

---

Professional Certificate in Islamic Finance and Islamic Law (Jersey)

## Islamic Law and Jurisprudence

---

Aaon is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to a condition or circumstance that affects the validity of a contract or transaction, and is often considered in the context of Shariah compliance in Islamic finance. Related terms include Ahkam, which refers to the rules and regulations of Islamic law, and Ayat, which refers to the verses of the Quran. In the context of the Professional Certificate in Islamic Finance and Islamic Law, understanding Aaon is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Abandonment is a concept in Islamic Law that refers to the act of giving up or relinquishing a right or claim, and is often considered in the context of wills and estate planning. Related terms include Abandoned property, which refers to property that has been left or abandoned by its owner, and Absconding, which refers to the act of leaving or fleeing without permission. In Islamic finance, abandonment can have significant implications for the distribution of assets and the settlement of debts.

Abd is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to a slave or servant, and is often considered in the context of slavery and manumission. Related terms include Abolition, which refers to the act of freeing slaves, and Absolute freedom, which refers to the state of being completely free from slavery or servitude. In Islamic law, the treatment and rights of slaves are governed by Shariah principles, which emphasize the importance of kindness, justice, and compassion.

Absolute ownership is a concept in Islamic Law that refers to the complete and unconditional ownership of a property or asset, and is often considered in the context of property rights and real estate. Related terms include Absolutism, which refers to the theory that the ruler or government has complete and absolute authority, and Abstract ownership, which refers to the ownership of intangible or abstract assets such as shares or bonds. In Islamic finance, absolute ownership is an important concept for understanding the rights and obligations of property owners.

Adab is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to good manners or etiquette, and is often considered in the context of social behavior and personal conduct. Related terms include Adab al-Qadi, which refers to the etiquette of judges, and Adab al-Mufti, which refers to the etiquette of Muftis or Islamic scholars. In Islamic finance, adab is an important concept for understanding the importance of ethical behavior and professional conduct in financial transactions.

Adhan is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the call to prayer, and is often considered in the context of prayer and worship. Related terms include Adhan al-Jumuah, which refers to the call to prayer on Fridays, and Adhan al-Eid, which refers to the call to prayer on Eid days. In Islamic finance, adhan is not directly relevant, but understanding the importance of prayer and worship in Islamic culture can help finance professionals navigate the complexities of Islamic finance.

Ahkam is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the rules and regulations of Islamic law, and is often

considered in the context of Shariah compliance in Islamic finance. Related terms include Ahkam al-Tijarah, which refers to the rules of trade, and Ahkam al-Muamalat, which refers to the rules of transactions. In the context of the Professional Certificate in Islamic Finance and Islamic Law, understanding Ahkam is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Ahl al-Bayt is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the family of the Prophet Muhammad, and is often considered in the context of Islamic history and genealogy. Related terms include Ahl al-Sunnah, which refers to the followers of the Sunnah or tradition of the Prophet, and Ahl al-Bidah, which refers to the followers of innovations or deviations from Islamic tradition. In Islamic finance, understanding the importance of Ahl al-Bayt can help finance professionals navigate the complexities of Islamic culture and history.

Akhlaq is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to ethics or moral character, and is often considered in the context of personal conduct and social behavior. Related terms include Akhlaq al-Nabi, which refers to the ethics of the Prophet Muhammad, and Akhlaq al-Muslim, which refers to the ethics of Muslims. In Islamic finance, akhlaq is an important concept for understanding the importance of ethical behavior and professional conduct in financial transactions.

Al-Fiqh al-Akbar is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the greater jurisprudence, and is often considered in the context of Islamic theology and creed. Related terms include Al-Fiqh al-Asghar, which refers to the lesser jurisprudence, and Al-Fiqh al-Awsat, which refers to the middle jurisprudence. In Islamic finance, understanding Al-Fiqh al-Akbar can help finance professionals navigate the complexities of Islamic law and theology.

Al-Maslahah is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the concept of public interest, and is often considered in the context of Shariah compliance in Islamic finance. Related terms include Al-Maslahah al-Mursalah, which refers to the unrestricted public interest, and Al-Maslahah al-Muqayyadah, which refers to the restricted public interest. In the context of the Professional Certificate in Islamic Finance and Islamic Law, understanding Al-Maslahah is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Al-Mudarabah is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to a type of partnership or investment contract, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and capital markets. Related terms include Al-Mudarabah al-Muqayyadah, which refers to the restricted mudarabah, and Al-Mudarabah al-Mutlaqah, which refers to the unrestricted mudarabah. In Islamic finance, Al-Mudarabah is an important concept for understanding the principles of Shariah-compliant investing and financing.

Al-Mudarib is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the manager or investor in a mudarabah contract, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and capital markets. Related terms include Al-Mudarib al-Muqayyad, which refers to the restricted mudarib, and Al-Mudarib al-Mutlaq, which refers to the unrestricted mudarib. In Islamic finance, understanding the role of the mudarib is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Al-Muamalat is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the rules and regulations governing transactions and contracts, and is often considered in the context of Shariah compliance in Islamic finance. Related terms include Al-Muamalat al-Maliyah, which refers to the financial transactions, and Al-Muamalat al-Tijarah, which refers to the trade transactions. In the context of the Professional Certificate in Islamic Finance and Islamic Law, understanding Al-Muamalat is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Al-Qada is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the judiciary or judicial system, and is often considered in the context of Shariah compliance in Islamic finance. Related terms include Al-Qada al-Sharai, which refers to the Shariah judiciary, and Al-Qada al-Duniawi, which refers to the worldly judiciary. In Islamic finance, understanding the role of the judiciary is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Al-Qard is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to a type of loan or credit contract, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and banking. Related terms include Al-Qard al-Hasan, which refers to the good loan, and Al-Qard al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible loan. In Islamic finance, Al-Qard is an important concept for understanding the principles of Shariah-compliant lending and borrowing.

Al-Rahn is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to a type of pledge or security contract, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and banking. Related terms include Al-Rahn al-Muqayyad, which refers to the restricted rahn, and Al-Rahn al-Mutlaq, which refers to the unrestricted rahn. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Al-Rahn is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Al-Sarf is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the exchange of currencies or commodities, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and foreign exchange. Related terms include Al-Sarf al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible exchange, and Al-Sarf al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited exchange. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Al-Sarf is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Al-Sharikah is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to a type of partnership or company, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and corporate law. Related terms include Al-Sharikah al-Mufawadah, which refers to the unlimited partnership, and Al-Sharikah al-Muqayyadah, which refers to the limited partnership. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Al-Sharikah is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Al-Takaful is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to a type of insurance or cooperative contract, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and risk management. Related terms include Al-Takaful al-Tamwil, which refers to the financial takaful, and Al-Takaful al-Tijari, which refers to the commercial takaful. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Al-Takaful is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Al-Wadiah is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to a type of deposit or trust contract, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and banking. Related terms include Al-Wadiah al-Yad

Dhamanah, which refers to the guaranteed deposit, and Al-Wadiah al-Yad Amanah, which refers to the trust deposit. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Al-Wadiah is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Al-Wakalah is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to a type of agency or representation contract, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and corporate law. Related terms include Al-Wakalah al-Muqayyadah, which refers to the restricted agency, and Al-Wakalah al-Mutlaqah, which refers to the unrestricted agency. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Al-Wakalah is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Amal is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to actions or deeds, and is often considered in the context of Islamic ethics and morality. Related terms include Amal al-Salih, which refers to the good deeds, and Amal al-Sayyiah, which refers to the bad deeds. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Amal is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Amwal is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to wealth or property, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and economics. Related terms include Amwal al-Milkiyah, which refers to the private property, and Amwal al-Iqtisadiyah, which refers to the economic wealth. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Amwal is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Aqad is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to a contract or agreement, and is often considered in the context of Shariah compliance in Islamic finance. Related terms include Aqad al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible contract, and Aqad al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited contract. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Aqad is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Aqd al-Bay is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to a sales contract or purchase agreement, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and trade. Related terms include Aqd al-Bay al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible sales contract, and Aqd al-Bay al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited sales contract. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Aqd al-Bay is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Aql is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to reason or intellect, and is often considered in the context of Islamic philosophy and theology. Related terms include Aql al-Salam, which refers to the healthy reason, and Aql al-Maridh, which refers to the diseased reason. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Aql is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Arbun is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to a type of down payment or option fee, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and real estate. Related terms include Arbun al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible down payment, and Arbun al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited down payment. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Arbun is essential for navigating the complexities

of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Ashab al-Hadith is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the companions of the Hadith or the narrators of the Hadith, and is often considered in the context of Islamic history and scholarship. Related terms include Ashab al-Sunnah, which refers to the followers of the Sunnah, and Ashab al-Bidah, which refers to the followers of innovations. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Ashab al-Hadith is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Asl is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the origin or source of something, and is often considered in the context of Islamic philosophy and theology. Related terms include Asl al-Din, which refers to the origin of the religion, and Asl al-Shariah, which refers to the origin of the Shariah. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Asl is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Ayat is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the verses of the Quran, and is often considered in the context of Islamic scripture and revelation. Related terms include Ayat al-Kursi, which refers to the verse of the throne, and Ayat al-Rahman, which refers to the verse of the merciful. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Ayat is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Ayman is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the oaths or vows taken by individuals, and is often considered in the context of Islamic ethics and morality. Related terms include Ayman al-Salih, which refers to the good oaths, and Ayman al-Sayyiah, which refers to the bad oaths. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Ayman is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Bab is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to a chapter or section of a book or text, and is often considered in the context of Islamic scholarship and literature. Related terms include Bab al-Ijma, which refers to the chapter of consensus, and Bab al-Qiyas, which refers to the chapter of analogy. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Bab is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Bai is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to a sales contract or purchase agreement, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and trade. Related terms include Bai al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible sales contract, and Bai al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited sales contract. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Bai is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Bait al-Mal is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the public treasury or state fund, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and economics. Related terms include Bait al-Mal al-Markazi, which refers to the central public treasury, and Bait al-Mal al-Mahalli, which refers to the local public treasury. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Bait al-Mal is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Baiul Mal is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the administrator of the public treasury or state fund, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and economics. Related terms include Baiul Mal al-Markazi, which refers to the central administrator of the public treasury, and Baiul Mal al-Mahalli, which refers to the local administrator of the public treasury. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Baiul Mal is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Bayt is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to a house or dwelling, and is often considered in the context of Islamic family law and property rights. Related terms include Bayt al-Taa, which refers to the house of obedience, and Bayt al-Nifaq, which refers to the house of hypocrisy. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Bayt is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Dabt is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the recording or documentation of financial transactions, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and accounting. Related terms include Dabt al-Amwal, which refers to the recording of wealth, and Dabt al-Dayn, which refers to the recording of debt. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Dabt is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Daman is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to guarantee or surety, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and credit. Related terms include Daman al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible guarantee, and Daman al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited guarantee. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Daman is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Dar al-Harb is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the abode of war or non-Muslim territory, and is often considered in the context of Islamic international law and foreign relations. Related terms include Dar al-Islam, which refers to the abode of Islam, and Dar al-Kufr, which refers to the abode of unbelief. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Dar al-Harb is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Dar al-Kufr is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the abode of unbelief or non-Muslim territory, and is often considered in the context of Islamic international law and foreign relations. Related terms include Dar al-Islam, which refers to the abode of Islam, and Dar al-Harb, which refers to the abode of war. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Dar al-Kufr is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Dayn is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to debt or loan, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and credit. Related terms include Dayn al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible debt, and Dayn al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited debt. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Dayn is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Dhabt is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the recording or documentation of financial transactions, and

is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and accounting. Related terms include Dhabt al-Amwal, which refers to the recording of wealth, and Dhabt al-Dayn, which refers to the recording of debt. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Dhabt is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Dhimmah is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the covenant of protection or protection agreement, and is often considered in the context of Islamic international law and foreign relations. Related terms include Dhimmah al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible covenant, and Dhimmah al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited covenant. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Dhimmah is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Din is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to religion or faith, and is often considered in the context of Islamic theology and creed. Related terms include Din al-Islam, which refers to the religion of Islam, and Din al-Kufr, which refers to the religion of unbelief. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Din is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Diya is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to blood money or compensation paid to the victim or their family in cases of homicide or injury, and is often considered in the context of Islamic criminal law and penal code. Related terms include Diya al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible blood money, and Diya al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited blood money. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Diya is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Fai is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to war booty or spoils of war, and is often considered in the context of Islamic international law and foreign relations. Related terms include Fai al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible war booty, and Fai al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited war booty. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Fai is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Fard is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to a mandatory or obligatory act or duty, and is often considered in the context of Islamic worship and rituals. Related terms include Fard al-Ayn, which refers to the individual obligation, and Fard al-Kifayah, which refers to the collective obligation. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Fard is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Faskh is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the annulment or cancellation of a contract or agreement, and is often considered in the context of Islamic contract law and business transactions. Related terms include Faskh al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible annulment, and Faskh al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited annulment. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Faskh is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Fatwa is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to a legal opinion or ruling issued by a qualified Islamic scholar or Mufti, and is often considered in the context of Islamic jurisprudence and Shariah compliance. Related

terms include Fatwa al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible legal opinion, and Fatwa al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited legal opinion. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Fatwa is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Fidyah is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to a type of expiation or atonement for certain sins or violations, and is often considered in the context of Islamic worship and rituals. Related terms include Fidyah al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible expiation, and Fidyah al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited expiation. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Fidyah is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Gharar is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to uncertainty or speculation in financial transactions, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and risk management. Related terms include Gharar al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible uncertainty, and Gharar al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited uncertainty. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Gharar is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Ghasb is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the usurpation or seizure of property or assets without rightful ownership, and is often considered in the context of Islamic property law and real estate. Related terms include Ghasb al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible usurpation, and Ghasb al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited usurpation. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Ghasb is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Hadith is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the sayings or actions of the Prophet Muhammad, and is often considered in the context of Islamic scripture and revelation. Related terms include Hadith al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible Hadith, and Hadith al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited Hadith. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Hadith is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Hajr is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the prevention or obstruction of someone from performing a worship or ritual, and is often considered in the context of Islamic worship and rituals. Related terms include Hajr al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible prevention, and Hajr al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited prevention. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Hajr is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Halal is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to something that is permissible or allowed under Islamic law, and is often considered in the context of Islamic ethics and morality. Related terms include Halal al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible halal, and Halal al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited halal. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Halal is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Hanafi is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to one of the four major schools of thought in Islamic jurisprudence, and is often considered in the context of Islamic jurisprudence and Shariah compliance. Related terms include Hanafi al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible Hanafi, and Hanafi al-Haram, which

refers to the prohibited Hanafi. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Hanafi is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Haram is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to something that is prohibited or forbidden under Islamic law, and is often considered in the context of Islamic ethics and morality. Related terms include Haram al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible haram, and Haram al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited haram. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Haram is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Hawalah is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to the transfer or assignment of a debt or obligation, and is often considered in the context of Islamic finance and credit. Related terms include Hawalah al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible transfer, and Hawalah al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited transfer. In Islamic finance, understanding the concept of Hawalah is essential for navigating the complexities of Islamic finance and ensuring that financial transactions are Shariah-compliant.

Hibah is a term used in Islamic Law to refer to a gift or donation, and is often considered in the context of Islamic family law and property rights. Related terms include Hibah al-Jaiz, which refers to the permissible gift, and Hibah al-Haram, which refers to the prohibited gift.