



HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY OF ARTISTIC CERAMICS

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Abstract: This article provides an overview of pottery, pottery schools, and pottery technology.

Key words: clay, humdon, pattern, pottery, glaze, form, history, bowl, bowl, plate.

Pottery is the most ancient and modern art of the East, which creates wonderful beauty from black clay. This black clay is a symbol of generosity, honesty, goodness. The soil is the ground of the art of prosperity, fullness, sustenance, and the highest manifestation of beauty, which takes care of all human needs. All nations of the world are engaged in pottery. They differ from each other in their own ways.

Uzbek pottery has a long history, wonderful traditions, form, content, creative process and unique style. Uzbek potters are known to the world by the accuracy of their appearance, the preservation of proportions, the artistic placement of patterns, the unity of form and content, and the harmony of their form and content.

Pottery is a field of making clay, bowls, bowls, plates, jugs, plates, dates, bowls, khums, ovens, objects, toys, building materials, etc., and it has a long history. People have known since the beginning of the Neolithic period that the special soil, when heated, becomes stony, and various dishes can be made from it. First, they made clay dishes and cooked them on the bonfire. Since the soil is in all the lands of the Jagan, pottery is widespread, and at first women were engaged in this craft. After the invention of the pottery wheel at the beginning of the 3rd millennium BC, men began to do pottery. Later, tea dishes were cooked in special ovens and hot tubs.

Craft centers of all oases have been formed in Uzbekistan since ancient times. According to the production method, pottery is divided into two main types - glazed and unglazed. Unglazed pottery has a long history. At the end of the 8th century - the beginning of the 9th century, glazed pottery was widespread in the cities of Movarounnahr. In the 9th-18th centuries, this style gained artistic perfection and high technological quality.

Since the 20th century, the main schools and centers have been established in the regions of present-day Uzbekistan: a) Samarkand-Bukhara school, with centers in Tashkent, Samarkand, Urgut, Bukhara, Gijduvon, Shahrisabz, Kitab, Kattakorgon, Denov; b) Fergana school with Rishton and Gurumsaray centers; v) Khorezm school with Khanka, Modir village, Kattabog, Chimboy centers. Each center has preserved its own local characteristics. At present, flat (bowls, plates), tall, i.e. upwardly directed (jugs, khums) and household items are produced in them.

In Fergana and Khorezm ceramics, traditional blue alkaline glaze is made, but they are distinguished by their unique patterns and variety of products (representatives M. Turovov (Gurumsaray), I. Komilov (Rishton), R. Matchonov (Khorazm) and b.

Lead glaze and yellow-green, brown paints play an important role in making Bukhara-Samarkand ceramics sound elegant (representatives are Alisher and Abdulla Narzullayev (Gijduvon), Namoz and Nomon Oblokhlovov (Urgut), H. Haqberdiyev (Samarkand)).

Kashkadarya (Kasbi) pottery currently produces only unglazed items.

Each profession is difficult and has its own secrets. From long ago, our ancestors taught the secrets and experiences of artistic ceramics only to their students, and did not teach them to other children. Our ancestors studied the secrets of pottery for centuries and paid special attention to the quality, artistry, ease of use and durability of each product. That's why, from the simple ceramic bowl they prepared, the longevity of the tiles decorating the oriental architecture amazes the people of the world. Yes, to achieve this, our ancestors widely used high-quality, durable and time-tested materials. In the past, karachirak, candlestick, sarkhana, jamashov, khum, and ceramic dishes for cooking were made from earth, but they are disappearing because they are no longer needed. Plates, vases, plates, bowls, ovens, etc. are being produced in large numbers. The main raw material in pottery is soil. There are types of soils: healthy soil, black soil, blue clay, red clay. The clay used in pottery is divided into several groups depending on its characteristics and the product used.

A clay vase is a soft clay, very delicate vases are made from this clay. It has an elastic property, and jusha clay is added.

Porcelain clay or white clay is semi-faience, dark clay is prepared by adding limestone and alkali. Cups, bowls, plates, etc. are made from this clay.

Cut tile clay is made of fire-resistant black clay, that is, by adding white stone or white sand to the tile. Various mosaic tiles are made from it. Tile clay - different types of tiles are made by adding quartz sand to clay clay.

Kosagar clay is also known as patloy or plate clay. gzu loi is prepared by mixing reed stalks with healthy soil. Flat surface dishes are made from it. Kozagar clay consists of 60-70% plastic oily clay and 30-40% healthy soil. Hum, vase, pitcher, etc. are made from it. In pottery, wind, trowel, paints, angob, wheel, brush, trowel, big trowel, small trowel, wire, patterned mold, lipgir, plate mold, pargor pen, cojcord, comb, under pencil, gujmak, tuppa and others are used. In pottery, clay is prepared by masters using various technologies. Clay is made from special soil and cooked by kicking and punching it. It was a room where mud was made into wet cloth, and the inside of the house was a shallow place like a pond. This pool is made of brick. The clay is cooked by sprinkling water every day, that is, for 20 days, and it is covered over wet rice. It is cooked by kicking and punching the mud as needed. The clay is removed and baked on the table, so that the air trapped in the clay is lost. If air remains in the clay, when the pot is baked in the oven, that gap may become larger and the pot becomes a hole. Pots are made on the potter's wheel. The wheel is the main weapon and consists of a large and a small wooden wheel. A wooden shaft is connected to a potter's wheel, and the large wheel at the bottom is turned with his feet. He pours clay on the top wheel and makes a pot out of it.

Prepared dishes are thoroughly dried. Because it may crack in the oven after drying well. The dried dishes are heated in the oven. Glazed dishes are glazed and heated again in a steam room. Since ancient times, potters have specialized in a certain vessel or item. For example, they are called kosagar, tandirchi, kozagar, etc. Artistic potters of Khorezm had a unique technology in ancient times. They used to go out to the sandy foothills of old Urganch during the hot summer months to prepare the glaze for tiles, bodiya khum and other pottery products, collect the saffron plant, burn it and bring its ashes. Now this grass is very rare. In addition to this plant, he also used a black scythe. In September, when the black scythe was full of syrach, they burned only the green feathers and prepared alkali from the ashes. Sand is brought to the workshop and the black sickle is mixed with sand, moistened with hands, put on a hummus and heated at a high level of heat. As a result, it turns into stone. Then it is put on the shelf of the khumbuz for the second time. When heated on HIGH, it starts to flow to the lower end, and when it turns white, it's ready. If it is dark, the process will be repeated. The resulting white stony alkali is ground into flour in a mill. This alkali is mixed with fresh wheat flour slurry in a pot. Pour water into the pot and turn it into a liquid. The resulting raw material is said to be the secret of natural work. The product made of natural alkaline solution is applied to the face with a spoon. At 1000-1200 degrees heat in the oven, this glaze enters the clay in such a way that it does not lose its properties in both heat and cold.

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