

A Soldier of the Path of Guidance

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Annotation: This article includes "Nashr ul-mazhab" ("Dissemination of the sect"), "Kitab ut-tajnis val-maziyd" ("Presentation of Civil Rights"), "Kitab ul-Faroiz" ("Book on Obligations"), "Author of the works of Maziyd fi furi ul-Hanafi" ("Additions to the Hanafi sect"), the great jurist, "warrior of the path of guidance" Burhaniddin Marghinani's way of life, his scientific legacy, his great contribution to religion and legal culture, and "Kitab al-Hidoya" (abbreviated as "Hidoya" - "The Right Path") highlighted its global role.

Keywords: Islam, Hanafi, faqih, finance, guidance, sect, religion, social relations, property, trade, science.

Introduction

One of the great jurists of the East, Burhaniddin Marginoni, in his 12th century Hidoya, put forward an important idea about the need to protect the rights of everyone.

There is a wise confession in the Eastern Muslim world that "the tree of Islam blossomed in Arabia and its fruit ripened in Movarounnahr." One of the reasons for this recognition is Burhoniddin Marghinoni, a great representative of Islamic jurisprudence.

Burhaniddin Marginoni (full name Abulhasan Ali ibn Abubakr ibn Abduljalil al-Fargani al-Rishtani al-Marginoni) (1123.23.9, Rishtan district, Dahbet village - 1197.29.10, Samarkand) - a great jurist, imam. He was educated first by his father Abu Bakr ibn Abduljalil and then by Simam Bahauddin Ali ibn Muhammad Asbijabi. He studied Islam in Rishtan, Margilan, Bukhara, Samarkand and other cities of Movarounnahr and became known as a great jurist of the Hanafi school. They became Shaykh al-Islam. In 1149 he went on a pilgrimage. Burhoniddin Marginoni was buried in Chokardiza cemetery in Samarkand.

Burhanuddin Marghinani's major work on jurisprudence, Bidoyat ul-Mubtadi (Guide for Beginners), was based on the works of the Hanafi theorist, Shari'a founders Abul Hasan al-Quduri (1029 BC) and Muhammad al-Shaybani (884 BC). This book by Burhaniddin Marginoni was a theoretical work that was difficult to use in practice. For this reason, Burhaniddin Marginoni himself decided to write an eight-volume commentary, Kifayat ul-Muntahiy (The Complete Doctrine for the Graduates). Later, on the basis of this book, he created the Kitab al-Hidaya (abbreviated as Hidoya - The Right Way) (1178). In this book, Burhaniddin Marginoni addresses many of the most pressing issues facing Muslims at the time, including family and social relations, property, trade, crime and punishment, and human duties and responsibilities from the perspective of Islamic law. The book became known not only in Movarounnahr, but throughout the Islamic East, in several languages. This book was the most accurate, consistent, and perfect work in the field of jurisprudence. It has been used for centuries as a major source of authority in Islamic jurisprudence. For this reason, the scholar has gained great respect not only among the scholars, but also among the common people as a "soldier of the path of guidance." Burhaniddin was awarded the honorary title of valmilla (proof of Islam).

"HIDOYA" (Arabic - guide; full name "Hidoya fi furu' al-fiqh" - "Guide to the field of jurisprudence") is a common Shari'a guide (codex) in Hanafi. It was written by Burhaniddin Marginoni for 13 years. The guide is based on the verses of the Qur'an, the narrations of the first four caliphs, the Companions and the followers, the hadiths, and the works of the founders of the four Sunni sects. "Hidoya." It consists of 4 volumes, 57 books, 165 chapters, 152 chapters. The first volume of Hidoya consists of 5 books and is devoted to ablution and practical prayers (prayer, fasting, zakat and hajj). Volume 2 covers issues such as marriage, divorce, the release of slaves, the identification of found children, the missing, poetry, and foundation rights. Volume 3 deals with trade, money problems, guarantees, the responsibilities of judges, testimony, authority, lawsuits, truce, lending, gifts, rent, patronage, and sponsorship. Volume 4 deals with the distribution of inheritance, wills, contracts, hunting, mortgages, crimes, and the payment of dues. Burhoniddin Marginoni's "Hidoya" differs in style of writing. In it, the solution of legal problems is given first by expressing the opinions of well-known jurists and expressing the objections and opinions of other jurists. Similarly, from the point of view of well-known and respected jurists, it was possible to choose the most appropriate solution to a particular legal problem. In this way, not only the rules of the Shari'ah, but also their perfect foundations and arguments are given in the Hidaya. Hidoya has been a major source of jurisprudence in many Muslim countries for centuries. Hidoya served as a judicial guide in Uzbekistan until the 1920s, when the judiciary was abolished and the Soviet judiciary was introduced. It is taught in universities in some Muslim countries. "Hidoya" has been translated into several languages. The first volume of "Hidoya" was published in Uzbek in Tashkent in 2001.

Burhaniddin Marghinoni wrote several other works: "Nashr al-mazhab" ("Dissemination of the sect"), "Kitab at-tajnis val-maziyd" ("Presentation of Civil Rights"), "Kitab ul-faroiz" ("Book on Obligations").), "Maziyd fi furu ulhanafi" (" Additions to the Hanafi school ") and others. In his works he wrote on socio-economic relations, various forms of ownership (public and private property), financial activity, the legal basis of crime and punishment, the theory and practice of civil law, These works reveal the essence of such noble concepts as the sense of justice, living in accordance with the legal norms of the time, disregard for the property of others, abstinence from filth, honesty and piety, and kindness. Marghinoni himself lived up to these human qualities throughout his life. It is also seen in his modest explanation that he does not use the word "I" but "this is a weak slave."

The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov paid tribute to the image of Burhoniddin Marghinoni with the following words:

"The holy name of Burhanniddin Marghinoni, another great representative of Islamic jurisprudence, who created a great scientific school with his incomparable potential and glorified the beautiful land of Fergana to the world, has been revered by the whole Muslim world for hundreds of years. This is evidenced by the fact that this authoritative scholar was awarded the high title of "Burhaniddin and the Nation" in the Eastern world, that is, "the document of religion and the nation."

Marghinani's immortal legacy, in particular his fifty-seven-volume *Hidoya*, entitled *The Right Path*, has been recognized for eight centuries as the most authoritative and perfect legal source in Muslim countries. It's not for nothing that it's coming. "

Based on the above, let's talk about the ideological significance of "*Hidoya*" in the education of young people today. The fact that the second volume of *Al-Hidoya*'s work is devoted to family relations and regulates family relations is of great importance in the formation of a healthy worldview of the family in the minds of young people. In addition, the third volume of *Al-Hidoya* deals with the issues of trade, money transactions and guarantees, and requires young people to take a conscientious approach to the regulation of money relations among young people by highlighting and explaining the true meaning of these relationships. This conscience is of great importance in the deepening of the idea of the welfare of the people, which is one of the main principles of our national idea today, in the minds of young people.

Therefore, the scientific legacy of Burhaniddin Marghinoni has not lost its significance. In many universities around the world, Muslim jurisprudence is taught on the basis of Burhaniddin Marghinoni's jurisprudence. After the independence of Uzbekistan, a great deal of attention was paid to the comprehensive study of its scientific heritage and the publication of its works. At the initiative of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, the 800th anniversary of the death of Burhoniddin Marghinoni (1997) and the 910th anniversary of his birth (according to the Hijri date) (2000) were widely celebrated. In this regard, a memorial complex of Burhoniddin Marghinoni was built in the center of Margilan, where his symbolic mausoleum was erected.

In short, Burhoniddin Marghinoni is a great scholar and talented jurist who has left a deep mark in the history of Islamic jurisprudence and has attracted the attention of world lawyers for eight centuries in his homeland Margilan, Fergana and Uzbekistan. His masterpiece, the *Book of Al-Hidaya*, has retained and continues to retain little significance as a classic jurisprudential work.

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