

FORMATION OF POTTERY SCHOOLS

Buvayev Vakhobjon Sadikovich

NamDU Fine and Applied Arts Associate Professor of the Department

Abstract:

Gurumsarai pottery is world famous for its secret obtained from natural plants. Plants grow in mountain and sub-mountain areas. There are 2 different types of plants: they are called by the names of forty syllables and gulak, and the plants mainly ripen in the beginning of the autumn months. They are collected and then burned. Ashes of burned plants are melted by placing them in a furnace at 900 00 or 1100 00 degrees. The alkali dissolved in the khumdon is crushed and crushed to a fine state with the help of a millstone, and the finished mixture is mixed with water on the surface of the decorated ceramic objects. Glazed ceramics are baked in a steam room after stirring for a certain time

Keywords: Akhsikent, Fergana, Al-Balozuri, Istakhri, Yaqut al-Hamawi, source, Syrdarya, rabod.

Introduction

The history of Uzbek statehood goes back several thousand years. Clear evidence in this regard is evident from the sources of the cities and towns whose ruins have been preserved in the territory of our country.

Pottery is a type of craft that makes various objects from clay (terracotta, earthenware, building materials, etc.). The main raw material in pottery is soil. The process of making different types of pottery from clays of different origin and composition.

Pottery products are made. The longer the clay is baked, the better the quality of the pottery. The main tool in pottery is the potter's wheel, on which the master prepares dishes and shapes them. Prepared dishes are dried and heated in a steam room. According to the types of dishes, khumdons can be different (large or small). After glazing, the vessels to be glazed are reheated in a steam room. Usually, potters specialize in the production of certain vessels (for example, bowls, jugs, koshinpaz, tandoori, etc.).

People have been engaged in pottery since the Neolithic period. Special clay products are made by hand, dried and heated in a fire. The availability of clay used in pottery in all parts of the world ensured the widespread use of pottery in almost all nations. At first, women were engaged in pottery, and with the appearance of the pottery wheel, men were also involved in this work. Dishes were cooked in special ovens and steam ovens. Simple methods of pottery still exist among the peoples living in the mountainous regions of Asia. Excavated remains of Neolithic settlements show that during that period the vessels were made with pointed bottoms (vessels were pressed into the ground). In the Eneolithic period, the production of elegant pottery and the use of pottery in architecture flourished in the countries of the East, in Greece. As glazing techniques were discovered, the artistic value of pottery increased.

Africa and other parts of Central Asia show that in the 9th-12th centuries, pottery was very developed in these areas, relatively slow development of pottery in the 13th century as a result of



the Mongol attacks, became more advanced in the 14th-16th centuries. The division of Central Asia caused a decline in trade, but crafts (especially pottery) continued to flourish. Different styles of pottery emerged in different places. Folk craftsmen prepare many dishes and decorate them with high taste. The import of many porcelain products from Russia has somewhat weakened the Central Asian pottery market. However, the demand for inexpensive earthenware, especially the widespread use of pottery in architecture, necessitated the continued development of pottery.

Pottery flourished in Central Asia, especially in areas inhabited by Uzbeks and Tajiks. In Karatog, Panjakent, Samarkand, Kitab, Shahrisabz, Gijduvan, Khorezm, Tashkent, Gurumsaray, Rishton, unique styles of decorating ceramic dishes were created. Pottery made in these centers attracts attention with its mature, beautiful, elegant glaze and beautiful patterns.

From the 20s of the 20th century, attention was paid to the externalization of pottery. Experimental pottery was opened in Tashkent, pottery workshops were opened in Samarkand, educational production, art workshop was launched in Tashkent (1932), short-term courses were organized, potters were trained and their skills improved. Potters such as T. Miraliyev (Tashkent), R. Egamberdiyev, A. Hazratkulov (Shahrisabz), Muhammad Siddiq, Usman Umarov (Gijduvan) taught young people. People's Artist of Uzbekistan Muhyiddin Rahimov has made a great contribution to the research and development of pottery and the preparation of potters from young people.

Archeological materials show that pottery products have improved over the centuries. The period brought great changes to pottery products, its types and decorations. There is no need for ceramic vessels such as candlesticks, karachirak, sarkhana, jamashov, khum made in the past. There is a great need for ceramic dishes and items such as vases, plates, and plates. Ceramic products (tiles, rivets, etc.) are also widely used in architecture.

Ceramic bowl (10th century, Afrosiab). Pottery found in Budrokhtepa (Surkhandarya). Pottery (20th century).

Currently, there are the following pottery schools according to the method of artistic decoration, form and preparation methods: Fergana (main centers - Rishton, Gurumsaray), Bukhara-Samarkand (main centers - Samarkand, Urgut, G'iduvon, Uba), Khorezm (main centers - Madir, Kattabog) villages), Tashkent. Each school, while having its own development and creative principles, leading centers and masters, has its own characteristics, and has preserved the main artistic commonality.

In Fergana (Rishton), the traditional artistic and production methods of pottery were revived, and efficient glaze preparation was started. M. Ismailov, I. Komilov, U. Ashurov, U. Kasimov, Sh. Items created by Yusupov, A. Nazirov, M. Saidov and other masters (plates, bowls, large bowls for grain products) are colorful both in terms of shape and decoration.

Gurumsarai pottery is characterized by the majestic clarity and simplicity of decoration, the master M. Turopov, the representative of this school, performed all work from glaze preparation to pattern drawing only in the traditional way, this tradition is continued by his student V. Buvayev and others, and new creative innovations are being sought (including, reducing the size of majestic plates, etc.).

Lead glaze and yellow-green, brown paints occupy an important place in the resonant elegance of the products of the Bukhara-Samarkand Pottery School. Plant-like motifs dominate the decoration of products made based on the traditions of "African ceramics", geometric motifs and animal



images are rarely used. They are mainly used in Gijduvan pottery. The masters of Gijduvan and Shakhrisabz work in brushwork, while the masters of Urgut and Denov often use drawings. Alisher and Abdulla Narzullayev, brothers from Gijduvan, are working effectively to preserve, develop and pass on traditions. Masters place simplified forms or parts of animals at the bottom of the vessels ("tail eagle", "white bird", "owl", "peacock flower", etc.), these forms are remarkable for their resemblance to floral patterns. Narzullayev's creations are characterized by a sense of novelty and a free attitude to traditional forms. The Bukhara-Samarkand Pottery School is distinguished from other schools by the presence of a center where ceramic toys are made. While the traditions of H. Rakhimova are continued by her sons and her student K. Boboyeva, in their creations, preserving traditionalism, a unique skill can be observed, which is manifested in colors, form embodiment, perfection of solution and stability of dimensions.

An example of the work of master A. Mukhtorov (1978, Samarkand).

The Khorezm pottery school is distinguished from other schools by its unique artistry, the color of decorations and the way of working; its unique product of national form is bodia; The pattern consists of geometrical and plant-like motifs, and the arabesque motif in the central part of the piece is a characteristic style of this school. The craftsman R. Matchonov (Madir village) used dark color for the objects, the air color or the specific dark shade of the color prevails in the decoration of the object. S. Otajhonov (Kattabog village) uses white angob more.

In the 80s of the 20th century, the work in pottery centers slowed down a bit. In the 1990s, the focus on traditional values in Uzbekistan ensured the development of this industry. An exhibition of traditional works of applied art (Republic Fair) was founded in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Representatives of all pottery schools participated in the 1st Republic Fair in 1995 (dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the United Nations). Among the masters are R. Zuhurov (Denov), M. Turopov (Gurumsaray), I. Komilov (Rishton), Alisher and Abdulla Narzullayev (Gijduvan), Namaz and Nomon Oblokulov (Urgut), R. Matchonov (Khorazm), A. Rakhimov (Tashkent).) received a specially prepared "Master's Certificate".

Pottery is one of the types of applied folk art, and it belongs to the field of crafts that makes various objects, dishes, building materials from clay. The main raw material in pottery is natural clay, and the longer the clay is baked, the better the quality of the pottery. The art of tiling, which is a decorative art of pottery, has developed widely in the architecture of Central Asia.

Although pottery has existed in Samarkand since the Neolithic period, its most developed periods correspond to the 9th-12th centuries AD. By the time of industrialization, this field has declined considerably, and in recent decades, some of its forms have even been threatened with extinction. At that time, artisan families, continuing the dynasty of potters, established their own school.

One of such ancient states is the Aksikent monument, which testifies to the state of Fergana (Davan). The ruins of this ancient city speak of our great history. Today, the Aksikent monument is located on the right bank of the Syrdarya, in the Shahand village of the Torakorgan district of the Namangan region. Aksikent was founded in the 3rd century BC and was the capital of the ancient Fergana state, one of the main cities of the Great Silk Road. A lot has been written about the special importance of this city in historical sources, in particular in "Boburnoma". Since ancient times, there was an underground water structure here, so it was considered convenient for defense.

The city consisted of an Ark, an inner city, and an outer city. Crafts such as glassmaking, pottery,



blacksmithing, and weaponry have developed here in recent times. In 1219, the city was completely destroyed by the Mongols. The new city of Akhsi, built 5-7 kilometers west of the old site of the castle, dates back to the 14th-17th centuries. By the 1620s, a huge city was destroyed by an earthquake.

Today, about 60 hectares of the ruins have been preserved and are the largest archeological monument in the Fergana Valley. Archaeologists have excavated a blacksmith's workshop, the remains of a 10th-13th century bathhouse, soldiers' quarters, a mosque, defense walls, underground irrigation networks, a craftsman's quarter, the ruler's residence - Ark.

To the west of the ruins of Aksikent, another medieval city ruins have been found. Academician Ya.Gulomov and archeologist I.Ahrorov based on these studies were the first to prove that there were two cities of different eras here, one of them was ancient Akhsikat and the other was Akhsi, where Babur was born. To the west of the ruins of Akhsikat, another medieval city was found. Academician Ya.Gulomov and archeologist I.Ahrorov were the first to prove that there were two cities of different eras here, one of which was ancient Akhsikat and the other was Akhsi, where Babur was born. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur mentioned Ahsikent in the chapter of the events of 1494 in his work "Boburnoma". "Akhsi is one of the cities on the northern side of Sayhun water. In the books they write Ahsikat. For example, Asiriddini the poet is called Asiriddini Ahsikati. There is no bigger city in Fergana after Andijan. Akhsi is on the road of nine yards to the west from Andijan. Umarshaikh Mirza made it the capital. Sayhun river flows below the fortress. The fortress is located on a high cliff. Instead of a trench, there are deep ravines. Umarshaikh Mirza, who made it the capital, once or twice dug more ravines from outside. There is no such strong fortress in Ferghana. Their neighborhoods are located one shari'i away from the fortress. The saying "Where is the village and where are the trees?" is said for Akshi. Melons are good. One kind of melon is called "Mirtemuri", it is not known that such melon exists anywhere else. Bukhara melon is famous. When I took Samarkand, I brought melons from Akhsi and Bukhara and slaughtered them in one sitting. Ahxi melon had no equal. Hunting birds are good. The Akhsi side of the Sayhun River consists of a steppe. There will be a lot of white deer. The side of Andijan is a grove; there are a lot of deer, mountain goats and wild hares. Most of them will be very fat," wrote the great general.

Weapons made in Akhsikent are known to the world as "Damascus swords" and were sold in the markets of Damascus in the West and China in the East. As a result of the recent excavations in Akhsi and its neighboring areas, many unique finds were obtained. Also, today in Namangan, a museum is operating in the scientific-educational and architectural complex of "Akhsi Sayyids". At the moment, there are 516 exhibits in the Museum of Antiquities. According to the order of the President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, great works have been started to preserve and research the historical monument of Akhsikent, to create its true history. State unitary enterprise "Akhsikent" Directorate for protection and research of archaeological heritage object" was established.

This monument is important in increasing the tourism potential of Namangan region. Presentations about ancient Akhsikent are also held at tourist exhibitions in our country and abroad. As a result, interest in the historical monument is increasing among local and foreign tourists. So far, tourists from countries such as Belgium, Austria, Japan, South Korea, Russia, Iran, Pakistan, and India have visited.

A special concept has been developed for the purpose of researching the step, increasing its



attractiveness and the flow of tourists. Currently, on this basis, measures are being taken to develop domestic tourism in the Fergana Valley. Currently, according to the instructions of the President, a large museum is being established here. A symbolic gate will be built in order to restore the ancient city of Ahsikent. Monuments of Umarshaikh Mirza and Babur will be built on the basis of pictures drawn by Kamoliddin Behzod. Tourists will have the opportunity to take a boat ride along the Syr Darya River and see the old city on a camel.

Aksikent Monument is a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site. A deep study of this unique monument whose history dates back to the 4th century BC, introducing our compatriots and foreign tourists to the history of the ancient capital city is a great opportunity for the development of tourism in the region. Aksikent was founded in the 3rd century BC and was the capital of the ancient Fergana state, one of the main cities of the Great Silk Road. A lot has been written about the special importance of this city in historical sources, in particular in "Boburnoma". Since ancient times, there was an underground water structure here, so it was considered convenient for defense.

The city consisted of an Ark, an inner city, and an outer city. Crafts such as glassmaking, pottery, blacksmithing, and weaponry developed here in their time. By the 1620s, a huge city was destroyed by an earthquake. Today, about 60 hectares of the ruins have been preserved, and it is the largest archaeological monument in the Fergana Valley. Archaeologists have excavated a blacksmith's workshop, the remains of a bath dating back to the 10th-13th centuries, soldiers' quarters, a mosque, defensive walls, underground irrigation networks, a craftsman's quarter, the ruler's residence - Ark. Aksikent is a mirror of our great history. This place, where our grandfathers lived and showed heroism, has a great source for restoring our history, evidence of the past. We are only popular cities so far. We studied its history and did not pay attention to such places. If we want to raise our spirituality, we should bring up our youth to enjoy the original heritage of our ancestors and bring it to our people.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev made recommendations on holding a festival promoting our ancient history in the complex, opening archeology education courses at Namangan State University. He emphasized that it is necessary to teach history in historical objects, to spend some of the practical trainings and lessons at school and university here. According to the information on the historical monument of Akhsikent in Torakorgan district of Amangan region, a unique school of crafts, especially pottery and blacksmithing, was created here in the 9th-12th centuries. Natural landscapes, household items, and exquisite ceramics with images of our ancestors testify to the fact that our ancestors were extremely talented. received

Thanks to the attention of the head of our state, projects were developed to turn Ahsikent into an open-air museum. As they are implemented step by step, ample opportunities will be created for tourists to enjoy the monuments of the old city.

Another important aspect of the ruins of Axikent is that its soil is priceless. The soil with sticky substance on the right side of the historical monument has attracted the attention of artisans since time immemorial. One of the local young potters, Husanboy Murodov, is also making about twenty types of souvenirs from this soil. His pottery, polished by heart and hand, is still traveling around the world through prestigious guests and tourists from countries such as Japan, Russia, Belarus, India, China, and the USA. **CONCLUSION:** In conclusion, at the beginning of the 9th-12th centuries, Farang craftsmen of the city of Fergana - Ahsikent knew the secrets of hard and



soft steel production. The swords they made were sold in the markets of China in the East and Damascus, the center of the caliphate, in the Southwest. In the Middle Ages, Fergana-Akhsiket was considered the homeland of a certain part of weapons known to the whole of Europe as "Damascus swords". This monument is important in increasing the tourist potential of Namangan region. Presentations about ancient Akhsiket are also held at tourist exhibitions in our country and abroad. As a result, interest in the historical monument is increasing among local and foreign tourists. So far, tourists from countries such as Belgium, Austria, Japan, South Korea, Russia, Iran, Pakistan, and India have visited. A tourist who visits the Old Akhsi monument, which has a special concept for researching Kadamjo, increasing its attractiveness and increasing the flow of tourists, will see wastes and workshop ruins related to steel production at every step, and will find confirmation of the above. On the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the second half of 2018, the "Open-air Museum" was started in the territory of the Ahsiket monument. As a result, at the end of February 2019, for the first time in Uzbekistan, this archaeological object was turned into an open-air museum that fully meets the requirements of the time.

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