JI, to God: (TA:) a judge; a ruler, or governor; (T, K;) in these senses, likewise, applied to a man; and, with the article JI, to God: (T:) a manager, a conducter, or an orderer, (Ṣ, M, K,) of affairs of another. (Ṣ.)

مَدْيُونُ A debtor; (Ṣ, M, Mṣb,* Ķ;) as also أَدُيُونُ A debtor; (Ṣ,* M, Mṣb,* Ķ,) this last of the dial. of Temeem, (M,) and أَمُدُيُونُ (M, Ķ) and أَمُدُانُ (Ķ:) or all of these, (M, Ķ,) or أَمَدُيُونُ (Ķ:) or all of these, (M, Ķ,) or أَمَدُيُونُ (Ṣ, TA,) one much in debt: (Ṣ, M, Ķ, TA:) and أَمُدُيُونُ signifies one who takes, or receives, a loan, or the like; who borrows; or who takes, or receives, or buys, upon credit: (Sh, T, Mṣb:) and also one who repays a debt: (Sh, T, TA:) thus bearing two contr. meanings: (TA:) or also one who gives, or grants, credit; or sells upon credit: (Mṣb:) pl. وَاثُنُونَ , with which أَ وَاثُنُونَ النَّاسُ إِلَّا نَحْنُ دِينًا وَاثَانَ النَّاسُ إِلَّا الْمَاسُ إِلَّا اللَّاسُ إِلَّا الْمَاسُ إِلَّا الْمَاسُ إِلَّا الْمَاسُ إِلَّا الْمَاسُ وَالْمَاسُ إِلَّا الْمَاسُ إِلَيْ الْمَاسُ إِلَّا اللَّاسُ إِلَى الْمَاسُ إِلَيْ الْمَاسُ إِلَّا الْمَاسُ إِلَّا اللَّاسُ اللَّاسُ إِلَّا اللَّاسُ اللَّاسُ اللَّاسُ اللَّاسُ وَالْمَاسُ اللَّاسُ وَالْمَاسُولُ اللَّاسُ وَالْمَاسُ اللَّاسُ وَالْمَاسُ اللَّاسُ وَالْمَاسُ اللَّاسُ وَالْمَاسُ اللَّاسُ وَالْمَاسُ اللَّاسُ وَالْمَاسُ الْمَاسُ اللَّاسُ وَالْمَاسُ اللَّاسُ وَالْمَاسُ اللَّاسُ وَالْمَاسُ اللَّاسُ وَالْمَاسُ اللَّاسُ وَالْمَاسُ اللَّاسُ وَالْمَاسُ الْمَاسُ اللَّاسُ وَالْمَاسُ اللَّاسُ وَالْمَاسُ الْمَاسُ الْمَاسُ الْمَاسُ الْمَاسُ الْمَاسُ اللَّاسُ اللَّاسُ وَالْمَاسُ الْمَاسُ اللَّاسُ وَالْمَاسُ الْمَاسُ الْمَاس

[And the people, except us, were debtors]. (S.)

see the next preceding paragraph.

مُدينُ : see مُدينُ. = [Also Repaid, requited, compensated, or recompensed: and reckoned with.] in the Kur [xxxvii. 51], means أَثُنَّا لَهَدينُونَ Shall we indeed be requited, and reckoned with? (S, TA.) [See also what follows, in two places.] Possessed; owned; had, or held, under authority: (TA:) [and hence,] a slave; fem. with 5: (S, M, K:) [or] so called because abased by work. (Ķ.) غَيْرَ مَدِينينَ, in the Kur [lvi. 85], accord to Zi, means Not held under authority: but Fr says, I have also heard sit explained as meaning] not requited [for your deeds]. (T.) mentioned أَثُنَّا لَهُدينُونَ [Mentioned] above] means اثنًّا لَهُمْ لُوكُونَ [i.e. Shall we indeed be held in possession, or under authority, as servants of God?]. (M.)

مُدِينَةُ : (Ṣ, Ķ:) so called because had, or held, in possession, or under authority. (Ṣ,* TA.) [See also art. مدن.] ____

أَنَا ٱبْنُ مَدِينَتَهَا means I am he who is acquainted with it; (IAar, T,* M,* Ķ;) like ابن بَجْدُتِهَا [q.v.]. (IAar, T.)

in two places. دَائِنٌ see مُدَّانٌ

مديان, applied to a man, (Ṣ, M, Ķ,) and also to a woman, (M, Ķ,) without 5, (M,) One who gives, or grants, loans, or the like, (Sh, T, M, Ķ,) to men, (M,) much, or often: (Sh, T, Ķ:) and also, (Sh, T, Ķ,) if you will, (Sh, T,) one who seeks, or demands, loans, or the like, much, or often: (Sh, T, Ķ:) thus bearing two contr. significations: (Ķ:) or one whose custom it is to take, or receive, by incurring debt, or to buy upon credit; and, to seek, or demand, loans, or the like: (Ṣ:) or it is an intensive epithet, signifying one having [many] debts: (IAth, TA:) pl. مدايين, (M, Ķ,) masc. and fem. (TA.)

in two places. مَدْيُونَ

َرَيِّنْ see : مَتَدَيَّنْ