



Pottery traditions in Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the art and traditions of ceramics in Uzbekistan, what makes each region of pottery different.

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Pottery has a special place in the history of Uzbekistan and in the life of the Uzbek people. From time immemorial, potters have been considered one of the most prestigious people, and those who have been particularly successful in their business have gained fame beyond the borders of their homeland.

The centers of ceramics are Rishtan, Gijduvan, Shakhrisabz, Khiva, Samarkand, Tashkent. Uzbek potters not only continue centuries-old traditions, but also develop them by creating pottery schools.

Thus, the pottery of the Rishtan masters is distinguished by its delicate and intricate ornaments, color, mainly in shades of blue-green, cobalt and turquoise.

The masters of Gijduvan worked in the style of "kalami" and decorated their products with appropriate ornaments: several layers of green, dark yellow and blue and dark red ornaments on a dark brown background.

Shahrissabz potters prefer to paint their products on a dark red background with large ornaments in yellow and red. If you come

across a product that is similar in color but with a glaze coating, then you may see an object where representatives of one of the branches of the Shahrissabz School of Ceramics use blue glaze.

The Samarkand school is distinguished by products decorated with large decorative 6 and 8 terminal stars, combined with floral patterns. Tashkent potters are divided into 2 types: the first adheres to the old type and prefers green, yellow and brown wavy ornaments. The second uses a small floral decoration on a light background.

In Fergana, potters use white, red, green, yellow and other colors, and the background is painted with colorful geometric or floral dot ornaments.

But Khorezm was and remains the oldest and largest center of pottery production. Local school craftsmen prefer to cover the products with various geometric and floral ornaments in dark green, turquoise, white and blue.

A special type of pottery is products covered with glazed ornaments. The most common

multi-colored tiles - they are widely used in the decoration of buildings. More than half of the architectural monuments boast perfectly preserved mosaics and majolica, which are almost intact even after centuries.

The porcelain also deserves special mention. The centers of porcelain production are Fergana Valley, Andijan, Kokand and Rishtan. Unlike other industries, porcelain was imported to Uzbekistan from other countries. Own production began only in the middle of the twentieth century. Today, Uzbek porcelain is one of the best and in any way no less than Chinese porcelain.

You can get acquainted with the best examples of ceramics of Uzbekistan in the Museum of Applied Arts in Tashkent, as well as in the historical cities of Khiva, Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent and Kokand.

Pottery is one of the most ancient arts. The existence of clay led to the early and almost universal development of this craft, which emerged at the beginning of human history during the period of the primitive communal system. Similar products have been created in different parts of the world that are roughly crafted, with fingerprints, mostly open shapes, with thick walls. Archaeological data show that this craft, which originated in the Mesolithic period, has a developed character in the Neolithic period. A lot of time has passed since then. To this day, such creations remain popular: no doubt every home will have at least two clay gizmos ...

In Uzbekistan, this material has long been the most popular among artisans and ordinary people. In the past, the historical and ethnic conditions of development of some regions of the country had their own characteristics and led to the formation of local pottery schools with existing characteristics: patterns, compositions, color combinations, technological techniques.

The pottery of Tashkent masters differs from Samarkand and Bukhara. The products of the Fergana Valley are imported from Khorezm, Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya.

Over time, the map of craft centers changed: some crafts disappeared, others developed. In the past, the pottery of many famous centers

was among the rarities of the museum. The new generation of Uzbek artisans is so valuable joins the equestrian heritage. The rich experience accumulated over the centuries in product molding, production technology, decoration and coloring solutions is passed down from grandparents to sons and grandsons. The number of ceramic dynasties operating in different parts of Uzbekistan is 6-15 generations. Each master has his own personal manuscript and is a carrier of a particular school tradition.

One such teacher is Ilhom Toshev. He was born in Bukhara and began learning the secrets of pottery from his father during his school years. He spent all his free time in a small workshop, helped with his work, and dreamed of creating his own.

After graduating from the Tashkent Institute of Theater and Art (now the Uzbek State Institute of Arts and Culture) with a degree in art ceramics, he worked as an artist at the Gijduvan pottery factory, and then at the Bukhara art production workshops. For fifteen years he taught art to the younger generation at the Bukhara boarding lyceum of fine and applied arts.

During the years of independence, taking advantage of the opportunities provided for the development of handicrafts, he seriously engaged in his favorite business - making pottery and restoring ancient specimens. Today, the master house has more than a hundred original items - from household items to the most unique figures of exotic animals. According to the finds, the craftsman restored the ancient shapes and patterns of pottery. That is why the unique products created by him combine ancient traditions and modern style, which is very popular among true lovers of art.

Ilkhom Toshev has opened a new pottery workshop in the capital where he works. The works of the winner of the silver medal of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, the winner of republican and foreign exhibitions in Germany, Russia, France, Japan and other countries adorn many private collections.

"Due to the great attention paid to the development of national handicrafts in the first

years of independence, many lost types of handicrafts have been revived. One of the oldest - ceramics - literally had a second life, says the master. "Now, within the framework of the above-mentioned August decree of the President, craftsmen have ample opportunities to realize their creative potential and more effectively develop national handicrafts.

Thus, according to the document, the preservation, revival, development and international promotion of ancient pottery traditions in our country, the expansion of production and export of related products, the full support of skilled craftsmen and in order to improve the work of teachers-students - student schools will hold an international ceramics forum and an exhibition and sale of ceramic products every two years (starting in 2022) in September.

The first forum on "Preservation and development of traditional ceramics: problems and solutions" and an international scientific-practical conference will be held in Rishtan district of Fergana region.

- It is important that the forum and exhibition are held in Kokand during the II International Festival of Folk and Applied Arts, which is held every two years in September, - said I. Toshev. - Participating in the second, I could not imagine that in a few years our craft will receive such an honor: a special large-scale and important holiday. Both events are a whole and complement each other. After all, we, the Uzbek masters, work in one direction - we will continue the work of our ancestors.

It should be noted that in the framework of the implementation of the decision will be organized scientific-practical conferences, fairs, presentations and performances, theatrical concert-entertainment programs, cultural-educational and advocacy events.

- Of course, ceramics, like many other original arts, is still produced in large batches and in factories. The patterns there are absolutely symmetrical, created using computer technology, and always the same. Everything is different with us, "the master draws out a spotted fountain and demonstrates his ornate patterns." In any handicraft you can feel small depths, asymmetries and roughness.

Sometimes the colors are also different. , because according to the ancient method, we prepare the coloring solutions ourselves. Uzbekistan reminds the public about this through the International Ceramics Forum, and over time, craft schools will appear in all corners of the world.

This route has been in Uzbekistan for a long time it is important that it has been evolving ever since. For example, on the initiative of the President of our country, an international ceramics center was established in Rishtan district of Fergana region. The grand opening of the unique facility took place in January this year. The organization, which also includes the Rishtan History Museum, exhibition galleries and a bank branch, covers an area of 1.1 hectares and includes 20 separate complexes. On the first floor there are workshops and exhibition halls, and on the second floor there are living quarters and study rooms. Each of them was entrusted to an experienced craftsman to organize the production of pottery and to teach students according to their individual methods, passed down from generation to generation for many centuries.

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