

Where Is Allah

Allah

Allah (/ˈælʔ, ˈʔlʔ, ˈʔlʔʔ/ A(H)L-ʔ, ʔ-LAH; Arabic: الله, IPA: [ʔʔʔʔʔh]) is an Arabic term for God, specifically the monotheistic God. Outside of Arabic - Allah (A(H)L-ʔ, ʔ-LAH; Arabic: الله, IPA: [ʔʔʔʔʔh]) is an Arabic term for God, specifically the monotheistic God. Outside of Arabic languages, it is principally associated with Islam (in which it is also considered the proper name), although the term was used in pre-Islamic Arabia and continues to be used today by Arabic-speaking adherents of any of the Abrahamic religions, including Judaism and Christianity. It is thought to be derived by contraction from al-ilʔh (ʔʔʔʔʔ, lit. 'the god') and is linguistically related to God's names in other Semitic languages, such as Aramaic (ʔʔʔʔʔʔʔ ʔAlʔhʔ) and Hebrew (ʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔ ʔʔʔʔah).

The word "Allah" now conveys the superiority or sole existence of one God, but among the pre-Islamic Arabs, Allah was a supreme deity and was worshipped alongside lesser deities in a pantheon. Many Jews, Christians, and early Muslims used "Allah" and "al-ilah" synonymously in Classical Arabic. The word is also frequently, albeit not exclusively, used by Bábists, Bahá'ís, Mandaean, Indonesian Christians, Maltese Christians, and Sephardic Jews, as well as by the Gagauz people.

Takbir

God]') is the name for the Arabic phrase Allʔhu ʔAkbar (Arabic: الله أكبر [ʔaʔ.ʔaʔ.hu ʔak.bar] , lit. ''Allah is the greatest'). It is a common - The takbʔr (Arabic: تكبير [tak.biʔr], lit. 'magnification [of God]') is the name for the Arabic phrase Allʔhu ʔAkbar (Arabic: الله أكبر [ʔaʔ.ʔaʔ.hu ʔak.bar] , lit. 'Allah is the greatest').

It is a common Arabic expression, used in various contexts by Muslims around the world: in formal salah (prayer), in the adhan (Islamic call to prayer), in Hajj, as an informal expression of faith, in times of distress or joy, or to express resolute determination or defiance. The phrase is the official motto of Iran and Iraq. It is also used by Orthodox Arab Christians as an expression of faith.

Omnipresence

(2009-05-28). "Where Is Allah". SeekersGuidance. Archived from the original on 2023-07-22. Retrieved 2023-07-22. Imam al-Tahawi (Allah have mercy on him) - Omnipresence or ubiquity is the property of being present anywhere and everywhere. The term omnipresence is most often used in a religious context as an attribute of a deity or supreme being, while the term ubiquity is generally used to describe something "existing or being everywhere at the same time, constantly encountered, widespread, common". Ubiquitous is also used synonymously with other words, including: worldwide, universal, global, pervasive, and all over the place.

The omnipresence of a supreme being is conceived differently by different religious systems. In monotheistic religions like Islam, Christianity and Judaism, the divine and the universe are separate, but the divine is in attributes present everywhere. In pantheistic beliefs, the divine and the universe are identical. In panentheistic beliefs, the divine interpenetrates the universe, but extends beyond it in time and space.

Lutf Allah (Sarbadar)

party fled to Esfarayen, where Lutf Allah's atabeg Nasr Allah rebelled against the central government. The situation for Lutf Allah improved when Haidar Qassib - Lutf Allah (d. c. 1357/58) was the leader of the Sarbadars of Sabzewar from 1356 until his death.

Kaaba

Mecca several years after leaving his wife Hajar and Ismail there upon Allah's command. The current structure was built after the original building was - The Kaaba (Arabic: كَعْبَة, romanized: al-Kaʿba, lit. 'the Cube'), also spelled Kaʿba, Kaʿbah or Kabah, sometimes referred to as al-Kaʿba al-Musharrafa (Arabic: كَعْبَة مُشَرَّرَاة, romanized: al-Kaʿba l-Mušarrafa, lit. 'the Honored Ka'ba'), is a stone building at the center of Islam's most important mosque and holiest site, the Masjid al-Haram in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. It is considered by Muslims to be the Baytullah (Arabic: بَيْتُ اللَّهِ, lit. 'House of God') and determines the qibla (Arabic: قِبْلَة, lit. 'direction of prayer') for Muslims around the world.

In early Islam, Muslims faced in the general direction of Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem as the qibla in their prayers before changing the direction to face the Kaaba, believed by Muslims to be a result of a Quranic verse revelation to Muhammad.

According to Islam, the Kaaba was rebuilt several times throughout history, most famously by Ibrahim and his son Ismail, when he returned to the valley of Mecca several years after leaving his wife Hajar and Ismail there upon Allah's command. The current structure was built after the original building was damaged by a fire during the siege of Mecca by the Umayyads in 683 CE. Circling the Kaaba seven times counterclockwise, known as Tawaf (Arabic: تَوَاف, romanized: tawāaf), is a Fard rite for the completion of the Hajj and Umrah pilgrimages. The area around the Kaaba where pilgrims walk is called the Mataaf.

The Kaaba and the Mataaf are surrounded by pilgrims every day of the Islamic year, except the 9th of Dhu al-Hijjah, known as the Day of Arafah, on which the cloth covering the structure, known as the Kiswah (Arabic: كِسْوَة, romanized: Kiswah, lit. 'Cloth'), is changed. However, the most significant increase in their numbers is during Ramadan and the Hajj, when millions of pilgrims gather for Tawaf. According to the Saudi Ministry of Hajj and Umrah, 6,791,100 external pilgrims arrived for the Umrah pilgrimage in 1439 AH (2017/2018 CE).

Abdullah (name)

Allah (Arabic: إِلَه, romanized: ʾAlld Allāh), also spelled Abdullah, Abdhullah, Abdellah, Abdollah, Abdallah, Abdulla, Abdalla and many others, is - Abd Allah (Arabic: عَبْدُ اللَّهِ, romanized: ʾAbd Allāh), also spelled Abdullah, Abdhullah, Abdellah, Abdollah, Abdallah, Abdulla, Abdalla and many others, is an Arabic theophoric name meaning servant of God or "God's follower". It is built from the Arabic words ʾabd (??? and Allāh (???).

Although the first letter "a" in Allāh, as the first letter of the article al-, is usually unstressed in Arabic, it is usually stressed in the pronunciation of this name. The variants Abdollah and Abdullah represent the elision of this "a" following the "u" of the Classical Arabic nominative case (pronounced [o] in Persian).

Humility before God is an essential value of Islam, hence Abdullah is a common name among Muslims. The name of the Islamic prophet Muhammad's father was Abdullah. As the prophet's father died before his birth, this indicates that the name was already in use in pre-Islamic Arabia.

It is also common among Mizrahi Jews and Sephardic Jews, especially Iraqi Jews and Syrian Jews. Among the latter, the name holds historical significance in Sephardic communities, particularly those from Aleppo, Syria, where the variant "Abdalla" was traditionally used as a surname. The name is cognate to, and has the same meaning as, the Hebrew Abdiel, Obadiah and also, Ovadia. A notable bearer was Abdallah Somekh (1813–1889), who was an influential Sephardic rabbi in Ottoman Iraq. Two Jewish rabbis were present in Medina before the advent of Islam: Abdullah ibn Salam and Abdullah ibn Saba. Ovadia Yosef, the former Sephardic Chief Rabbi of Israel, was born Abdalla Youssef.

The variant used in the Russian language is "Абдулла" (Abdulla) (cf. Fedul, which has similar origins), with "Абдул" (Abdul) and "Абдулла" (Gabdulla) often used in Adyghe. The Spanish variant is Abdala. The Turkic Tatar language spells it as ?abdulla (????????).

The Christian Arabic Bible uses the word Allah for God. Presently in the Middle East, the name is sometimes used by Christians as a given or family name.

Allah Hoo

Allah Hoo (All?hu) is a traditional Sufi chant (dhikr) consisting of the word for God (Arabic: ????, All?h) run together three times, followed by Truth - Allah Hoo (All?hu) is a traditional Sufi chant (dhikr) consisting of the word for God (Arabic: ????, All?h) run together three times, followed by Truth (haqq): All?hu All?hu All?hu Haqq, itself repeated three times over. According to Sufi tradition, this formula was introduced by Abu Bakr as he initiated the Naqshbandi tradition. Other Dhikrs consist of simple All?hu All?hu run together 400 or 600 times.

"Allah Hoo" is also a popular title for Urdu-language Sufi devotional qawwalis.

Shahada

times, sometimes in the shortened form of the first phrase where the word "Allah"; ("God") is replaced by "huwa"; ("Him"). The chanting of the Shahada sometimes - The Shahada (Arabic: ?????????? aš-šah?datu; Arabic pronunciation: [a??aha?dat?], 'the testimony'), also transliterated as Shahadah, is an Islamic oath and creed, and one of the Five Pillars of Islam and part of the Adhan. It reads: "I bear witness that there is no god but God, and I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of God."

The Shahada declares belief in the oneness (tawhid) of God and the acceptance of Muhammad as God's messenger. Some Shia Muslims also include a statement of belief in the wilayat of Ali, but they do not consider it as an obligatory part for converting to Islam. A single honest recitation of the Shahada is all that is required for a person to become a Muslim according to most traditional schools.

Alif Allah Aur Insaan

Alif Allah Aur Insaan (Urdu: ??? ??? ????; lit: "A"; Allah and Human) is a Pakistani Sufi spiritual drama series that aired on Hum TV from April 25 - Alif Allah Aur Insaan (Urdu: ??? ??? ????; lit: "A" Allah and Human) is a Pakistani Sufi spiritual

drama series that aired on Hum TV from April 25,2017 to February 13,2018. It was produced by Momina Duraid, as part of a night program all under Duraid's MD Productions and was written by Qaisra Hayat, based on her novel of the same name. The series was directed by Ahson Talish. It was also telecast on state channel PTV Home from August 2019 through 2020. It stars Usman Peerzada, Mikal Zulfiqar, Kubra Khan,

Ushna Shah, Shehzad Sheikh, Imran Ashraf, and Sana Fakhar.

Alif Allah Aur Insaan revolved around five different people from five totally different backgrounds and their faith and conviction. It highlighted the concept of how the Creator rewards people who believe in hard work and patience. The series received the highest ratings and positive reviews on its premiere, and was the slot leader throughout the time that it was on air.

Nation of Islam

of mortal gods, each a black man named Allah, of whom Fard Muhammad is the latest. It claims that the first Allah created the earliest humans, the dark-skinned - The Nation of Islam (NOI) is a religious organization founded in the United States by Wallace Fard Muhammad in 1930. A centralized and hierarchical organization, the NOI is committed to black nationalism and focuses its attention on the black African diaspora, especially on African Americans. While describing itself as Islamic and using Islamic terminology, its religious tenets differ substantially from orthodox Islamic traditions. Scholars of religion characterize it as a new religious movement.

The Nation teaches that there has been a succession of mortal gods, each a black man named Allah, of whom Fard Muhammad is the latest. It claims that the first Allah created the earliest humans, the dark-skinned Original Asiatic Race, whose members possessed inner divinity and from whom all people of color descend. It maintains that a scientist named Yakub then created the white race, a group that lacked inner divinity and who were intrinsically violent. The whites overthrew the Original Asiatic Race and achieved global dominance. Setting itself against the white-dominated society of the United States, the NOI campaigns for the creation of an independent African American nation-state and calls for African Americans to be economically self-sufficient and separatist. A millenarian tradition, it maintains that Fard Muhammad will soon return aboard a spaceship, the "Mother Plane" or "Mother Ship", to wipe out the white-dominated order and establish a utopia. Members worship in buildings, varyingly called temples or mosques. Practitioners are expected to live disciplined lives, adhering to strict dress codes, specific dietary requirements, and patriarchal gender roles.

Wallace Fard Muhammad established the Nation of Islam in Detroit. He drew on various sources, especially Noble Drew Ali's Moorish Science Temple of America and black nationalist trends like Garveyism. After Fard Muhammad disappeared in 1934, the leadership of the NOI was assumed by Elijah Muhammad, who expanded the NOI's teachings, declared Fard Muhammad to be the latest Allah, and built the group's business empire. Attracting growing attention in the late 1950s and 1960s, the NOI's influence expanded through high-profile members such as the black nationalist activist Malcolm X and the boxer Muhammad Ali. Deeming it a threat to domestic security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation worked to undermine the group. Following Elijah Muhammad's death in 1975, his son Wallace D. Muhammad took over the organization, moving it towards Sunni Islam and renaming it the World Community of Islam in the West. Members seeking to retain Elijah Muhammad's teachings re-established the Nation of Islam under Louis Farrakhan's leadership in 1977. Farrakhan has continued to develop the NOI's beliefs, for instance by drawing connections with Dianetics, and expanding its economic and agricultural operations.

Based in the United States, the Nation of Islam has also established a presence abroad, with membership open only to people of color. In 2007 it was estimated to have 50,000 members. The Nation has proven to be particularly successful at converting prisoners. The Southern Poverty Law Center and the Anti-Defamation League have characterized it as a black supremacist hate group that promotes racism towards white people, antisemitism, and anti-LGBT rhetoric. Muslim critics accuse it of promoting teachings that are not authentically Islamic.

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