

The Eight-Legged Lion Symbol of Divine Rule in Cosmogony

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Abstract

In this article, the author analyzes the majestic murals and ornaments of the Termez Palace, built and decorated in the 11th century, depicting an eight-legged male lion inside the altar, which is represented by exotic symbols of God, who created 18,000 universes and ruled it. The reason why the lion is depicted as an octagon is that the points on the horizon of the eight directions of the universe are the bases of the sky relative to the ground, thus representing the octal model of the universe as a symbol of direction.

Keywords: lion, universe, model, eight, architecture, astronomy, astronomical, idea, symbol, esoteric, pattern, geometric pattern, mythical creatures, perfection, language, history, logic, geometric, termism, manifestation, composition, symmetry.

1. INTRODUCTION

Patterns are a product of nature in the human imagination, while geometric patterns symbolize the fact that the whole universe is made in a strict order, based on certain laws, while plant-like patterns symbolize the beautiful creation of life and being. It calls for the fact that existence is built on beautiful and strict laws, and that people should live in pursuit of beauty and harmony. That is why, the patterns are reflected in every apartment and architectural structure. This shows that the Uzbek people, that is, our ancestors, have a high artistic thinking.

Pattern (Arabic: image, flower) - an ornament (flower) consisting of stylized images of handicrafts, plants, birds, etc., formed by the repetition of parts in a certain order [1].

Central Asian architectural ornaments include mainly geometric, plant-like, epigraphic (i.e., patterned written ornaments), living creatures,

zoomorphic (animal) patterns, anthropomorphic (human), and mythical creature-like patterns. (Fig.1)

The appearance of the pattern goes back to the rocks. The history of patterns is as ancient as the artistic culture of mankind.

The main results and findings

Archaeological findings suggest that it has existed since ancient times in all the peoples of the world. The pattern has developed differently in different countries, in different peoples under the influence of geographical environment, flora and fauna, culture. Pattern types are very ancient in the history of Central Asian culture and are distinguished by their unique patterns. This is evidenced by the fact that each pattern, along with its own rules, their distribution, exact dimensions, harmony, specific colors and proportions in them.

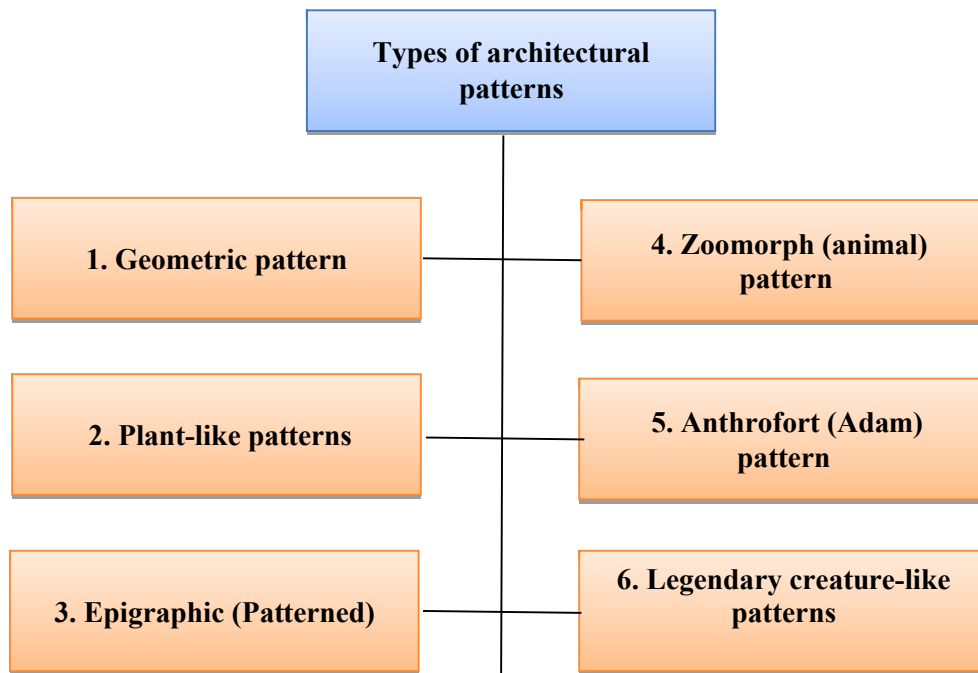


Figure 1. Types of architectural patterns in Uzbekistan.

In this article, we will look into the carvings on the walls of the Termez Palace in the 11th century in carved plaster patterns and learn how these ornaments were hidden philosophical ideas.

In the 11th century, the walls of the Termez Shah's palace were decorated with carved plaster patterns, which have a unique look and logic when you look at each of them. L.I. Rempel, M.S. Bulatov and other scholars have studied them, but we have learned that they had not not sufficiently analyzed the esoteric symbolic aspects of patterns and images.

The Termez Palace was a large structure built in the 11th century with high walls. The palace complex covers a large area (7 hectares) and is built in a rectangular shape. On the main façade of the palace, a large thatched door leads into a four-cornered courtyard.

In the middle of the spacious courtyard surrounded by buildings, there was an 8.5x8.5 meter pool with ceramic pipes for water supply, and a 4 square column porch

in front of the hotel (a large hall with a corridor).

The image of a lion has been used symbolically in almost all types of architectural monuments and applied arts in different parts of Uzbekistan. In Sogdia, the lion-headed Senmurv and the goddess of the underworld decorated the throne as a symbol.

The images of a winged lion on the monuments of Surkhandarya are reflected in gemma and seals, and the image of a winged lion on the Samarkand mural on the robes of ambassadors who came to meet the ruler of Afrosiab, in our opinion, indicates that the king is under the protection of the divine totem.

The lion is a symbol of courage, greatness, strength, the lion is a symbol of divine sovereignty in the cosmogony, strong will, courage, dominion, power, divine power, royal dignity, protection from calamity. A common image among them is the image of a lion. The lion is a symbol of divine

power, a guardian. It is found in Central Asia, Armenia and Iran.

The image of a lion is common in ancient Middle Eastern and Indian art and architecture. L.I. Rempel said, “The lion is

the symbol of the sun in the cosmogony, the horn of the beast in the animal kingdom. And in a figurative sense? he is compared to a ruler.”

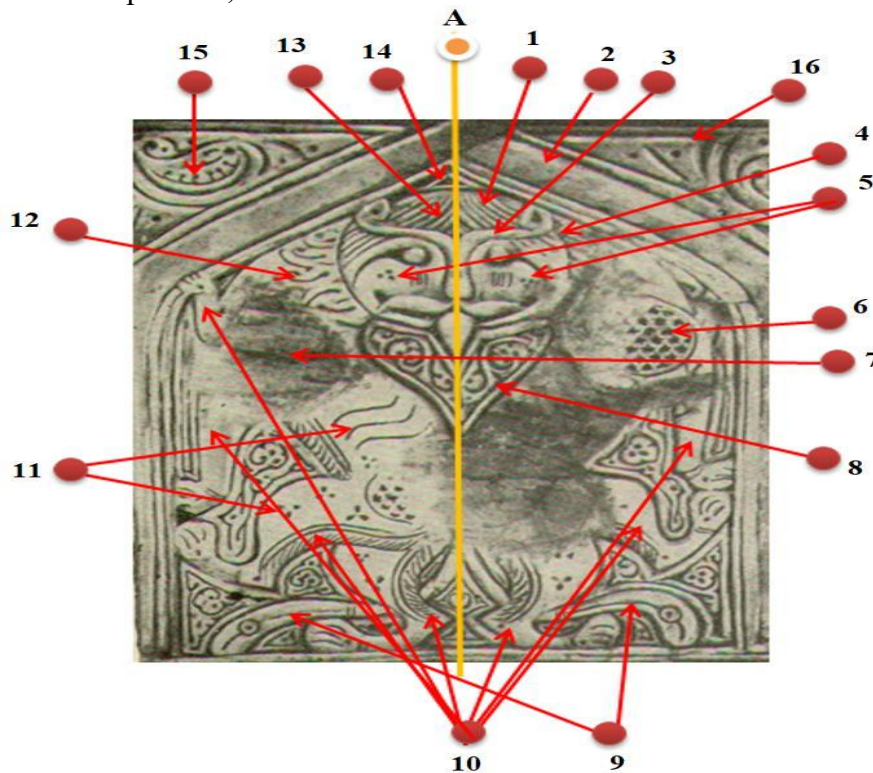


Figure 1. An eight-legged legendary lion. Termez Palace. Ganch carving

The eight-legged legendary lion is depicted inside the altar in a ganch carving at the Termez Palace. As we look at the image of these images, one tries to find out what is figuratively hidden in this image. Of course, reading an image requires knowledge of history, symbols, esoteric symbols, logic, philosophy, physics, fine arts, and other sciences.

A person with a high level of artistic knowledge spends several hours in front of each work of fine art, reads the events depicted in it one by one in the language of symbols, draws his own conclusions and draws spiritual nourishment from it and uses it in his life.

The legendary eight-legged lion carved from ganch is depicted in the scene, which is depicted looking at people from the altar. At this point, you feel from the heart that he is telling an important truth to people. In this picture, we study the work

in the system of analysis, synthesis and summarization in order to know the philosophical idea. In order to study the image well, we analyze each piece and the image as follows and then come to a conclusion.

1.The legendary eight-legged lion. In the world, the image of a lion is depicted in many architectural ornaments and applied arts, each with its own meaning and philosophical ideas. From the altar to the legendary eight-legged lion staring at the people, the philosophy of life is explained through line, color and shape symbols to make people understand who they are.

Unfortunately, 11 centuries later, this image was not sufficiently analyzed by scientists. We state our scientific hypotheses one by one. We read this scene like a book and draw our own conclusions. In ancient times, the lion was described as

the power that governs and protects the sky, as the authority and power in the myths about the origin of the universe.

A - The symmetrical position of the image of the legendary eight-legged lion, which stands on a mural, calls people to the unity of language and language, and people to the happiness of the two worlds.

2- The altar is the qibla and the gate of the two worlds, the divine gate.

3- The eyebrow is a twisted horn in the form of an eyebrow, which is depicted as a symbol of glory.

4- The lion's head. It is depicted in the form of a circle, which depicts the universe and God through the head in the form of a great mind. The metaphorical depiction of Allah and the rounding of the eyes mean, "Surely, He is Aware of what you do" [4].

5 - The three dots on the face represent the third eye, the eye of the heart. It is thus portrayed as a call to open the eyes of the soul. In addition, the three dots mean to think, to remember, and to give thanks. The three parallel lines symbolize the harmony of body, soul and spirit. This is symbolized by the fact that people should strive for spiritual purity.

Figure 6 depicts this world of absence with a geometric pattern carved in the shape of a circle on the left hand. There is no vegetative pattern in the geometric pattern of the circular universe, that is, there is no life. It is therefore depicted in the image of the world of non-existence.

7- In the right hand of the lion, there must have been a circular pattern depicting a flowery girth. It is noticeable that the image has been dropped. The universe can be described. This makes sense. The symbolic meaning that Allah created the universe of non-existence, that is, the universe of non-existence, that is, the two worlds, in short, 18,000 universes, is Allah, the Creator and that they are in His power.

8- The beard is depicted in the image of a great mind.

9- The fact that the two tails of the lion are symmetrically depicted with two tails is a sign to Allah, the Lord of the two worlds.

The number 10 symbolizes the eight legs of the legendary lion. There is no eight-legged lion in the world, and there never has been. Therefore, in what figurative sense did the artist portray it? In our opinion, the eight legs of a lion depict the figurative side of the eight sides of the universe.

The concept of the eight sides of the universe is basically a clear concept only for a certain category of qualified people. Ahmad Yassavi's concept of "eight sides" in "The wisdoms" is mentioned in the following verses:

When I was eight, a road was shown to me
The rays lighted me saying tell the wisdom.
Bihamdilloh, the priest gave me a drink,
Owing to this I passes away at sixty-three[6]

There are the following philosophical interpretations of the phrase "Eight ways have been opened." It has been said above that there are four directions of the world. Among them, four more directions were mentioned. There are four more routes: north-east, north-west, south-east, south-west, for a total of eight routes.

These eight directions have another celestial interpretation. More precisely, it seems to the observer that in the distant horizon the sky ends with the earth, and hence it was believed in ancient times that the sky and the earth meet at the sunrise and sunset points during the summer and winter stagnation of the Sun.

In fact, when the Sun reaches these points during its annual motion, it changes its direction of motion. As a result, these four directions of the universe together with the four main directions of the horizon make up eight directions. The points on the horizon of these eight directions were considered to be the

reference points of the sky relative to the ground, and thus the eight-directional symbol of the universe emerged [7].

In general, there are many references to the eight model of the universe, and they are observed in archeological finds [8] and examples of applied art from the 5th millennium BC to the 7th century AD.

11 - The lion's body has three wavy parallel lines and three dots. The three dots on the lion's face and body represent the third eye of the heart. As long as the eyes of the soul are not opened in human beings, they will pass without understanding the world. The three parallel wavy lines, which indicate the development of the family in harmony and the passing of life in an instant, symbolize the eternity of the world, and again symbolize the harmony of body, soul and spirit.

When the moon is fifteen light, the moon's fifteen darkness, the constant alternation of night and day, symbolizes the presence of wisdom in it. It also signifies good and evil, good and evil. The wavy pattern was symbolic even after the establishment of Islam. It no longer represents the spirit of water, but other symbolic expressions. In particular, the wave in Hafiz's following verses indicates that life passes quickly:

So fast passes the world's
wave as symbol for us

Hafiz [10].

Aziziddin Nasafi also likens the wavy sea to a pattern, more precisely a wavy pattern. In his view, the wave rises as a pattern, but without it disappearing, a new pattern emerges, destroying the previous one. Indeed, existence does not disappear, it is only renewed. Man is born, grows, grows, is replaced by a new man, who also continues to exist.

The creature is also in constant motion, like a wavy pattern. The wave-shaped islam alternates from the bent position of the twig - the flower and the growth of the

flower have long represented the concept of unity, the cause and effect of dependence, and the permanence of the world [11]. This means that if the wave line is one, it represents the shortness of human life and human life, and if it is many, it is the permanence of the world if it takes the form of water, waterfalls, and plants.

Here we recall a wavy pattern at the top of a medieval altar found in the mountain village of Asht. In it, several rows of wavy patterns resemble a waterfall landscape. So, it is not surprising that this pattern was designed for those who sit on the altar as a sign that this temporary world will pass quickly, and that not everyone will pray in order to go to the eternal world [3].

12 - Image of a male lion's hair. The image of a male lion is processed. In verse 3 of Surat al-Ikhlas, the Qur'an states that Allah is "unborn and unborn" [12].

13 - Hair is depicted in the form of scattering light. light means loss, enlightenment is obligatory for every believer.

14 - The crown-kingdom signifies that he is the ruler of two worlds. In verse 1.4 of Surat al-Ikhlas, the Qur'an states, "He is Allah, the One, the Irresistible."

The upper part of the 13th altar is decorated with symbolic images on both sides. One big point is the oneness of Allah, and the 6 modalities are a symbol of perfection, which means that Allah created the whole universe perfectly. The almond shape indicates that the embryo in the mother's womb was created from a single bite of human flesh.

The second is a straight line depicted on the right side of the altar and a single point around the line. It means death, separation. Thus, "Every soul tastes death! Then to Us you will be returned"[15]. Through the image on both sides of the altar, it is pointed out that death is inevitable, figuratively indicating that human life consists of birth and death. In this way, "He created death and life for

you, whichever of you is better in practice" [16].

2. CONCLUSION

Thus, it can be said that even in the majestic murals, an esoteric symbolic symbol and expression were used to define the next part of the real-life plot heroes. In addition, various symbols, images, and colors were used in the images to reflect the human hereafter, the place of individuals in society, existence, permanence, good and evil [5].

Taking everything into consideration, the majestic murals of the Termez Palace, built and decorated in the 11th century, and the carved ganch composition of mythical ornaments depict an eight-legged male lion inside the altar (at the gates of two worlds). represented by symbols. The reason why the lion is depicted as an octagon is that the points on the horizon of the eight directions of the universe are the bases of the sky relative to the ground, thus expressing the eighth model of the universe as a symbol of direction and urging people to walk in the path of Allah.

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