

A COSMOGRAM ILLUSTRATED IN ASTRONOMICAL ORNAMENTS

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Annotation

In this article, as a result of the astronomical analysis of the geometric grid in the 16th century in India, it was determined that the map of 18 thousand worlds, that is, the cosmogram, was depicted, and it was compared with the map of 18 thousand worlds on the facade of the Ulughbek madrasa in Samarkand, and it was proved that there is harmony between the compositions.

Keywords: astronomy, universe, model, architecture, astronomical, idea, sky, symbol, esoteric, exoteric, pattern, history, logic, geometric, galaxy, composition, symmetry.

In history, it was customary to represent certain material monuments with a certain symbol, because the attitude of man to the sky was reflected in the parts of architectural monuments and their decorations. "Amon Ra" in Egypt, "Stonehenge" in England, ziggurats in the West and East, fortresses in Central Asia, ehrams in the Middle East. The color and shape of these monuments are compatible with the concepts of mythology, and based on traditions, they have acquired a certain astronomical content.

For example, in the history of the science of catastrophes, the Sabians made seven ihrams for the seven heavenly lights. Each ihram had its own shape and color. For example: Jupiter's shrine - triangular in shape, made of green stones; Ehrome of Mars - an oblong rectangle, painted in red; Solar prostration - square shape, golden; Ehrome of Venus - an oblong triangle, havorang. Ehrum of Mercury is a hexagonal shape with a square inside; Ai Ehromi - octagonal, silver; Saturin Ehram is a hexagonal structure made of black stones. Geometric shapes - circle, triangle, rhombus, circle, semicircle, arc, etc. were considered sacred, and the symbols that separated people from the sexes served as amulets. These shapes are symbolic representations of celestial bodies, representing the sun, stars, moon, clouds, and sun.

Along with the beauty of the geometric pattern carved from hanch on the walls of the Termizhokhlar palace, it also had a philosophical meaning. Of course, these patterns seem simple, but these images are esoteric, i.e., secret symbols, and it indicates that the master hankhkor knew astronomy well, and in addition, they knew esoteric and exoteric symbols very well, and the level of their ability to depict them through ornaments shows that they have a high level of skill. The image shows the structure of the universe (cosmogram). An eight-sided gyrix composition is drawn.

The reason why the Girix pattern is an octagonal pattern is that the eight-pointed star

represents the octagonal model of the universe (the eight sides of the universe). The concept of the eight sides of the universe is a concept that is obvious only to a certain class of skilled people. The points of these eight directions on the horizon were considered the reference points of the sky in relation to the ground, and in this direction the symbolic sign of the eight directions of the world appeared.

Later, the concept of the eight sides of the universe and its determination was known as "Indian people" in medieval astronomy. This is also reported in Abu Rayhan Beruni's work "Tafhim", which served as a compass for a long time in the Muslim East. Ulugbek school scholar Ali Kushchi's work "Risola dar ilmi khayat" also reflects on the "Indian people".

These eight directions can be found in five-six-thousand-year-old artifacts found in archeological finds, applied art decorations, architectural decorations, and poetry lines.

In general, there are many references to the octagonal model of the universe, and they can be seen in archaeological finds and examples of applied art from the 5th century BC to the 7th century AD.

Eight, five, six and other astronomical ornaments can be seen represented in foreign countries as well. For example, you can see a fence carved from sandstone. It was made in India in the 16th century during the reign of Akbar Shah (1556-1605). Made of red sandstone material.

The grid is two-layered and has its own meaning, it represents two worlds, that is, the world of existence and non-existence. The beshkir form means the five-day world, that is, people live in the mortal world. The eight-sided shape represents two worlds.

And the charkhpalak on the grid on the second layer represents the eternal movement of the two worlds. Five-pointed stars represent constellations. The eight-pointed star located three parts below the mihrab means paradise. Mehrob is a gateway from one world to another.

The mihrab is depicted in three parts of a flower with leaves, which is depicted in the symbol of a crown. This means Allah, the king and creator of the whole world.

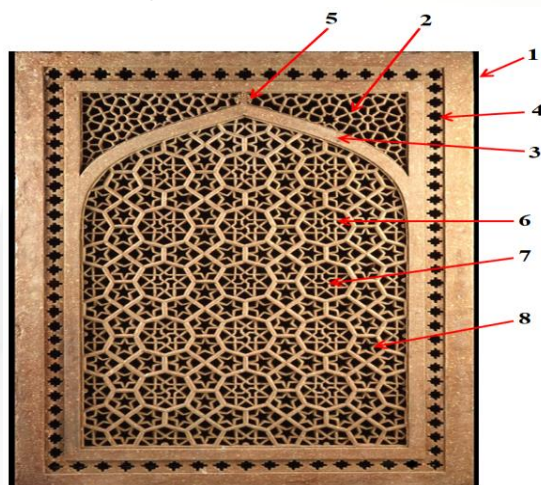


Figure 1. A geometric grid carved from sandstone. India. XVI century. It was done during the reign of Akbar Shox (1556-1605). The image shows the structure of the universe (cosmogram)..

If one star is depicted in a broken state in the lattice, it means a lesser world. The acquisition of raw materials in gold color indicates this damage. It means that people understand these two worlds through intelligence. It was found that the system of galaxies and their gravitational rotation in the composition of this grid is compatible with the idea of a grid in Ulugbek madrasah. It was found that the map of 18,000 universes was depicted in both compositions.

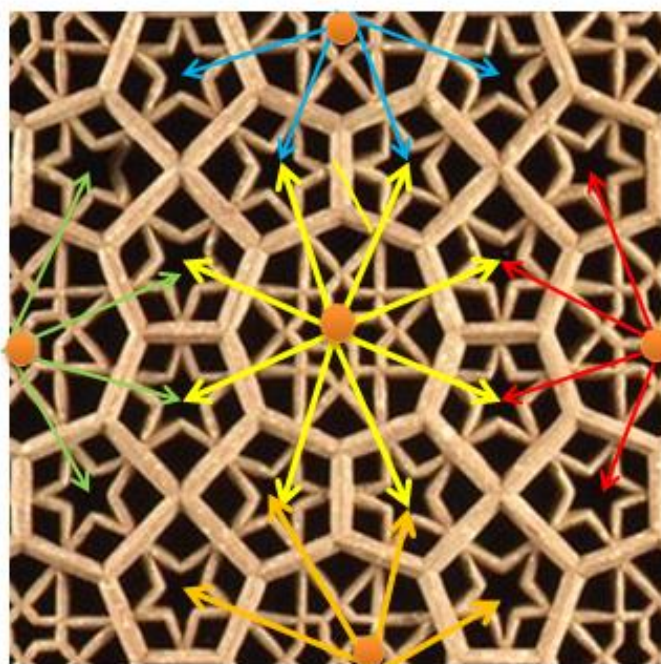


Figure 2. Astronomical analysis of the pattern on the carved grid in the drawing. Galaxies are described as rotating and gravitationally bound to each other.

In conclusion, as a result of the astronomical analysis of the geometric grid in India in the 16th century, it was determined that the map of 18 thousand worlds, that is, the cosmogram, was depicted, and it was compared with the map of 18 thousand worlds on the facade of the Ulughbek madrasa in Samarkand, and it was found that the harmony between the compositions was found..

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