaʾ / *ʾakhṭaʾa*

1,144 occurrences; cumulative coverage 78.35%.

Possible English: error; mistake; err; accidental

Context: خطأ can describe an incorrect opinion or unintentional action. In homicide discussion it may classify accidental killing.

Forms and grammar: أخطأ / يخطئ = erred / errs; أخطأت = I or you erred; خطأ is a noun. مخطئ / مخطئة show agreement; الخطأ adds the article.

Attested spellings and counts

خَطَأٌ —khaṭaʾun (495); الْخَطَأ —al-khaṭaʾi (281); أَخْطَأَ —ʾakhṭaʾa (82); فَخَطَأٌ — fakhaṭaʾun (65); أَخْطَأْتُمْ —ʾakhṭaʾtum (36); وَالْخَطَأ —wālkhaṭaʾi (27); الْمُخْطِئِ — al-mukhṭiʾi (21); بِالْخَطَأ —biālkhaṭaʾi (18); لِلْخَطَأ —lilkhaṭaʾi (18); مُخْطِئٌ — mukhṭiʾun (16); وَخَطَأٌ —wakhaṭaʾun (14); مُخْطِئًا —mukhṭiʾan (11); يُخْطِئُ — yukhṭiʾu (11); خَطِيئَةٌ —khaṭīʾatun (8); فَأَخْطَأَ —faʾakhṭaʾa (8); وَأَخْطَأَ — waʾakhṭaʾa (6); خَطِيئَتُهُ —khaṭīʾatuhu (4); فَيُخْطِئُ —fayukhṭiʾu (4); وَأَخْطَأْت —waʾakhṭaʾt (4); أَخْطَأْت —ʾakhṭaʾt (3); بِخَطَأٍ —bikhaṭaʾin (3); تُخَطِّئُ — tukhaṭṭiʾu (3); خَطَايَاهُمْ —khaṭāyāhum (3); مُخْطِئُونَ —mukhṭiʾūna (3)

Context L2349: ... مَا عَلَيْهِ أُخِذَ مِنْ خَطَايَاهُمْ فَطُرِحَتْ عَلَيْهِ ثُمَّ طُرِحَ فِي ...

Context L2510: ... مَا عَلَيْهِ أُخِذَ مِنْ خَطَايَاهُمْ فَطُرِحَتْ عَلَيْهِ ثُمَّ طُرِحَ فِي ...

208. طَلَبَ / طَالِب[208]

ṭalaba / *ṭālib*

1,142 occurrences; cumulative coverage 78.43%.

Possible English: seek; request; claimant; Ṭālib

Context: طلب can be a request or pursuit of evidence. طالب in a patronymic can be the name Ṭālib; elsewhere it means seeker or claimant.

Attested spellings and counts

طَالِبٍ —ṭālibin (673); طَلَبَ —ṭalaba (103); الْمُطَّلِبِ —al-muṭṭalibi (63); الطَّالِبِ — al-ṭālibi (58); الْمَطْلُوبِ —al-maṭlūbi (47); طَلَبَهُ —ṭalabahu (36); يَطْلُبُ — yaṭlubu (34); طَلَبَهَا —ṭalabahā (13); وَطَلَبُ —waṭalabu (13); لِلطَّالِبِ —

[206] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: نعم (read dictionary entry).

[207] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: خطأ (read dictionary entry).

[208] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: طلب (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: طلب / يطلب = sought / seeks; طالب / طالبة show agreement; طلبه = sought it or his request according to vowels. مطالب is another derived form.

lilṭṭālibi (9); نَطْلُبَ —naṭluba (9); الطَّلَبُ —al-ṭalabu (8); طَلَبَتْ —ṭalabat (7); فَطَلَبَ —faṭalaba (6); فَطَلَبْنَا —faṭalabnā (6); مَطْلُوبًا —maṭlūban (6); يَطْلُبُهُ — yaṭlubuhu (6); تَطْلُبُ —taṭlubu (5); طَالِبًا —ṭāliban (5); طَلَبَتْهُ —ṭalabathu (5); طَالَبَهُ —muṭṭalibu (5); مُطَّلِبُ —wālmuṭṭalibi (4); وَالْمُطَّلِبِ —biṭalabi (3); بِطَلَبِ —ṭālabahu (3); طَلَبَهُ —ṭalaban (3); طَلَبًا —ṭalabihim (3); طَلَبِهِمْ —liṭalabi (3); لِطَلَبِ —lilmaṭlūbi (3); لِلْمَطْلُوبِ —muṭālabatuhu (3); مُطَالَبَتُهُ

Context L2222: لِيَكُونَ مَأْخَذُهُ سَهْلًا عَلَى الطَّالِبِ وَالْمُبْتَدِئِ وَدَرَجًا لَهُ إِلَى التَّبَحُّرِ ...
...

Context L2251: ... عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ إِلَى جَمِيعِ الْإِنْسِ ...

209. لَيْلَة / لَيْل[209]

layl / laylah

1,129 occurrences; cumulative coverage 78.51%.

Possible English: night; a night; Laylā

Context: ليلة counts a night; الليل is night as a period. ليلى can be the proper name Laylā rather than a plural of night.

Forms and grammar: ليلة / ليال / ليالي = night(s); ليلتان / ليلتين are dual case forms. ليلا is commonly adverbial; ليلته = his or its night.

Attested spellings and counts

لَيْلَى —laylā (287); لَيْلَةً —laylatan (213); اللَّيْلِ —al-layli (186); لَيْلًا —laylan (87); وَلَيْلَةً —walaylatan (77); اللَّيْلَةِ —al-laylati (50); لَيَالٍ —layālin (49); بِاللَّيْلِ — biālllayli (34); لَيْلٌ —laylun (23); بِلَيْلٍ —bilaylin (20); وَاللَّيْلَةِ —wālllaylati (19); اللَّيَالِي —al-layālī (17); لَيْلَتَيْنِ —laylatayni (16); لَيَالِي —layālī (14); لَيْلَتِهِ — laylatihi (9); لَيْلَتَانِ —laylatāni (5); وَلَيَالِيهِنَّ —walayāliyahunna (5); وَلَيْلَتِهِ — walaylatihi (5); لَيْلَتَهَا —laylatahā (4); اللَّيْلَتَيْنِ —al-laylatayni (3); وَلَيَالِيَ — walayāliya (3); وَلَيْلَتَهَا —walaylatahā (3)

Context L2241: ... قَالَ لِبِلَالٍ اكْلَأْ لَنَا اللَّيْلَ فَغَلَبَتْ بِلَالًا عَيْنَاهُ فَلَمْ يَسْتَيْقِظْ ...

[209]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ليل (read dictionary entry).

210. عَمْد / تَعَمَّدَ[210]

ʿamd / *taʿammada*

1,128 occurrences; cumulative coverage 78.58%.

Possible English: intention; intentional; deliberately; rely on

Context: عمدا in legal classification contrasts with mistake. اعتمد can instead mean relied on; a shared root does not settle the kind of intention at issue.

Forms and grammar: تعمّد / يتعمّد = intended deliberately / intends; عامد / متعمد are participles. عمدا is adverbial; عمد can have other noun/verb readings according to vowels.

Context L2271: ... لا يَصْلاهَا إِلا الأَشْقَى الليل الَّذِي كَذَّبَ وَتَوَلَّى الليل وَسَيُجَنَّبُهَا ...

...

Attested spellings and counts

عَامِدًا —ʿamdan (231); تَعَمَّدَ —taʿammada (194); الْعَمْدِ —al-ʿamdi (191); عَمْدًا —ʿāmidan (115); عَمْدٍ —ʿamdin (61); مُتَعَمِّدًا —mutaʿammidan (38); تَعَمَّدَتْ —taʿammadat (32); يَتَعَمَّدْ —yataʿammad (31); الْعَامِدِ —al-ʿāmidi (27); يَعْمِدْ —yaʿmid (25); الْمُتَعَمِّدِ —al-mutaʿammidi (21); يَعْتَمِدُ —yaʿtamidu (15); بِعَمْدٍ —biʿamdin (13); عَامِدٍ —ʿāmidin (13); بِالْعَمْدِ —biālʿamdi (12); بِتَعَمُّدٍ —bitaʿammudi (9); مُتَعَمِّدٌ —mutaʿammidun (9); وَتَعَمُّدُ —wataʿammudu (9); تَعَمَّدَهُ —taʿammadahu (8); نَعْتَمِدُ —naʿtamidu (8); وَالْعَمْدِ —wālʿamdi (7); عَمَدْتَ —ʿamadt (5); مُعْتَمِدًا —muʿtamidan (5); بِتَعَمُّدِهِ —bitaʿammudihi (4); بِعَمُودٍ —biʿamūdin (4); فَعَمَدَ —faʿamada (4); وَعُمْدَتُنَا —waʿumdatunā (4); أَعْمِدَةٍ —ʾaʿmidatin (3); التَّعَمُّدِ —al-taʿammudi (3); الْعَمُودَ —al-ʿamūda (3); تَتَعَمَّدُ —tataʿammadu (3); تَعَمَّدْتُمْ —taʿammadtum (3); عَامِدِينَ —ʿāmidīna (3); وَعُمْدَةُ —waʿumdatu (3); عَمُودًا —ʿamūdan (3); وَالْعَامِدُ —wālʿāmidu (3); عُمْدَةُ —ʿumdatu (3); يَتَعَمَّدْهُ —yataʿammadhu (3)

Context L2487: ... تَعَالَى وَمَنْ يَقْتُلْ مُؤْمِنًا مُتَعَمِّدًا فَجَزَاؤُهُ جَهَنَّمُ خَالِدًا فِيهَا النساء ...

...

[210]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: عمد (read dictionary entry).

Context L2581: ... أَخْطَأْتُمْ بِهِ وَلَكِنْ مَا تَعَمَّدَتْ قُلُوبُكُمْ الأحزاب وَقَالَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ ... ...

211. مَرَّ / مَرَّة[211]

marrah / marra

1,122 occurrences; cumulative coverage 78.66%.

Possible English: once; time; pass; go by

Context: مرة counts an occurrence, not a duration of a specified length. مرّ can describe passing a place or a prior mention.

Forms and grammar: مرة / مرات = one time / times; مرتان / مرتين are dual case forms. مر / يمر = passed / passes; مرارا = repeatedly.

Attested spellings and counts

مَرَّةً —marratan (412); وَمَرَّةً —wamarratan (184); مَرَّاتٍ —marrātin (128); فَمَرَّ —famarratan (76); مَرَّتَيْنِ —marratayni (85); مَرَّ —marra (77); فَمَرَّةً —famarra (27); مِرَارًا —mirāran (25); يَمُرُّ —yamurru (25); الْمَرَّةِ —al-marrati (18); الْمَارِّ —al-mārri (7); مَرَّتْ —marrat (8); مَرُّوا —marrūā (8); فَمَرَّتْ —famarrat (5); مِرَارٍ —mirārin (5); مَرَّتَانِ —marratāni (5); مَرَرْت —marart (5); الْمُرِّيِّ —al-murriyyi (4); فَمَرُّوا —famarrūā (4); مَارًّا —mārran (4); مَارَّةً —mārratun (4); الْمُسْتَمِرِّ —al-mustamirri (3); مَرَارَةً —marāratan (3)

Context L2310: ... يُحْيِيهَا الَّذِي أَنْشَأَهَا أَوَّلَ مَرَّةٍ وَهُوَ بِكُلِّ خَلْقٍ عَلِيمٌ يس ...

Context L2314: ... طَرِيق بَيْن ظهراني جهنم يَمُرّ عَلَيْهِ الخلق ...

212. جَدِيد / جِدًّا / جَدّ[212]

jadd / jiddan / jadīd

1,119 occurrences; cumulative coverage 78.73%.

Possible English: grandfather; seriousness; very; new; renew

Context: الجد in inheritance is a grandfather; جدا commonly intensifies an adjective. The vowelled forms and topic separate these uses.

Attested spellings and counts

جِدًّا —jiddan (305); الْجَدِّ —al-jaddi (170); جَدِّهِ —jaddihi (161); جَدِّي —jaddī (64); جَدٍّ —jaddin (56); الْجَدَّةُ —al-jaddatu (53); جَدَّةٍ —jaddatin (47); تَجْدِيدِ —tajdīdi (19); جَدَّتِهِ —jaddatihi (18); جَدِيدٍ —jadīdin (18); جَدَّاتٍ —jaddātin (17); وَالْجَدَّةُ —wāljaddatu (17); وَلِلْجَدِّ —waliljaddi (17); الْجَدَّاتِ

[211] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: مرر (read dictionary entry).
[212] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: جدد (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: جد / أجداد = grandfather(s); جديد / جديدة = new; يجدّد / جدّد = renewed / renews; جدة can mean grandmother in its kinship reading.

—al-jaddāti (16); وَالْجَدُّ —wāljaddu (16); لِلْجَدِّ —liljaddi (15); يُجَدِّدَ —yujaddida (11); وَجَدَّتَهُ —wajaddatahu (10); جَدَّتَيْنِ —jaddatayni (8); لِلْجَدَّةِ —liljaddati (8); جِدَادَ —jidāda (6); جَدَّتِهَا —jaddatihā (5); جَدِيدًا —jadīdan (5); وَالْأَجْدَادِ —wāl'ajdādi (5); وَالْجَدَّاتِ —wāljaddāti (5); الْمُجِدِّ —al-mujiddi (4); جَدُّكَ —jadduk (4); أَجْدَادِهِ —'ajdādihi (3); الْأَجْدَادِ —al-'ajdādi (3); الْجِدَادِ —al-jidādi (3); الْجَدَّتَيْنِ —al-jaddatayni (3); بِتَجْدِيدِ —bitajdīdi (3); جَدَّاتُهُ —jaddātuhu (3); جَدَّتَانِ —jaddatāni (3); جَدَّتِي —jaddatī (3); جَدَّتَيْهِ —jaddatayhi (3); جَدِيدَةً —jadīdatan (3); جَدُّهُنَّ —jadduhunna (3); وَالْجِدَادِ —wāljidādi (3); وَجَدَّةُ —wajaddatu (3)

Context L2345: ... بْنِ يَزِيدَ الْمُقْرِئُ ثنا جَدِّي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ثنا ...

Context L2557: ... قَاسِمِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ حَدَّثَنَا جَدِّي قَاسِمُ بْنُ أَصْبَغَ أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ...

213. ذَهَبَ / ذَهَبَ[213]

dhahaba / dhahab

1,119 occurrences; cumulative coverage 78.81%.

Possible English: go; depart; adopt a view; gold

Context: ذهب إلى قول means adopted a view. الذهب is gold in transactions; the metal noun is not a tense form of went.

Forms and grammar: اذهب / يذهب / ذهب = went / goes / go!; ذهبنا = we went. ذهبا can be an accusative noun or a dual verb according to vowels; مذهب = position or school.

Attested spellings and counts

الذَّهَبِ —al-dhahabi (310); ذَهَبَ —dhahaba (249); وَذَهَبَ —wadhahaba (62); بِالذَّهَبِ —biāldhdhahabi (50); فَذَهَبَ —fadhahaba (42); اذْهَبْ —'dhhab (37); ذَهَابِ —dhahābi (35); ذَهَبًا —dhahaban (33); وَالذَّهَبِ —wāldhdhahabi (32); يَذْهَبُ —yadhhabu (32); بِذَهَبٍ —bidhahabin (25); وَذَهَبَتْ —wadhahabat (25); ذَهَبَتْ —dhahabat (20); مَذْهَبَ —madhhaba (20); فَذَهَبَتْ —fadhahabat (19); تَذْهَبَ —tadhhaba (17); مَذْهَبِهِمْ

[213] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: ذهب (read dictionary entry).

كَالذَّهَبِ —madhhabihim (14); اذْهَبُوا —ʾdhhabūā (7); ذَهَبُوا —dhahabūā (7); فَلْيَذْهَبْ —kāldhdhahabi (7); يُذْهِبْنَ —yudhhibna (7); اذْهَبِي —ʾdhhabī (6); مَذَاهِبِهِمْ —falyadhhab (6); الْمَذْهَبِ —madhāhibihim (6); فَاذْهَبِي —al-madhhabi (5); ذَهَبِهِ —dhahabihi (5); أَذْهَبَتْ —ʾadhhabat (4); ذَاهِبًا —dhāhiban (4); أَذْهَبَ —fādhhabī (4); مُذَهَّبَةٍ —mudhahhabatin (4); مَذْهَبِهِ —madhhabihi (4); ذَهَبَكَ —ʾadhhaba (3); بِذَهَابٍ —bidhahābi (3); ذَاهِبُ —dhāhibu (3); مَذَاهِبِكُمْ —dhahabak (3); وَيُذْهِبَ —madhāhibikum (3); يَذْهَبُونَ —wayudhhiba (3); —yadhhabūna (3)

Context L2346: ... مَسْأَلَة الْحَسَنَات تذهب السيئات والتوبة تسقطها ...

Context L2347: ... مَسْأَلَةٌ وَالْحَسَنَاتُ تُذْهِبُ السَّيِّئَاتِ بِالْمُوَازَنَةِ وَالتَّوْبَةُ تُسْقِطُ السَّيِّئَاتِ ...

Attested spellings and counts

بِالشَّكِّ —shakkin (954); يَشُكُّ —yashukku (64); الشَّكِّ —al-shakki (28); شَكٍّ —biālshshakki (10); لِلشَّكِّ —lilshshakki (9); نَشُكُّ —nashukku (8); وَشَكَّ —washakka (8); شَاكًّا —shākkan (7); مَشْكُوكٌ —mashkūkun (7); فَشَكَّ —fashakka (6); أَشُكُّ —ʾashukku (5); فَشُكَّتْ —fashukkat (4); بِشَكٍّ —bishakkin (3); شَاكٌّ —shākkun (3)

Context L2225: ... لَا يَكُونُ لِشَيْءٍ مِنْ الشَّكِّ فِيهِ أَثَرٌ وَيَنْطِقَ بِلِسَانِهِ وَلَا ...

214. شَكّ[214]

shakk

1,116 occurrences; cumulative coverage 78.88%.

Possible English: doubt; uncertainty; suspect

Context: شك is uncertainty about a fact or argument. Its legal effect depends on the particular rule and the contrast with certainty.

Forms and grammar: شك / يشك = doubted / doubts; شكا is a noun case form in one reading; مشكوك فيه = doubted. شكّه can be his doubt or he doubted it according to vowels.

[214]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: شكك (read dictionary entry).

215. بَلَّغَ[215]

balagha

1,115 occurrences; cumulative coverage 78.96%.

Possible English: reach; attain; amount to; be informed; maturity

Context: بلغني introduces something that reached the author. بلغ can instead concern age, a quantity or reaching a destination.

Forms and grammar: بلغ / يبلغ = reached / reaches; بلغت = I, you or she according to vowels; بلّغ = conveyed. بالغ / بالغة show agreement; بلوغ is the verbal noun.

... بُدَّ وَالزَّمَانُ مُرَكَّبٌ بِلَا شَكٍّ مِنْ أَجْزَائِهِ وَكُلُّ جُزْءٍ مِنْ ... :Context L2230

Attested spellings and counts

بَلَغَتْ —yablugha (211); بَلَغَ —balagha (201); تَبْلُغَ —tablugha (105); يَبْلُغَ —balaghat (94); بَلَّغَهُ —balaghahu (58); بَلَّغَنِي —balaghanī (49); فَبَلَغَ — fabalagha (42); بَالِـغٍ —bālighin (34); بَالِغًا —bālighan (28); بَلَّغَتْهَا — balaghathā (20); بَلَّغَنَا —balaghanā (20); بُلُوغِ —bulūghi (20); بَلَّغَتْهُ — balaghathu (17); بَالِغَةً —bālighatan (15); بَلَغْنَ —balaghna (15); بَلَغَهَا — balaghahā (15); يَبْلُغْهُ —yablughhu (14); الْبَالِـغِ —al-bālighi (12); يَبْلُغُوا —yablughūā (12); يَبْلُغْهَا —yablughhā (10); بُلُوغِه —bulūghihi (9); أَبْلَغُ —ʾablaghu (8); الْبَالِغَةِ —al-bālighati (8); الْبُلُوغِ —al-bulūghi (8); تَبْلُغْهُ —tablughhu (8); مَبْلَغَ —mablagha (8); وَبَلَّغَنِي —wabalaghanī (8); بَلَّغُوا —balaghūā (7); يَبْلُغْنَا —yablughnā (7); أَبْلِغِي —ʾablighī (5); الْمُبَالَغَةِ — al-mubālaghati (5); فَبَلَغَتْ —fabalaghat (5); الْبَالِغِينَ —al-bālighīna (4); بُلُوغِهَا —bulūghihā (4); وَبَلَغَ —wabalagha (4); يَبْلُغْنِي —yablughnī (4); الْمُبَلِّـغِ — al-muballighi (3); بَلَّغَكَ —balaghak (3); بَلَّغَهُمْ —balaghahum (3); فَبَلَغْنَ — fabalaghna (3); فَبَلَّغَهُ —fabalaghahu (3); لِيَبْلُغَ —liyablugha (3); مُبَلِّغًا — muballighan (3)

... قَبْلَنَا إِلَّا بِالْخَبَرِ وَمَنْ بَلَغَ هَهُنَا فَقَدْ فَارَقَ الْمَعْقُولَ وَبِنَقْلِ ... :Context L2249

[215]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: بلغ (read dictionary entry).

Context L2253: ... فِيهِ مُزْدَجَرٌ القمر حِكْمَةٌ بَالِغَةٌ فَمَا تُغْنِ النُّذُرُ القمر وَحَنَّ ...

216. اعْتَدَى / عَدُوّ[216]

ʿaduww / ʾtadā

1,112 occurrences; cumulative coverage 79.03%.

Possible English: enemy; transgress; exceed; pass beyond

Context: عدا can mean except in an excluding construction. اعتدى is transgressed; العدو is an enemy, not a plural verb.

Forms and grammar: عدو / أعداء = enemy/enemies; يتعدّى / تعدّى = exceeded / exceeds; عدوان = transgression. تعدّ can be a shortened verb form, requiring its grammatical context.

Attested spellings and counts

عَدَا —ʿadā (176); اعْتَدَى —ʾtadā (114); وَالْعُدْوَانِ —wālʿudwāni (79); يَتَعَدَّ —yataʿadda (67); الْعَدُوِّ —al-ʿaduwwi (55); تَعَدَّى —taʿaddā (55); تَعَدّ — taʿaddin (43); فَاعْتَدُوا —fāʿtadūā (41); عَدُوٍّ —ʿaduwwin (35); مُتَعَدٍّ — mutaʿaddin (33); يَتَعَدَّى —yataʿaddā (32); تَعَدِّيه —taʿaddīhi (22); عَدَاهُ — ʿadāhu (21); الْعَدَوِيِّ —al-ʿadawiyyi (20); عَادَتْ —ʿādat (18); مُتَعَدِّيًا — mutaʿaddiyan (17); تَعَدِّي —taʿaddī (16); الْعَادُونَ —al-ʿādūna (15); عُدْوَانٌ — ʿudwānun (14); مُعْتَد —muʿtadin (14); عَدُوِّهِ —ʿaduwwihi (12); تَعْتَدُوهَا — taʿtadūhā (11); عَدُوًّا —ʿaduwwan (10); وَعُدْوَانٌ —waʿudwānun (10); تَعْتَدُوا —taʿtadūā (9); نَتَعَدَّى —nataʿaddā (8); يُعْتَدَى —yuʿtadā (8); الْمُعْتَدِي —al-muʿtadī (8); عَدَاهَا —al-ʿudwāni (7); الْعُدْوَانِ —al-taʿaddī (7); التَّعَدِّي —ʿadāhā (7); عَدَاهُمَا —ʿadāhumā (7); الْعَدَوِيَّةِ —al-ʿadawiyyati (6); نُتَعَدَّى — tutaʿaddā (6); تَعَدِّيهَا —taʿaddīhā (6); عَادِيًا —ʿādiyan (6); عُدْوَانًا —ʿudwānan (6); أَعْدَاءٍ —waʾlttaʿaddī (6); وَالتَّعَدِّي —wataʿaddin (6); وَتَعَدٍّ —yaʿtadiya (6); يَعْتَدِيَ —ʾaʿdāʾin (5); اعْتِدَاءٌ —ʾtidāʾun (5); الْمُعْتَدِينَ —al-muʿtadīna (5); عَدَاوَةً — ʿadāwatan (5); وَالْمُتَعَدِّي —wālmutaʿaddī (5); الْعَادِي —al-ʿādī (4); بِعَدُوٍّ —biʿaduwwin (4); وَعَادَتْ —waʿādat (4); اعْتَدَيْنَا —ʾtadaynā (3); نَتَعَدَّ

[216] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: عدا (read dictionary entry).

تَعَدَّيْتُمْ —tataʿadda (3); تَعَدِّيًا —taʿaddiyan (3); نَتَعَدَّوْا —tataʿaddawā (3); نَتَعَدَّ —taʿaddaytum (3); عَدْوَى —ʿadwā (3); فَتَعَدَّى —fataʿaddā (3); وَتَعَدَّى —wataʿaddā (3); وَعُدْوَانًا —nataʿadda (3); نَتَعَدَّهُ —nataʿaddahu (3); يَتَعَدَّاهُ —waʿudwānan (3); يَتَعَدَّاهُ —yataʿaddāhu (3)

Context L2408: ... يُسَافِرَ بِالْقُرْآنِ إِلَى أَرْضِ الْعَدُوِّ وَلَا يَحِلُّ لِأَحَدٍ أَنْ يَصْرِفَ ...

Context L2585: ... لِقَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَمَنْ يَتَعَدَّ حُدُودَ اللَّهِ فَقَدْ ظَلَمَ نَفْسَهُ ...

217. حَيَوَان / حَيَاة / حَيّ[217]

ḥayy / ḥayāh / ḥayawān

1,108 occurrences; cumulative coverage 79.11%.

Possible English: alive; life; living creature; modesty

Context: حي describes being alive; الحيوان is a living creature. حياء is modesty, a separate noun in the family.

Forms and grammar: حي / حية agree in gender; حياة = life; أحيا / يحيي = gave life or revived / does so. حية can also mean snake, distinguished by context.

Attested spellings and counts

حَيَوَان —ḥayyin (309); الْحَيَوَانِ —al-ḥayawāni (130); حَيًّا —ḥayyan (112); حَيٍّ —ḥayawānin (65); حَيَاتِهِ —ḥayātihi (55); الْحَيِّ —al-ḥayyi (42); حَيَّةً —ḥayyatan (37); الْحَيَاةِ —al-ḥayāti (33); حَيَاةِ —ḥayāti (31); حَيَاءٌ —ḥayāʾun (30); الْحَيَّاءِ —al-ḥayāʾi (25); أَحْيَا —ʾaḥyā (19); بِالْحَيَوَانِ —biālḥayawāni (14); حَيَوَانًا —ḥayawānan (14); وَالْحَيَوَانِ —wālḥayawāni (13); أَحْيَاهَا —ʾaḥyāhā (13); إِحْيَاءِ —ʾiḥyāʾi (13); الْأَحْيَاءِ —al-ʾaḥyāʾi (10); يَسْتَحْيُونَ —yastaḥyūna (13); الْحَيَّةِ —al-ḥayyati (11); حَيَوَانِهِ —ḥayawānihi (10); يَسْتَحْيِ —yastaḥyi (10); أَحْيَاءٌ —ʾaḥyāʾun (9); يُحْيِي —yuḥyī (9); أَحْيَاهُ —ʾaḥyāhu (7); الْحَيَّاتِ —al-ḥayyāti (6); وَالْحَيَّةِ —wālḥayyāti (6); حَيَّيْنِ —ḥayyayni (5); لِلْحَيِّ —lilḥayyi (5); وَالْحَيَّاتِ —wālḥayyati (5); بِالْإِحْيَاءِ —biāl'iḥyāʾi (4); بِحَيٍّ —biḥayyin (4); حَيَاتِهَا —ḥayātihā (4); بِحَيَّةٍ —liḥayyin (4); يَحْيَا —yaḥyā (4); اسْتَحْيَا —ʾstaḥyā (3); لِحَيٍّ

[217] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: حيا (read dictionary entry).

bitaḥiyyatin (3); بِحَيَوَانٍ —biḥayawānin (3); وَالْحَيُّ —wālḥayyu (3); وَالْحَيَاءِ — wālḥayāʾi (3); وَحَيَّةٌ —waḥayyatun (3); وَحَيَوَانِهِ —waḥayawānihi (3); يُحْيِيكُمْ — yuḥyīkum (3); يَسْتَحْيِي —yastaḥyī (3)

Context L2238: ... فَصَحَّ يَقِينًا أَنَّ لِكُلِّ حَيٍّ نَفْسًا غَيْرَ نَفْسِ غَيْرِهِ فَإِذَا ...

Context L2239: ... شَيْئًا مُدَبِّرًا لِلْجَسَدِ هِيَ الْحَيُّ الْحَسَّاسُ الْمُخَاطَبُ وَلَمْ يَقُمْ بُرْهَانٌ ...

218. خُصُوص / خَاصّ[218]

khāṣṣ / khuṣūṣ

1,105 occurrences; cumulative coverage 79.18%.

Possible English: particular; specific; exclusive; specify

Context: خاص in an argument contrasts with general wording. تخصيص is restricting a general statement's scope, a different derivation.

Forms and grammar: خصّ / يخصّ = specified or singled out / does so; خاص / خاصة show agreement. مخصوص = specified; تخصيص and خصوص are different nouns.

Attested spellings and counts

خَاصَّةً —khāṣṣatan (357); يَخُصَّ —yakhuṣṣa (290); تَخْصِيصُ —takhṣīṣu (124); خَصَّ —khaṣṣa (48); تَخْصِيصُهُ —takhṣīṣuhu (33); خَصَّهُ —khaṣṣahu (24); خَاصٌّ —khāṣṣun (17); خُصُوصٌ —khuṣūṣun (15); وَتَخْصِيصٌ — watakhṣīṣun (15); بِتَخْصِيصِ —bitakhṣīṣi (13); يَخُصُّوا —yakhuṣṣūā (13); يَخُصُّهُ —yakhuṣṣuhu (12); خَصَّصْتُمْ —khaṣṣaṣtum (11); خَصُّوا —khaṣṣūā (11); مَخْصُوصٌ —makhṣūṣun (11); التَّخْصِيصُ —al-takhṣīṣu (10); الْخُصُوصَ — al-khuṣūṣa (8); تَخْصِيصًا —takhṣīṣan (7); فَتَخْصِيصُ —fatakhṣīṣu (7); مَخْصُوصًا —makhṣūṣan (7); تَخْصِيصُهُمْ —takhṣīṣuhum (6); خَصَاصَةٌ —khaṣāṣatun (6); مَخْصُوصَةٌ —makhṣūṣatun (6); تَخْصِيصُهَا —takhṣīṣuhā (5); يَخُصَّا —yakhuṣṣā (5); خَصَّهَا —khaṣṣaṣnā (4); أَخَصُّ —ʾakhaṣṣu (4); تُخَصَّ —tukhaṣṣa (4); خَصَّصْنَا —khaṣṣaṣnā (4); نَخَصَّ —khaṣṣahā (4); خُصُوصًا —khuṣūṣan (4); الْمَخْصُوصُ —al-makhṣūṣu (3);

[218] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: خصص (read dictionary entry).

—fakhaṣṣa (3); نَخَصُّوهُ —fakhaṣṣūhu (3); لِتَخْصِيصِ —litakhṣīṣi (3); نَخُصُّ — nakhuṣṣu (3); وَخَصَّ —wakhaṣṣa (3); وَيَخُصُّهُ —wayakhuṣṣuhu (3); يَخُصُّونَ — yakhuṣṣūna (3)

Context L2410: ... عُمُومٌ لَا يَجُوزُ أَنْ يُخَصَّ مِنْهُ شَيْءٌ وَقَالَ تَعَالَى يَعْلَمُ ...

Context L2510: ... لَا يَجُوزُ نَسْخُهُ وَلَا تَخْصِيصُهُ بِعُمُومِ خَبَرٍ آخَرَ ...

219. حَاضَتْ / حَيْض[219]

ḥayḍ / ḥāḍat

1,091 occurrences; cumulative coverage 79.26%.

Possible English: menstruation; menstruate

Context: حيض names menstrual bleeding in the relevant discussion. استحاضة is a distinct legal category and should not be merged into menstruation without the passage's qualification.

Forms and grammar: تحيض / حاضت = menstruated / menstruates; حائض = menstruating woman; حيضة can mean one menstrual occurrence. مستحاضة belongs to the derived استحاضة pattern.

Attested spellings and counts

الْحَائِضِ —al-ḥayḍi (195); تَحِيضُ —taḥīḍu (93); حَيْضٌ —ḥayḍun (93); حَاضَتْ — ḥāḍat (58); الْحَيْضَةِ —al-ḥayḍati (53); الْمَحِيضِ —al-maḥīḍi (44); حَائِضًا — ḥā'iḍan (35); الْمُسْتَحَاضَةِ —al-mustaḥāḍati (33); حَيْضَةً —ḥayḍatan (33); تَحِيضُ —taḥiḍ (31); حَيْضَتِهَا —ḥayḍatihā (30); حَيْضِهَا —ḥayḍihā (25); حَيْضَتَانِ — ḥayḍatāni (22); يَحِضْنَ —yaḥiḍna (20); وَالْحَائِضُ —wālḥā'iḍu (15); بِحَيْضَةٍ — biḥayḍatin (13); وَالْحَيْضِ —wālḥayḍi (13); حَيْضَتَيْنِ —ḥayḍatayni (10); بِالْحَيْضَةِ — biālḥayḍati (9); حِضْتُ —ḥiḍtu (9); لِلْحَائِضِ —lilḥā'iḍi (9); بِالْحَيْضِ — biālḥayḍi (7); مُسْتَحَاضَةٌ —mustaḥāḍatun (7); فَحَاضَتْ —faḥāḍat (5); الْحَيْضَتَيْنِ —al-ḥayḍatayni (4); تَحِيضِينَ —taḥīḍīna (4); حَيْضَتِكِ —ḥayḍataki (4); وَلِلْحَيْضِ —walilḥayḍi (4); فَتَحِيضُ —fataḥīḍu (3); لِلْحَيْضِ —lilḥayḍi (3)

[219] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: حيض (read dictionary entry).

Context L2621: ... بِوُضُوءٍ وَبِغَيْرِ وُضُوءٍ وَلِلْجُنُبِ وَالْحَائِضِ بُرْهَانُ ذَلِكَ أَنَّ قِرَاءَةَ الْقُرْآنِ ...

Context L2623: ... وُضُوءٍ وَاخْتَلَفُوا فِي الْجُنُبِ وَالْحَائِضِ فَقَالَتْ طَائِفَةٌ لَا تَقْرَأُ الْحَائِضُ ...

220. عُثْمَان[220]

ʿuthmān

1,074 occurrences; cumulative coverage 79.33%.

Possible English: ʿUthmān; a personal name

Context: عثمان can designate the caliph or a later narrator. A patronymic or chain identifies the person, rather than the spelling alone.

Forms and grammar: وعثمان adds and; لعثمان adds to/for. Case vowels vary. The dictionary root supplies lexical/name discussion, not a biography of every bearer.

Attested spellings and counts

عُثْمَانَ —ʿuthmāna (859); وَعُثْمَانَ —waʿuthmāna (206); عَثْمٍ —ʿathmin (6); فَعُثْمَانُ —faʿuthmānu (3)

Context L2336: ... وَبِهِ إِلَى مُسْلِمٍ حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ ثنا جَرِيرٌ ...

Context L2343: ... مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارِ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ الْعَبْدِيُّ ثنا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ ...

221. أَرْض[221]

ʾarḍ

1,069 occurrences; cumulative coverage 79.40%.

Possible English: earth; land; ground; a parcel of land

Context: أرض can mean a particular property or ground generally. The land's ownership and legal status require the surrounding qualifiers.

Attested spellings and counts

الْأَرْضِ —al-ʾarḍi (589); أَرْضِ —ʾarḍi (222); أَرْضِهِ —ʾarḍihi (57); أَرْضًا —ʾarḍan (50); بِأَرْضِ —biʾarḍi (44); وَالْأَرْضِ —wāl'arḍi (38); أَرْضَهُمْ — ʾarḍahum (10); لِلْأَرْضِ —lil'arḍi (10); وَالْأَرْضِينَ —wāl'arḍīna (10); أَرْضِهَا —ʾarḍihā (8); بِالْأَرْضِ —biāl'arḍi (8); الْأَرَضِينَ —al-ʾaraḍīna (6); أَرَضُونَ

[220] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: عثم (read dictionary entry).

[221] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: أرض (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: أرض / أراض / أراضين / أرضون are singular and plural formations in their constructions. أرضه / أرضها attach possessives; أرضا is a common accusative form.

222. اسْتَطَاعَ / تَطَوُّع / طَاعَة[222]

ṭāʿah / taṭawwuʿ / ʾstaṭāʿa

1,068 occurrences; cumulative coverage 79.47%.

Possible English: obedience; voluntary act; ability; be able

Context: التطوع often names a voluntary ritual act, contrasted with obligation. استطاع concerns ability; it is a different derived verb.

Forms and grammar: أطاع / يطيع = obeyed / obeys; تطوع / يتطوع = acted voluntarily / does so; استطاع / يستطيع = was able / is able. يستطع is a jussive form.

—ʾaraḍūna (4); وَأَرْضِه —waʾarḍihi (4); بِأَرْضِهِ —biʾarḍihi (3); وَأَرْضِ — waʾarḍi (3); وَبِالْأَرْضِ —wabiālʾarḍi (3)

Context L2256: ... كُلَّ مِلَّةٍ وَأَلْزَمَ أَهْلَ الْأَرْضِ جِنَّهُمْ وَإِنْسَهُمْ اتِّبَاعَ شَرِيعَتِهِ الَّتِي ...

Context L2267: ... تَعَالَى وَجَنَّةٍ عَرْضُهَا السَّمَاوَاتُ وَالأَرْضُ أُعِدَّتْ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ آل عمران وَقَالَ ...

Attested spellings and counts

التَّطَوُّعِ —al-taṭawwuʿi (140); طَاعَةَ —ṭāʿata (127); تَطَوُّعٍ —taṭawwuʿin (126); الطَّاعَةِ —al-ṭāʿati (80); تَطَوُّعًا —taṭawwuʿan (76); اسْتَطَعْتُمْ —ʾstaṭaʿtum (66); وَالتَّطَوُّعِ —yastaṭiʿ (30); اسْتَطَاعَ —ʾstaṭāʿa (42); طَاعَتُهُ —ṭāʿatuhu (34); يَسْتَطِعْ —wālttaṭawwuʿi (28); يَتَطَوَّعَ —yastaṭīʿu (27); مُطِيعٍ —muṭīʿin (26); وَالطَّاعَةُ —yataṭawwaʿa (17); مُسْتَطِيعٌ —mustaṭīʿun (15); يُطِيعَ —yuṭīʿa (15); اسْتَطَعْتَ —wālṭṭāʿatu (13); بِالطَّاعَةِ —biālṭṭāʿati (11); أَطَاعَ —ʾaṭāʿa (10); وَتَطَوُّعٌ —wataṭawwuʿun (10); مُطِيعًا —muṭīʿan (9); يُطِيعُهُ — ʾstaṭaʿt (10); الطَّاعَاتِ —al-ṭāʿāti (8); فَلْيُطِعْهُ —falyuṭiʿhu (8); مُتَطَوِّعًا — yuṭīʿuhu (9); وَطَاعَةً —waṭāʿatan (8); اسْتِطَاعَةً —ʾstiṭāʿatan (7); أَطِيعُوا — mutaṭawwiʿan (8); بِطَاعَةِ —biṭāʿati (5); تُطِعْ —tuṭiʿ (5); تَطَوُّعِه —taṭawwuʿihi (5); وَأَطِيعُوا —waʾaṭīʿūā (5); أَطَعْنَا —ʾaṭaʿnā (4); أَطَعْنَكُمْ —ʾaṭaʿnakum (4); أُطِيعُ —ʾaṭīʿūā (6);

[222]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: طوع (read dictionary entry).

طَاعَتِهِمَا —ʾuṭīʿu (4); بِطَاعَتِهِ —biṭāʿatihi (4); تَسْتَطِيعُ —tastaṭīʿu (4); ṭāʿatihimā (4); لِطَاعَةِ —liṭāʿati (4); لِيُطَاعَ —liyuṭāʿa (4); نَسْتَطِيعُ —nastaṭīʿu (4); يُطَاعَ —yuṭāʿa (4); أَسْتَطِيعُ —ʾastaṭīʿu (3); أَطَاعُوا —ʾaṭāʿūā (3); اسْتَطَعْنَا — ʾstaṭaʿnā (3); نَتَطَوَّعَ الْمُتَطَوِّعَ —al-mutaṭawwiʿa (3); بِتَطَوُّعٍ —bitaṭawwuʿin (3); —tataṭawwaʿa (3); تُطِيعُ —tuṭīʿu (3); طَائِعَةً —ṭāʾiʿatan (3); طَوْعًا —ṭawʿan (3); لِتَطَوُّعٍ —litaṭawwuʿin (3); لِلتَّطَوُّعِ —lilttaṭawwuʿi (3); وَيُطَاعُ —wayuṭāʿu (3); يَسْتَطِيعُهُ —yastaṭīʿuhu (3); يَسْتَطِيعُونَ —yastaṭīʿūna (3)

... فَنَزَلُوا عَنْ مُلْكِهِمْ كُلِّهِمْ طَوْعًا دُونَ رَهْبَةٍ أَصْلًا وَلَا خَوْفًا ... :Context L2253

... اسْمٌ وَاقِعٌ عَلَى جَمِيعِ الطَّاعَاتِ وَالتَّوْبَةُ مِنْ عَمَلِ السُّوءِ مِنْ ... :Context L2338

223. دِينَار[223]

dīnār

1,064 occurrences; cumulative coverage 79.55%.

Possible English: dinar; a gold monetary unit

Context: دينار names the monetary unit used in the passage. This glossary gives no modern exchange rate or assumption about the value of every historical coin.

Forms and grammar: دينار / دنانير = dinar(s); دينارين / ديناران are dual case forms. بدينار = for/by a dinar; دينارا is a common accusative form.

Attested spellings and counts

دِينَارٍ —dīnārin (593); دِينَارًا —dīnāran (160); دَنَانِيرَ —danānīra (87); الدَّنَانِيرِ —al-danānīri (49); بِدِينَارٍ —bidīnārin (47); الدِّينَارِ —al-dīnāri (33); بِدَنَانِيرَ — bidanānīra (19); وَالدَّنَانِيرِ —wālddanānīri (15); بِالدَّنَانِيرِ —biālddanānīri (11); بِدِينَارَيْنِ —bidīnārayni (11); دِينَارَيْنِ —dīnārayni (10); بِالدِّينَارِ —biālddīnāri (6); فَدِينَارٌ —fadīnārun (5); لِلدِّينَارِ —lilddīnāri (4); وَالدِّينَارُ —wālddīnāru (4); وَدِينَارَ — wadīnārahā (4); بِالدِّينَارَيْنِ —biālddīnārayni (3); وَدِينَارَهَا — wadīnāra (3)

... بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ دِينَارٍ وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ قَالَا ثنا حَجَّاجٌ ... :Context L2336

[223] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: دنر (read dictionary entry).

Context L2461: ... عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ عَنْ أَبِي ...

224. هُرَيْرَة / هِرَّة[224]

hirrah / hurayrah

1,061 occurrences; cumulative coverage 79.62%.

Possible English: cat; Hurayrah

Context: أبو هريرة is the personal designation Abū Hurayrah. A literal rendering father of a kitten is not a substitute for identifying the narrator by his conventional name.

Forms and grammar: هرّ / هرة are cat nouns; هريرة is a diminutive formation used in the name. الهر adds the definite article; these are not verb tense changes.

Attested spellings and counts

هُرَيْرَةَ —hurayrata (1,029); الْهِرِّ —al-hirri (24); وَالْهِرِّ —wālhirri (8)

Context L2225: ... عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ ...

Context L2241: ... ابْنِ الْمُسَيِّبِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ فِي حَدِيثٍ ذَكَرَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ ...

225. كَلِمَة / كَلَام[225]

kalām / kalimah

1,045 occurrences; cumulative coverage 79.69%.

Possible English: speech; statement; word; wound in a different vowelled use

Context: كلمة can be a word or a short utterance, not always one modern typographic token. كلام is speech collectively; الكَلْم is a wound in a different reading.

Attested spellings and counts

كَلَام —kalāmi (274); الْكَلَام —al-kalāmi (175); كَلَامِه —kalāmihi (92); كَلِمَةً —kalimatan (53); كَلَامًا —kalāman (49); يَتَكَلَّمُ —yatakallamu (46); تَكَلَّمَ —takallama (41); كَلَامِنَا —kalāminā (29); وَكَلَام —wakalāmi (25); بِكَلَامِ —bikalāmi (19); بِالْكَلَام —biālkalāmi (17); فَكَلَامٌ —fakalāmun (16); وَالْكَلَامُ —wālkalāmu (13); يُكَلِّمَ —yukallima (13); كَلِمَات —kalimātin (12); كَلَّمْت —kallamt (11); لِكَلَامِ —likalāmi (10); يُكَلِّمُهُ —yukallimahu (10); تَكَلَّمْنَا —takallamnā (9); بِكَلِمَةِ —bikalimati (8); كَلَامِهِمْ —kalāmihim (8); كَلَّمَ —

[224]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: هرر (read dictionary entry).
[225]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: كلم (read dictionary entry).

Forms and grammar: كلمة / كلمات = word(s); كلّم / يكلّم = spoke to / speaks to; تكلّم = spoke. كلامه = his speech, while كَلَمه can be a verb according to vowels.

kallama (8); بِكَلَامِهِ —bikalāmihi (7); تَكَلَّمَتْ —takallamat (7); فَتَكَلَّمَ —fatakallama (6); مُتَكَلِّمٌ —mutakallamun (6); نَتَكَلَّمُ —natakallamu (6); وَتَكَلَّمَ —watakallama (6); وَكَلَامُهُ —wakalāmuhu (6); الْكَلِمَةِ —al-kalimati (5); تَتَكَلَّمْ —tatakallam (5); تَكَلَّمُوا —takallamūā (5); فَكَلَّمَ —fakallama (5); كَلَّمْتُه —kallamth (5); فَتَكَلَّمَا —fatakallamā (4); فَكَلَّمَهُ —fakallamahu (4); لِيَتَكَلَّمَ —liyatakallama (4); وَكَلَامُنَا —wakalāmunā (4); يُكَلِّمُهُمْ —yukallimuhum (4); أُكَلِّمَ —ʾukallima (3); الْكَلِمَاتِ —al-kalimāti (3); كَلَّمَهُ —kallamahu (3); وَسَنَتَكَلَّمُ —wasanatakallamu (3); وَكَلَّمَ —wakallama (3); يَتَكَلَّمَانِ —yatakallamāni (3)

Context L2247: ... مِمَّا خَلَقَ قَدْ مَضَى الْكَلَامُ فِي هَذَا وَلَوْ تَمَثَّلَ تَعَالَى ...

Context L2290: ... مَسْأَلَة الْقُرْآن كَلَام اللَّه ووحيه أنزله عَلَى قَلْب ...

226. أَشْهُر / شَهْر[226]

shahr / ʾashhur

1,032 occurrences; cumulative coverage 79.76%.

Possible English: month; make known; famous

Context: شهر usually counts a month. مشهورة describes something well known, a different derivation rather than a plural of month.

Forms and grammar: شهر / أشهر / شهور = month(s); شهران / شهرين are dual case forms. أشهر can also be a comparative or verb according to vowels; شهرة = renown.

Attested spellings and counts

أَشْهُرٍ —ʾashhurin (345); شَهْرٍ —shahrin (178); الشَّهْرِ —al-shahri (94); مَشْهُورٌ —mashhūrun (67); شَهْرًا —shahran (66); شَهْرَيْنِ —shahrayni (57); الْأَشْهُرِ —al-ʾashhuri (47); الْمَشْهُورُ —al-mashhūru (37); شَهْرَانِ —shahrāni (16); بِالشُّهُورِ —biālshshuhūri (15); مَشْهُورَةٌ —mashhūratun (15); الشَّهْرَيْنِ —al-shahrayni (14); الشُّهُورِ —al-shuhūri (13); بِشَهْرٍ —bishahrin (6); وَأَشْهُرٍ —waʾashhurin (6); الْمَشْهُورَةِ —al-mashhūrati (5); بِالْمَشْهُورِ —biālmashhūri (5); شَهْرِكُمْ —shahrikum (5); مَشْهُورًا —mashhūran (5); وَالْأَشْهَرُ —wāl'ashharu (5);

[226]**Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: شهر (read dictionary entry).

وَالْمَشْهُورُ —wālmashhūru (5); بِشَهْرَيْنِ —bishahrayni (4); فَشَهْرٌ —fashahrun (4); مُشَاهَرَةً —mushāharatan (4); وَالشَّهْرِ —wālshshahri (4); وَشَهْرِ —washahri (4); بِالشَّهْرِ —biālshshahri (3); شُهُورًا —shuhūran (3)

Context L2254: ... جَزِيرَةَ الْعَرَبِ وَهِيَ نَحْوُ شَهْرَيْنِ فِي نَحْوِ ذَلِكَ إِلَى إِقَامَةِ ...

Context L2569: ... قَبْلِي نُصِرْتُ بِالرُّعْبِ مَسِيرَةَ شَهْرٍ وَجُعِلَتْ لِي الْأَرْضُ مَسْجِدًا وَطَهُورًا ...

227. حَمْل / حَمَلَ[227]

ḥamala / ḥaml

1,029 occurrences; cumulative coverage 79.83%.

Possible English: carry; bear; pregnancy; load; interpret

Context: حمل الكلام على can mean interpret wording as. الحامل is a pregnant woman in the relevant context, while حامل can otherwise mean a carrier.

Forms and grammar: حمل / يحمل = carried / carries; حملت can refer to carrying or pregnancy. حامل / حوامل = pregnant woman/women in a common use; محمول = carried or construed.

Attested spellings and counts

حَمَلَ —ḥamala (129); الْحَامِلِ —al-ḥāmili (107); يَحْمِلُ —yaḥmilu (76); الْحَمْلِ —al-ḥamli (69); حَمْلِهَا —ḥamlihā (66); تَحْمِلُ —taḥmilu (62); حَامِلًا —ḥāmilan (61); حَمَلَتْ —ḥamalat (59); حَامِلٌ —ḥāmilun (46); يَحْتَمِلُ —yaḥtamilu (41); حَمَلَهُ —ḥamalahu (30); يَحْمِلُهُ —yaḥmiluhu (22); حَمْلَهُنَّ —ḥamlahunna (21); فَحَمَلَتْ —faḥamalat (18); الْأَحْمَالَ —al-ʾaḥmāli (13); وَحَمَلَ —waḥamala (13); حَمْلًا —ḥamlan (9); حَمَلُوا —ḥamalūā (9); وَالْحَامِلُ —wālḥāmilu (9); حَمَلَتْهُ —ḥamalathu (8); حَمْلِهِمَا —ḥamlihimā (8); بِحَمْلِهَا —biḥamlihā (7); تَحْمِلُهُ —taḥmiluhu (7); فَيُحْمَلُ —fayuḥmalu (7); وَيَحْتَمِلُ —wayaḥtamilu (7); حَمَلَكَ —ḥamalaka (6); فَحَمَلَ —faḥamala (6); حَمَلَهُمْ —ḥamalahum (5); لِلْحَامِلِ —lilḥāmili (5); مَحْمُولًا —maḥmūlan (5); وَحَمَلَهَا —waḥamalahā (5); احْتَمَلَ —ʾḥtamala (4); الْحَمَّالَةُ —al-ḥammālatu (4); بِالْحَمْلِ

[227] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: حمل (read dictionary entry).

—biālḥamli (4); تَحْتَمِلُ —taḥtamilu (4); حَامِلِهِ —ḥāmilihi (4); حَوَامِلَ — ḥawāmila (4); فَحَمَلَهُ —faḥamalahu (4); نَحْمِلُ —naḥmilu (4); وَالْحَمْلُ — wālḥamlu (4); وَحَمَلُوا —waḥamalūā (4); وَيَحْمِلَ —wayaḥmila (4); يَحْمِلُهَا — yaḥmilhā (4); الْحُمُولَةِ —al-ḥumūlati (3); الْمَحَامِلِ —al-maḥāmili (3); بِحَمَالَةٍ —biḥamālatin (3); بِحَمْلٍ —biḥamlin (3); حَمَالَةً —ḥamālatan (3); حَمَلْتُمْ — ḥamaltum (3); حَمَلْنَا —ḥamalnā (3); فَاحْتَمَلَ —fāḥtamala (3); فَتَحَمَّلَ — fataḥammala (3); لِلْحَمْلِ —lilḥamli (3); مَحْمُولٌ —maḥmūlun (3); مَحْمُولَةً — maḥmūlatun (3); وَحَمْلُهُ —waḥamluhu (3); يَحْمِلُوا —yaḥmilūā (3); يَحْمِلُوهُ — yaḥmilūhu (3)

Context L2389: ... سَاكِنٍ أَوْ مُتَحَرِّكٍ أَوْ مَحْمُولٍ فِي سَاكِنٍ أَوْ مُتَحَرِّكٍ وَكُلُّ ...

Context L2533: ... عَلَى ظَاهِرِهِ وَمُقْتَضَاهُ وَمَنْ حَمَلَهُ عَلَى غَيْرِ مُقْتَضَاهُ فِي اللُّغَةِ ...

228. أَفْضَل / فَضْل[228]

faḍl / ʾafḍal

1,028 occurrences; cumulative coverage 79.90%.

Possible English: excess; virtue; merit; better; prefer

Context: فضل can be a remaining surplus or merit. أفضل means better or best; preference between legal acts is supplied by context.

Forms and grammar: فضل / يفضل has vowel-dependent readings; فضّل / يفضّل = preferred / prefers. فضيلة / فضائل = virtue(s); تفاضل = difference in amount or merit.

Attested spellings and counts

أَفْضَلُ —ʾafḍalu (252); الْفَضْلِ —al-faḍli (205); فَضَلَ —faḍala (177); مُتَفَاضِلًا —mutafāḍilan (32); التَّفَاضُلُ —al-tafāḍulu (29); فَضْلًا —faḍlan (26); الْأَفْضَلَ —al-ʾafḍala (23); فَضْلِهِ —faḍlihi (21); الْمُفَضَّلِ —al-mufaḍḍali (20); يَفْضُلُ —yafḍulu (20); بِفَضْلٍ —bifaḍli (18); فَضِيلَةٌ —faḍīlatun (13); تَفْضُلُ — tafḍulu (12); فُضِّلْتُ —fuḍḍiltu (12); فَضْلِهَا —faḍlihā (11); وَأَفْضَلُ — waʾafḍalu (11); الْفَاضِلُ —al-fāḍilu (10); تَفْضِيلِ —tafḍīli (10); فَضْلَةً —

[228] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: فضل (read dictionary entry).

faḍlatun (9); وَالْفَضْلُ —wālfaḍlu (9); وَفَضَلَ —wafaḍala (8); لِفَضْلِ —lifaḍli (7); الْفَضِيلَةَ — tafāḍula (6); تَفَاضُلَ —fāḍilan (6); فَاضِلًا —fuḍūlun (6); فُضُولٌ — al-faḍīlata (5); الْمُفَاضَلَةُ —al-mufāḍalatu (5); بِالْفَضْلِ —biālfaḍli (5); فَاضِلٍ —fāḍilin (5); فُضِّلْنَا —fuḍḍilnā (5); وَالْأَفْضَلُ —wāl'afḍalu (5); التَّفْضِيلِ — al-tafḍīli (4); الْفُضَلَاءِ —al-fuḍalā'i (4); فَاضِلَةٌ —fāḍilatun (4); فَالْأَفْضَلُ — fāl'afḍalu (4); فُضُولًا —fuḍūlan (4); وَالتَّفَاضُلُ —wālttafāḍulu (4); أَفَاضِلُ —'afāḍilu (3); فَضْلِكَ —faḍlika (3); فَضْلِهِمْ —faḍlihim (3); مُفَاضَلَةُ — mufāḍalatu (3); وَأَفْضَلُهَا —wa'afḍaluhā (3); وَالْفَضَائِلُ —wālfaḍā'ilu (3); وَفَضْلِهِ —wafaḍlihi (3)

Context L2302: ... مَسْأَلَة الْمَلَائِكَة أَفْضَل خلق الله وَلَا يعصون الله ...

Context L2303: ... مَسْأَلَةٌ وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ أَفْضَلُ خَلْقِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى لَا يَعْصِي ...

Attested spellings and counts

كَبَّرَ —kabbara (117); التَّكْبِيرِ —al-takbīri (77); يُكَبِّرُ —yukabbiru (77); أَكْبَرُ —'akbaru (75); كَبِيرٌ —kabīrun (64); الْكَبَائِرِ —al-kabā'iri (56); الْكَبِيرِ —al-kabīri (54); تَكْبِيرَةِ —takbīrati (50); كَبِيرًا —kabīran (36); كَبِيرَةً — kabīratan (30); الْأَكْبَرِ —al-'akbari (22); فَكَبَّرَ —fakabbara (22); تَكْبِيرَاتٍ — takbīrātin (21); كِبَارِ —kibāri (21); تَكْبِيرِ —takbīri (20); الْكُبْرَ —al-kubra (19); بِالتَّكْبِيرِ —biālttakbīri (17); وَالْكَبِيرِ —wālkabīri (16); فَكَبِّرُوا —fakabbirūā (14);

229. تَكْبِير / أَكْبَر / كَبِير[229]

kabīr / 'akbar / takbīr

1,021 occurrences; cumulative coverage 79.97%.

Possible English: large; great; older; greater; magnification

Context: أكبر can compare size, age or rank. التكبير in prayer is the utterance of God's greatness, a separate ritual noun.

Forms and grammar: كبير / كبيرة show agreement; أكبر comparative/superlative; كبائر = grave offenses in a common use. كبّر / يكبّر = pronounced takbīr or magnified / does so.

[229] **Dictionary reference:** Ibn Manẓūr, Lisān al-ʿArab (Arabic dictionary); headword: كبر (read dictionary entry).

وَالتَّكْبِيرُ —wālttakbīru (14); أَكَابِرِ —ʾakābiri (12); وَكَبَّرَ —wakabbara (11); الْكِبَارِ —al-kibāri (10); الْكَبِيرَةِ —al-kabīrati (9); تَكْبِيرِهِ —takbīrihi (9); كَبَائِرَ — kabāʾira (9); التَّكْبِيرَةِ —al-takbīrati (7); تَكْبِيرَتَيْنِ —takbīratayni (7); أَكْبَرُكُمْ — ʾakbarukum (6); فَيُكَبِّرُ —fayukabbiru (6); مُكَابَرَةً —mukābaratun (6); وَكَبِيرٍ — wakabīrin (6); وَيُكَبِّرُ —wayukabbiru (6); أَكْبَرُكُمَا —ʾakbarukumā (5); بِأَكْبَرِ — biʾakbari (5); كَابَرَ —kābara (5); كَبُرَتْ —kaburat (5); الْأَكَابِرَ —al-ʾakābira (4); الْمُتَكَبِّرُ —al-mutakabbiru (4); بِتَكْبِيرَةِ —bitakbīrati (4); كَابَرُوا —kābarūā (4); كُبَرَاءِ —kubarāʾi (4); لِلتَّكْبِيرِ —lilttakbīri (4); وَالْكَبِيرَةِ —wālkabīrati (4); وَكَبِيرَةً —wakabīratun (4); يُكَبِّرُونَ —yukabbirūna (4); الْكُبْرَى —al-kubrā (3); بِتَكْبِيرِ —bitakbīri (3); تُكَبِّرْ —tukabbir (3); فَالْأَكْبَرِ —fālʾakbari (3); كِبَارًا — kibāran (3); كِبَارِهَا —kibārihā (3); كَبَّرُوا —kabbarūā (3); لِكَبِيرٍ —likabīrin (3); لِلْكَبِيرِ —lilkabīri (3); وَالْكِبَارِ —wālkibāri (3); وَكَابَرَ —wakābara (3); وَكَبِيرُهُمْ — wakabīruhum (3); وَمُكَابَرَةً —wamukābaratan (3)

Context L2273: ... عَزَّ وَجَلَّ إِنْ تَجْتَنِبُوا كَبَائِرَ مَا تُنْهَوْنَ عَنْهُ نُكَفِّرْ عَنْكُمْ ...

Context L2303: ... مِنْهُمْ فِي صَغِيرَةٍ وَلَا كَبِيرَةٍ وَهُمْ سُكَّانُ السَّمَاوَاتِ قَالَ اللَّهُ ...

230. جُرَيْج[230]

jurayj

1,003 occurrences; cumulative coverage 80.03%.

Possible English: Jurayj, a personal name

Attested spellings and counts

جُرَيْجٍ —jurayjin (1,003)

Context L2261: ... ابْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ ...

[230] **Editorial lexical note:** Personal-name identification from the book; no Arabic-root etymology or Lisān lexical definition is asserted for this name.

Context L2283: ... أَبُو عَاصِمٍ عَنْ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ...

Context: ابن جريج is Ibn Jurayj in transmission chains. The name is retained rather than translated by an assumed root meaning.

Forms and grammar: وجريج attaches and. Case vowels vary; no Arabic etymology or identification of every bearer is asserted.