

din

See also: [Din](#), [DIN](#), [dín](#), [dìn](#), [dîn](#), [-din](#) and [dîŋ](#)

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English

Pronunciation

- [enPR](#): dĭn, [IPA](#)^(key): /dɪn/
- [Audio \(US\)](#) ([file](#))
- [Rhymes](#): -ɪn

Etymology 1

From Middle English *din*, *dinne*, *dynne*, from Old English *dyne*, from Proto-Germanic **duniz*, from Proto-Indo-European **d^hún-is*, from **d^hwen-* (“to make a noise”). Cognate with [Sanskrit धुनि](#) (*dhúni*, “sounding”), [ध्वनति](#) (*dhvánati*, “to make a noise, to roar”), [Old Norse](#) *dynr*, [Norwegian Nynorsk](#) *dynja*.

Noun

din ([countable](#) and [uncountable](#), plural **dins**)

1. A loud noise; a cacophony or loud commotion.

- c. **1593**, William Shakespeare, *The Taming of the Shrew*, Act I, Scene 2,^[1] (http://www.opensourceshakespeare.org/views/plays/play_view.php?WorkID=tamingshrew&Act=1&Scene=2&Scope=scene)

Think you a little **din** can daunt mine ears?

- **1808** February 22, Walter Scott, "Canto Fifth. The Court.", in *Marmion; a Tale of Flodden Field*, Edinburgh: Printed by J[ames] Ballantyne and Co. for Archibald Constable and Company, [...]; London: William Miller, and John Murray, OCLC 270129616 (<http://worldcat.org/oclc/270129616>), stanza IV, page 245 (<https://archive.org/details/marmiontaleofflo00scot/page/245/mode/1up>):

[B]red to war, / He knew the battle's **din** afar, / And joyed to hear it swell.

- **1850**, Alfred, Lord Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, London: Edward Moxon, Canto 87, p. 129,^[2] (<https://archive.org/details/inmemoriam00tenrich>)

How often, hither wandering down,
My Arthur found your shadows fair,
And shook to all the liberal air
The dust and **din** and steam of town:

- **1907**, Harold Bindloss, chapter 7, in *The Dust of Conflict*^[3] (<http://openlibrary.org/works/OL4429277W>).

The patter of feet, and clatter of strap and swivel, seemed to swell into a bewildering **din**, but they were almost upon the fielato offices, where the carretera entered the town, before a rifle flashed.

- **1998**, Ian McEwan, *Amsterdam*, New York: Anchor, 1999, Part 1, Chapter 1, pp. 9-10,^[4] (https://archive.org/details/amsterdam00mcew_0)

So many faces Clive had never seen by daylight, and looking terrible, like cadavers jerked upright to welcome the newly dead. Invigorated by this jolt of misanthropy, he moved sleekly through the **din**, ignored his name when it was called, withdrew his elbow when it was plucked [...]

- **2014**, Daniel Taylor, "England and Wayne Rooney see off Scotland in their own back yard," *The Guardian*, 18 November 2014,^[5] (<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2014/nov/18/scotland-england-international-friendly-match-report>)

England certainly made a mockery of the claim that they might somehow be intimidated by the Glasgow **din**. Celtic Park was a loud, seething pit of bias.

Quotations

- For quotations using this term, see [Citations:din](#).

Translations

loud noise

- Bulgarian: врява [\(bg\)](#) *f* (vrjava), глъчка [\(bg\)](#) *f* (glăčka)

- Chinese:

Mandarin: 耳鳴 [\(zh\)](#), 耳鳴 [\(zh\)](#) (ěrmíng),
吵鬧 [\(zh\)](#), 吵鬧 [\(zh\)](#) (chǎonào)

- Dutch: lawaai [\(nl\)](#), geschreeuw [\(nl\)](#)
- Finnish: meteli [\(fi\)](#), metakka, mekkala
- French: vacarme [\(fr\)](#) *m*, boucan [\(fr\)](#) *m* (*colloquial*)
- Galician: estrondo *m*, rebumbio *m*
- German: Lärm [\(de\)](#) *m*
- Greek:

Ancient: κέλαδος *m* (kélados), (*of battle*)
ὄμαδος *m* (hómados)

- Irish: gleo
- Italian: baccano [\(it\)](#) *m*, frastuono [\(it\)](#) *m*,
schiamazzo [\(it\)](#) *m*, strepitio [\(it\)](#) *m*
- Japanese: 騒音 [\(ja\)](#) (そうおん, sōon)

- Latin: strepitus *m*, clāmor *m*

- Macedonian: врева *f* (vreva)

- Maori: tararau, matioke

- Norman: tinné *m*

- Polish: hałas [\(pl\)](#) *m*, gwar [\(pl\)](#) *m*, zgiełk [\(pl\)](#) *m*,
rumor [\(pl\)](#) *m*

- Portuguese: estrépido *m*, algazarra [\(pt\)](#) *f*,
clamor [\(pt\)](#) *m*

- Russian: гул [\(ru\)](#) *m* (gul), шум [\(ru\)](#) *m* (šum),
гвалт [\(ru\)](#) *m* (gvalt), грохот [\(ru\)](#) *m* (gróxot),
галдѣж [\(ru\)](#) *m* (galdjóz) (*people or animals*)

- Sardinian:

Logudorese: chighìlliu, chimentu

- Slovene: ropot *m*, trušč *m*

- Spanish: estruendo [\(es\)](#) *m*

- Telugu: గొల [\(te\)](#) (gōla), గొడవ [\(te\)](#) (goḍava)

Etymology 2

From Middle English *dinnen*, from Old English *dynnan*, from Proto-Germanic **dunjanq*, from Proto-Indo-European **d^hwen-* (“to make a noise”).

Verb

din (*third-person singular simple present* **dins**, *present participle* **dinning**, *simple past and past participle* **dinned**)

1. (*intransitive*) To make a din, to resound.

- **1820**, William Wordsworth, “The Waggoner” Canto 2, in *The Miscellaneous Poems of William Wordsworth*, London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, Volume 2, p. 21,^[6] (<https://archive.org/details/miscellaneouspo02wordgoog>)

For, spite of rumbling of the wheels,
A welcome greeting he can hear;—
It is a fiddle in its glee
Dinning from the CHERRY TREE!

- **1920**, Zane Grey, “The Rube’s Pennant” in *The Redheaded Outfield and Other Baseball Stories*, New York: Grosset & Dunlap, p. 68,^[7] (<https://archive.org/details/redheadedoutfiel00greyiala>)

My confused senses received a dull roar of pounding feet and **dinning** voices as the herald of victory.

- **1924**, Edith Wharton, *Old New York: New Year’s Day (The ’Seventies)*, New York: D. Appleton & Co., Chapter 4, pp. 62-63,^[8] (<https://archive.org/details/newyearsdaythese00whar>)

Should she speak of having been at the fire herself—or should she not? The question **dinned** in her brain so loudly that she could hardly hear what her companion was saying [...]

2. (*intransitive*) (*of a place*) To be filled with sound, to resound.

- **1914**, Rex Beach, *The Auction Block*, New York: Harper & Bros., Chapter 3, p. 33,^[9] (<https://archive.org/details/auctionblocknove00beac>)

The room was **dinning** with the strains of an invisible orchestra and the vocal uproar [...]

3. (*transitive*) To assail (a person, the ears) with loud noise.

- **1716**, Joseph Addison, *The Free-Holder: or Political Essays*, London: D. Midwinter & J. Tonson, No. 8, 16 January, 1716, pp. 45-46,^[10] (<http://name.umd.umich.edu/004806457.0001.000>)

She ought in such Cases to exert the Authority of the Curtain Lecture; and if she finds him of a rebellious Disposition, to tame him, as they do Birds of Prey, by **dinning** him in the Ears all Night long.

- **1817**, John Keats, "On the Sea" in Richard Monckton Milnes (editor), *Life, Letters, and Literary Remains, of John Keats*, London: Edward Moxon, 1848, Volume 2, p. 291,^[11] ([http://archive.org/details/lifelettersliter02keats](http://archive.org/details/lifelettersliter02keats://archive.org/details/lifelettersliter02keats))

Oh ye! whose ears are **dinn'd** with uproar rude,
Or fed too much with cloying melody,—
Sit ye near some old cavern's mouth, and brood
Until ye start, as if the sea-nymphs quired!

- **1938**, Graham Greene, *Brighton Rock*, New York: Vintage, 2002, Chapter 1,

No alarm-clock **dinned** her to get up but the morning light woke her, pouring through the uncurtained glass.

4. (*transitive*) To repeat continuously, as though to the point of deafening or exhausting somebody.

- **1724**, Jonathan Swift *The Hibernian Patriot: Being a Collection of the Drapier's Letters to the People of Ireland concerning Mr. Wood's Brass Half-Pence*, London, 1730, Letter 2, p. 61,^[12] (<https://archive.org/details/hibernianpatrio00swifgoog>)

This has been often **dinned** in my Ears.

- **1866**, Elizabeth Gaskell, *Wives and Daughters*, Chapter 50,^[13] (<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/4274/4274-h/4274-h.htm>)

"Mamma, do you forget that I have promised to marry Roger Hamley?" said Cynthia quietly.
"No! of course I don't—how can I, with Molly always **dinning** the word 'engagement' into my ears? [...]"

- **1949**, George Orwell, *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, Part One, Chapter 6,^[14] (<http://www.gutenberg.net.au/ebooks01/0100021h.html>)

By careful early conditioning, by games and cold water, by the rubbish that was **dinned** into them at school and in the Spies and the Youth League, by lectures, parades, songs, slogans, and martial music, the natural feeling had been driven out of them.

- **2004**, Roy Porter, *Flesh in the Age of Reason*, Penguin, page 183,

His mother had **dinned** *The Whole Duty of Man* into him in early childhood.

Derived terms

- outdin

Synonyms

- (*repeat continuously*): drum.

Anagrams

- IDN, IND, Ind, Ind., in d., ind., nid
-

Abinomn

Noun

din

1. (*anatomy*) calf
-

Albanian

Alternative forms

- dihet

Etymology

From Proto-Albanian **deina* (“day”), from Proto-Indo-European **d^hei-no-*, ultimately from **dyew-* (“to shine”). Cognate with Proto-Slavic **dьnь*, Latvian *diena*, Lithuanian *dėina*, Old Prussian *dēinā*.^[1]

Pronunciation

- IPA^(key): /din/

Verb

din (*first-person singular past tense* **diu**, *participle* **dinë**)

1. to break (of the day)

Related terms

- ditë
- gdhij
- di

References

- [^] Orel, Vladimir (1998) , “din”, in *Albanian Etymological Dictionary*, Leiden, Boston, Cologne: Brill, page 66

Azerbaijani

Etymology

Ultimately from Arabic دين (*dīn*).

Noun

din (*definite accusative* **dini**, *plural* **dinlər**)

- religion (system of beliefs dealing with soul, deity and/or life after death)

Declension

Declension of <i>din</i>		
	singular	plural
nominative	din	dinlər
definite accusative	dini	dinləri
dative	dinə	dinlərə
locative	dində	dinlərdə
ablative	dindən	dinlərdən
definite genitive	dinin	dinlərin

Possessive forms of <i>din</i>		
	nominative	
	singular	plural
mənim (“my”)	dinim	dinlərim
sənin (“your”)	dinin	dinlərin
onun (“his/her/its”)	dini	dinləri
bizim (“our”)	dinimiz	dinlərimiz
sizin (“your”)	dininiz	dinləriniz
onların (“their”)	dini or dinləri	dinləri

	accusative	
	singular	plural
mənim (“my”)	dinimi	dinlərimi
sənin (“your”)	dinini	dinlərini
onun (“his/her/its”)	dinini	dinlərini
bizim (“our”)	dinimizi	dinlərimizi
sizin (“your”)	dininizi	dinlərinizi

Other scripts	
<u>Cyrillic</u>	ДИН
<u>Roman</u>	din
<u>Perso-Arabic</u>	دين

<u>onların</u> (“their”)	<u>dinini</u> or <u>dinlərimi</u>	<u>dinlərimi</u>
	dative	
	singular	plural
<u>mənim</u> (“my”)	<u>dinimə</u>	<u>dinlərimə</u>
<u>sənin</u> (“your”)	<u>dininə</u>	<u>dinlərinə</u>
<u>onun</u> (“his/her/its”)	<u>dininə</u>	<u>dinlərinə</u>
<u>bizim</u> (“our”)	<u>dinimizə</u>	<u>dinlərimizə</u>
<u>sizin</u> (“your”)	<u>dininizə</u>	<u>dinlərinizə</u>
<u>onların</u> (“their”)	<u>dininə</u> or <u>dinlərinə</u>	<u>dinlərinə</u>
	locative	
	singular	plural
<u>mənim</u> (“my”)	<u>dinimdə</u>	<u>dinlərimdə</u>
<u>sənin</u> (“your”)	<u>dinində</u>	<u>dinlərinə</u>
<u>onun</u> (“his/her/its”)	<u>dinində</u>	<u>dinlərinə</u>
<u>bizim</u> (“our”)	<u>dinimizdə</u>	<u>dinlərimizdə</u>
<u>sizin</u> (“your”)	<u>dininizdə</u>	<u>dinlərinizdə</u>
<u>onların</u> (“their”)	<u>dinində</u> or <u>dinlərinə</u>	<u>dinlərinə</u>
	ablative	
	singular	plural
<u>mənim</u> (“my”)	<u>dinimdən</u>	<u>dinlərimdən</u>
<u>sənin</u> (“your”)	<u>dinindən</u>	<u>dinlərinə</u>
<u>onun</u> (“his/her/its”)	<u>dinindən</u>	<u>dinlərinə</u>
<u>bizim</u> (“our”)	<u>dinimizdən</u>	<u>dinlərimizdən</u>
<u>sizin</u> (“your”)	<u>dininizdən</u>	<u>dinlərinizdən</u>
<u>onların</u> (“their”)	<u>dinindən</u> or <u>dinlərinə</u>	<u>dinlərinə</u>
	genitive	
	singular	plural
<u>mənim</u> (“my”)	<u>dinimin</u>	<u>dinlərimin</u>
<u>sənin</u> (“your”)	<u>dininin</u>	<u>dinlərinin</u>
<u>onun</u> (“his/her/its”)	<u>dininin</u>	<u>dinlərinin</u>
<u>bizim</u> (“our”)	<u>dinimizin</u>	<u>dinlərimizin</u>
<u>sizin</u> (“your”)	<u>dininizin</u>	<u>dinlərinizin</u>
<u>onların</u> (“their”)	<u>dininin</u> or <u>dinlərinin</u>	<u>dinlərinin</u>

Breton

Pronoun

din

1. *first-person singular of da*

Danish

Etymology

From Old Norse *bínn*, from Proto-Germanic **bīnaz* (“your”).

Pronunciation

- IPA^(key): /diːn/, [d̥iːʔn]

Determiner

din (*neuter* **dit**, *plural* **dine**)

- your, thy (singular; one owner)
- yours, thine (singular; one owner)

See also

Danish personal pronouns							
Number	Person	Type	Nominative	Oblique	Possessive		
					<i>common</i>	<i>neuter</i>	<i>plural</i>
Singular	First	–	<u>jeg</u>	<u>mig</u>	<u>min</u>	<u>mit</u>	<u>mine</u>
	Second	<i>modern / informal</i>	<u>du</u>	<u>dig</u>	<u>din</u>	<u>dit</u>	<u>dine</u>
		<i>formal</i>	<u>De</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Deres</u>		
	Third	<i>masculine (person)</i>	<u>han</u>	<u>ham</u>	<u>hans</u>		
		<i>feminine (person)</i>	<u>hun</u>	<u>hende</u>	<u>hendes</u>		
		<i>common(noun)</i>	<u>den</u>		<u>dens</u>		
		<i>neuter(noun)</i>	<u>det</u>		<u>dets</u>		
		<i>reflexive</i>	–	<u>sig</u>	<u>sin</u>	<u>sit</u>	<u>sine</u>
Plural	First	<i>modern</i>			<u>vores</u>		
		<i>archaic / formal</i>	<u>vi</u>	<u>os</u>	<u>vor</u>	<u>vort</u>	<u>vore</u>
	Second	–	<u>I</u>	<u>jer</u>	<u>jeres</u>		
	Third	–	<u>de</u>	<u>dem</u>	<u>deres</u>		
		<i>reflexive</i>	–	<u>sig</u>			

Galician

Verb

din

1. *third-person plural present indicative of **dicir***
-

Indonesian

Etymology

From Malay *din*, from Arabic دين (*dīn*).

Pronunciation

- IPA^(key): [ˈdɪn]

Noun

din (*plural, first-person possessive **dinku**, second-person possessive **dinmu**, third-person possessive **dinnya***)

1. religion (system of beliefs dealing with soul, deity and/or life after death)

Synonym: agama

Further reading

- “din (<https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/din>)” in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) Daring*, Jakarta: Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia, 2016.
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Kiput

Etymology

From Proto-North Sarawak **daqan*, from Proto-Malayo-Polynesian **daqan*.

Noun

din

1. branch
-

Ladino

Etymology

Borrowed from Hebrew דין (*din*).

Noun

din *m.* (*Latin spelling, Hebrew spelling* דין)

1. religious law
-

Malay

Etymology

Borrowed from Arabic دين (*dīn*).

Pronunciation

- (*Johor-Selangor*) IPA^(key): /den/
- (*Riau-Lingga*) IPA^(key): /dɪn/
- Rhymes: -den, -en

Noun

din

1. religion (system of beliefs dealing with soul, deity and/or life after death)

Synonyms

- agama
 - anutan
 - kepercayaan
-

Maltese

Pronunciation

- IPA^(key): /diːn/

Determiner

din

1. *feminine singular of **dan***
-

Northern Sami

Pronunciation

- (*Kautokeino*) IPA^(key): /'tiːn/

Pronoun

d̄in

1. *accusative/genitive of **dii***
-

Norwegian Bokmål

Etymology

From Old Norse *þínn*.

Pronunciation

Determiner

din *m*, (*feminine **di**, neuter **ditt**, plural **dine***)

1. *your, yours*

See also

Personal pronouns in Bokmål

Number	Person	Type	Nominative	Oblique	Possessive				
					feminine	masculine	neuter	plural	
Singular	First	–	<u>j</u> eg	<u>m</u> eg	<u>m</u> i	<u>m</u> in	<u>m</u> itt	<u>m</u> ine	
	Second	–	<u>d</u> u	<u>d</u> eg	<u>d</u> i	<u>d</u> in	<u>d</u> itt	<u>d</u> ine	
	Third	feminine (person)		<u>h</u> un	<u>h</u> enne	<u>h</u> ennes			
		masculine (person)		<u>h</u> an	<u>h</u> an/ <u>h</u> am	<u>h</u> ans			
		feminine (noun)		<u>d</u> en		<u>d</u> ens			
		masculine (noun)							
		neuter(noun)		<u>d</u> et		<u>d</u> ets			
reflexive	–		<u>s</u> eg	<u>s</u> i	<u>s</u> in	<u>s</u> itt	<u>s</u> ine		
Plural	First	–	<u>v</u> i	<u>o</u> ss	<u>v</u> år		<u>v</u> årt	<u>v</u> åre	
	Second	–	<u>d</u> ere	<u>d</u> ere	<u>d</u> eres				
	Third	–	<u>d</u> e	<u>d</u> em	<u>d</u> eres				

References

- “din” (<https://ordbok.uib.no/perl/ordbok.cgi?OPP=din&bokmaal=+&ordbok=bokmaal>) in *The Bokmål Dictionary*.

Norwegian Nynorsk

Etymology

From Old Norse *þínn*.

Pronunciation

- IPA^(key): /dɪn/ (example of pronunciation)

Determiner

din *m.* (feminine **d**i, neuter **d**itt, plural **d**ine)

1. your, yours

See also

Personal pronouns in Nynorsk

Number	Person	Nominative	Oblique	Possessive / Genitive			
				<i>feminine</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>neuter</i>	<i>plural</i>
Singular	First	<u>eg</u>	<u>meg</u>	<u>mi</u>	<u>min</u>	<u>mitt</u>	<u>mine</u>
	Second	<u>du</u>	<u>deg</u>	<u>di</u>	din	<u>ditt</u>	<u>dine</u>
	Third (<i>reflexive</i>)	—	<u>seg</u>	<u>si</u>	<u>sin</u>	<u>sitt</u>	<u>sine</u>
	Third (<i>masculine</i>)	<u>han</u>	<u>han</u>	<u>hans</u>			
	Third (<i>feminine</i>)	<u>ho</u>	<u>ho, henne</u>	<u>hennar</u>			
	Third (<i>neuter</i>)	<u>det</u>		<u>dess</u> ¹			
Plural	First	<u>me, vi</u>	<u>oss</u>	<u>vår</u>		<u>vårt</u>	<u>våre</u>
	Second	<u>de, dokker</u>	<u>dykk, dokker</u>	<u>dykkar, dokkar</u>			
	Third	<u>dei</u>	<u>dei</u>	<u>deira</u>			

¹Rare or literary

References

- “din” (<https://ordbok.uib.no/perl/ordbok.cgi?OPP=din&nynorsk=++&ordbok=nynorsk>) in *The Nynorsk Dictionary*.

Occitan

Preposition

din

1. inside; *alternative form of* **dins**

Old High German

Alternative forms

- thin

Etymology

From Proto-Germanic **þīnaz*, whence also Old English *þīn*, Old Norse *þínn*.

Pronunciation

- IPA^(key): /diːn/

Pronoun

dīn

1. genitive singular of du

Determiner

dīn

1. your (singular)

Inflection

This determiner needs an inflection-table template.

Descendants

- Middle High German: dīn
 - Alemannic German: diin, dyn
 - Cimbrian: dain, doi
 - German: dein
 - Hunsrik: dein
 - Luxembourgish: däin
 - Yiddish: דײַן (dayn)

References

Joseph Wright, "An Old High German Primer, Second Edition"

Romanian

Etymology

From de + în.

Pronunciation

- IPA^(key): /din/

Preposition

din (+accusative)

1. on, on top of
2. from, out of

din Spania

from Spain

Swedish

Pronunciation

- audio ([file](#))

Etymology 1

From Old Swedish *bīn*, from Old Norse *bínn*, from Proto-Germanic **bīnaz*.

Determiner

din *ɛ* (*neuter* **ditt**, *plural* **dina**)

1. *your, yours; of one thing in the common gender (speaking to one person)*
2. *you* (only in this use:)

***Din** jävla idiot!*

You bloody idiot!

***Din** lille fan!*

You little bastard!

Declension

Swedish personal pronouns

Number	Person	Type	Nominative	Oblique	Possessive		
					common	neuter	plural
singular	first	—	<u>jag</u>	<u>mig</u> , <u>mej</u> ³	<u>min</u>	<u>mitt</u>	<u>mina</u>
	second	—	<u>du</u>	<u>dig</u> , <u>dej</u> ³	<u>din</u>	<u>ditt</u>	<u>dina</u>
	third	<u>masculine (person)</u>	<u>han</u>	<u>honom</u> , <u>han</u> ²	<u>hans</u>		
		<u>feminine (person)</u>	<u>hon</u>	<u>henne</u>	<u>hennes</u>		
		<u>gender-neutral (person)</u> ¹	<u>hen</u>	<u>henom</u> , <u>hen</u> ²	<u>hens</u>		
		<u>common (noun)</u>	<u>den</u>	<u>den</u>	<u>dess</u>		
		<u>neuter (noun)</u>	<u>det</u>	<u>det</u>	<u>dess</u>		
		<u>indefinite</u>	<u>man</u> or <u>en</u> ⁴	<u>en</u>	<u>ens</u>		
<u>reflexive</u>	—	<u>sig</u> , <u>sej</u> ³	<u>sin</u>	<u>sitt</u>	<u>sina</u>		
plural	first	—	<u>vi</u>	<u>oss</u>	<u>vår</u> , <u>våran</u> ²	<u>vårt</u> , <u>vårat</u> ²	<u>våra</u>
	second	—	<u>ni</u>	<u>er</u>	<u>er</u> , <u>eran</u> ² , <u>ers</u> ⁵	<u>ert</u> , <u>erat</u> ²	<u>era</u>
		<u>archaic</u>	<u>l</u>	<u>eder</u>	<u>eder</u> , <u>eders</u> ⁵	<u>edert</u>	<u>edra</u>
	third	—	<u>de</u> , <u>dom</u> ³	<u>dem</u> , <u>dom</u> ³	<u>deras</u>		
		<u>reflexive</u>	—	<u>sig</u> , <u>sej</u> ³	<u>sin</u>	<u>sitt</u>	<u>sina</u>

¹Not universally accepted neologism.

²Informal

³Colloquial pronunciation spelling.

⁴Dialectal, also used lately as a gender-neutral alternative to man.

⁵Formal address

Etymology 2

Noun

din

1. *definite singular of di*

Tagalog

Pronunciation

- IPA^(key): /din/

Particle

din

1. *Indicates affirmation: too, also*

Usage notes

This form is mainly used after words ending in a consonant, while *rin* is used following words that end in a vowel. The distinction is not always made, however.

Turkish

Etymology 1

Borrowed from Arabic دين (*dīn*).

Noun

din (*definite accusative* **dini**, *plural* **dinler**)

1. (*religion*) System of beliefs dealing with soul, deity or life after death.

Declension

Inflection		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	din	<u>dinler</u>
Definite accusative	<u>dini</u>	<u>dinleri</u>
Dative	<u>dine</u>	<u>dinlere</u>
Locative	<u>dinde</u>	<u>dinlerde</u>
Ablative	<u>dinden</u>	<u>dinlerden</u>
Genitive	<u>dinin</u>	<u>dinlerin</u>

Derived terms

Derived terms	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <u>dinci</u>▪ <u>dincilik</u>▪ <u>dinli</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <u>dinlilik</u>▪ <u>dinsiz</u>▪ <u>dinsizlik</u>

Etymology 2

Verb

din

1. *second-person singular imperative of **dinmek***

Uzbek

Etymology

Borrowed from Arabic دين (*dīn*).

Other scripts	
<u>Cyrillic</u>	ДИН
<u>Roman</u>	din
<u>Perso-Arabic</u>	

Noun

din (*plural **dinlar***)

1. religion (system of beliefs dealing with soul, deity and/or life after death)

Volapük

Etymology

Borrowed from German *Ding*.

Noun

din (*nominative plural **dins***)

1. thing

Declension

declension of <i>din</i>		
	singular	plural
<i>nominative</i>	din	dins
<i>genitive</i>	dina	dinas
<i>dative</i>	dine	dines
<i>accusative</i>	dini	dinis
<i>vocative</i> ¹	o din!	o dins!
<i>predicative</i> ²	dinu	dinus

- ¹ status as a case is disputed
- ² in later, non-classical Volapük only

Derived terms

- dinöf
 - dinöfik
-

Welsh

Noun

din

1. *Soft mutation of tin.*

Mutation

Welsh mutation			
radical	soft	nasal	aspirate
<u>tin</u>	din	<u>nhin</u>	<u>thin</u>
<i>Note: Some of these forms may be hypothetical. Not every possible mutated form of every word actually occurs.</i>			

West Frisian

Etymology

(This etymology is missing or incomplete. Please add to it, or discuss it at the Etymology scriptorium.)

Pronunciation

- IPA^(key): /dɪn/

Noun

din ɟ (*plural dinnen, diminutive dintsje*)

1. pine, coniferous tree of the genus *Pinus*.

Further reading

- “din (l) (<http://gtb.inl.nl/iWDB/search?wdb=WFT&actie=article&id=15943>)”, in *Wurdboek fan de Fryske taal* (in Dutch), 2011
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Zhuang

Etymology

From Proto-Tai **tiːn*^A (“foot”). Cognate with Thai ตีน (*dtiin*), Lao ຕີນ (*tīn*), Lü တိၣ် (*t̚iin*), Shan တိၣ် (*t̚in*), Ahom 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 (*tin*), Bouyei *dinl*.

Pronunciation

- (Standard Zhuang) IPA^(key): /tin ˧/
- Tone numbers: din¹
- Hyphenation: din

Noun

din (old orthography **din**, Sawndip forms 𑜉𑜤, 𑜉, 𑜉, 𑜉, 𑜉, 𑜉, 𑜉, 𑜉, 𑜉)

1. foot (of a human)
2. base; foot; lowest part of an object

See also

- nyauj

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