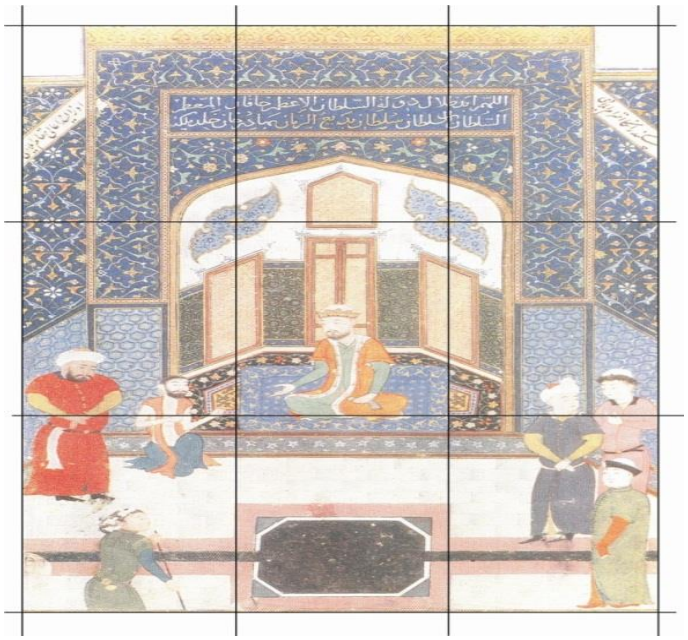
“At the meeting with the King Alexander, who exchanged the royal crown for gadgets". The poem of "Saddi Iskandariy ", in "Khamsa" A.Navoi

"Gold Ratio"- this is the harmonious version of these dimensions.

Early use of gold ratio is available in Egyptian architectural and sculptural illustrations and the Renaissance of renowned artists Leonardo da Vinci and Sanzio Raphael’s creations. There are several types of the gold golden, today the ratio of 3:1 and nine-fold method are widely enjoyed. It is now widely used by artists, photographers and film operators in their respective fields.

Various miniatures were analyzed to find out if the Golden Ratio was used firstly by the European artists or the Orientalists were aware of the composition.

An analysis of miniature paintings from different schools showed that Bukhara painters used the "one-third" or "nine-fold method" of the gold ratio in a harmonious arrangement of their composition. To find out let's take a glance at the picture of "at the meeting with the King Alexander, who exchanged the royal crown for gadgets" drawn for “Saddi Iskandariy” which is the one of the poems of Alisher Navoiy’s “Khamsa”. Firstly, divide the image height into three halves then draw the lines dividing the width by three. Nine cells of equal size appeared on the surface of the picture. From the very first observation, we see that our vertical and horizontal lines correspond to some of the important lines of the picture composition.



The hero of the poem Alexander the Great is in the middle cell of the work, its head is in the central point of the whole work. The parts of the human body which has three layers situated the lower left and right position of the

composition is balanced like the stones placed on the scales. The artist used the vertical lines 1 and 2 to determine the size of the rug and the marble pool below. These leading lines are the center of the pattern, with the left and connecting points behind the king diagonally on the wall. This arrangement of leading lines is not accidental. Before drawing the composition of the work, the artist divided the surface of the clean paper into nine cells, drawing on the lines between adjacent lines. Moreover, this composition is purposefully built on nine cells. The composition of the artist's work "At the meeting with the King Alexander, who exchanged the royal crown for gadgets" was used to create symmetry and balance using nine cell lines.

Is it a coincidence that the surface is divided into two vertical and horizontal lines, and that the use of them in layout of composition forms in a robust design is a coincidence or is it the result of a specific purpose of the artist?

To answer this question with confidence, let us analyze the second picture of the poem “Sabbai Sayyor”. In the miniature “Bahrom in the Golden Tower” the tower building is located between the margin and the second vertical lines, occupying two-thirds of the level of the image. The artist used the first vertical line as the central axis of the building, dividing it into two equal parts. The second vertical line crosses the border of the building, separating the walls between the letter space and the passenger room. Now let's analyze how the artist uses horizontal lines.

The upper horizontal line corresponds to the center door and the line separating it from the top, as well as the ornamental center on both sides of the castle.

The second bottom line crosses the border of King Bahrom and the Queen of the Tower and the carpet. This line symbolizes the passage of the storyteller's head to show the height of the king and queen's

position. In the book "Bakhrom in the Green Tower," we see that such a painter used a miniature composition based on two vertical and two horizontal lines that give nine shapes. This work is mirrored to the previous work. As a result of the analysis of other works on the subject, It can be seen that the classical painters used the miniature artwork to divide the surface into nine parts, using the leading lines effectively, with the knowledge of symmetry and equilibrium, and not based on precise measurements, but on precise measurements.

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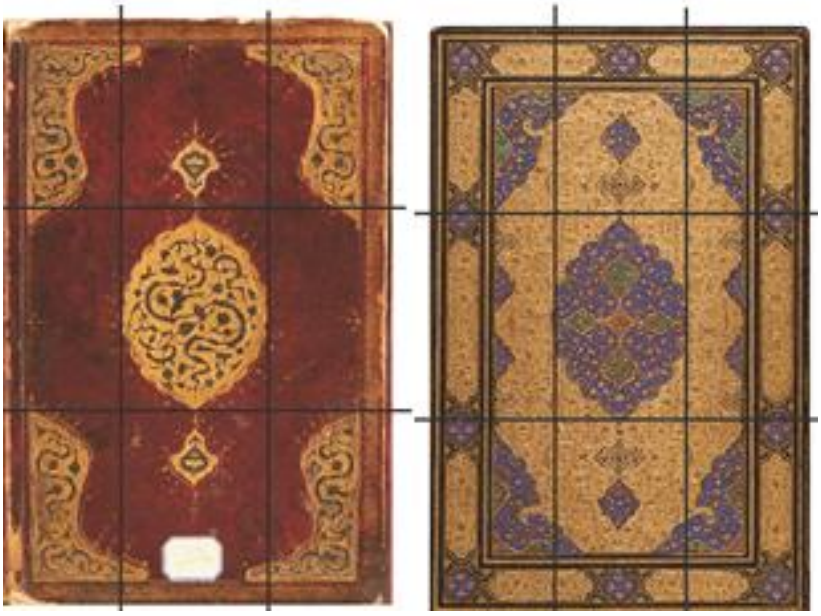
The same technique is used in the photo named "Bakhrom in the Green Castle". The artist used to create a miniature composition based on two vertical and two horizontal lines of nine cells. This work is also mirrored to the previous work. As a result of the analysis of other works on the subject, It can be seen that the classical painters used the miniature artwork to divide the surface into nine parts, using the leading lines effectively, with the knowledge of symmetry and equilibrium, and not based on precise measurements, but on precise measurements.

Nine cells of the “Golden ratio” are used not only by painters, but even by co-authors, in a harmonious arrangement of manuscript coverings. It can be seen that from pictures below, as the master uses the original leather cover to divide the surface into nine, he uses the center cell size to determine the size of the medallion.



The plane we considered was divided into nine parts, and the method of determining the optimum positioning of the forms was used by Bukhara miniature artists centuries ago, and is now widely used in digital camera production, the film industry, and computer graphics programs.