دین

Azerbaijani

Other scripts	
Cyrillic	дин
Roman	din
Perso-Arabic	دین

Noun

دین (din) (*definite accusative* دینی (dini), *plural* دینلر (dinlər))

1. *Arabic spelling of* **din** ("religion")

Declension

Declension of دین	singular	plural
nominative	دین	دینلر
definite accusative	دینی	دینلری
dative	دینه	دینلره
locative	دینده	دینلرده
ablative	دیندن	دینلردن
definite genitive	دینین	دینلرین

Ottoman Turkish

Etymology 1

Borrowed from <u>Persian</u> دِین.

Noun

دین • (din)

1. <u>religion</u>

Etymology 2

Borrowed from <u>Arabic</u> دَيْن (*dayn*).

Noun

دین • (deyn)

1. <u>debt</u>

Persian

Etymology 1

From <u>Middle Persian</u> *dyn'* (*dēn*), from <u>Old Persian</u> or <u>Avestan</u> ويدبعابسد (*daēnā*, "religion, vision"), ultimately from <u>Proto-Indo-Iranian</u> **dʰayHanā-* (compare <u>Sanskrit</u> ध्यान (*dhyāna*)). The broken plural ادیان (*adyân*) is borrowed from <u>Arabic</u> أَدْيَان (*ʾadyān*), plural of دِین (*dīn*).

Noun

دین • (din) (*plural* دین‌ها (din-hâ) *or* ادیان (adyân))

Dari Persian	دین
Iranian Persian	
Tajik	дин (din)

1. religion

Derived terms

- دیندار (dindār)
- دینور (dinvar)
- بهدین (beh-din)
- بی‌دین (bi-din)

Etymology 2

From Arabic دَيْن (*dayn*), from Ancient Greek δάνειον (*dáneion*, "loan; debt").

Noun

دین • (deyn)

1. loan
2. debt

Urdu

Etymology 1

From Sanskrit दीन (*dīna*).

Adjective

دین • (dīn) (*Hindi spelling* दीन)

1. poor
2. needy
3. indigent
4. distressed

Etymology 2

From Sanskrit दिन (*dina*).

Adjective

دین • (dain) (*Hindi spelling* दैन)

1. daily
2. diurnal

Etymology 3

From Persian, from Middle Persian *dyn'* (*dēn*).

Noun

دین • (dīn) *m* (*Hindi spelling* दीन)

1. faith
2. religion

Etymology 4

From Arabic دَيْن (*dayn*).

Noun

دین • (dain) *m* (*Hindi spelling* दैन)

1. debt
2. loan

Etymology 5

From Sanskrit दीन (*dīna*).

Noun

دین • (dain) *m* (*Hindi spelling* दैन)

1. poverty
2. misery
3. lowliness

ध्यान

Contents

Hindi

Etymology

Borrowed from Sanskrit ध्यान (*dhyāna*).

Pronunciation

- IPA^(key): /d̤ʰjɑːn/

Noun

ध्यान • (dhyān) _m_ (*Urdu spelling* دھیان)

1. attention
2. meditation, reflection
3. consideration, notice, heedfulness, care

> ध्यान रखना — *dhyān rakhnā* — to take **care**
>
> ध्यान से — *dhyān se* — **care**fully

4. reflection, reverie

Marathi

Etymology

Borrowed from Sanskrit ध्यान (*dhyāna*).

Noun

ध्यान • (dhyān) *m*

1. meditation
2. attention

Sanskrit

Etymology

From the root ध्यै (*dhyai*, "to contemplate, meditate, think of").

Alternative forms

Alternative scripts

-
- ᬥ᭄ᬬᬦ (*Balinese script*)
- ধ্যান (*Bengali script*)
- ধ্যান (*Bengali script*)
- 𑰠𑰿𑰧𑰡 (*Bhaiksuki script*)
- 𑀥𑁆𑀬𑀸𑀦 (*Brahmi script*)
- 𑌧𑍍𑌯𑌾𑌨 (*Grantha script*)
- ધ્યાન (*Gujarati script*)
-
- ꦣꦾꦴꦤ (*Javanese script*)
-
-
- ಧ್ಯಾನ (*Kannada script*)
-
-

-
  - ၘုၵၖ (*Burmese script*)
-
  - ଧ୍ୟାନ (*Oriya script*)
  - ꢙ꣄ꢫꢸꢥ (*Saurashtra script*)
  - 𑆙𑇀𑆫𑆳𑆤 (*Sharada script*)
  - 𑖠𑖿𑖧𑖯𑖡 (*Siddham script*)
-
-
  - ధ్యాన (*Telugu script*)
-
  - ध्यान (*Tibetan script*)
  - 𑒮𑒯𑒰𑒢 (*Tirhuta script*)

Noun

ध्यान • (dhyāna) *n*

1. <u>meditation</u>, <u>thought</u>, <u>reflection</u>, (especially) profound and abstract religious meditation; a <u>dhyana</u>

   dhyānam-√āpad, *dhyānam ā-√sthā* or *dhyānaṃ-√gam* — to indulge in religious meditation

2. mental <u>representation</u> of the personal <u>attributes</u> of a deity
3. <u>insensibility</u>, <u>dullness</u>

Declension

Neuter a-stem declension of ध्यान

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	ध्यानम् (dhyānam)	ध्याने (dhyāne)	ध्यानानि (dhyānāni)
Vocative	**ध्यान** (dhyāna)	ध्याने (dhyāne)	ध्यानानि (dhyānāni)
Accusative	ध्यानम् (dhyānam)	ध्याने (dhyāne)	ध्यानानि (dhyānāni)
Instrumental	ध्यानेन (dhyānena)	ध्यानाभ्याम् (dhyānābhyām)	ध्यानैः (dhyānaiḥ)
Dative	ध्यानाय (dhyānāya)	ध्यानाभ्याम् (dhyānābhyām)	ध्यानेभ्यः (dhyānebhyaḥ)
Ablative	ध्यानात् (dhyānāt)	ध्यानाभ्याम् (dhyānābhyām)	ध्यानेभ्यः (dhyānebhyaḥ)
Genitive	ध्यानस्य (dhyānasya)	ध्यानयोः (dhyānayoḥ)	ध्यानानाम् (dhyānānām)

Locative	ध्याने (dhyāne)	ध्यानयोः (dhyānayoḥ)	ध्यानेषु (dhyāneṣu)

Descendants

- → Bengali: ধ্যান (ddhan)
- → Chinese: 禪那／禅那 (chánnuó) ~ 禪／禅 (chán)

  - → Japanese: 禅那 (zenna) ~ 禅 (zen)

    - → English: Zen
    - → French: zen
    - → German: Zen
  - → Korean: 선 (seon)
  - → Thai: เซน (seen)
  - → Vietnamese: thiền na ~ thiền
- → English: dhyana
- → Gujarati: ધ્યાન (dhyān)
- → Hindustani:

  - Hindi: ध्यान (dhyān)

  - Urdu: دھیان (dhyān)

- → Kannada: ಧ್ಯಾನ (dhyāna)

- → Marathi: ध्यान (dhyān)

- → Pali: jhāna

  - → Burmese: ဈာန် (jhan)

  - → Khmer: ឈាន (chiən)

  - → Thai: ฌาน (chaan)
- → Tamil: தியானம் (tiyāṉam)

- → Telugu: ధ్యానం (dhyānaṃ)

- → Tibetan: བསམ་གཏན (bsam gtan) (calque)

Proper noun

ध्यान • (Dhyāna) *m*

1. name of a particular personification
2. name of the 11th day of the light half in Brahma's month

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Word

Search

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- Sanskrit - Pashto [Ahmad Wali Achakzai] - 3
- Glossaries of Pashto Books (1 - د پښتو لغتنامو قاموس)

1. apostate
مرتد، له **دین** څخه آوښتی

2. Baha'i [Religion]
د بها بهايي **دین**

3. Bahaism
د بها بهايي **دین**

4. dissenter
کافر، بې ايمانه، په بل **دین**

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دين

See also: دين

Contents

Arabic

Etymology 1

A historically conflated term derived from multiple layers of phono-semantic matching:

- Initially stemming from Proto-Semitic *dVn-* ("obligated conduct; decisions of morality or ethics, judgement, decree, ruling"), where in Arabia it took specifically the foremost connotation of obligations, duty, what is expected or owed; hence also the sense of a monetary debt along with that which is owed to society ethically.

- Cognate terms in other Semitic languages also came with a more developed legal sense, rulings, a set of obligations, a law code; these senses were bolstered semantically borrowing from Aramaic דִּינָא (dīnā), Classical Syriac ܕܺܝܢܳܐ (dīnā, "judgement"),Hebrew דִּין (din), Ge'ez ዳይን (däyn, "judgement"), which likely had their specified development from Akkadian 𒁾 (/dēnu, dīnu/, "judgement, decision, verdict; legal practice, article of law, precedent; lawsuit, claim, legal case; court conduct, procedures, rule of law").
  - The sense of religious creed or a system of religious rules is borrowed directly from Middle Persian [Book Pahlavi needed] (dyn' /dēn/), which is from Old Persian [script needed] (dēn) which underwent influence from Akkadian when the Achaemenid Empire incorporated its Semitic kingdoms; the term already having a predecessor with a religious sense in Avestan 𐬛𐬀𐬉𐬥𐬁 (daēnā), which is possibly akin to Sanskrit ध्यान (dhyāna) whence *zen* and possibly derives from Elamite 𒁹𒊭𒌋 (/dēn/), itself potentially developing from the Akkadian legal sense; religious obligation to deities, the system or conduct of the priesthood regarding divinities.
  - The Qurʾān and later Islamic scholarship adds an additional layer of phono-semantic matching, melding the native significances with the connotations imparted by the languages of their neighbors, both from the Semitic family and those not.

Pronunciation

- IPA(key): /diːn/

Noun

دِين • (dīn) m (plural أَدْيَان (ʾadyān))

1. *verbal noun of* دَانَ (dāna, "to be religious") (*form I*)
2. (*countable*, *uncountable*) religion, creed, credo, faith, conviction, belief, tenet, rite
3. (*uncountable*, *verbal noun*) conformism, conformance, conformity, compliance, fealty, obedience; God-fearingness, godliness, religiosity, devoutness
4. law, obligations, duty
5. custom, habit

> لَيْسَ هٰذَا مِنْ دِينِي وَلَا دَيْدَنِي
>
> *laysa hāḏā min dīnī walā daydanī*
> This is not according to my habit nor to my wont.

6. judgement, decision, ruling
   1. (*rare*) requital, compensation, indemnification
   2. (*rare*) credit, obligation, account, falling due of a debt

Declension

Declension of noun دِين (dīn)

Singular	basic singular triptote		
	Indefinite	**Definite**	**Construct**
Informal	دِين dīn	الدِّين ad-dīn	دِين dīn
Nominative	دِينٌ dīnun	الدِّينُ ad-dīnu	دِينُ dīnu
Accusative	دِينًا dīnan	الدِّينَ ad-dīna	دِينَ dīna
Genitive	دِين dīnin	الدِّين ad-dīni	دِين dīni
Dual	**Indefinite**	**Definite**	**Construct**
Informal	دِينَيْن dīnayn	الدِّينَيْن ad-dīnayn	دِينَيْ dīnay
Nominative	دِينَان dīnāni	الدِّينَانِ ad-dīnāni	دِينَا dīnā
Accusative	دِينَيْن dīnayni	الدِّينَيْن ad-dīnayni	دِينَيْ dīnay
Genitive	دِينَيْن dīnayni	الدِّينَيْن ad-dīnayni	دِينَيْ dīnay
Plural	basic broken plural triptote		
	Indefinite	**Definite**	**Construct**
Informal	أَدْيَان ʾadyān	الْأَدْيَان al-ʾadyān	أَدْيَان ʾadyān
Nominative	أَدْيَانٌ ʾadyānun	الْأَدْيَانُ al-ʾadyānu	أَدْيَانُ ʾadyānu
Accusative	أَدْيَانًا ʾadyānan	الْأَدْيَانَ al-ʾadyāna	أَدْيَانَ ʾadyāna
Genitive	أَدْيَانٍ ʾadyānin	الْأَدْيَانِ al-ʾadyāni	أَدْيَانِ ʾadyāni

Derived terms

- دِينِيّ (dīniyy)

- يَوْمُ ٱلدِّينِ (yawmu d-dīni, "day of judgment")

- صَلَاح الدِّين (ṣalāḥ ad-dīn, "Saladin")

- عَلَاء الدِّين (ʿalāʾ ad-dīn, "Aladdin")

Related terms

- دَيَّان (dayyān)

- دِيَانَة (diyāna)

- دِينِيّ (dīniyy)

- مُتَدَيِّن (mutadayyin)

- مُتَدَيِّنَة (mutadayyina)

Borrowed terms

- Azerbaijani: din
- Avar: дин (din)
- Bashkir: дин (din)
- Chechen: дин (din)
- Chuvash: тĕн (tĕn)
- Crimean Tatar: din
- Hindi: दीन (dīn)
- Indonesian: din
- Kurdish:

  Northern Kurdish: dîn
  Central Kurdish: دین (dîn)
- Kazakh: дін (din)
- Kyrgyz: дин (din)
- Malay: din
- Pashto: دين (din)
- Persian: دین (din)
- Ossetian: дин (din)
- Santali: ᱫᱤᱱ (din)
- Swahili: dini
- Tajik: дин (din)
- Tatar: дин (din)
- Turkish: din
- Turkmen: din
- Uyghur: دىن (din)
- Urdu: دین (dīn)
- Uzbek: din

Etymology 2

From the verb دَانَ (dāna, "to hold religion").

Pronunciation

- IPA(key): /daj.jin/

Adjective

دَيِّن • (dayyin) (*feminine* دَيِّنَة (dayyina), *masculine plural* دَيِّنُونَ (dayyinūna), *feminine plural* دَيِّنَات (dayyināt))

1. religious, pious, godly, God-fearing, devout

Declension

Declension of adjective دَيِّن (dayyin)				
Singular	**Masculine** basic singular triptote		**Feminine** singular triptote in ـَة (-a)	
	Indefinite	**Definite**	**Indefinite**	**Definite**
Informal	دَيِّن dayyin	الدَّيِّن ad-dayyin	دَيِّنَة dayyina	الدَّيِّنَة ad-dayyina
Nominative	دَيِّنٌ dayyinun	الدَّيِّنُ ad-dayyinu	دَيِّنَةٌ dayyinatun	الدَّيِّنَةُ ad-dayyinatu
Accusative	دَيِّنًا dayyinan	الدَّيِّنَ ad-dayyina	دَيِّنَةً dayyinatan	الدَّيِّنَةَ ad-dayyinata
Genitive	دَيِّنٍ dayyinin	الدَّيِّنِ ad-dayyini	دَيِّنَةٍ dayyinatin	الدَّيِّنَةِ ad-dayyinati
Dual	**Masculine**		**Feminine**	
	Indefinite	**Definite**	**Indefinite**	**Definite**
Informal	دَيِّنَيْن dayyinayn	الدَّيِّنَيْن ad-dayyinayn	دَيِّنَتَيْن dayyinatayn	الدَّيِّنَتَيْن ad-dayyinatayn

	Indefinite	Definite	Indefinite	Definite
Nominative	دَيَّانِ dayyināni	الدَّيَّانِ ad-dayyināni	دَيَّنَتَانِ dayyinatāni	الدَّيَّنَتَانِ ad-dayyinatāni
Accusative	دَيَّيْنِ dayyinayni	الدَّيَّيْنِ ad-dayyinayni	دَيَّنَتَيْنِ dayyinatayni	الدَّيَّنَتَيْنِ ad-dayyinatayni
Genitive	دَيَّيْنِ dayyinayni	الدَّيَّيْنِ ad-dayyinayni	دَيَّنَتَيْنِ dayyinatayni	الدَّيَّنَتَيْنِ ad-dayyinatayni

Plural	Masculine sound masculine plural		Feminine sound feminine plural	
	Indefinite	**Definite**	**Indefinite**	**Definite**
Informal	دَيَّينِ dayyinīn	الدَّيَّينِ ad-dayyinīn	دَيَّنَات dayyināt	الدَّيَّنَات ad-dayyināt
Nominative	دَيَّنُونَ dayyinūna	الدَّيَّنُونَ ad-dayyinūna	دَيَّنَاتٌ dayyinātun	الدَّيَّنَاتُ ad-dayyinātu
Accusative	دَيَّينِنَ dayyinīna	الدَّيَّينِنَ ad-dayyinīna	دَيَّنَاتٍ dayyinātin	الدَّيَّنَاتِ ad-dayyināti
Genitive	دَيَّينِنَ dayyinīna	الدَّيَّينِنَ ad-dayyinīna	دَيَّنَاتٍ dayyinātin	الدَّيَّنَاتِ ad-dayyināti

Etymology 3

Causative of the verb دَانَ (dāna, "to be a debtor") from the د ي ن (d-y-n).

Pronunciation

- IPA[(key)]: /daj.ja.na/

Verb

دَيَّنَ • (dayyana) *II*, *non-past* يُدَيِّنُ (yudayyinu)

1. to loan, to lend, to advance

Conjugation

Conjugation of دَيَّنَ (form-II sound)	
verbal noun الْمَصْدَر	تَدْيِين tadyīn
active participle اِسْم الْفَاعِل	مُدَيِّن mudayyin
passive participle اِسْم الْمَفْعُول	مُدَيَّن mudayyan
active voice الْفِعْل الْمَعْلُوم	

	singular الْمُفْرَد			dual الْمُثَنَّى		plural الْجَمْع	
	1st person	2nd person الْمُخَاطَب	3rd person	2nd person الْمُخَاطَب	3rd person الْغَائِب	1st person	2nd perso لْمُخَاطَب

active voice

		الْمُتَكَلِّم	الْمُخَاطَب	الْغَائِب	الْمُخَاطَب (dual)	الْغَائِب (dual)	الْمُتَكَلِّم	الْمُخَاطَب
past (perfect) indicative الْمَاضِي	m	دَيَّنْتُ dayyantu	دَيَّنْتَ dayyanta	دَيَّنَ dayyana	دَيَّنْتُمَا dayyantumā	دَيَّنَا dayyanā	دَيَّنَّا dayyannā	دَيَّنْتُمْ dayyantum
	f		دَيَّنْتِ dayyanti	دَيَّنَتْ dayyanat		دَيَّنَتَا dayyanatā		دَيَّنْتُنَّ dayyantunn
non-past (imperfect) indicative الْمُضَارِع	m	أُدَيِّنُ ʾudayyinu	تُدَيِّنُ tudayyinu	يُدَيِّنُ yudayyinu	تُدَيِّنَانِ tudayyināni	يُدَيِّنَانِ yudayyināni	نُدَيِّنُ nudayyinu	تُدَيِّنُونَ tudayyinūna
	f		تُدَيِّنِينَ tudayyinīna	تُدَيِّنُ tudayyinu		تُدَيِّنَانِ tudayyināni		تُدَيِّنَّ tudayyinna
subjunctive الْمُضَارِع الْمَنْصُوب	m	أُدَيِّنَ ʾudayyina	تُدَيِّنَ tudayyina	يُدَيِّنَ yudayyina	تُدَيِّنَا tudayyinā	يُدَيِّنَا yudayyinā	نُدَيِّنَ nudayyina	تُدَيِّنُوا tudayyinū
	f		تُدَيِّنِي tudayyinī	تُدَيِّنَ tudayyina		تُدَيِّنَا tudayyinā		تُدَيِّنَّ tudayyinna
jussive الْمُضَارِع الْمَجْزُوم	m	أُدَيِّنْ ʾudayyin	تُدَيِّنْ tudayyin	يُدَيِّنْ yudayyin	تُدَيِّنَا tudayyinā	يُدَيِّنَا yudayyinā	نُدَيِّنْ nudayyin	تُدَيِّنُوا tudayyinū
	f		تُدَيِّنِي tudayyinī	تُدَيِّنْ tudayyin		تُدَيِّنَا tudayyinā		تُدَيِّنَّ tudayyinna
imperative الْأَمْر	m		دَيِّنْ dayyin		دَيِّنَا dayyinā			دَيِّنُوا dayyinū
	f		دَيِّنِي dayyinī					دَيِّنَّ dayyinna

passive voice
الْفِعْل الْمَجْهُول

		singular الْمُفْرَد			dual الْمُثَنَّى		plural الْجَمْع	
		1ˢᵗ person الْمُتَكَلِّم	**2ⁿᵈ person** الْمُخَاطَب	**3ʳᵈ person** الْغَائِب	**2ⁿᵈ person** الْمُخَاطَب	**3ʳᵈ person** الْغَائِب	**1ˢᵗ person** الْمُتَكَلِّم	**2ⁿᵈ person** الْمُخَاطَب
past (perfect) indicative الْمَاضِي	m	دُيِّنْتُ duyyintu	دُيِّنْتَ duyyinta	دُيِّنَ duyyina	دُيِّنْتُمَا duyyintumā	دُيِّنَا duyyinā	دُيِّنَّا duyyinnā	دُيِّنْتُمْ duyyintum
	f		دُيِّنْتِ duyyinti	دُيِّنَتْ duyyinat		دُيِّنَتَا duyyinatā		دُيِّنْتُنَّ duyyintunn
non-past (imperfect) indicative الْمُضَارِع	m	أُدَيَّنُ ʾudayyanu	تُدَيَّنُ tudayyanu	يُدَيَّنُ yudayyanu	تُدَيَّنَانِ tudayyanāni	يُدَيَّنَانِ yudayyanāni	نُدَيَّنُ nudayyanu	تُدَيَّنُونَ tudayyanūna
	f		تُدَيَّنِينَ tudayyanīna	تُدَيَّنُ tudayyanu		تُدَيَّنَانِ tudayyanāni		تُدَيَّنَّ tudayyanna
subjunctive الْمُضَارِع الْمَنْصُوب	m	أُدَيَّنَ ʾudayyana	تُدَيَّنَ tudayyana	يُدَيَّنَ yudayyana	تُدَيَّنَا tudayyanā	يُدَيَّنَا yudayyanā	نُدَيَّنَ nudayyana	تُدَيَّنُوا tudayyanū
	f		تُدَيَّنِي tudayyanī	تُدَيَّنَ tudayyana		تُدَيَّنَا tudayyanā		تُدَيَّنَّ tudayyanna
jussive الْمُضَارِع الْمَجْزُوم	m	أُدَيَّنْ ʾudayyan	تُدَيَّنْ tudayyan	يُدَيَّنْ yudayyan	تُدَيَّنَا tudayyanā	يُدَيَّنَا yudayyanā	نُدَيَّنْ nudayyan	تُدَيَّنُوا tudayyanū
	f		تُدَيَّنِي tudayyanī	تُدَيَّنْ tudayyan		تُدَيَّنَا tudayyanā		تُدَيَّنَّ tudayyanna

Related terms

- إِدَانَة ('idāna)
- اِسْتِدَانَة (istidāna)
- دَائِن (dāʾin)
- دَيْنُونَة (daynūna)
- مُدَان (mudān)
- مَدِين (madīn)
- مُدِين (mudīn)
- مَدْيُون (madyūn)
- مَدْيُونِيَّة (madyūniyya, "indebtedness")

Etymology 4

From the root د ي ن (d-y-n).

Pronunciation

- IPA(key): /dajn/
- (*Egypt*) IPA(key): /deːn/

Noun

دَيْن • (dayn) *m* (*plural* دُيُون (duyūn) *or* أَدْيُن ('adyun))

1. *verbal noun of* دَانَ (*dāna*) (*form I*)
2. debt, debit, liability, pecuniary, obligation, financial claim

    Synonyms: سَلَف (salaf), قَرْض (qarḍ)

Declension

Declension of noun دَيْن (dayn)			
Singular	basic singular triptote		
	Indefinite	**Definite**	**Construct**
Informal	دَيْن dayn	الدَّيْن ad-dayn	دَيْن dayn
Nominative	دَيْنٌ daynun	الدَّيْنُ ad-daynu	دَيْنُ daynu
Accusative	دَيْنًا daynan	الدَّيْنَ ad-dayna	دَيْنَ dayna
Genitive	دَيْنٍ daynin	الدَّيْنِ ad-dayni	دَيْنِ dayni

Dual	Indefinite	Definite	Construct
Informal	دَيْنَيْن daynayn	الدَّيْنَيْن ad-daynayn	دَيْنَيْ daynay
Nominative	دَيْنَانِ daynāni	الدَّيْنَانِ ad-daynāni	دَيْنَا daynā
Accusative	دَيْنَيْنِ daynayni	الدَّيْنَيْنِ ad-daynayni	دَيْنَيْ daynay
Genitive	دَيْنَيْنِ daynayni	الدَّيْنَيْنِ ad-daynayni	دَيْنَيْ daynay

Plural	basic broken plural triptote		
	Indefinite	Definite	Construct
Informal	أَدْيُن ;دُيُون duyūn; ʾadyun	الْأَدْيُن ;الدُّيُون ad-duyūn; al-ʾadyun	أَدْيُن ;دُيُون duyūn; ʾadyun
Nominative	أَدْيُنٌ ;دُيُونٌ duyūnun; ʾadyunun	الْأَدْيُنُ ;الدُّيُونُ ad-duyūnu; al-ʾadyunu	أَدْيُنٌ ;دُيُونٌ duyūnu; ʾadyunu
Accusative	أَدْيُنًا ;دُيُونًا duyūnan; ʾadyunan	الْأَدْيُنَ ;الدُّيُونَ ad-duyūna; al-ʾadyuna	أَدْيُنَ ;دُيُونَ duyūna; ʾadyuna
Genitive	أَدْيُنٍ ;دُيُونٍ duyūnin; ʾadyunin	الْأَدْيُنِ ;الدُّيُونِ ad-duyūni; al-ʾadyuni	أَدْيُنٍ ;دُيُونٍ duyūni; ʾadyuni

Etymology 5

See the etymology of the main entry.

Pronunciation

- IPA(key): /diː.na/

Verb

دِينَ • (dīna) (form I)

1. *third-person masculine singular past passive of* دَانَ (dāna)

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Wikipedia

Din (Arabic)

Dīn (Arabic: دين, romanized: *Dīn*, also anglicized as **Deen**) is an Arabic word with three general senses: judgment, custom, and religion.[1] It is used by both Arab Muslims and Christians.

In Islam, the word refers to the way of life Muslims must adopt to comply with divine law, encompassing beliefs, character and deeds.[2] The term appears in the Quran 98 times with different connotations, including in the phrase *yawm al-din*, generally translated to "Day of Judgment" or the famous verse "*lā ikraha fī 'd-din*" which translates to "Let there be no compulsion in religion." (Abdullah Yusuf Ali Translation).

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Etymology

The Arabic *dīn* has Semitic cognates, including the Hebrew "dīn" (דִּין), Aramaic *dīnā* (דִּינָא), Amharic *dañä* (ዳኘ) and Ugaritic *dyn* (𐎄𐎊𐎐).

The Arabic sense of judgment is commonly derived from the Hebraeo-Aramaic root.[1] The Hebrew term "דין", transliterated as "dīn", means either "law" or "judgement". In the Kabbalah of Judaism, the term can, alongside "Gevurah" (cognate to the feminine form of Arabic adjective "*Jabārah* جَبَّارَة"), refer to "power" and "judgement".[3] In ancient Israel, the term featured heavily in administrative and legal proceedings i.e. Bet Din, literally "the house of judgement," the ancient building block of the Jewish legal system.[4][5]

Some scholars such as Nöldeke and Vollers have derived the Arabic sense of religion from the Middle Persian *den* (revelation, religion) connected with the Zoroastrian notion *daena*. Others, like Gaudefroy-Demombynes and Gardet, have found this derivation unconvincing.[1]

The Arabic sense "custom, usage" has been derived by classical and modern lexicologists from the Arabic verbal forms *dāna* (دانى, "be indebted") and *dāna li-* (دانى لِ-, "submit to").[1] Louis Gardet sees the Hebraic and Arabic senses as related through the notions of retribution, debt, obligation, custom, and direction, prompting him to translate *yawn al-din* as "the day when God gives a direction to each human being".[1]

Use in Islam

It has been said that the word *Dīn* appears in as many as 79 verses in the Qur'an,[6] but because there is no exact English translation of the term, its precise definition has been the subject of some misunderstanding and disagreement. For instance, the term is often translated in parts of the Qur'an as "religion".[7]

Some Qur'anic scholars have translated *Dīn* in places as "faith"[8] Others suggest that the term "has been used in various forms and meanings, e.g., system, power, supremacy, ascendancy, sovereignty or lordship, dominion, law, constitution, mastery, government, realm, decision, definite outcome, reward and punishment. On the other hand, this word is also used in the sense of obedience, submission and allegiance".[9]

In addition to the two broad usages referred to so far, of sovereignty on the one hand and submission on the other, others have noted[10] that the term *Dīn* is also widely used in translations of the Qur'an in a third sense. Most famously in its opening chapter, al-Fātiḥah, the term is translated in almost all English translations as "judgment":

1:3 مَٰلِكِ يَوْمِ ٱلدِّينِ transliterated as "Maliki yawmi **ad-Dīn**i," and (usually) translated as "Master of the Day of Judgment".

The well-known Islamic scholar, Fazlur Rahman Malik, suggested that Dīn is best considered as "the way-to-be-followed". In that interpretation, Dīn is the exact correlate of Shari'a: "whereas Shari'a is the ordaining of the Way and its proper subject is God, Dīn is the following of that Way, and its subject is man".[11] Thus, "if we abstract from the Divine and the human points of reference, Shari'a and Dīn would be identical as far as the 'Way' and its content are concerned".[11]

In many hadith, the din has been described as a midway lifestyle:

> Narrated Abu Huraira, the Prophet said, "Religion (Dīn) is very easy and whoever overburdens himself in his religion will not be able to continue in that way. So you should not be extremists, but try to be near to perfection and receive the good tidings that you will be rewarded; and gain strength by worshipping in the mornings, the nights."
>
> — *Sahih al-Bukhari*, 1:2:38 (https://web.archive.org/web/19700101010101/http://cmje.usc.edu/religious-texts/hadith/bukhari/002-sbt.php#001.002.038), (Fath-ul-Bari, Page 102, Vol 1)

See also

- List of Islamic terms in Arabic
- Sharia
- Christian worldview
- Kabbalah
- Wasatiyyah (Islamic term)

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