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CONTROVERSIES INVOLING SUNNI ORIENTATION AND THEOLOGICAL CONCEPTS

Islam in the early period was not divided into any directions, sects and streams. In the middle of the 7th century, for various political reasons, there was a split in the Muslim ranks. First the Shiites and then the foreigners broke away from the Muslim masses. They began to defend their opinion, direction in order to prove their rightness, so that the specific creed of each group began to take shape.

In Sunnism, Abu Hanifa's (Imam a'zam) work "Al-Fiqhul Akbar" is considered the rarest scholarly legacy. The services of the Moturidi of Abu Mansur with Abul Hasan Ash'ari in this work are unparalleled. The doctrinal schools that founded these two allomas in the Sunni line are recognized by all Sunni Ulama.

The principles of Sunnism mainly consist of:

1.Beings are something that has Truth and essence that can be known. The means of knowledge are the five senses, the divine sources and the mind.

2.The universe is not ancient, but was created by God at some point.

3.The God who created the whole being is one, he has a special age and many qualities forever.

4.The qualities of the Noble are the eternal and eternal qualities of God, the numbered Science, power, Life, Will, hearing, seeing, speaking. Both its breed and its qualities are not at all similar to the qualities of the creatures and creatures it creates. Its qualities are flawless, harmonious.

5.God has many names. Hadith mentions 99 beautiful names (see al-Asmo al-husno).

6.God is just. It is fair for him to punish those who have gone astray and chose the path of disbelief after showing the guidance and the ways of error. Bordiyu, being saved from the path of error — this is His grace, blessing. Asramasa is justice.

7.Affirming that all the prophets are righteous. Although their number is indicated in some Hadith and narratives, it is better not to consider a certain number as a solid. The first of the prophets is Adam, The Last is Muhammad.

8.To believe that the miracles of the prophets are true. The caromats of the Saints are also true and true. No saint can reach the level of a prophet.

9.The five rukni-iymonkalimas of Islam, prayer, fasting, Zakat, hajj are farzi ayn to each Muslim. To affirm that one of the Pharisees would be a severe sinner if beuzr left or if Shar'an took the chequered deeds, but not an unbeliever.

10.Faith-to know that all the messages and information that Muhammad has brought from Allah is true and true, to confess with language and confirm with heart. It is said that when doing righteous deeds a lot, his faith increases, and when sin does things a lot, his faith decreases, etc.k.

There are 4 religious sub-sects (hanafism, malikism, Shafi'ism, hanbalism) in Sunnism. S. in Islam, traditional belief has been recognized as a path.There are some differences between Sunnism and Shiism in matters of power, in certain religious rites and traditions. In Uzbekistan, it is mainly believed that Sunnism.

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