

## TECHNOLOGY OF PREPARATION OF UZBEK NATIONAL POTTERY ITEMS

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### Annotation

This article describes factors such as the secrets of pottery, production technologies, types of clay paint, our cultural wealth acquired over the centuries, the study of spoil material and paints.

**Key words.** Pottery wheel, angob, lime brick, tile salt, earthenware, potter's clay, lojvard, gultava.

### Аннотация

В данной статье творчество в процессе обучения гончарному делу, развитие творческой компетентности педагогов, знакомство с процессами создания художественных произведений, инновационная деятельность студентов, подготовка будущих гончаров в системе высшего образования, интерактивное образование, инновационное образование и информационно-коммуникативные технологии, факторы, развивающие творческие способности студентов.

**Ключевые слова.** Прикладное искусство, керамическое творчество, керамическая технология, художественная керамика, европейские эквиваленты, Архитектурное искусство, керамика, творчество, живопись, навыки, интерактивные методы, инновации, образование.



## Introduction:

Pottery, Pottery is a type of craft that makes various objects from clay (terracotta, earthenware, building materials). The main raw material in pottery is soil. Pottery is a craft field of folk decorative art, it is said to produce various clay dishes, building materials and products necessary for the people. Pottery has been formed and developed in all regions of the globe. Because its raw materials are available in all parts of the globe. The development of the art of pottery can be seen in two stages. 1st period of hand-made products, 2nd period of products made using the pottery wheel. To make ceramics, first the clay is selected and crushed, then it is crushed in a special mill. Crushed soil is sifted through a special sieve, clay is selected depending on the type of product to be made from it, and it is baked.

According to the size of the ready-made clay product, molds are taken, and these molds are shaped in clay or on a pottery wheel. The finished product is dried in the sun for 4-5 hours. To make the finished product smooth and of good quality, it is rinsed in a liquid called "angob" made of fire-resistant white or reddish soil. Then it is cooked in a humdon at 900 degrees heat for 8 hours and then it is decorated with artistic decorations. The decoration of pottery also varies; The 1st step is drawing a picture on the object with an oil pencil, the 2nd step is to apply patterns and flowers, decorations by pressing a specially made rubber stamp on the object, the 3rd step is to scrape the surface of the object, make an engraved image or create an embossed image. Production of soft spool products is mainly done with soil and lime brick because the porosity of this product material is quite high and it absorbs 19-22% of water. 60-200 kg of force is used to break one square centimeter of its surface. The compressive strength of this surface corresponds to a force of 600-900 kg. Thermal expansion is 50-60 degrees. In pottery, the products made of hard brickman [faience] clay are mostly white or very elegant colors. Because more of them are used in the construction of baths, showers, urinals, tanks and ovens. The coefficient of thermal expansion of ceramic tiles made of hard brick clay is 70-80 degrees, the water absorption is low, and the weight of 1 cubic centimeter of mass is 2-2.5 grams. and the compressive strength of 1 cm cube surface is 1300-1500 kg, and bending is in the range of 400-500 kg. The thermal expansion coefficient will be 40-50 degrees. There are types of soils: healthy soil, black soil, blue clay, and red clay. 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 made by adding limestone and alkali, cups, bowls, plates, etc. are made from this clay. Cut tile is made of fire-resistant black clay, or by adding white stone or white sand to the clay. All kinds of mosaic tiles are made from it. Tile clay - All kinds of tiles are made by adding quartz sand to clay. Kosaggar clay is also known as patloy or plate clay. This clay is made by mixing reed stalks with pure soil. Flat dishes are made from it. Another widespread method of making a ceramic jug - Gurumsaray style - is to crush the soil, pass it through a sieve, make clay from it, process it for 4 hours. A cane flower-tuzgoh is added to it, and then it is shaped by hand or on a wheel. Then it is dried and cooked in a steamer. 1- angop is given after hompaz.

### **Literature analysis and methodologies**

The Uzbek people are famous all over the world for their ancient and rich culture. Ancient monuments and the underground part of Uzbekistan are a huge historical museum. Every architectural monument in Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Khiva, Termiz and other cities is a great work, rare manuscripts, examples of folk art, testify to the high culture of the Uzbek people at that time. For example, buildings built by our ancestors, architectural decorations, their variety, geometric and plant-like patterns, composite images, all our monuments invite to enjoy and aesthetic education. Through them, our ancestors expressed their hopes and dreams to the people. Our cultural wealth acquired over the centuries, some types of folk art, their specific types, real Uzbek names, work technologies and the names of our masters who created them are slowly on the verge of being forgotten. Therefore, preserving, appreciating and using the historical monuments and other monuments of our applied art created as a result of the creative work of our people over the centuries is one of the most important tasks of the present era.

### **Discussion and results**

Ceramic art, like other disciplines, has its own characteristics and terms. But this dictionary of art has not been created. Thousands of young people in Uzbekistan face certain difficulties in learning the secrets of artistic pottery. In the main areas of higher education reform, it is necessary to "develop a sense of beauty, form a



healthy artistic taste, and develop the ability to correctly understand and appreciate works of art, beauty and wealth." " is called. Mother Nature." In fact, there are explanatory dictionaries that are currently in high demand. Students of Art Secrets encounter a lot of concepts and terms in the process of reading, it is difficult to find such terms and concepts in the relevant literature at any time. For example , in the interesting pamphlet "San'atim-bakhtim" by the national artist of Uzbekistan Mahmud Usmanov, there are a number of motivational terms, namely: "hashti tufsor, sarnigon, tufSORI wing, crane wing, house decorator, hasti davra, chorsar, round star, shashdona, parrak, lola islami, bafta islami, free islami, turunj, bandi Rumi, islami guldonga, islami madohil, lola hoshiya" and other terms are given, but the dictionary meaning of these terms can be found in the relevant books. [4]

Some of the terms created during the creative activity of the Uzbek people are being forgotten, in the process of reading pamphlets, articles, documents and archive materials, there are many words in them, hundreds of our phrases, we are written differently. see used in meanings. Some research has been done to eliminate the diversity in such expressions. For example, when we asked students to answer questions with potters, they could not clearly state the dictionary meaning of many terms found in folk art. For example, among such terms: morpech, kundal, ruta, madokhil, minqar, Islamic duraftor, namoen, etc. This shows that the terms of pottery art have been studied very little on a scientific basis. First of all, it is advisable to open the column "Folk practical ornaments" in the newspapers and magazines of our republic and enrich your vocabulary with art, and secondly, to create a scientifically based explanatory dictionary of folk decorative arts. Genres called nature art, artistic pottery or aesthetic art all have their own characteristics. They are mainly based on the depiction of natural scenes, people or animals, and have characteristics that strive to create a sought-after feeling. Artistic pottery is based on the production of the best and aesthetic spectacles of people. Artistic pottery, which includes an international orientation, actively participates in the purpose of uniting humanity by making communication between people.[5]

### Summary

To sum up, in the centuries-old history of the Uzbek people, folk decorative arts are the most amazing and popular part of our rich and colorful cultural heritage.



According to the monuments found as a result of the excavations of the historical layers of our country, the artistic treatment of the human body began in the Stone Age and has been developing over the centuries until now. is affected. After all, unique patterns carved, drawn, scratched, and painted are an expression of human perception and human feelings. Bamisoli is a song of life written in black clay. and the song of life rings from time to time. Our huge cultural wealth created over the centuries, in particular, the unique aspects of the widespread types of Uzbek national artistic pottery, schools, execution techniques, and the blessed names of the masters who created them, are on the verge of disappearing forever. . Therefore, it is important to preserve these unique art masterpieces and teach them to young people. Ceramic art is a culture that is acceptable to a wide range of people, combining several arts (pen, painting, music, dramatic arts, etc.) and connecting it with human spirit and spirituality. lays Achievements such as the initial reference to these art forms, the control of human activity, the principles of relevance of creativity, the power of human emotions, and the ability to be a unique child are important. Pottery is about gaining value, bringing out the best in people, encouraging creative behavior, bringing all the looks and colors to life. The art of ceramic art is related to the formation of creative abilities of students. In this article, the art of pottery is important for students, as it is necessary to develop their ways of self-expression and creative exploration, and to pass on folk crafts to the next generation.

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