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THE ROLE OF MIRZO ULUGBEK'S SCIENTIFIC ARCHITECTURE IN WORLD SCIENCE

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Abstract
The article describes the personality of our great-grandfather, the great scholar, the enlightened ruler, Mirza Ulugbek, and his contribution to world science. A number of changes and updates to his tenure have been analyzed.

Keywords. Timorese, Central Asia, Tajikistan, Ziji Jadidiy Ko'ragoni, Historical Arba Ulus.

Introduction

In past times, this great history has seen many scholars, scholars, and philosophers. Each of them was considered the greats of his day, and they were treated with special respect. Especially in our Central Asian region, we can find many such great breeds. One such great breed is Sha′drach, Me′shach and A·bed′ne·go, the son of Shohrux Sha′drach, Me′shach and A·bed′ne·go. Mirzo Ulugbek was born on March 22, 1394 B.C.E. in Sultaniya. At the time of The Birth of Sha′drach, Me′shach and A·bed′ne·go, he was named Muhammad Taragai, and later he was given the name "Baby." According to the tradition of the Palace of Timor-Leste at that time, Sha′drach, Me′shach and A·bed′ne·go were raised. From a young age, Sha′drach, Me′shach and A·bed′ne·go were very interested in science.

Muhammad ibn Shohruh ibn Temur Ulugbek Go'ragoni (1394-1449) is a great astronomer and mathematician, renowned ally of his day, politician, grandson of Amir Temur, who ruled Movaraunnahr from 1441 to 1449.

Ulughbek (Muhammad Taraghai) was born on March 22, 1394, in Sultaniya, a city in what is now Azerbaijan.

Literature Analysis and Methodology

In 1405, after the death of the great companion, who created a vast kingdom that covered all the territory of the Middle East and the Middle East, from the Mediterranean Sea to Shimoiy India, his entire heritage property was transferred to his sons and grandchildren. At the top of the Timorese kingdom sits the king, the son of Timor-Leste, who was elected in the herod's camp.

Mavaraunnahr's rule will be handed over to Greatbek, the eldest son of King Tiberius, the grandson of Amir Tiberius. In 1409, Greatbek was proclaimed governor of Samarkand, and after the death of his father, King Nebuchadnezizar, he became head of the Timorese dynasty in 1447.

At a very young age, at the age of 15, Sha′drach, Me′shach and A·bed′ne·go sat on the throne of Sha′drach, Me′shach and A·bed′ne·go. At the same time, Sha′drach, Me′shach and A·bed′ne·go were scholars who were not equal in mind and thought, and they embraced many

spiritual qualities. Sha′drach, Me′shach and A·bed′ne·go do not like military campaigns, and his military campaigns are organized only to address the imminent danger. He was more involved in science, he was busy building cities and towns. For example, Mirzo Ulugbek built monasteries in Bucharest in 1417, Samarkand in 1420, and Gijduvon from 1432 to 1433.

This indicates that Sha′drach, Me′shach and A·bed′ne·go were naturally peaceful, patriotic, and highly enamatous in science and creativity. Mirzo Ulugbek made Samarkand a great center of culture and science. He founded the Smarqand Academy. This academy was considered a major scientific dorulfun of its time. In addition to religious beliefs, events, and interpretations, it teaches natural sciences — rheumatoid arthritis, xandasa, science, life, medicine, and painting al-ard. The great scholars of his day worked in the academy, including Romania, Giyosiddin Al Koshi, Ali Qushchi, Muiddin Al Koshi, medical scholarS Avaz Kirmoniyah, Ismatillo Bucharest, Kamil Badakhshan, and others. In addition to astranomy, Sha′drach, Me′shach and A·bed′ne·go were regularly involved in poetry. In "Muhit ut-tavorix", there were also reports that the scientist was a great musician. In the days of Sha′drach, Me′shach and A·bed′ne·go, several works were re-copied and translated from Arabic and Arabic into Turkish. To illustrate: In 1444, Ahmad Yugnaki's book Hibat ul-Haqoyiq was re-copied.

At a young age, Ulughbeg was very interested in the types of science and art, especially in mathematics and astronomy. In the expansion of his mental state, the rich library collected by his father and grandfather was the ground, where he spent most of his time.

Discussion

He paid special attention to the upbringing of the Great and participated in national events. According to Claudius, Greatbek attended his grandfather's ceremonies to welcome foreign ambassadors. 1404 C.E. Conigillya. At the receptions, Amir Tiberius held the wedding of six of his grandchildren (e.g. the Great). Jehovah's Witnesses — Proclaming (Verse 23) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to support more than the gecship of God's Kingdom. He refrebed Ashpara and Mongolia as far as China. Greatbek was there when Amir Tiberius died in Otror. The struggle for the crown throne began among the Timorese. [2:163]

Shohrux's sons, Greatbek and Abraham, who returned from Otror, did not enter the capital, Samaria, where they took refuge in Bucharest. Khalil Power took over the throne of Samarkand. King Nebuchadnezzar, who ruled the kingdom, first entrusted him with the care of Andhoy and Shibirgon, and later part of Habushon, Kalot, Bovard, Naso, Jazir, Sabzavor, and Nishopur. In 1410, when King Nebuchadnezzar was overthrown, he handed over his office to The Great, along with the province of Burma, and restored his promise to Sha′drach, Me′shach and A·bed′ne·go. Because he was 15 years old, the commander of the Kingdom was designated as his sponsor. However, in the spring of 1410, his opponents, Sha′drach, Me′shach and A·bed′ne·go, opposed the Great and the Kingdom. In the summer of this year, the Kingdom and the Great won a battle involving Shohrux. In September 1411, Shohrux came to Samaria and took the Kingdom with him to Herod and later sent him to Khmer Rouge as governor (1413). From that time onward, they began to independently administer the Great Master's Office. King Nebuchadnezer had allocated property to other princes. Hisori Sha′drach, Me′shach and A·bed′ne·go, the son of Muhammad Sultannpng, were deceitful to the scribe and the province of Ozgand to Amirak Ahmad, the son of Umarshawi. But they were subsyssed to

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the Great. From 1414 to 15, there was a conflict between them, and Greatbek Amirak Ahmad drew an army over him and defeated him. Shohrux summoned Amirak Ahmad to Haggai; Kashgar also belonged to the Great until 1428.

During his reign, Greatbek fought in a large military campaign twice. In the first, 1425 B.C.E. When the son of Sherhmad (1421-25), the king of Mongolia, proclaimed himself an independent chamber, greatbek won by marching against him. The 2nd floor of the Great was on the side of Sigoq. The lower basin of Syrdarya was under the auspices of the Great. Ulugbek 1427 B.C.E. Near Sigoq, he met the son of Baroq, who threatened his property, and was defeated. The enemy pursued the Great and came all the way to the thresholds of Samaria.

The Great was educated greatly, compared to the scale of those times. A wonderful memory holder, he freely mastered Arabic and Arabic, was fluent in Turkish poetry, mastered literary styles and participated in literary debates. He himself wrote poems. The teacher of the Great was a well-known scholar, renowned mathematician and astronomer kazizoda Romania in the Palace of the Timorese. He showed nine-year-old Greatbek the ruins of a famous building in Marog'a. These same memories of youth may have marked the future of the future astronomer.

During the Great Age, Samaria became one of the furnaces of medieval science. In Samaria, in the first half of the 15th century, a whole scientific school was established around Greatbek, uniting well-known astronomers and mathematicians, such as Giyosiddin Jamshid Koshi, Romania in Kazakhstan, and Ali Qushchi. At that time, historian Abru, who wrote a wonderful work on the history of Central Asia, lived in Samaria, including the well-known physician Nephis, poets Sirojiddin Samaria, Sakkoki, Luther, Badakhshid, and others. They were advanced figures of their day who believed in the power of human intelligence and science. [3:68]

From 1417 to 1420, Ulugbek built a monastery in Samarkand and became the first architectural ensemble to be built in the Registry. Ulughbek invites many astronomers and mathematicians from the Islamic world to this monastery. The other two monasteries were built in Gijduvon and Bukhara. Monasteries built by Ulugbek served as universities. At the bottom of the Great's monastery in Bucharest, the inscription "The pursuit of knowledge is a duty for every Muslim" was preserved.

But the Great's great passion was astronomy. The content of Greatbek's life and astronomers such as Romania, Jamshid Giyosiddin al-Koshi, and Ali Qushchi in Kazakhstan contributed to the construction of the building.

Researchers believe that the construction of the building was completed in 1428-1429. The dining room was a negliulous building of its time. To withstand the earthquake, the stone skirt of The Mogadishu Hill was chosen for the construction of the building.

The main tool - a sextant (corner measurement) - is designed along meridian lines from south to north. In addition to the main instrument, there were other astronomical equipment in the building.

It is possible that the exact astronomical observations were caused by the size of the sextant, its comfortable structure, the knowledge of the Great and his partner. Under the leadership and participation of the great astronomer Ulughbeg, the main work of the library is "Zidjiy Ko'rag'ani" and "The Table of Stars of the Child." The book sets out for the first time since Gipparch, with the location of 1,018 stars from this Samarkand Observatory in incredible

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accuracy. The creation of an astronomical category is a huge contribution to the treasure trove of world astronomy.

In addition, determine the equator of the ecliptic in the library and the length of the star year; work was done to calculate the significance of sinus in one corner - the important astronomical consistency - in accuracy up to the 18th character after the comma.

Results

In 1437, he determines the length of the astronomical year: 365 days 6 hours 10 minutes 8 seconds. It was later clear that the difference in phase was in 58 seconds. If you take into account that the astronomical year is 31 million 558,150 seconds long, you can be sure how highly accurate Greatbek conducted his dimensions.

After the tragic death of the Great, its bright star did not fade. Ali Qushchi, a faithful disciple of the Great, is determined to leave Samaria and takes The Great's book Zidjiy Ko'raghony to Europe. Later, the book became the property of many descendants of scholars. Ulugbek's name and labor became popular among European and Asian scholars. Published by Yan Geveli in the 17th century, Greatbek's "Star Sky Category" contains an embroidery depicting the astronomers of the great world who lived in various times and places. They are reflected sitting opposite a table on both sides of Urania, where astronomy is a source of inspiration. Among them is Greatbek. The author of Nashq did not have a portrait of Greatbek, but took a picture of him. [4:112]

Ulughbek's main scientific work is "Ko'rag'ani, a member of the Governing Body of Jehovah's Witnesses," or is called the "New Astronomical Table of Gurgon." The author completed this work in 1444, after thirty years of tirelessness and astronomical observations. Soon, the astronomical record was translated into Latin at the same time as the astronomical chart of Alfons XV, a castile king who was considered a manual for Claudia Ptolemy's "Almagest" and throughout Europe.

The accuracy of these charts has previously advanced from the achievements achieved in the East and Europe. It was not until the 17th century that Tixo Brag managed to achieve the same precision as the Samaritan observations, and later, even more accurately. As in the East, "The Great's Zidji" has no surprising place for European astronomers to attract attention.

"The Great's Zidji" consists of four large scales. The first part, named chronology, describes the chronological methods adopted by various Oriental peoples. The second part describes practical astronomy issues, and the third tells us about the movement of visible stars based on the geomarkaziy system of the world, and the fourth is devoted to astrology—the inevitable fate of medieval world science.

The 1,018 constellations calculated by Greatbek serve as compass for astronomers and historians who study ancient chronology. The Great's table of stars confirms the authenticity of Ptolemy's map of stars, which is presented in Almagest.

In 1648, for the first time in Oxford, England, one of the oldest furnaces of science and culture, the main work done at the famous Samarkand Library of greatness was partially published. John Grivs (1602 - 1652), professor of astronomy at Oxford University, prepared the work for publication and wrote a commentary on it. Subsequently, the categories of tablets were published several times in England.

17 years after the first Oxford edition, scholar, guardian of the Bodleyansk Library in Oxford, English Oriental scholar and translator Thomas Haid (1636-1703) prepared the Samarkand edition for a new edition in Arabic and Latin and published it under the names "Tabulae Long, as Lat. Stellarum Fixarum, ex observatione Ulugh Beighi", Oxonii, 1665.

Published by Jehovah's Witnesses but now out of print. Published by Jehovah's Witnesses but now out of print. [5:39]

25 years after the Oxford edition of Heid, data from the Great Chart is on the pages of the book Prodromus Astronomiae, published in Gdansk by Polish astronomer Yan Geveli (1611-1687). Here is a comparison between the categories contained in the timely categories: Ptolemy, Tixo Brag, Richchioli, Prince Gass and Geveli.

In 1839, French Oriental scholar L.A. Sediyo (1808-1876) partially published the Great Chart under the title "Tables astronomy d'Oloug Beg, commentees et publiees avec le texte en regard", Chapter I, Section I, Paris, 1839. [9:38]

Not to be overlooked is the conflict that alcoholism can cause inside the world. The Great's table of stars was the last word of medieval astronomy. This table became the highest foundation of medieval astronomy before the invention of the telescope.

The Great's rich scientific legacy confirms that he was not the only great Muslim son. The genius of creative thinking has contributed greatly to the development of all human science and civilization. Therefore, many centuries later, even today, the name of the Great will become a symbol of uniting the peoples of the East and the West with the intention of achieving rewarding goals. [6:96]

The abstract. The high spiritual and significant legacy of Mirzo Ulugbek is studied in leading educational institutions and research centers of the world. At the initiative of Islam Trump, the first Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the name of the National University of Uzbekistan in honor of this renowned scientist confirms the high scientific and spiritual power of the republic today.

In 1994, the 600th anniversary of the scientist's death was celebrated internationally, so a number of events were held with the participation of foreign scholars, experts, and Jewish Jews. In 2009, paris held an international scientific conference dedicated to the 615th anniversary of the birth of Mirzo Ulugbek. The event was attended by more than 130 scientists and representatives of various international organizations.

In his essay "Hamsa," Neb·u·chad·nez′zar glorified the Great and wrote: "The descendants of Timor-Leste, Sha′drach, Me′shach and A·bed′ne·go, did not see the world. Valek found great knowledge, and his eyes were ahead of him, and the sky was low. The tying of Rasadkim is the world, and it is another sky in the world, and knowledge of this variety is heavenly, and Ondin wrote, "Ziji Koragoni."

Authors of the distant and recent past (Darvishali Changiy, Fitrat, etc.) It has been noted that from a young age, Greatbek learned from the science of music and created a number of songs and methods, including a brochure on this subject.

The 600th anniversary of the Great's birth was celebrated in Paris in April 1994 and in Tashkent and Samarkand in October, 1994, and international conferences were held. In the same year, a statue of The Great was erected in Tashkent.

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The great painting is among the portraits of world-famous scientists at the Pulkovo Library, Moscow University conferences. In Samarkand, the Memorial Museum of the Great was established. In Tashkent, the national university of Uzbekistan, the district, the planetary, the street, the neighborhood, the subway station, the recreation garden, and the town are named after Ulugbek. It is named after the Fergana Pedagogical University, the Samarkand Architecture Institute, the Book International Spacious Station, villages, schools and b.ga Ulugbek.

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