

## Formation of Traditional Schools of Pottery and Their Characteristics

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, the emergence of pottery schools in Uzbekistan, the continuation of their traditions, serves as the most important milestone in the preservation of the most ancient technologies of pottery. High-quality, durable and time-tested materials have been widely used.

They also amaze the world with the longevity of the tiles that adorn oriental architecture, from the simple ceramic bowls they make. Analytical data on the nature of pottery and its division into several groups depending on the material used are given, and special attention is paid to pottery schools.

**KEYWORDS:** Pottery, Oriental, pottery, oven, bowl, plate, tray, bowl, bowl, hum, pottery, clay, handicrafts

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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 form of prosperity, abundance, sustenance, beauty, which takes care of all human needs. Pottery is practiced by people all over the world. They differ in their characteristics.

Uzbek ceramics has a long history, great traditions, form, content, creative process and unique style. Although the ceramics are simple, the accuracy and proportions of its appearance, the artistic arrangement of the patterns, the unity and harmony of form and content have introduced Uzbek potters to the world. Pottery has a long history of making pottery, bowls, bowls, plates, jugs, bowls, palms, bowls, pots, ovens, utensils, toys, building materials, and more.

People have known since ancient times, from the beginning of the Neolithic period, that special soils turn to stone when heated, and various dishes are

made from them. They first made pots out of clay and cooked them over a fire. Pottery was widespread in all parts of the world, and was originally practiced by women. When the potter's wheel was invented in the early 3rd millennium BC, men began to make pottery. Later, tea pots were baked in special ovens and jars.

Since the beginning of the XXI century, our country has been paying special attention to the preservation and development of national handicraft traditions, and the worthy encouragement of the work of national craftsmen. Crafts are an integral part of our national values, and this type of activity, inherited from our ancestors, has developed over the years of independence. A lot of work is being done to revive and develop the traditions of handicrafts of some of our forgotten pottery, to create a work of art from ordinary clay.

In our country, it is important to preserve the ancient traditions of pottery, to increase its international

prestige, to promote it, to encourage the work of masters and to involve young people in this art.



**Figure 1 Uzbek School of Ceramics**

In this regard, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 23, 2021 "On measures to accelerate the development and support of pottery" No. PQ-5033 is a clear evidence of the attention paid to this area. In order to restore and develop the traditions of ceramics in the regions, the decision identified the main directions for the establishment of specialized centers and galleries, the further development of the production of ceramics. Particular attention is paid to the support of artisans engaged in ceramics, the involvement of young people in the industry through the radical improvement of teacher-student schools. Here we will focus on pottery schools.

### **Samarkand School of Ceramics.**

Although pottery has existed in Samarkand since the Neolithic period, its most developed periods date back to the IX-XII centuries AD. With the advent of industry, the industry has shrunk considerably, and in recent decades some of its forms have even become extinct. It was at this time that artisan families, continuing the dynasty of potters, established their own school. One of them is the Bobomurodov dynasty.



**Figure 2 Samarkand School of Ceramics**

Terracotta and glazed dishes, various household items, fairy-tale heroes are collected in the workshop. Ceramic bowls of different colors are used in many restaurants in Samarkand.

The main admirers of these works made of clay are tourists. Mehrojiddin, the son of Ilhom Bobomurodov, one of the successors of the dynasty, spoke briefly about the school of pottery.

"There is a lot of interest in handicrafts all over the world. To date, the school has attracted participants from Turkey, Russia, Japan, Qatar and many other countries. Our masters also travel to different countries of the world to take part in exhibitions. The direction of Samarkand pottery school is called "Afrosiyob" style. Ilhom Bobomurodov is a student of the People's Artist of Uzbekistan, master potter Umar Jurakulov, who created a school of pottery in this style.

These products strive to maintain a modern and ancient style, relying on national values rather than mass production.

If you dig in many places in ancient Samarkand and the surrounding areas, pieces of pottery will come out. Surprisingly, the pottery, which has been lying underground for centuries, does not lose its color. It is also an industry that the color scheme of millennial items is still preserved.

There are various legends and myths about this industry. There are even those who say, "These colors have blood in them." In fact, the secret is in the burning of a very simple fish. This residue is formed when a plant is burned in a fire. When it is reheated at a very high temperature, a special alkali is formed and it adds color. In this way, ceramic pots have a color that will not fade for centuries.

Another information: Bobomurodov's pottery school is located in the ancient Konigil mahalla of Samarkand district. The Samarkand district khokimiyat has allocated land along the Siyob Canal for the development of ancient handicrafts. An ancient workshop was built here. Konigil is a Persian word for clay, meaning a deposit of soil used to make pottery. It is no coincidence that pottery is preserved in this area. There is water, the clay comes out of here. At the same time, this small place attracts foreign tourists to Samarkand.

### **Bukhara pottery**

Alisher, the son of Ibodulla Narzullayev, a well-known potter in Gijduvan, is making a worthy contribution to the development of pottery as a member of the sixth generation of the dynasty. He won the "Tashabbus "contest for the Presidential

Award. He was also awarded the honorary title of "People's Master of the Republic of Uzbekistan." The artist, who has created his own way and style in ceramics, has been a regular winner of prestigious exhibitions in Japan, the United States, France, Germany and other countries.

The Narzullaevs have set up a museum in Gijduvan to tell about pottery.



**Figure 4 Fergana Pottery School**

Archaeologists have unearthed pottery and household items found in the town of Rishtan and the village of Zahidon during the construction of the Great Fergana Canal, as well as information from various sources.

Famous potters such as Ibrahimjon Kamilov, Bobojon Nishonov, Hakimjon Sattorov, Sharofiddin Yusupov have been working at the Rishtan School of Ceramics. A number of promising young people who are now continuing their work continue in the tradition of teacher-disciple. Examples of such masters are our young craftsmen Sayidjon Ahmedov, Azamjon Ahmadjanov, Turgunboy Mirzaboyev.

The school of pottery created by master potter Tohirjon Haydarov plays a special role in giving a unique style and charm to the ancient craft. An unusual way of embroidering on ceramics, the art of embroidering with items such as needles and beads, is attracting a lot of attention. This is because ceramics made in this way have a unique look, shine and naturalness. Particular attention is paid to the development of Rishtan pottery traditions, support and encouragement of the work of master potters, Master potter Tokhir Haydarov has created a new creative workshop, where practical work is being carried out to restore the forgotten aspects of the school of pottery, to introduce this profession to foreign tourists.

#### **Khorezm pottery.**

The Khorezm school of pottery differs from other schools in its unique art, color of decoration, and style of workmanship; it is an object of its own national form; The pattern consists of handicrafts and plant motifs, and arabesque entrances to the central part of the work are typical of this school. Master Raimberdi Matchonov (Madir village) used dark colors on the items, and the decoration of the items is dominated by air color or a specific dark color. Raimberdi Matjanov is one of the masters of Khorezm pottery.



**Figure 3 Bukhara School of Ceramics**

From time immemorial, the Uzbek people have produced a variety of craftsmen. At the same time, the pottery industry of our country has kept its secrets for centuries. In such a master, the activities of the Narzullaev dynasty and the subtleties of pottery, one of our potters, continues the Gijduvan school of pottery.

It is true that Gijduvan Pottery is a symbol of national, cultural and spiritual values in Bukhara, located at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road.

#### **Fagana School of Ceramics.**

The Rishtan School is one of the brightest pottery centers in Fergana, embodying its traditions. A set of patterns defining the local artistic features of the Rishtan pottery center. It includes geometric and floral ornaments, symbols, images of objects, animal and anthropo form themes. One of the most common of these patterns is the comb (leaf), a plant-like pattern element that is a stylized image of a plant leaf from nature. This pattern is a complementary and embellishing element in the composition, which is repeated rhythmically or symmetrically (proportionally) from the frame ornaments. Products made by ancient and medieval Rishtan potters are distinguished by their design, natural color and richness of pepper patterns.



**Figure 5 Khorezm School of pottery**

Raimberdi Matjanov - Khorezm School of Art and Ceramics has a special place in the applied decorative arts of Uzbekistan. The school of pottery has a special place in the pottery schools of Tashkent, Andijan, Fergana, Samarkand, Bukhara and other cities with its unique style, technology, pattern compositions, color, dynamics and aesthetic impact on people. In Khorezm, this ancient art has been passed down from generation to generation as a tradition and is still developing and improving. Continuing this tradition of artistic pottery, he is one of the great representatives of the Khorezm school of pottery.

Raimberdi Matjanov was born in 1909 in the village of Madir, one of the ancient pottery centers of Khorezm, in a family of potters. At that time, there were fifteen pottery workshops in the village of Madir, employing more than 80 potters. Master Bolta Matrizaev, Bolta Vaisov, Matjon Kulmatov were famous masters of tile making at that time. Raimberdi, the son of Matjon the potter, began to learn the secrets of pottery from his father. He first made various toys and shapes out of clay, and later studied compact bodies and tiles. After six years of learning the secrets of pottery, Eshim received the white blessing of pottery. He began to create his own dishes and tiles. In 1930, Raimberdi Matjanov joined the cooperative artel and continued pottery.

### **Tashkent ceramics**

Muhiddin Rakhimov, a master potter who left an indelible mark on Tashkent ceramics and founded the Tashkent School of Ceramics, is unique. Muhiddin Karimovich Rakhimov, one of the famous potters of the Tashkent School of Ceramics, is a potter and art critic. People's Artist of Uzbekistan. He studied at the School of Arts and Crafts under the National Economic Council of the Republic of Turkestan, the Moscow Institute of Silicates, the Leningrad Institute of Ceramics. He was a researcher at the Institute of Art History, taught at the Tashkent Institute of Art

Industry, Tashkent Institute of Theater and Fine Arts and the Republican Art School named after Benkov.

In the works created in the first period of his creation, the bright ground of coke, green, yellow flowers creates a wonderful sculpture. Muhiddin Rakhimov, a master of medieval pottery, created traditional and new-style ornaments, portrait gifts, and skillfully used thematic, animal, and written images, as well as plant motifs.



**Figure 6 Tashkent School of Ceramics**

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the work carried out by Uzbek pottery schools on the further development of this art, the restoration of our traditions and values, its widespread promotion and teaching it to young people.

Pottery is a promising craft in terms of income. Potters use some in their daily lives, while others present them as gifts. The main material of pottery is traditionally clay. Before moving into the realm of pottery, it is interesting to note that most of the pottery work was done by women. However, with its appearance, pottery was also adopted by men. Therefore, pottery is specific to both men and women. It's important to understand whether this activity is right for you, whether you want to do it, or whether it's fun.

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