

Modern Pottery ART

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Abstract: This article describes the art of pottery. The history of its origin is given, and the most famous craftsmen of modern pottery are enumerated. It is stated the uniqueness of modern pottery.

Keywords: pottery, ceramics, folk art, oriental architecture, clay, soil, raw material

Pottery is one of the oldest and youngest arts in the East, creating a miraculous beauty out of black clay. It is a symbol of black mud, generosity, honesty, kindness. The soil is the basis of the art of the highest manifestation of prosperity, abundance, sustenance, and beauty, which assumes all the needs of human beings. Pottery is practiced by all peoples of the world. They differ in their characteristics.

Pottery is made of so-called ceramics and ceramics, porcelain, faience and majolica. The production of pottery first began in Egypt in the fourth millennium BC. The Chinese learned the secrets of making porcelain in the early twentieth century. The word majolica is derived from the Spanish island of Mallorca and the word faience from the Italian city of Faens.

In the Neolithic period, pots were made with pointed ends and pierced into the ground. During the Eolithic period, elegant pottery was developed in Eastern countries and ancient Greece, and ceramics began to be used in architecture. Pottery flourished in Central Asia in the VIII-XII centuries. This is evidenced by pottery found in Afrosiab and elsewhere in Central Asia. At that time, Central Asian culture developed rapidly. It's a new era of ups and downs. Many scholars, writers and thinkers, such as Abu Ali ibn Sina, Beruni, Firdausi, and Rudaki, emerged. World-famous architectural monuments have been built. The mausoleum of Ismail Somoni was built in Bukhara. In the 13th century, Bukhara, Samarkand, Urgench, Mavr, and Balkh came under fire because of the Mongol invasion. As a result, the art of pottery flourished. From the 14th century onwards, pottery developed rapidly in Central Asia. Amir Temur made a great contribution to the development of folk arts. He brought masters from the occupied territories and opened rastas for them. He built famous beautiful, elegant buildings, palaces and palaces. After the death of Amir Temur, small-scale battles weakened the centralized khanate in the Timurid khanate. As a result, Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand khanates emerged. In Central Asia, this separation of several feudal states led to a decline in relations. That is why pottery developed differently in different places. By the 19th century, pottery countries were being formed. Due to the high demand for water in Central Asia, there was a need to accelerate the production of pottery. Over the centuries, their shape and decoration have become more refined. In addition to making a variety of pottery, the masters began to decorate them with high taste.

In the 19th century, pottery was widely developed among the Tajik and Uzbek peoples in Central Asia, and pottery centers appeared in Gijduvan, Panjikent, Samarkand, Shahrisabz, Tashkent, and Rishtan. They came up with their own unique way of decorating pottery. They are especially famous for the quality, beauty, elegance and expressiveness of their ceramics. In 1930, experimental ceramics workshops were opened in Tashkent and in Samarkand. In 1932, a training and production workshop was established in Tashkent, where courses for masters of folk arts and pottery were organized (in 1943, a training and production art complex was opened in Shahrisabz). Famous potters taught young people the secrets of pottery. These were Uzok Shermatov from Rishtan, Holmat Yunusov, Muhammad Siddiq, Usmon Umarov from Gijduvan, Turob Miraliev from Tashkent, Rustam Egamberdiev, Karim Hazratkulov from Shahrisabz and others.

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Many pottery workshops and artels were established. In the 1940s, the Namuna artel in Gijduvan and the New Life artel in Rishtan were famous not only in our republic, but also in all over the world.

Muhiddin Rakhimov, People's Artist of Uzbekistan, Candidate of Art History, was especially effective in the implementation of ceramics. He created a unique school of pottery, leaving behind a number of works of folk art and outstanding students.

Each profession has its own challenges and secrets. From time immemorial, our ancestors did not teach the secrets and experiences of artistic pottery only to their students, but to other children. For centuries, our ancestors have studied the secrets of pottery, paying special attention to the quality, artistry, ease of use and durability of each product. That is why the world is amazed by the longevity of the tiles that adorn oriental architecture, from the simple ceramic bowls they make. Yes, to achieve this, our ancestors used a wide range of high quality, durable and time-tested materials. In the past, earthenware, candlesticks, sarkhanas, jamashov, hum, and pottery were made of clay, but in recent years, they have disappeared because they were no longer needed. Plates, vases, bowls, bowls, ovens, and more are now produced in large quantities. The main raw material in pottery is soil. The soils are healthy, black, blue, and red clay.

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