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Geometrical dimensions of the mausoleum of Ahmet Yassawi

Abstract: *In this article, the mausoleum of Hodja Ahmed Yassawi was built in the Middle Ages by order of Temirlan. He gave a short biography of a Turkic commander and ruler who played a significant role in Central Asia, South and West Asia and the Caucasus, Volga region of Russia. It is said that Temirlan paid special attention to the dome and paid special attention to its appearance during the construction. His first proposed size was the diameter of the large dome of the mausoleum. The purpose of the article is that the mausoleum has not yet been fully explored and there is little information about this mausoleum. In addition, the purpose of Temirlan's ideas and criteria for the construction of this mausoleum is presented. The khans who contributed to the preservation of this mausoleum for many years and the stages of repair are described.*

Keywords: *Holy Quran, mausoleum of Hodja Ahmed Yassawi, Middle Ages, ruler Temirlan, dome, portal, dimensions of the mausoleum.*

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The mausoleum of Hodja Ahmed Yassawi is located in the city of Turkestan in the Turkestan region of Kazakhstan.

He had a great reputation among the Muslims of the region and had a significant influence on Islam in Central Asia. Sufi and poet Hodja Ahmed Yassawi died in 1166 and was buried in a small mausoleum with great reverence. Shortly after his death, 233 years later, by order of Temirlan, the existing mausoleum was built [1].

In the Middle Ages, Temirlan was a Turkic commander and conqueror of Central Asia, who played a significant role in the history of Central, South and West Asia, as well as the Caucasus, the Volga region and Russia. And he was the founder of the Timurid empire, the capital of which was Samarkand. The full name of Temirlan is Timur ibn Taragai Barlas and in Turkic languages it is Temur or Temir. And in Western languages it is Tamerlan, Tamerlan, Tamburline, Timur Lenk. In our country and in Russia it is also called lame Iron or Amir Temir [2].

Temirlan was born on April 9, 1336. He was a relative of the Genghis Khans and lived freely in their homes. Historians say that Temir was a very brave and restrained man from an early age. And with sound judgment, he can make the best decisions in difficult situations. He was able to attract people through such qualities and qualities. Growing up, he was a wise ruler and a talented organizer. According to historians, Temirlan loved to play chess. As a young man, he enjoyed hunting and horse racing, javelin throwing and archery, as well as war games.

In 1395, Temirlan defeated Khan Toktamysh, the ruler of the Golden Horde. In honor of this victory, in 1397, by order of Temirlan, the commander decided to build a new, high-rise memorial complex on the site of the then dilapidated mausoleum of Hodja Ahmed Yassawi. The mausoleum will be built at the burial place of the Sufi poet and poet Hodja Ahmed Yassawi, who had a significant influence on Islam in

Central Asia and has a great reputation among Muslims in the region [3].

Temirlan left behind dozens of monumental architectural structures, some of which are part of the world's cultural treasures. Temirlan took an active part in the construction of these buildings and was able to reveal the outstanding artistic taste of these buildings. According to historians, special attention was paid to the mausoleum of Ahmet Yassau, who personally participated in the design of the future mausoleum and gave instructions to its builders [4].

This is the largest building in Central Asia, where the domes and portals of the mausoleum of Ahmet Yassawi are made of brick. Temirlan paid special attention to the dome, because he knew that it was a symbol of unity and hospitality for Muslims gathered under the dome. Therefore, during the construction Temirlan paid special attention to the size and appearance of the dome. His first proposed size was the diameter of the large dome of the mausoleum. According to him, the diameter should have been 30 gauzes. At present, this unit of length is 60.6 cm per 1 gauze. It is dedicated to the 30th Surah of the Qur'an (Romans) in honor of Temerlan's knowledge of the Holy Quran and his victory over Toktamys. In the first verse of this surah, it is stated that when the Iranian pagans defeated the Christian Greeks, the Arabs of Mecca exclaimed, "Our pagans have defeated the Christians." Today, the mausoleum of Hodja Ahmed Yassawi is called the "Boiler Room", the center of the complex, the largest Thai cauldron. The boiler room is surrounded by seven independent sections. This is clearly seen from the ground floor plan of the mausoleum (Figure 1) [5, 6].

It seems to me that Temirlan based it on Surah 7 "Agraf" (High Barriers) of the Holy Quran. Around the central hall there are more than 35 rooms in the above-mentioned parts. Its 12 rooms are located on the ground floor. I had to study the

12th surah of the Holy Quran, thinking that the numbers of these rooms were not taken from heaven. The name of this surah is "Joseph". When it was built on the second floor, Temirlan divided it into 23 rooms, which, unfortunately, were not finished. Thus, the number of these rooms corresponds to the surah "Muminun" of the Holy Quran.

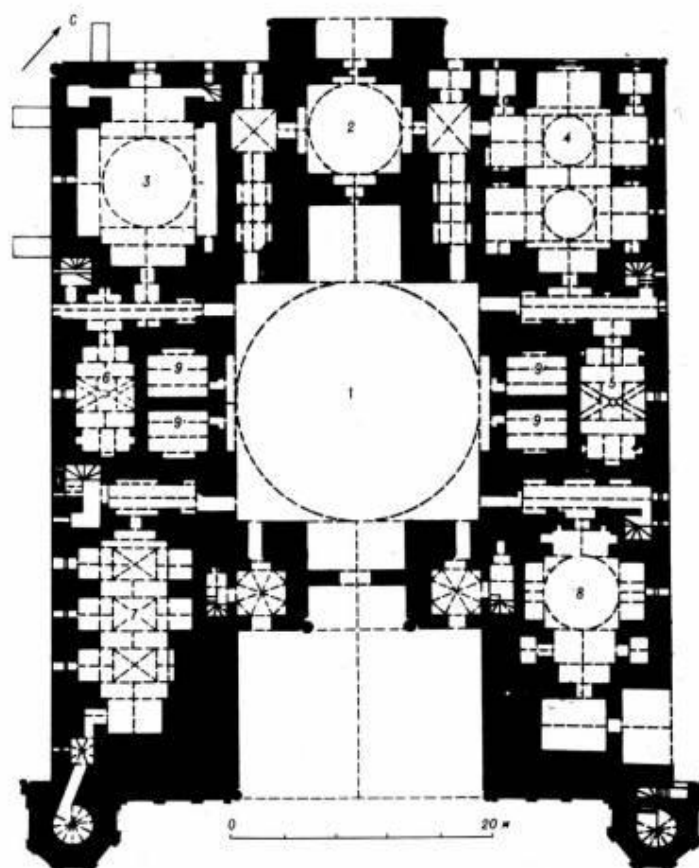


Figure 1

The plan of the first floor of the mausoleum shows the entrance to the mausoleum (portal), the length of which is 20 meters (Figure 1). This is equal to 33 in the time of Temirlan. That is, according to the Holy Quran, these are 33 Surahs of Ahzab (United Forces). In addition, the mausoleum of Hodja Ahmed Yassawi is rectangular with portals and domes, 46.5 meters wide and 65.5 meters long. That is, if it is 77 feet wide, it corresponds to Surat al-Mursalat (Emissaries), and if it is 108

feet wide, it corresponds to Surat al-Kawthar (Abundance) of the Holy Quran. The height of the portal is 62 feet, which means that it will be the 62nd surah of the Holy Quran "Friday". And now the height of the main dome of the mausoleum is 44 meters or 72 feet, which is Surah "Jinn" [7].

Temirlan's decree also included suggestions for some decorative details of the building and its interior design. Construction of the mausoleum stopped immediately after the death of Temirlan in 1405.

The ruler of Bukhara, Abdullah Khan II, allocated funds for the improvement of the mausoleum of the Sheybanid dynasty. By his order, the construction of the mausoleum of Hodja Ahmed Yassawi, which was not completed after the death of Temirlan, was completed. In addition, the monument was partially renovated (the foundation was strengthened, the niches near the northern tower were restored, the floors were changed, etc.).

Kokand khan Omarkhan visited the mausoleum of Hodja Ahmed Yassawi in 1815, sacrificed 70 rams and presented them to all the sheikhs of this famous holy place. He announced that he would receive the title of Amir al-Muslimin, the ruler of the believers. With the permission of the ruling elite of the Russian Empire, the Emir of Bukhara Abdullah Khan spent part of the money given to the emperor in 1888 to repair the mausoleum of Hodja Ahmed in Turkestan. During the Soviet era, a museum was located in this mausoleum by the decision of the authorities [8].

Today, in addition to the mausoleum of Hodja Ahmed Yassawi, the memorial complex "Hazret-Sultan" includes many other buildings built in different years. If we mention them, it includes a medieval bath, hilvet, where Yassawi lived after 63 years. The mausoleum of Sultan Begim, the granddaughter of Temirlan and the daughter of astronomer Ulugbek Rabiya, the mausoleum of the Kazakh khan Esim, an

underground house dedicated to the miraculously preserved Kumshyk Ata.

In conclusion, the mausoleum of Hodja Ahmed Yassawi has not yet been fully studied and no written information about this mausoleum has been found. In addition, the thoughts of the famous Amir Temir or Temirlan during the construction of this mausoleum and the fact that its dimensions were taken from the Holy Quran, seem to be the reason for the preservation of this mausoleum for many years.

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Ахмет Ясауи кесенесінің геометриялық өлшемдері

Аңдатпа: Бұл мақалада Қожа Ахмет Ясауи кесенесі Темірланның бұйрығымен орта ғасырларда салынған. Орта Азияда, Оңтүстік және Батыс Азия мен Кавказда, Ресейдің Еділ бойында елеулі рөл атқарған түркі қолбасшысының және билеушісінің өмірбаянын қысқаша баяндап берді. Темірлан күмбезге ерекше мән беріп, құрылыс кезінде оның сыртқы түріне ерекше мән берген деседі. Оның бірінші ұсынған өлшемі кесененің үлкен күмбезінің диаметрі болды. Мақаланың мақсаты – кесене әлі толық зерттелмеген және бұл кесене туралы мәліметтер аз. Сонымен қатар, Темірланның осы кесенені салудағы идеяларының мақсаты мен критерийлері көрсетіледі. Бұл кесененің ұзақ жылдар бойы сақталуына үлес қосқан хандар мен жөндеу кезеңдері баяндалады.

Түйін сөздер: Құран Кәрім, Қожа Ахмет Ясауи кесенесі, Орта ғасыр, Темірлан билеушісі, күмбез, портал, кесененің өлшемдері.

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Геометрические размеры мавзолея Ахмета Яссави

Аннотация: В данной статье мавзолей Ходжи Ахмеда Яссави был построен в средние века по приказу Темирлана. Он дал краткое описание биографии

тюркского полководца и правителя, сыгравшего значительную роль в Средней Азии, Южной и Западной Азии и на Кавказе, вдоль Волги в России. Говорят, что во время строительства Темирлан уделял особое внимание куполу и его внешнему виду. Первым предложенным размером был диаметр большого купола мавзолея. Целью статьи является то, что мавзолей еще не полностью исследован и о нем мало что известно. Кроме того, представлены цель и критерии идеи Темирлана для строительства этого мавзолея. Описываются ханы, которые на протяжении многих лет способствовали сохранению этого мавзолея, и этапы ремонта.

Ключевые слова: Священный Коран, мавзолей Ходжи Ахмеда Яссави, средневековье, правитель Темирлана, купол, портал, размеры мавзолея.

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