ASP AKADEMIA E
STUDIMEVE
POLITIKE

MONITORING REPORT

DISSEMINATION OF HATE SPEECH AND EXTREMIST NARRATIVES IN THE DIGITAL SPACE

March 2024

Project: "Empowering the Albanian Network of Trusted Flaggers for a Safe Cyber Ecosystem Against Violent Extremism"

U.S. EMBASSY
Tirana, Albania

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Internet provides an open environment for the dissemination of extremist ideologies and dangerous content, including hatred, discrimination and violent propaganda. Due to the rapid spread and circulation of information on online platforms, extremists have found an easy way to reach their audience and spread their messages related to radicalization. This harmful behavior can influence the public opinion and increase the risk of radicalization and violent behaviors in the society. Therefore, the fight against violent extremism on social media requires a joint and coordinated response from government institutions, civil society and the digital platforms to protect the users and promote a safer online environment.

To address the dissemination of these extremist messages, security agencies must remain vigilant and monitor the virtual space. In order to address this issue, the Academy of Political Studies in cooperation with the "Coordination Center for Countering Violent Extremism" (CVE) and "National Authority on Electronic Certification and Cyber Security" (NAECCS) have monitored threats of violent extremism in the "Albanian-language" online space over a four-year period.

This monitoring process has the objective of providing an assessment of extremist messages and hate speech in Albania, highlighting new tendencies, identifying gaps in the existing frameworks and providing recommendations for effective countermeasures.

2. CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

A dramatic surge in antisemitism at global level is reported following the violent attack by the Hamas organization on October 7, 2023 and the subsequent Israeli military action in Gaza. Israeli Diaspora Office report[1] report revealed that there has been a 235% increase in anti-Semitic incidents in 2023, compared to 2022 at global level. It is also reported that in the first months after the beginning of the conflict between Israel and Hamas there has been a 33% increase in anti-Semitic violent incidents.

As regards the **anti-Semitic narrative,** the same trend can be found in the "Albanian-language" online space during the first months of the dreadful conflict in Gaza. The monitoring of the main social networks acknowledges for the first time the use of hate speech directly against the Jewish people as an act of revenge for the massacres and civilian casualties in Gaza. Fortunately, this narrative still remains at the level of sentiment, but publicly making calls for the eradication of a population on social media may incite racially or ethnically motivated physical attacks. The calls fueling these anti-Semitic sentiments run counter to the Albanian tradition of religious coexistence and tolerance, hence this requires a multifaceted social response, in addition to the relevant supervision from law enforcement agencies.

Apart from religious extremism, another worrying and increasing phenomenon is related to the **misuse of the online space to attack and denigrate minors and women**. Official statistics show that in 2023 there were 765 reports of online attacks, through fake profiles, including blackmail over intimate images and fraud[2]. Also, it is suspected that 3 cases of suicide in recent months were caused as a result of the denigration on social networks.

It is already proven that the increase of these harmful behaviors on social platforms in recent years encourage violent conflicts between young people, bullying and criminal behavior in schools or rural communities. It has been shown that hate speech, along with juvenile delinquency, are factors that incite radicalization and create suitable ground for the propaganda of violent extremism.

The monitoring throughout 2023 by the Trusted Flaggers Network[3], **identified that "TikTok" is the platform where children and young people are most exposed** to unwanted phenomena such as violence, hate speech, pornography and extremism. This requires a responsible response from parents, society and other platforms for the protection of vulnerable age groups.

Another increasing concern on the internet is related to the **sexist behaviors**. This behavior reflects broader social issues and is characterized by different forms of discrimination and objectification, especially towards women. Such an approach contributes to a culture that can discourage women from considering their gender as appropriate to be engaged in politics and other public spheres.

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1   The Diaspora Office and World Zionist Organization - https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/news/news-antisemitism310124/he/antisemitism-310124.pdf
2   Online attacks quadrupled in 5 years - https://faktoje.al/sulmet-online-u-katerfishuan-ne-5-vjet/
3   Trusted Flaggers Network in Albania: www.rsb.asp.al

3. METHODOLOGY OF THE MONITORING PROCESS

The methodology used in this monitoring involves a holistic approach, integrating human analysis of the "Trusted Flaggers Network" along with the potential of search engines to identify and analyze keywords related to violent extremism and hate speech on the Internet.

Namely, the objectives of the monitoring process were:

1. To search, identify and analyze extremist content on online platforms in Albania (websites, blogs, social networks, etc.);

2. To specify the online platforms, social networks, websites used to disseminate extremist content;

3. To provide reliable statistics for the policy-making purposes.

The monitoring process relied on the methodology already established by the previous monitoring processes, including studies and best practices from the US and the European Commission in this field.[4] Based on these definitions on violent extremism, it was agreed upon to use the content analysis methodology for monitoring purposes, through keyword search, which could lead the users to extremist content when entered into a search engine. These keywords were categorized based on their ideological type and the potential risk associated with them.

(The full list of searched keywords and the categorization of results found can be consulted in Appendix 2)

To maintain consistency with previous monitoring reports and facilitate comparison with the earlier years, the search engines used were "BrandMentions", "Brand24" and "Social Searcher", through which data related to the keywords was generated. Search elements were also based on the keywords used in the studies of the State Intelligence Service (SHISH), regarding the spread of propaganda and calls for violent extremism and radicalization in Albania.

Experts further verified this data generated in the form of links, containing keywords and which can potentially be contents related to violent extremism, by filtering and analyzing them in order to classify their content. The data collection and analysis process was carried out by experienced researchers in matters of monitoring of violent extremism and online communications, during a three-month period **"October-December 2023".**

To further supplement the findings of this research, social media monitoring data from **Trusted Flaggers** were used. A group of 15 flaggers coached from the APS, NAECCS and CVE on how to identify hate speech, violent extremism and extremist propaganda, have been monitoring since May 2023 the social platforms of Facebook, Instagram, X, TikTok with a view of reporting harmful content to the providers of these platforms. The flaggers have listed all the threatening content identified in a database, based on which the analysis of the information collected for monitoring purposes has been carried out.

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4   European Commission Website, Migration and Home Affairs, publication https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-papers_en

4. MONITORING ANALYSIS

The search is focused on the monitoring of online platforms used even from the Albanian users (websites, blogs, social networks, etc.) such as Web, Facebook, X-Twitter, YouTube, Instagram, Telegram, LinkedIn, Reddit, Vimeo, Quora, Pinterest, and Online Games, for detecting cases of propaganda spreading or influencing of certain views of an extremist nature, which can lead to radicalism or violent extremism. At the stage when someone has followed a hashtag or joined a social media group, it is probable that they have already shown an interest in that ideology.

Research found that in Albania there are many web pages and accounts in social networks, which can be used to spread extremist ideologies. It was also noticed that there are accounts with fake names and incorrect or non-public data that share content with elements of extremism in Albania in the Albanian, English and Arabic languages and accounts with foreign names that share content in the Albanian language, but their locations were impossible to be tracked during this monitoring period while analyzing each link generated by the search tools. Nevertheless, the search tools have extracted all the data for Albania, so it is implied that the location in which these users operate is Albania. The opportunity that social networks provide to hide data and maintain anonymity of users posed difficulties for analyzing data and classifying users accurately by gender and age.

Based on the "Trusted Flaggers" monitoring process, 439 reports were made as regards content published on the platforms TikTok, YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, X-Twitter, Reddit, Flicks, LinkedIn, Snapchat. The platform that received the largest number of reports is TikTok (210 reports), which is currently the most used by platform by the youth. The second-ranked platform as regards the number of reports received is YouTube with 118 reports. 51 links containing extremist content were identified on the web pages. On the Facebook and Instagram platforms, 24 and 21 links were identified, respectively. Those that received the lowest number of reports are: X-Twitter (7 reports), Reddit (5 reports), Flicker (1 report), Linkedin (1 report), Snapchat (1 report).

Following the monitoring process through the "BrandMentions", "Brand24" and "Social Searcher" tools, contents, in which keywords related to violent extremism were mentioned, were found.

Apart from the above-mentioned search engines such as: "BrandMentions", "Brand24" and "Social Searcher", the following have also been used:

Google Advanced Search: Google's advanced search features enable users to narrow down results by using specific keywords, phrases, and operators. It is widely used for general web searches, including monitoring of extremism on the internet.

Bing Advanced Search: Similarly to Google, Bing offers advanced search options to identify results based on specific criteria, including keywords related to violent extremism and radicalization.

Social Media Intelligence (SOCMINT) tools: Mentionlytics platform provides social media monitoring tools that can track keywords and phrases related to extremism on various social media platforms.

Following this monitoring, 457 generated links were identified, and those links containing content with the highest potential to be classified in the above categories were considered for detailed analysis. As regards the rest of the links, upon being reviewed, it was concluded that they did not contain contents valid for monitoring purposes, although they mentioned the keywords.

Based on this monitoring of social networks, Figure 5 was outlined, which shows a graph of the distribution of links according to the categories mentioned above, predominated by sexist language, contents with a terrorist narratives, violent content, hate speech, violent extremism and cyberbullying.
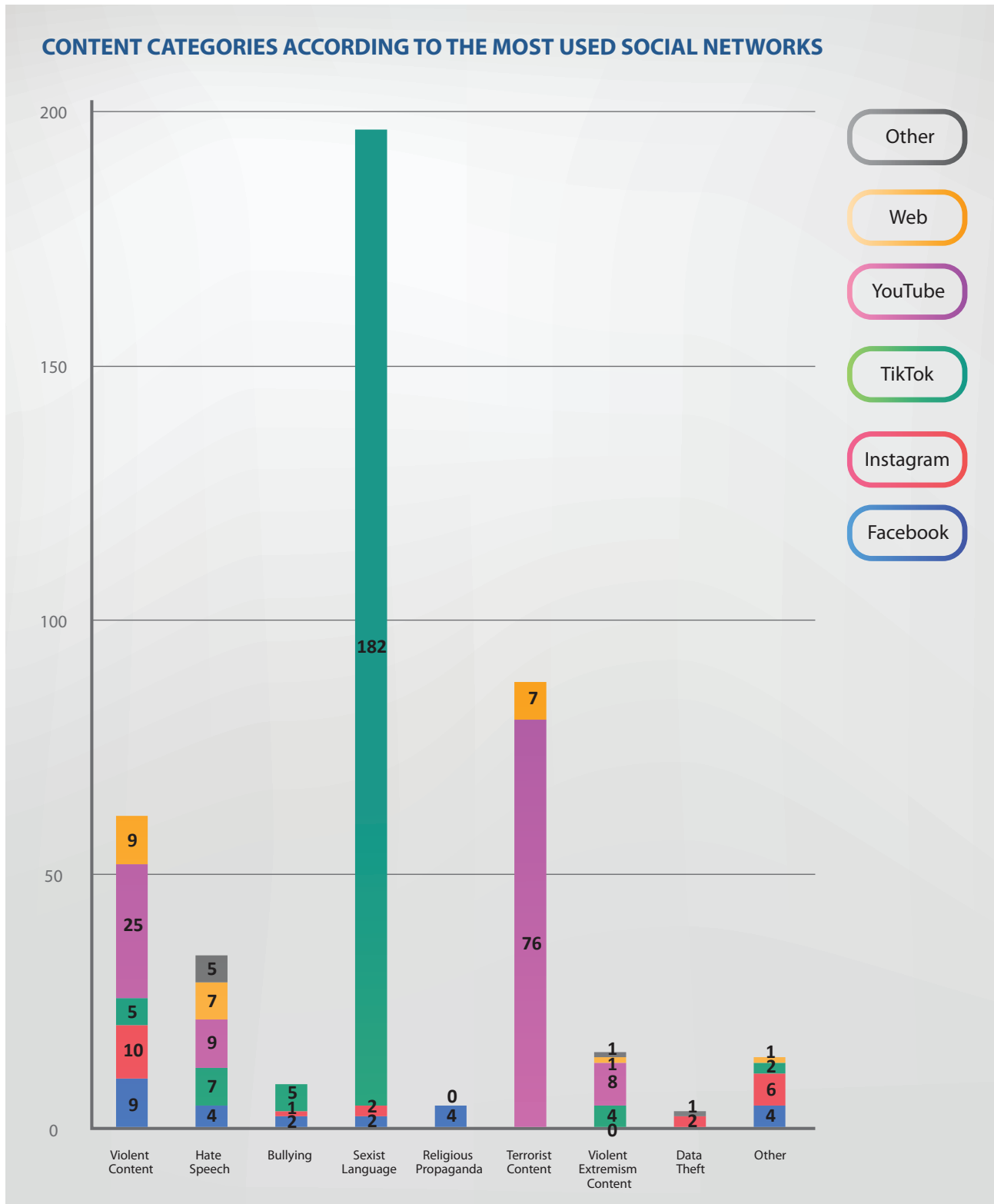
CONTENT CATEGORIES ACCORDING TO THE MOST USED SOCIAL NETWORKS

Figure 5: Number of links found according to content categories for social networks

4.1 REFERENCES FOUND ACCORDING TO KEYWORDS

Based on the online search tools, a total of 457 links were generated, among which 273 links were generated for general keywords and 184 links were generated for high-risk keywords, as shown in Figure 6.
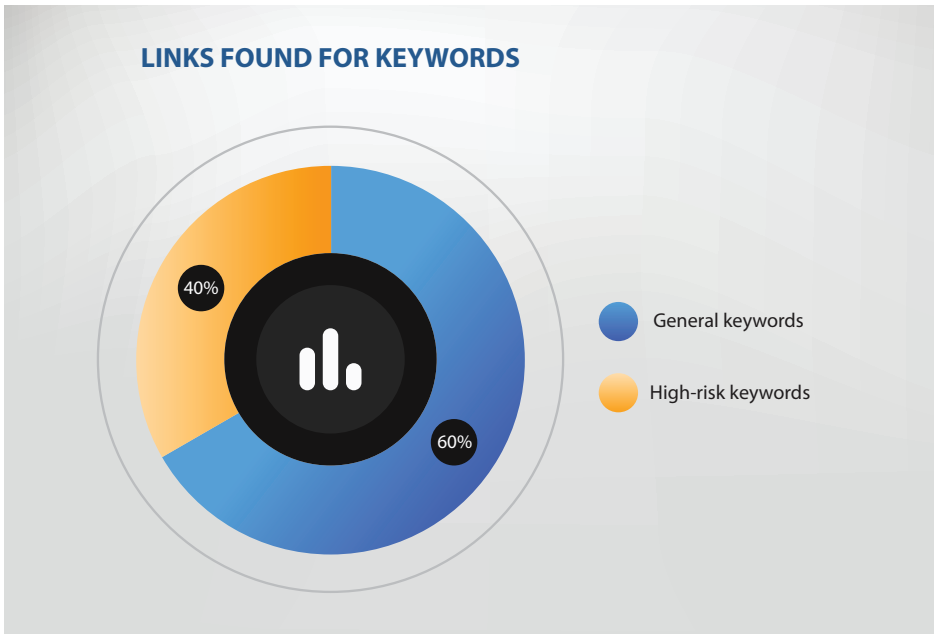

LINKS FOUND FOR KEYWORDS

40%
60%

General keywords
High-risk keywords

Figure 6: Number in % of the links found for keywords in total

After generating these links, they were analyzed and filtered and only those that could be classified into the content categories described above were deemed valid for the analysis and monitoring statistics. Out of these, 134 links were generated when search using general keywords was performed and 83 links were generated when search using high-risk keywords was performed.
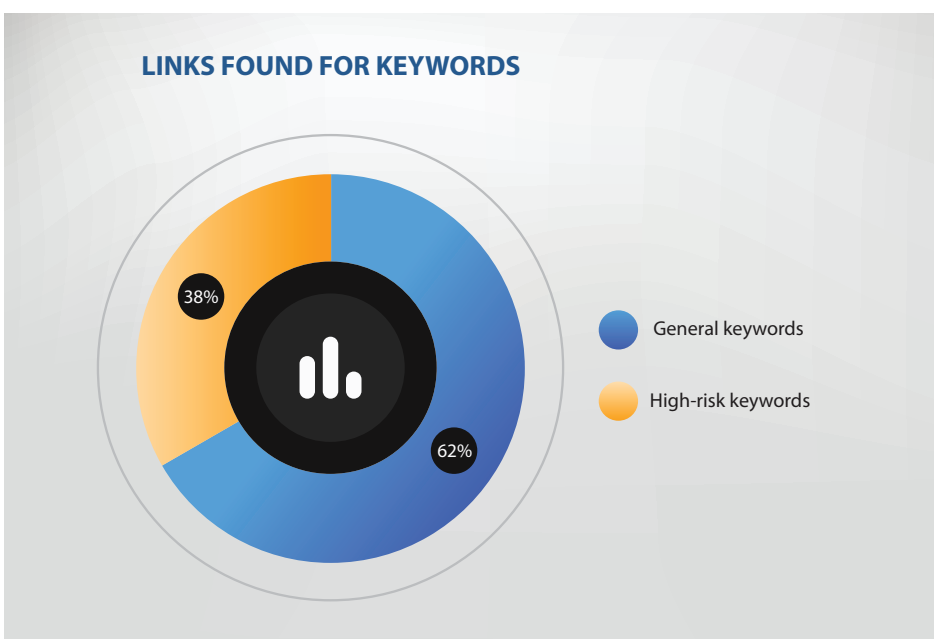

LINKS FOUND FOR KEYWORDS

38%
62%

General keywords
High-risk keywords

Figure 7: Number in % of links found for keywords upon filtering

4.2 DISAGGREGATION BY GENDER

It is clearly seen below that men predominate as regards the propaganda and dissemination of extremist ideologies on the Internet. During the analysis of the content found, it was concluded that the majority of the propaganda and extremist content was created, distributed or promoted by user accounts, which are mainly owned by men. The monitoring shows that 81% of users are men and 19% are women. This indicates a dominance of a specific gender of users who participate in the propaganda and dissemination of extremist ideologies in the digital space.
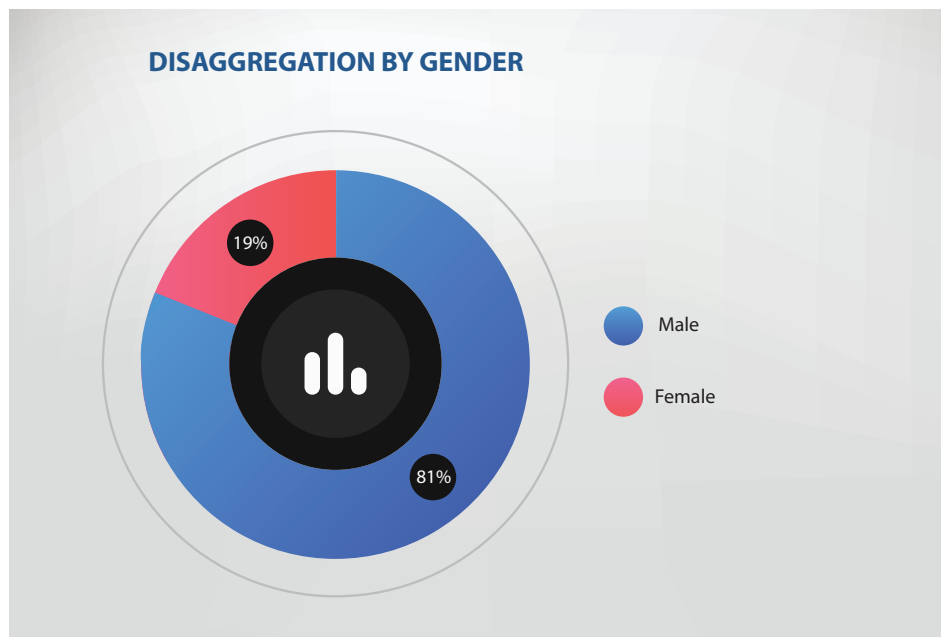

Figure 9: Gender of the persons involved in the dissemination of inappropriate content

4.3 ANTISEMITISM AS A NEW PHENOMENON

A new phenomenon observed after October 2023 is the increase in the usage of anti-Semitic discourse by Albanian language social media users. Upon the launch of the Israeli military offensive in Gaza, photos and videos of civilian casualties and children killed in Gaza have been published daily on social media, accompanied by calls against Israel and the Jewish population. What is more disturbing is the fact that this hate speech mainly shows an incitement requiring the reaction of Albanians and other Muslim populations of the Middle East in defense of the Palestinian people.

To test this perception of the growing anti-Semitic discourse, a search on Facebook and Instagram platforms for the keywords **"zullumqarët jehud"** (Yahud wrongdoers) was used in posts that mostly show photos and videos of civilian casualties in Gaza. The first word **zullum**, meaning of wrongdoing, is related to the quote "May God destroy the wrongdoings", as part of the Quran terminology, when **jehud** is related to "Jewish".

The graphs below reflect the posts mentioning keywords related to antisemitism in the period August 1, 2023 - March 31, 2024, comparing the situation of posts containing these keywords before and after October 7, 2023, upon the launch of the Hamas attack and the aggressive response of the Israeli army in Gaza.

It is found that 99 posts or an average of 1.4 posts per day containing the words "wrongdoer" and "Yahud" were published on the Facebook platform in the period from August 1, 2023 - October 6, 2023.

POSTS ON FACEBOOK

POSTS ON INSTAGRAM
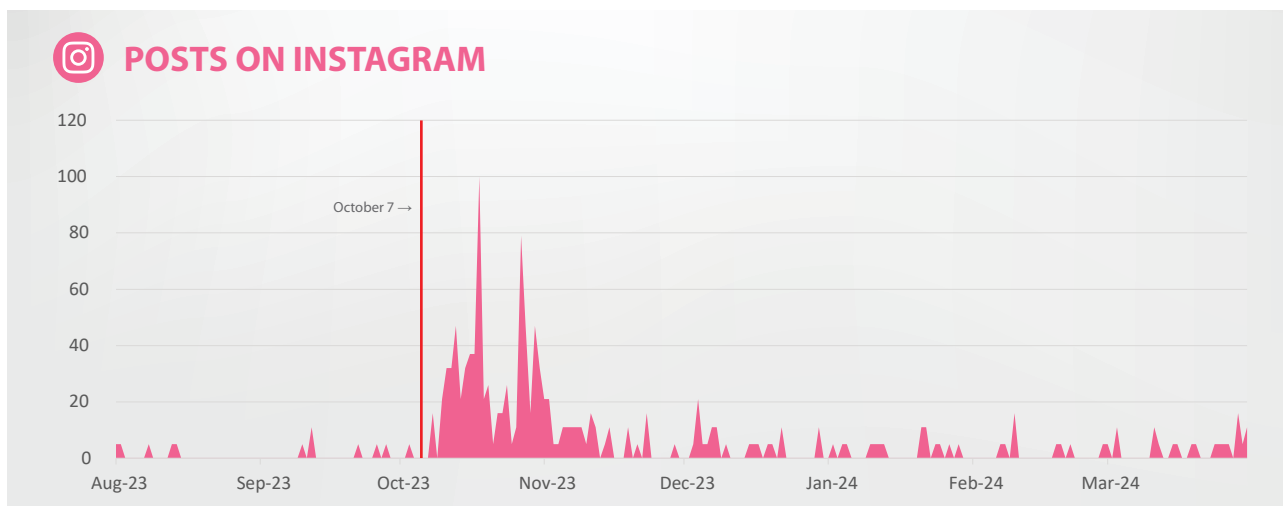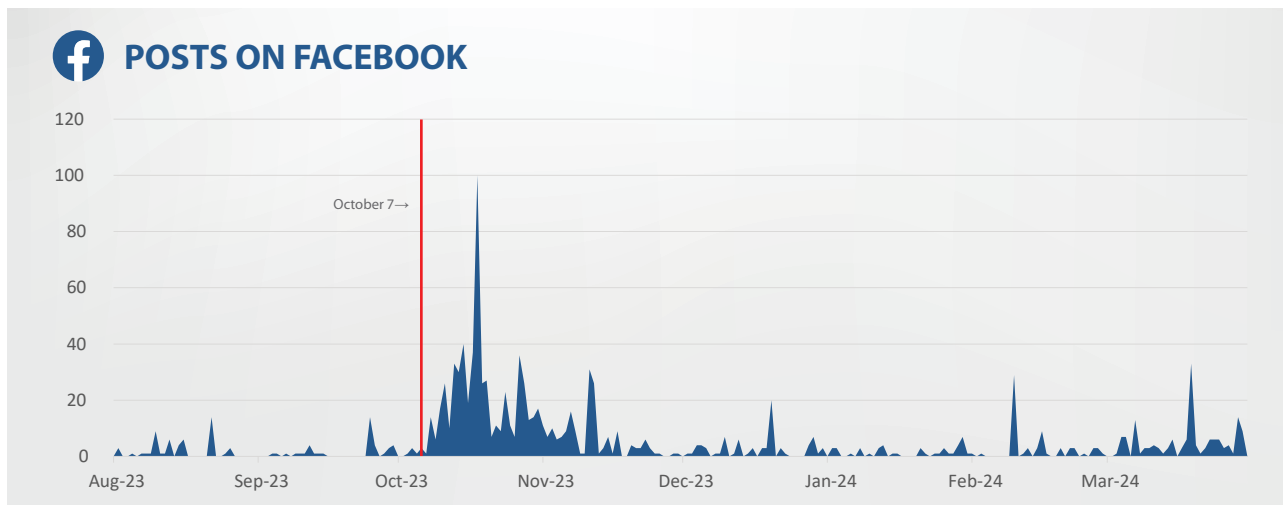
In the period October 7, 2023 - March 1, 2024, there were 1075 posts of this type, that is, an average of 6.1 posts per day, which represents an increase by 430%. Each of these posts is accompanied in many cases by thousands of comments containing calls against the Jewish population.

The situation is more serious on the Instagram platform. From 0.9 posts per day in the period before the conflict began, the number of posts in the following period increased by 830% (7.5 posts per day).

It should be noted that this growing trend of antisemitism is found globally as a result of the brutal intervention of the Israeli army and the thousands of civilian casualties caused among the Palestinian population. But unlike other countries where antisemitism has previously existed even in the form of violent attacks, this phenomenon is a new development in the Albania, known for religious and ethnic coexistence and tolerance. The calls fueling these anti-Semitic sentiments require increased attention and a multifaceted social response to prevent further incitement of racially and ethnically motivated violence.

4.4 COMPARISON

Based on a comparative analysis with the results of the 2022 monitoring report, an increase in the number of links found based on general and high-risk keywords is observed, mainly driven by the conflict between Israel and Hamas.

Regarding the results of social networks, it is found that:

- On Facebook and Instagram, the most widespread categories were related to links containing violent content, sexist language and hatred, unlike previous reports where religious/anti-religious propaganda was prevalent.

- On YouTube, a high increase in the number of reported links has been noted, from 3 links in the previous report up to 118 links in the current monitoring, where violent content, hate speech and cyberbullying prevail.

- In TikTok was noted a considerable increase in inappropriate content, hence it was positioned as the most dangerous social network in terms of content with sexist language, violent content, hate speech and cyberbullying.

- On X-Twitter there has been a slight increase in the identified links containing hate speech and violent content, compared to last year, which focused on religious propaganda and Islamist extremism.

Other social networks and online games remain a dangerous ground for the distribution of inappropriate content on the internet; however, fewer links have been reported on the platform.

Regarding the gender of the people involved in the dissemination of dangerous content, men continue to prevail, deepening the gap to 81%.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions of this report identify current problems and categories showing how violent extremism and radicalism is manifested in Albania nowadays. Following this monitoring process, an increase in racial and religious hate speech, violent content, cyberbullying and sexist language was observed. Currently, these are the most encountered and sensitive topics on social platforms.

Analysis of the monitoring findings showed that the majority of contents generated by search engines mainly promote religious hatred (antisemitism), as well as incitement to violence and harmful behavior of young people, which create the conditions for violent extremism in society.

Some main conclusions reached following the monitoring process are:

- Social networks such as Facebook, Instagram, YouTube and TikTok are tools for spreading dangerous and extremist content, including elements of hate, violence, discrimination and propaganda of extremist ideologies.

- The categories of the most widespread online contents have changed, focusing more on topics such as violent content, hate speech, sexist language and cyberbullying. However, the presence of indoctrination through extremist ideologies targeting marginalized groups, and the religious propaganda remain hot topics in Albania.

- TikTok has been considered the most dangerous social network according to the Trusted Flaggers analysis in terms of sharing inappropriate content, despite the fact that only 5% of the Albanian population uses it. The largest number of links contain discriminatory content and sexist language, being considered as the most worrying problem for the youth of Albania, who are the main users of this platform.

- YouTube has been widely used to spread and promote violent content, cyberbullying, and hate speech.

- When analyzing search engines, the predominance of male users in the propaganda and dissemination of extremist ideologies in the digital space has been observed, which shows a worrisome trend related to their participation in armed conflicts abroad.

6. RECCOMENDATIONS

In today's interconnected world, social media platforms play a key role in the dissemination of extremist ideologies, hate speech, cyberbullying, discrimination and sexism, reinforcing their expansion and impact. Acknowledging the urgency of addressing these issues, it is necessary that Albania adopts a multifaceted approach that includes education, community participation, the legal framework and cooperation with various actors.

This set of recommendations has the goal of providing a comprehensive framework to prevent and combat violent extremism and online radicalization in Albania, with a particular focus on mitigating the risks associated with online violence, hate speech, cyberbullying, discrimination and sexism. By implementing these strategies, Albania can encourage a safer and more flexible digital environment that promotes tolerance, diversity and respect for human rights.

Based on the findings of this monitoring, as well as on the best contemporary practices, some of the recommendations to prevent and counter violent extremism and radicalization in the digital space in Albania are listed below:

o   **Development of education and awareness-raising programs:**

Implementation of inclusive education programs aimed at young people to raise awareness about the risks of the narrative of violent extremism online, hate speech and radicalization. These programs should focus on critical thinking skills, media literacy and digital citizenship.

o   **Strengthening the legal framework and law enforcement:**

Strengthening of the legal frameworks to prosecute people who promote violent ideologies online. Intensification of cooperation between law enforcement agencies, government agencies and social media platforms to effectively monitor and counter violent extremism.

o   **Interaction with social media platform providers**

Imposition of stricter rules on social media platforms to combat online violence, hate speech, cyberbullying, discrimination and sexism. Establishment of communication with platforms in order to remove extremist content and effectively implement community guidelines. As a contemporary practice of the European Union, the transposition of the "Digital Service Act" into the national legislation is recommended as an additional regulation for the accountability of platform providers such as TikTok.

o   **Community Engagement and Partnership Building:**

Encouraging partnerships between government agencies, civil society organizations, educational institutions and technology companies to develop community-based initiatives in order to counter radicalization. Engagement of local and religious communities to promote positive narratives and discourage extremist ideologies.

o   **Promotion of positive spaces on the Internet:**

Fostering the creation of positive online spaces that promote tolerance, diversity and inclusion. Counter extremist narratives through social media campaigns, online forums and digital storytelling.

o **Research and data collection:**

Investment in research and data collection to better understand the driving factors and the dynamics of online violent extremism in Albania. Using of analytics data and monitoring tools to track extremist activities and trends on social media platforms.

o **Capacity Building for Law Enforcement and Educators:**

Provision of training programs and workshops for law enforcement officials, educators, and other frontline professionals on how to identify and respond to online radicalization and hate speech.

By implementing these recommendations, Albania can take proactive measures to prevent and combat the dissemination of violent extremism on the internet, promoting a safer and more inclusive online environment for all citizens.

APPENDIX 1 - SEARCH ENGINES

The first search tool used is "social-searcher", from which analysis and statistics are generated about the keyword we are searching for. More specifically, it generates the content, the number of times the keyword was used, on which specific page it was used, and the redirect link to that page.

Search engine URL: https://www.social-searcher.com/social-buzz/?wblngw&ntww&psttypw&searchidw0&periodw&val-uew&fbpagew&q5wabdullah+azzam+albania

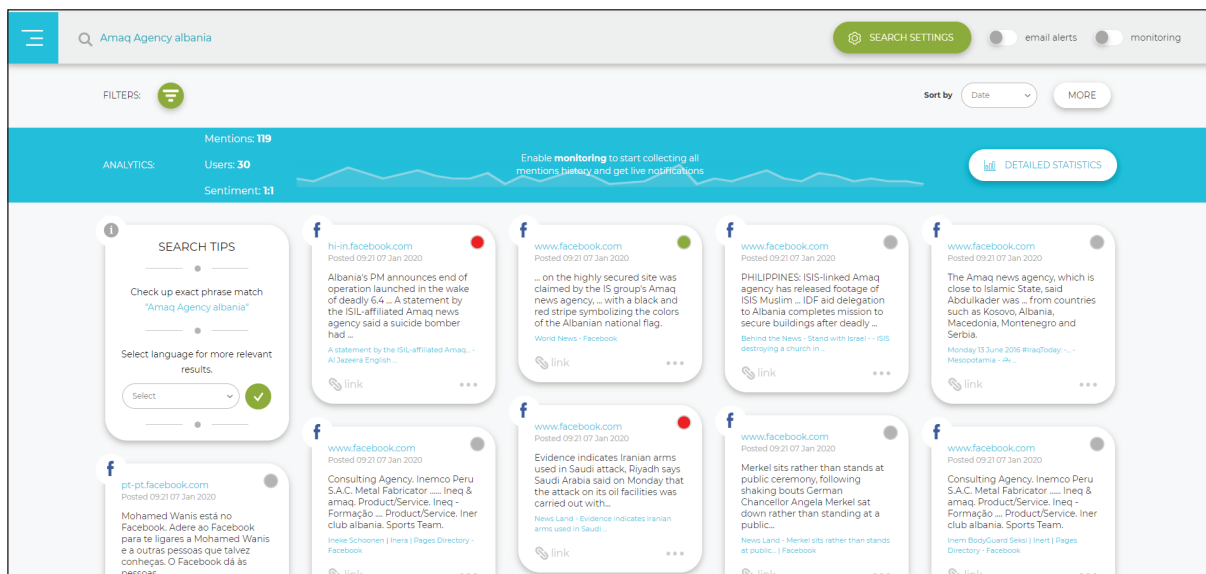Social Searcher - Free Social Media Search Engine (social-searcher.com)

Figure: Search engine to generate analysis and statistics about keywords

Another search tool is that of Brand24, which, against payment, provides the possibility of filtering data specifically for Albania, by going to the "Analysis" option and choosing filters according to the purpose of the study, for the country we are interested in monitoring, which in this case is Albania.

https://brand24.com/?adgr=txt-brand-iv-test&keyword-ext=brand24&placement&location=9069992&gclid=CjwK-CAiAk--dBhABEiwAchIwkXgrBeonR6IWYGK0Pzwsh-9DbB6lajmr4wUodW-_lVw2T4IC38eqdxoCwmIQAvD_BwE

Another online search tool used is BrandMentions. It generates data on the number of times a keyword has been mentioned, monitoring in Albanian, Arabic and English, for the country we are interested in monitoring, in this case Albania, and it provides the links where it has been used and enables detailed reports for each keyword.
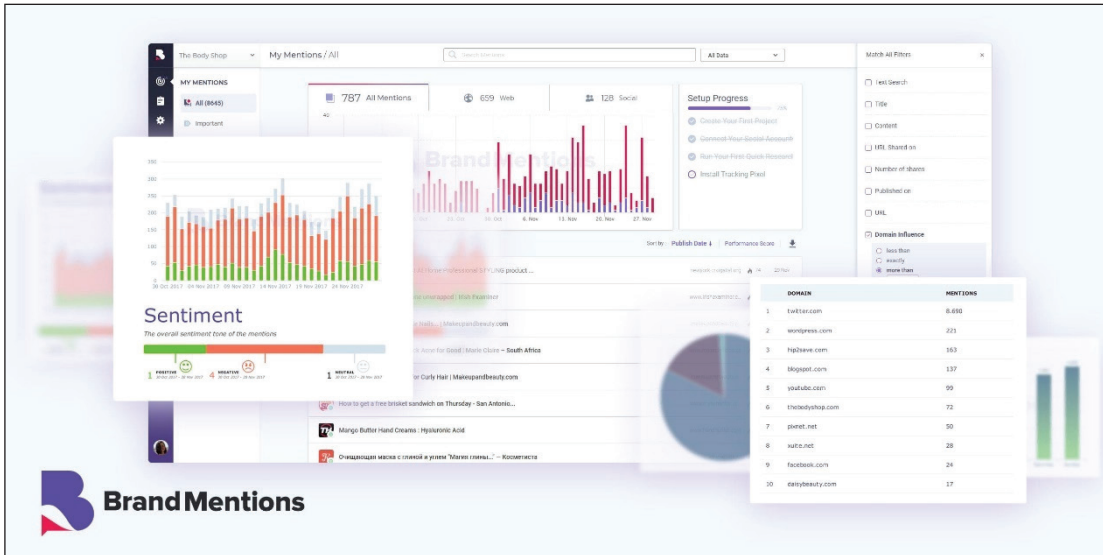
APPENDIX 2 - KEYWORDS FOR MONITORING

The categories set out for content classification are: disinformation, religious discrimination, religious propaganda, anti-religious propaganda, hate speech, political extremism, including far-left political extremism and far-right political extremism, content related to ethnic conflicts and ethnic wars, extremist and terrorist implications, Islamist extremism, conspiracy theories, antisemitism, disinformation, other extremist content, neutral content and religious content. For each of these keywords, the number of people or accounts that spread extremist ideologies, including ethnic, political extremism, etc., was determined.

Categorization of keywords[5]

Categorization of keywords remained the same as last year to establish a consistent comparison method for identifying suspicious online content.

To identify the level of risk associated with each word in the content to which it belongs, the keywords were divided into categories:

•   1st Category: Extremist, violent words

•   2nd Category: General keywords

The categorization of keywords such as 'killing of traitors' or 'killing of apostates' are inherently violent, whereas others, such as 'crusades' or 'caliphate' are more general in their nature and, as such their content had to be carefully analyzed, so as not to interfere with the exercise of freedom of expression, opinion and religion or belief.[6]

High-Risk Keywords	General keywords
Suicide vest	Martyr
Killing of apostates	Jihad

Table no. 1: Categorization of keywords

It is inevitable that there is some degree of overlap between the categories, however the categorization reflects the nature of the keyword itself, rather than its connection with any particular group. This means that even though the concept of 'khilafah' (caliphate) is mostly associated with ISIS, the word itself does not contain any violent or extreme connotation. As a result it was categorized in the political Islam keyword list.

Spreading of keywords

Data on keywords usage was obtained through the online search engines[7], where from historical data, specific results containing radicalization-related and violent extremist content, were filtered.

Given that during the monitoring process access could not be obtained to all the historical data that may

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5   Appendix 2, keywords for monitoring
6   EU Human Rights Guidelines on Freedom of Expression Online and Offline https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/142549.pdf
7   Appendix 1, Search engines

exist online for the platforms/networks monitored, the percentages of the number of links generated for the keywords mentioned in them can be used as a useful guide related to the frequency of the words used on the Internet, but they do not show definitive figures.

The frequency of mentioning at domestic level was collected for all keywords by selecting as an option, in the monitoring tools, the filter that generated links where these words were mentioned by country, in the specific case for Albania. The data on the frequency of Arabic words do not correspond exclusively to the Arabian geographical area, but the rationale for choosing keywords in the Arabic language and conducting monitoring for content in this language comes from the fact that it is the language used by several extremist groups without distinctions between borders. During the data analysis, accounts were identified, and where possible, even the persons who were active on websites, social media, YouTube, where the keywords were found, and statistics were extracted on their gender and categories of contents that they spread.

Content Categorization

Content categorization was established to have available a more detailed summary of content types where the keywords were found. Categorization of the content found on a website did not reflect the opinion for an entire website, but only for the content where the keyword was found.

Categories	Extremist	Neutral	Anti-religious
1	Violent		
2	Non-Violent		
3	Political Islam		
4		News, Analyses, Religious Ideologies	
5		Civil Society	
6		Governmental	
7		Religious groups	
8			Anti-Muslim, Anti-Catholicism, etc.

Table no. 2: Categorization of the content where keywords are found

Grouping on extremist content was split into three sub-categories: violent, non-violent, and radical political content of terrorist groups. Contents were categorized as violent if they contained either images of graphic violence or calls for violence.

Contents deemed to be extreme but non-violent, were those expressing anti-Semitic, homophobic, racist,

or sectarian views but without inciting violence. The radical political content category included content that expressed a specific affinity towards a particular Islamist group. This category clearly refers to well-known political groups that are actively seeking to gain political power.

Grouping on neutral content includes mainstream media websites, websites that propagate religious ideologies, as well as content generated and/or distributed by civil society groups, government groups and religious groups. With regards to religious groups, this includes known religious organizations as well as individuals of Islamic convictions who propagate ideologies over their religion.

Grouping on anti-religious content includes some keywords where there is a continuous presence of information consisting of extremist content against religious beliefs such as Muslim, Christian and other religions.

KEYWORDS FOR GENERAL MONITORING

Apostasy	Apostate	Ayman al-Zawahiri
Caliphate	Crusader	Crusaders
Dabiq	Dabiq Magazine	Ibn Taymiyyah
Islamic State	Jihad	Jihad Meaning
Kafir	Khalifa Meaning	Khilafah
Kuffar	Martyr	Martyrdom in Islam
Martyrs	Mujahideen	Shahada
Suicide Vest	Hebre (Jewish)	Jehud (Yahud)
Zullumqar (Wrongdoer)		

KEYWORDS FOR HIGH-RISK MONITORING

Abdullah Azzam	Amaq Agency	Apostate Islam
Apostates in Islam	Beheadings	Crusader Army
Crusaders Against Islam	Dabiq PDF	How to do Jihad
Ibn Taymiyyah Jihad	Inspire Magazine	Kabbalah
Cabala	Cabbala	Cabbalah
Jewish Coalition	Jihad for Ummah	Jihad in the Quran
Khalifah	Khilafah Syria	Killing Apostates
Killing Infidels	Killing Kuffar	Mujahid (Mujahideen)

Preparing for Jihad	Rafidah	Soldiers of the Caliphate
Taghut	Amelije Istishadije	Al-Qaeda
Bidatci (Bid'at)	Dawla Islamiyyah	Eksploziv (Explosive)
Emir	Ekstremizëm (Extremism)	Haku (Revenge)
Hawala	Hixhara (Hijra)	Ikhuan (Ikhwan)
Khalifat (Caliphate)	LHT	Muxhahid (Mujahideen)
Muvahid (Muwahid)	Murtedat (Murtad)	Munafik (Munafiq)
Murxhi (Murji'ah)	Rafidijtë (Rawafid)	Shehid (Shaheed)
Sherihat (Shariat)	ISIL	ISIS
Shtet Islamik (Islamic State)	Shirk	Targut
Tekfir (Takfir)	Kabala (Kabbalah)	Plandemi
Kaur (Gawur)		

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