

# Glossary

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| <i>abbajik</i>            | ‘making good’; the processes of reconciliation for a marriage socially inappropriately contracted in South Sulawesi  |
| <i>adat</i> (Ar., In.)    | customary law of place, in contradistinction to Islamic law  |
| Ahl al-Bait (Ar.)         | ‘People of the House’; members of the Prophet Muhammad and his family: his daughter Fatimah and son-in-law Ali and their two sons Hasan and Husein, the latter especially venerated within Shi’ism |
| <i>alam barzakh</i> (Ar.) | the zone between death and the final judgment of the soul  |
| Al-Irshad                 | Jami’at al-Islam wal-Irshad al-Arabiya; Association of Islam and Arab Guidance, reformist association founded in Jakarta in 1913   |
| <i>ana’guru</i> (Mak.)    | students of the <i>anrongguru</i>  |
| Anakkaraeng (Mak.)        | descendants of the Ruler of Gowa, hence, the aristocracy of South Sulawesi   |
| <i>a’rate</i> (Mak.)      | reciting the Barazanji (q.v.). A chorus of readers recites by turns and then collectively. Performances may last for hours   |
| <i>anrongguru</i> (Mak.)  | traditional religious teachers and specialists, usually drawn from the Sayyid and for the Sayyid   |
| Ata (Bug., Mak.)          | slave, member of the lowest class of South Sulawesi  |
| Bahr ul-Nur (Ar.)         | ‘The Sea of Light’, the mystical path and discipline followed in Cikoang   |

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| <i>barakah</i> (Ar.),<br><i>barakka</i> (Mak.),<br><i>berkah</i> (In.) | divine blessings or mercy   |
| Barazanji (Ar.)  | genre of songs in praise of the Prophet Muhammad and his life   |
| <i>bembengan</i> (Mak.)  | carried litters of offerings used during the Maudu' ceremonies  |
| <i>bid'ah</i> (Ar.)  | heretical innovation not ratified by the Qur'an and Hadith (a modernist definition); practices condemned by modernist Muslims   |
| <i>bulan panyongko</i> (Mak.)  | the month of preparations before Maulid/Maudu'  |
| <i>caritana turioloa</i> (Mak.)  | 'stories of the elders'; traditional histories of Cikoang   |
| <i>dakwah</i> (Ar.)  | mission, preaching, predication, Islamic outreach   |
| Dato' Tallua (Mak.)<br>Dato' Tellue (Bug.)                             | the 'Three Teachers' from Minangkabau, Sumatra who introduced Islam into South Sulawesi, c. 1575  |
| <i>fiqh</i> (Ar.) <i>fiqih</i> In.)                                    | jurisprudence, legal prescriptions  |
| <i>ganrang</i> (Mak.)  | drum, the playing of which is an integral part of aristocratic Makassar wedding celebrations  |
| Hadith (Ar.)   | Traditions, the accounts of the words and deeds of Muhammad transmitted through a chain of narrators; with the Qur'an form the sources of Islamic law   |
| Hadhramaut (Ar.)   | the southern coastal region of Yemen; the region of origin of the Sayyid of Cikoang   |
| Hadhramis  | many of whom migrated to Indonesia; Hadhramis were known as a sophisticated people – traders, intellectuals and holy men – and were prominent in the spread of the Shafi'i school of law in Indonesia |
| <i>hajj</i> (Ar.)<br><i>naik haji</i> (In.)                            | the great pilgrimage to Mecca, incumbent on all able Muslims in their lifetime  |
| <i>ijtihad</i> (Ar.)   | independent judgment based on recognised sources of Islam on a legal or theological question, approved by modernists in contrast to traditionalist <i>taqlid</i> (q.v.)                               |
| IPKA   | Ikatan Pemuda Keluarga al-'Aidid; Association of Al-'Aidid Family Youth   |

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| IPPA  | Ikatan Pemuda-Pemudi Al-'Aidid; Al-'Aidid Youth Organisation  |
| Jawi (Ar., In.)                             | 'Javanese', term used originating in Mecca to indicate pilgrims from Indonesia; specifically refers to the populace of non-Arab people of Cikoang and was probably imposed by the Sayyid themselves |
| Jawi Karaeng (Mak.)                         | those of aristocratic descent but without Sayyid blood  |
| <i>jikkiri</i> (Mak.)<br><i>zikir</i> (Ar.) | the remembrance of God; Sufi practice; specifically the practices around the Maudu' festival in Cikoang   |
| <i>julung-julung</i> (Mak.)                 | small boats in which the prepared food is placed during Maudu'  |
| <i>kafa'ah</i> (Ar.)                        | 'equality in marriage partners', the prohibition upon Sayyid women against marrying men of lesser religious rank, thus guaranteeing the Sayyid descent of their children                            |
| <i>kanre Maudu'</i> (Mak.)                  | bamboo baskets of the food prescribed for the Maudu' festival   |
| Karaeng (Mak.)                              | the original nobility of Makassar   |
| Kerukunan Keluarga Al-'Aidid (In.)          | organisation of Al-'Aidid Family Harmony  |
| <i>lontara'</i> (Bug., Mak.)                | manuscript literature containing mythology, genealogy, history and traditional sciences   |
| <i>madhhab</i> (Ar.)                        | school of law; there are four schools in Sunni Islam (see Syafi'i); the schools of Shi'ism differ from these  |
| <i>ma'rifatullah</i> (Ar.)                  | Islamic gnosis, the direct experience of God  |
| Maudu' (Ar.)                                | term referring to the celebration of the birth of the Prophet Muhammad, similarly Maulid  |
| Maulid Nabi (Ar.)                           | the celebration of the birth of the Prophet Muhammad, believed to have been on the 12th day of the month of Rabi'ul Awwal   |
| modernist                                   | reformist Islam, see also Muhammadiyah  |
| <i>muballigh</i> (Ar.)                      | missionary among Muslims to improve Islamic observance  |

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| Muhammadiyah  | largest modernist Islamic organisation in Indonesia  |
| Nahdlatul Ulama (NU)                                | 'Revival of the Scholars', Indonesia's largest Islamic organisation, founded to promote traditionalist Islam   |
| Nur Muhammad (Ar.)                                  | 'divine light of Muhammad', the essence of one school of Sufism; the doctrine of coequality of creation, Muhammad and the Qur'an   |
| Pangngadakkang (Mak.)                               | historical councils of the Ade' ( <i>adat</i> , q.v.) specialists and the Parewa Sara', Muslim religious authorities in South Sulawesi   |
| Pangngadereng (Bug.)                                |  |
| Pattumateang (Mak.)                                 | rites for the dead and earlier departed souls, performed in a specific way in Cikoang. The purification of the deceased is conducted for 40 days from the third night after burial                 |
| <i>qalbu</i> (Ar.)                                  | heart, soul, mind; the faculty that apprehends the divine  |
| Qur'an (Ar.) / Koran                                | God's word revealed to Muhammad, the supreme source and authority in Islam   |
| <i>sambulayang</i> (Mak.) / <i>timpalaja</i> (Bug.) | decorative roof gables on traditional houses; the number and height indicating the social rank of the household  |
| <i>saukang</i> (Mak.)                               | natural object traditionally considered to contain magical properties or which could ensure the well-being of the community; most often the object is a stone                                      |
| Sayyid (Ar.)  | title of male descendants of the Prophet, a rank jealously guarded (see <i>kafa'ah</i> ); in the strict sense, those who claim their line of descent through the Prophet's second grandson, Husein |
| Sayyid Daeng (Mak.)                                 | children of a Sayyid father and a free woman   |
| Sayyid Karaeng (Mak.)                               | children of a Sayyid father and Karaeng mother; considered the most perfect social stratum in Cikoang, reconciling religious and secular legitimacy inherited from the parents                     |
| Sayyid Tuan (Mak.)                                  | 'pure' Sayyid; children of both Sayyid and Syarifah descent  |
| <i>salat</i> (Ar.)                                  | the five daily prescribed prayers in Islam   |

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| <i>shalawat</i> (Ar.)     | recitations in honor of the Prophet and his early Companions   |
| Shariah (Ar.)             | Islamic law  |
| Syari'at (Mak.)           |  |
| Shi'ism                   | the second-largest branch of Islam, the state religion of Iran and one still followed in parts of Yemen  |
| <i>siri'</i> (Bug., Mak.) | an inner state, first indicating social shame and second indicating the values of self-respect or self-worth   |
| Sunni (Ar.)               | also Ahl us-Sunnah wal-Jamaah, 'those who follow the tradition of the Prophet and the consensus of the community'; orthodoxy, the major branch of Islam worldwide          |
| Syafi'i (Ar.)             | one of the four Sunni law schools and the one most followed in Indonesia   |
| <i>syahadat</i> (Ar.)     | 'declaration of the faith', the proclamation of which before witnesses marks conversion to Islam   |
| Syarif (Ar.)              | male descendant of the line of the Prophet's elder grandson Hasan, not recognised specifically in this sense in Indonesia where it is equal to Sayyid                      |
| Syarifah (Ar.)            | title of female descendants of the Prophet, whose marriage matches are carefully guarded to protect the descent of the children (see <i>kafa'ah</i> ); similarly, Sayyidah |
| <i>syirk</i> (Ar.)        | the sin of ascribing equals to God, thus denying <i>tauhid</i> (q.v.)  |
| Sufi (Ar.)                | both practitioner of mysticism and as an adjective, mystical   |
| <i>sunrang</i> (Mak.)     | bride-price, which amount is heavily dependent upon the social stratum of the woman's kin group; highest among the Anakaraeng and lowest among the Ata                     |
| <i>tafsir</i> (Ar.)       | the science of Qur'anic exegesis, interpretation   |
| <i>taqlid</i> (Ar.)       | conventional acceptance of legal and theological decisions of scholars and teachers; deemed uncritical by the modernists   |
| <i>talqing</i> (Mak.)     | 'catechism of the dead'; instructions to the dying soul  |
| <i>talqin</i> (Ar.)       |  |

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| <i>tadarusan</i> (Ar., Mak.) | recitations of sections of the Qur'an   |
| <i>tarekat</i> (Ar., In.)    | the path of mysticism; the method, system or school of guidance for traversing the path   |
| <i>tasawuf</i> (Ar., In.)    | mysticism   |
| <i>tauhid</i> (Ar.)          | the Islamic concept of the absolute oneness of God  |
| Traditionalist               | Islam as implemented in place, incorporating long-received practices  |
| Tubajik (Mak.)               | 'distinguished people' with peripheral aristocratic lineage   |
| Tumaradeka (Bug., Mak.)      | the populace, neither slaves nor of any aristocratic descent  |
| <i>tumassiri'</i> (Mak.)     | those whose <i>siri'</i> (q.v.) has been offended   |
| <i>tusamarak</i> (Mak.)      | commoners within society  |
| <i>ulama</i> (Ar., In.)      | Islamic scholars  |
| <i>washilah</i> (Ar.)        | the intercession of the saints; see <i>barakah</i> and <i>ziarah</i>  |
| <i>wudhu'</i> (Ar.)          | necessary ablutions before the performance of the <i>salat</i>  |
| Zaydi (Ar.)                  | branch of Shi'ism with some sway in Yemen; because of its compatibility with Sunni Islam, called the 'Fifth Madhhab' to the four Orthodox schools |
| <i>ziarah</i> (Ar.)          | the visitation of graves and tombs of the Muslim saints, a way of gaining God's blessing; see <i>barakah</i>                                      |

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