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Define shahada islam

An article on the basic declaration of faith encapsulates the main Muslim convictions. Muslims are obliged to perform several acts or practices as part of their religious engagement, namely Shahadah, who reciting a declaration of faith, Zakat which is the payment of a religious treasure, and Sawm, which is the act of fasting. Islamic creed declares faith in monotheism and Muhammad's prophecy this article is about the Islamic creed. For other uses, see Shahada (disambiguation). Not to be confused with Shahid. Part of a series about Islam Faith Godliness Obviously Books Angels Day of Resurrection Predestination Practices Profession Faith Prayer Alms–give Fasting Pilgrimage Texts and Science Quran Sunnah (Hadith, Sirah) Aqidah (creed) Tafsir (eczema) Fiqh (jurisprudence) Sharia (law) History Timeline Muhammad Ahl al-Bayt Sahabah Rashidun Caliphate Imamate Spread of Islam Succession to Muhammad Culture and Society Academics Animals Art Calendar Children Circumcision Demography Denomination Economy Education Exorcism Feminism Festivals Finances LGBT Madrasa Moral Teachings Mexican Poetry Policy Proselytizing Science Slavery Social welfare Women Related Topics Abrogation in Islam Apostasy in Islam Criticism of Islam Muhammad Quran Hadith Islam and other religions Islamism Islam and violence terrorism war Islamophobia Jihad Jihadism Glossary Islam portalvte Part of a series about IslamAqidah Five pillars of Islam Shahada Salah Sawm Zakat Hajj SunniSix articles of faith God prophets Holy books Angels The last judgment Predestination Sunni theological traditions Ilm al-Kalam Ash'ari1 Maturidi2 Traditionalist Hanbalis3 Hanafi Maliki Shafi'i Shi'aSeven columns of Isma'ilism4 Walayah Tawhid Salah Zakat Sawm Hajj Jihad Theology of Twelve Principles Tawhid Adalah Prophecy Imamah Qiyamah Practice Salah Sawm Zakat Hajj Khums Jihad Commanding what only forbids what are evil Tawalla Tabarra Other Shia concepts of A Imamate Batin Other schools by theology Murji'ah Karramiyya Mu'attila Jabriyyah6 Muhakkima Khawarij7 Ibadi8 Taòawwuf9 Qadariyah Alevism Mu'tazila10 Koran Included:1Al-Ahbash; Barelvis 2Deobandi3Salafis (Ahl-i Hadith & Wahhabis) 4Sevener-Qarmatians, Assassins & Druzes 5Alawites, Qizilbash & Bektashism; 6Jahmīyya 7Ajardi, Azariqa, Bayhasiyya, Najdat & Sūfrī 8Nukkari; 9Bektashis & Qalandaris; Mevlevis, Süleymancıs & various Ŝarīqah10Bahshamiyya, Bishriyya & Ikhshīdiyya Islam portalvte The Shahada (Arabic: الشَّهَادَةُ aš-šahādah [aŵa.ha'.dah] (hear), the testimony),[note 1] also spelled Shahadah, is an Islamic creed, one of the five pillars of Islam and part of Adhan, declaring faith in the unity of God (tawhid) and acceptance of Muhammad as the messenger of God, as well as wilayat of Ali according to Shia Islam. [1] The only honest recitation of shahādah in Arabic is all that is required for a person to become a Muslim according to the most traditional Vitnesbyrdringen Erklæringen lyder:[3]4][5][6] لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ lā hoilāha hoillā -llāhu IPA: [la'ʔi.la.ɪayh ʔil.la.ɫ.ɫa:.hu] Det er ingen guddom men Gud. مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ muhammadun rasūlu -llāhi IPA: [mu.ħam.ma.dun ra.su'lu'ɫ lu مُحَمَّدٌ muhammadun.ɫa:.hi] Muhammed er Guds sendebud. De to ovennevnte uttalelsene er ofte forutinnså av uttrykket ašhadu ʕan (Jeg bærer vitne om det), noe som gir full form: أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ašhadu ʕan la ʔilāha illā -llāhu wa-ašhadu anna muhammadan rasūlu -llāhi IPA: [ʔaʃ.ha.du ʔan la ʔi.la'.ɪa ʔil.la_ɫ.ɫa:.hu wa.ʔaʃ.ha.du ʔan.na mu.ħam.ma.dan ra.su'lu_ɫ.ɫa:.hi] Jeg bærer vitnesbyrd om at det ikke er noen guddom , men Gud, og jeg bærer vitnesbyrd om at Muhammed er Guds sendebud. Lyd (help info) Shia Islam kan inkludere det tredje vitnesbyrdet om:[7] وَعَلِيٌّ وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ walīyu -llāhi IPA: [ʕa.li'jun wa.li'ju'ɫ.ɫa:.h] er Guds visege. أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ ašhadu wa-ašhadu anna muhammadan rasūlu -llāhi wa-ašhadu anna alīyan walīyu -llāhi IPA: [ʔaʃ.ha.du ʔan la'ʔi.la'.ɪa ʔil.la_ɫ.ɫa:.hu wa.ʔaʃ.ha.du ʔan.na mu.ħam.ma.dan ra.su'lu'ɫ.ɫa:.hi wa.ʔaʃ.ha.du ʔan.na ʕa.li'jan wa'ju ɫ.ɫa:.hi] Jeg bærer vitnesbyrd om at det ikke er noen guddom, men Gud, Jeg bærer vitnesbyrd om at Muhammed er Guds sendebud, og jeg bærer vitnesbyrd om at Ali er Guds visegerent. Terminologi og betydning I den engelske oversettelsen- Det er ingen gud, men Gud. Muhammed er Guds sendebud. - den første, små forekomsten av gud eller guddom er en oversettelse av det arabiske ordet ilah, mens de store andre og tredje forekomster av Gud er oversettelser av det arabiske ordet Allah, som betyr Gud. Substantivet šahādah (sijeng), fra den verbale roten šahida ([ŵa.hi.da] som betyr åe, vitne, vitne, oversettes som vitnesbyrd i både hverdagen og de juridiske sansene. [8] [Note 2] Den islamske trosbekjennelsen kalles også, i den doble formen, šahādatān (saengjihojuk, bokstavelig talt to vitnesbyrd). Uttrykket al-šahyd (الشَّهِيد, vitnet) brukes i Koranen som en av Guds titler. [12] I sunniislam har Shahada to deler: lā illāa -llāh (Det er ingen guddom unntat t Gud), og muhammadun raslu llāh (Muhammed er Guds sendebud), [13] som noen ganger blir refer refer som den første shahada og den den and Shahada. Shahada's first statement is also known as tahlīl. [15] In Shia Islam, Shahada also has a third part, a phrase about Ali, the first Shia Imam and the fourth Rashid caliph of Sunni Islam: وَعَلِيٌّ وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ (wa-ʿalīyun walīyu llāh [wa.ʕa.liː.jun.li.ju_ʃaɪ.h]), which translates to Ali is God's wali. In the Qur'an, the first statement from Shahadah takes form lā illāa twice (37:35, 47:19), and 100,000 twice (37:35, 47:19), and 18.00) and 18,000. 18,000. There is no deity, but him much more often. [17] It appears in shorter form lā illāha illā huwa (There is no deity, but him) in many places. [18] It appears in these forms about 30 times in the Koran, and never associated with the other parts of shahada in Sunni or Shia Islam or in connection with another name. [19] The monotheistic nature of Islam is reflected in the first sentence of shahada, which declares faith in God's unity and that he is the only entity truly worthy of worship. [14] The second sentence in Shahada indicates what means God has offered guidance to men. [20] The verse reminds Muslims that they accept not only Muhammad's prophecy, but also the long line of prophets that preceded him. [20] Although the first part is seen as a cosmic truth, the second is specific to Islam, as it is understood that members of the older Abrahamite religions do not see Muhammad as one of their prophets. [20] Shahada is a statement of both ritual and worship. In a well-known hadith, Muhammad defines Islam as a witness that there is no god, but God, and that Muhammad is the messenger of God, who gives alms (zakat), performs the ritual prayer, fasts during the month of Ramadan, and makes a pilgrimage to the Kaaba: The five pillars of Islam are inherent in this declaration of faith. [14] Resitation of Shahadah is the most common declaration of faith for Muslims. Sunnis,[12] Shia Twelvers, as well as Isma'ilis[22] consider it one of the five pillars of Islam. It whispers of the father into the ear of a newborn child,[12] and it whispers into the ear of a dying person. [23] The five canonical daily prayers each include a recitation of Shahada. [20] Recitation of Shahada in front of witnesses is also the first and only formal step in converting to Islam. [12] This occasion often attracts more than the two necessary witnesses and sometimes includes a celebration to welcome the convert to his new faith. [14] In accordance with the central meaning played by the notion of intent (Arabic: نيةAvg , niyyah) in Islamic doctrine, the recitation of shahada must reflect the understanding of its importance and sincere sincerity. [24] The intention is what distinguishes acts of devotion from everyday acts and a simple reading of Shahada from invoking it as a ritual activity. [24] [25] Origin Although the two statements of Shahada are both present in the Qur'an (for example, 37:35 and 48:29), they are not found there side by side as in the Shahada formula. [13] Versions of both sentences began to appear in coins and monumental architecture at the end of the seventh century, suggesting that it had not been officially established as a ritual declaration of faith until then. [13] An inscription in the Dome of the Rock (est. 692) in Jerusalem reads: There is no god, but God alone; He has no partner with him; Muhammad is god's messenger. [13] Another variant appears in coins the reign of Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan, the fifth Umayyad caliph: Muhammad is god's servant and his messenger. [13] Although it is not clear when Shahada first came to common use among Muslims, it is clear that the feelings it expresses were part of the Quran and Islamic doctrine from the earliest period. [13] In Sufism, Shahada has traditionally been recited in the Sufi ceremony by dhikr (Arabic: Avg., memory), a ritual similar to mantras found in many other religious traditions. [26] During the ceremony, Shahada can be repeated thousands of times, sometimes in the abbreviated form of the first sentence in which the word Allah (God) is replaced by huwa (Him). [26] Shahada's chanting sometimes provides a rhythmic background for singing. [27] In architecture and art, Shahada acts as an architectural element of Islamic buildings around the world, such as those in Jerusalem, Cairo and Istanbul. [28] [28] [29] The European art of the late Middle Ages and Renaissance shows a fascination with Middle Eastern motifs in general and the Arabic script in particular, as indicated by its use, without concern about its contents, in painting, architecture and book illustrations. [30] In his San Giovenale Triptych, the Italian Renaissance artist Masaccio copied the entire Shahada, written backwards, on the madonna's halo. [31] [32] Use of flags Additional information: Islamic flags and Black Standard § Jihadist black flag Jihadist variety of black standard used by various Islamist organizations since the late 1990s, which consists of Shahada in white script centered on a black background. Shahada is found on some Islamic flags. Wahhabis have been using Shahada on their flags since the 18th century. In 1902, Ibn Saud, head of the House of Saud and the future founder of Saudi Arabia, laid a sword in this flag. [33] The modern Flag of Saudi Arabia was introduced in 1973. [34] The Somaliland flag has a horizontal strip of green, white and red with Shahada inscribed in white on the green strip. [35] Between 1997 and 2001, the Taliban used a white flag with Shahada inscribed in black as the flag of their Islamic emirate Afghanistan. The various jihadist black flags used by Islamic insurgents since the 2000s have often followed this example. Shahada written on a green background has been used by supporters of Hamas since about 2000. The draft of Afghanistan in 2004 proposed a flag with Shahada in white script centered on red background. In 2006, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant designed their flag using the Shahada phrase written in white on a black background. The scripture used is reportedly similar to the font used as a seal on the original letters written on Muhammad's behalf. [36] National flags with Shahada Afghanistan Saudi Arabia Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan (unknown state) Somaliland (unknown state) Gallery A mancus gold dinar of King Offa of Mercia, copied from Abbasid Caliphate (774); It contains the Arabic text Muhammad is god's messenger. Qibla of fatimid caliph al-Mustansir Billah at the Mosque of Ibn Tulun, Cairo shows Shia shahada ending with the phrase Alīy walīy Allāh (Ali is vicegerent of God). The first sentence of Shahada in kufic calligraphy (1309), Kashan, Iran. The testimony of the faith inscribed as calligraphy atop the Babussalam Gate of Topkapı Palace, Istanbul, Turkey. Shia Shahada on the mausoleum of Attar of Nishapur, Iran. The first sentence is in white, the rest in blue. Tile panel at wazir khan mosque, Lahore, Pakistan. Shahada is on the top half of the panel. Shahadas written in the style of a Mamluk tughra at the bottom right and in the reflection at the bottom left. Shahada written in the square Kufic script, shown as buildings topped with domes and minarets, with its reflection on the left. Shia Shahadah at Bab al-Futuh/Bab al-Nasr, Fatimid Cairo with the phrase Alīy walīy Allāh at the end. See also Islam portal Adhan Aqidah Basmala Dhikr Glossary of Islam Iqamah Peace be upon him Salawat Six Kalimas Takbir Tashahhud Notes ^ aš-šahādatān (الشَّهَادَتَانِ [aɪ.ɪaha'daˈta ˈta], the two testimonials); Also Kalimat aš-šahādah ,كلمة الشَّهَادَة[2][ك kaˈlmatŵ-], The testimony ^ The related noun šahīd ([2] شهيد), used in the Koran mainly in the sense of witness, has paralleled its development the Greek martys (Greek: μάρτυς) in that it can mean both martyr and witness. [Similarly, šahāda can also mean martyrdom, but in modern Arabic, the more commonly used word for martyrdom is another derivative of the same root, istišhād (11] .(اسْتِشْهَاد) References quotes ^ The Later Mughals by William Irvine p. 130 ^ Illustrated Dictionary of the Muslim World. Marshall Cavendish. In 2011, he became 1,000,000,000,000 people in 1999. ^ Malise Ruthven (January 2004). Historical Atlas of Islam. 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