

means the companions of the Prophet, and the men of knowledge their followers, (M, K,) and the possessors of command, who are their followers, when also possessors of knowledge and religion: (K:) or, as some say, [simply] the possessors of command; for when these are possessors of knowledge and religion, and take, or adopt and maintain, and follow, what the men of knowledge say, to obey them is of divine obligation: and in general those who are termed *أولو الأمر*, of the Muslims, are those who superintend the affairs of such with respect to religion, and everything con-  
 ducting to the right disposal of their affairs. (M.)

إلى, accord. to Sb, is originally with و in the place of the [ي, i. e. the final] alif; and so is على; for the alifs [in these two particles] are not susceptible of imáleh; [i. e., they may not be pronounced ilè and 'alè;] and if either be used as the proper name of a man, the dual [of the former] is إِلَوَانٍ and [that of the latter] عِلَوَانٍ; but when a pronoun is affixed to it, the alif is changed into yé, so that you say إِلَيْكَ and عَلَيْكَ; though some of the Arabs leave it as it was, saying إِيَّاكَ and عَلَيْكَ. (§.) It is a prep., or particle governing a noun in the gen. case, (§, Mughnee, K,) and denotes the end, as opposed to مِنْ, which denotes the beginning, of an extent, or of the space between two points or limits; (§, M;) or the end of an extent (T, Mughnee, K) of place; [signifying To, or as far as;] as in the phrase [in the Kur xvii. 1], مِنْ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَى [From the Sacred Mosque to, or as far as, the Furthest Mosque; meaning from the mosque of Mekkeh to that of Jerusalem]; (Mughnee, K;) or in the saying, خَرَجْتُ مِنَ الْكُوفَةِ إِلَى مَكَّةَ [I went forth from El-Koofeh to Mekkeh], which may mean that you entered it, [namely, the latter place,] or that you reached it without entering it, for the end includes the beginning of the limit and the furthest part thereof, but does not extend beyond it. (§.) [In some respects it agrees with حَتَّى, q. v. And sometimes it signifies Towards; as in نَظَرَ إِلَيَّ He looked towards me; and مَالَ إِلَيْهِ He, or it, inclined towards him, or it.— It also denotes the end of a space of time; [signifying To, till, or until;] as in the saying [in the Kur ii. 183], ثُمَّ أَتَمُّوا الصِّيَامَ إِلَى اللَّيْلِ [Then complete ye the fasting to, or till, or until, the night]. (Mughnee, K.) [Hence, إِلَى أَنْ (followed by a mansoob aor.) Till, or until: and إِلَى مَتَى Till, or until, what time, or when? i. e. how long? and also to, till, or until, the time when. See also the last sentence in this paragraph.] — [In like manner it is used in the phrases إِلَى غَيْرِ ذَلِكَ, and إِلَى آخِرِهِ, meaning, (And so on,) to other things, and to the end thereof; equivalent to *et cætera*.] — Sometimes, (§,) it occurs in the sense of مَعَ, (T, S, M, Mughnee, K,) when a thing is joined to another thing; (Mughnee, K;) as in the phrase [in the Kur iii. 45 and lxi. 14], مَنْ أَنْصَارِي إِلَى اللَّهِ [Who will be my aiders with, or in addition to, God?], (§, Mughnee, K,) accord. to the Koofees and some of the Baḡrees; (Mughnee;) i. e. who will be joined to God in aiding me? (M, TA;) and

as in the saying [in the Kur iv. 2], وَلَا تَأْكُلُوا مِمَّا كُنْتُمْ تَأْكُلُونَ [And devour not ye their possessions with, or in addition to, your possessions]; (T, S;) and [in the same, ii. 13], وَإِذَا خَلَوْا إِلَىٰ شَيَاطِينِهِمْ [And when they are alone with their devils]; (§;) and in the saying, الذُّودُ إِلَى الذُّودِ إِبِلٌ [A few she-camels with, or added to, a few she-camels are a herd of camels], (§, Mughnee, K,) a prov., meaning † a little with a little makes much; (§ and A in art. ذود, q. v.;) though one may not say, مَعَ زَيْدٍ مَالٌ meaning مَعِ زَيْدٍ مَالٌ (Mughnee:) so too in the saying, فَلَانَ حَلِيمًا إِلَىٰ أَدَبٍ وَفَقَهُ [Such a one is clement, or forbearing, with good education, or polite accomplishments, and intelligence, or knowledge of the law]; (M, TA;) and so, accord. to Kh, in the phrase, أَحْمَدُ اللَّهِ إِلَيْكَ [I praise God with thee: but see another rendering of this phrase below]. (Ish.) In the saying in the Kur [v. 8], فَاسْتَسْلِمُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ إِلَى الْمَرَافِقِ, it is disputed whether [the meaning be Then wash ye your faces, and your arms with the elbows, or, and your arms as far as the elbows; i. e., whether] the elbows be meant to be included among the parts to be washed, or excluded therefrom. (T.) A context sometimes shows that what follows it is included in what precedes it; as in the phrase قَرَأْتُ الْقُرْآنَ مِنْ أَوَّلِهِ إِلَىٰ آخِرِهِ [I read, or recited, the Kurán, from the beginning thereof to the end thereof]: or that it is excluded; as in the phrase ثَمَّ أَتَمُّوا الصِّيَامَ إِلَى اللَّيْلِ [explained above]: when this is not the case, some say that it is included if it be of the same kind [as that which precedes]; some, that it is included absolutely; and some, that it is excluded absolutely; and this is the right assertion; for with the context it is in most instances excluded. (Mughnee.) — It is also used to show the grammatical agency of the noun governed by it, after a verb of wonder; or after a noun of excess importing love or hatred; [as in the phrase مَا أَحَبَّهُ إِلَيَّ How lovely, or pleasing, is he to me! (TA in art. حُب,) and مَا أَبْغَضَهُ إِلَيَّ How hateful, or odious, is he to me! (§ in art. بَغْض;) and] as in the saying [in the Kur xii. 33], رَبِّ زِدْنِي رِزْقًا حَلِيمًا [O my Lord, the prison is more pleasing to me]. (Mughnee, K.) [This usage is similar to that explained in the next sentence.] — It is syn. with عِنْدَ; (§, M, Mughnee, Mḡb, K;) as in the phrase, هُوَ أَشْبَهُ إِلَيَّ مِنْ كَذَا [It is more desirable, or pleasant, in my estimation than such a thing]; (Mḡb;) and in the saying of the poet,

• أَمْرًا لَا سَبِيلَ إِلَى الشَّبَابِ وَذِكْرَهُ  
 • أَشْبَهُ إِلَيَّ مِنَ الرَّحِيقِ السَّلْسِلِ

[Is there no way of return to youth, seeing that the remembrance thereof is more pleasant to me, or in my estimation, than mellow wine?] (Mughnee, K:) and accord. to this usage of إِلَى in the sense of عِنْدَ may be explained the saying, أَنْتِ طَالِقٌ إِلَى سَنَةِ [Thou art divorced at the commencement of a year. (Mḡb.)] — It is also syn. with لَ; as in the phrase, وَالْأَمْرُ إِلَيْكَ [And command, or to command, belongeth unto Thee,

meaning God, as in the Kur xiii. 30, and xxx. 3], (Mughnee, K,) in a trad. respecting supplication: (TA:) or, as some say, it is here used in the manner first explained above, meaning, is ultimately referrible to Thee: and they say, أَحْمَدُ اللَّهُ إِلَيْكَ, meaning, I tell the praise of God unto thee: (Mughnee:) [but see another rendering of this last phrase above:] you say also, ذَاكَ إِلَيْكَ [That is committed to thee, or to thy arbitration. (Har p. 329.)] — It also occurs as syn. with عَلَى; as in the saying in the Kur [xvii. 4], وَقَضَيْنَا إِلَىٰ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ [And we decreed against the children of Israel]: (Mḡb:) or this means and we revealed to the children of Israel (Bd, Jel) decisively. (Bd.) — It is also syn. with فِي; (M, Mughnee, K;) as in the saying [in the Kur iv. 89 and vi. 12], لَيَجْمَعَنَّكُمْ إِلَىٰ يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ [He will assuredly collect you together on the day of resurrection]: (K:) thus it may be used in this instance accord. to Ibn-Málik: (Mughnee:) and it is said to be so used in the saying [of En-Nábigah, (M, TA,)]

• فَلَا تَتْرُكْنِي بِالْوَعِيدِ كَأَنِّي  
 • إِلَى النَّاسِ مَطْلَبٌ بِهِ الْقَارُ أُجْرَبُ

[Then do not thou leave me with threatening, as though I were, among men, smeared with tar, being like a mangy camel]; (M, Mughnee;) or, accord. to some, there is an ellipsis and inversion in this verse; إِلَى being here in dependence upon a word suppressed, and the meaning being, smeared with pitch, [like a camel,] yet being united to men: or, accord. to Ibn-'Oḡfoor, مَطْلَبٌ is here considered as made to import the meaning of rendered hateful, or odious; for he says that if إِلَى were correctly used in the sense of فِي, it it would be allowable to say, زَيْدٌ إِلَى الْكُوفَةِ (Mughnee:) [or the meaning may be, as though I were, compared to men, a mangy camel, smeared with pitch: for] I 'Ab said, after mentioning 'Alee, عَلِمِي إِلَىٰ عَلَيْهِ كَالْقَرَارَةِ فِي الْمُتَعَجَّرِ, meaning My knowledge compared to his knowledge is like the قرارَة [or small pool of water left by a torrent] placed by the side of the middle of the sea [or the main deep]. (K in art. تَعَجَّر.) It is also [said to be] used in the sense of فِي in the saying in the Kur [lxxix. 18], هَلْ لَكَ إِلَىٰ أَنْ تَزَكَّى [Wilt thou purify thyself from infidelity?] because it imports the meaning of invitation. (TA.) — It is also used [in a manner contr. to its primitive application, i. e.,] to denote beginning, [or origination,] being syn. with مِنْ; as in the saying [of a poet],

• تَقُولُ وَقَدْ عَالَيْتُ بِالْكُؤُورِ فَوْقَهَا  
 • أَيَسْقَى فَلَا يَرَوِي إِلَىٰ ابْنِ أَحْمَرَ

[She says, (namely my camel,) when I have raised the saddle upon her, Will Ibn-Aḡmar be supplied with drink and not satisfy his thirst from me? i. e., will he never be satisfied with drawing forth my sweat?]. (Mughnee, K.) — It is also used as a corroborative, and is thus [syntactically] redundant; as in the saying in the Kur [xiv. 40], فَاجْعَلْ أَفْتَدَةً مِنَ النَّاسِ تَهْوِي إِلَيْهِمْ, with fet-ḥ to the و [in تهوى], (Mughnee, K,) accord.