



FORMATION OF TRADITIONAL POTTERY SCHOOLS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
At the beginning of the 21st century, special attention has been paid to the preservation and development of national craft traditions and to the proper promotion of the work of folk craftsmen. Handicrafts are an integral part of our national values, and this type of activity inherited from our ancestors has developed further in the years of independence. A number of works are being carried out to restore and develop the traditions of hand-making ceramic products of our ancestors, some of which are about to be forgotten, and to create works of art from ordinary clay.	teacher-student, creative, craftsman, pottery, art education, fine and applied arts, tradition, clay.

It is important to preserve the traditions of pottery, which has been developing as a national value in our country for a long time, to increase its international reputation, to promote it widely, to properly encourage the work of folk craftsmen, and to attract young people to this art.

In this sense, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 23, 2021 No. PQ-5033 "On measures for rapid development and maintenance of pottery" is a clear evidence of the attention paid to this field. In order to restore and develop pottery traditions in the regions, this decision established the main directions for the establishment of specialized centers and galleries, further development of the production of pottery products. Also, special attention is being paid to the issues of wide involvement of young people in the industry by supporting craftsmen engaged in ceramics, by fundamentally improving master-apprentice schools.

At this point, it is appropriate to pay special attention to pottery schools.

Samarkand Pottery School. 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 area has declined considerably, and some of its forms have even been threatened with extinction in recent decades. At that time, artisan families who continued the dynasty of potters established their own school. One of them is the Bobomurodov dynasty.

Terracotta and glazed dishes, various household items, characters from fairy tales were collected in the workshop. Ceramic plates made in this workshop in different colors are used in many restaurants in Samarkand today.

Tourists are the main enthusiasts of these works made of clay. Mehrojiddin, son of Ilhom Bobomurodov, one of the successors of the dynasty, gave a brief talk about the pottery school.

"The interest in handmade products is very high all over the world. To this day, students from Turkey, Russia, Japan, Qatar and many other countries have come and exchanged experience at the school. Our masters also go to different countries of the world and participate in exhibitions. The direction of the Samarkand pottery school is called "Afrosiyab" style. Ilhom Bobomurodov is a student of Uzbek national artist, master potter Umar Jorakulov, who created a pottery school in this style.

These products are not mass-produced, but rely on national values and try to preserve the modern and ancient style.

In many places of old Samarkand and its surrounding districts, if you dig the ground, pieces of pottery come out. The surprising thing is that the earthenware, lying underground for centuries, does not lose its color. It is also a miracle that the luster of the colors of the thousand-year-old items is still preserved. There are various stories and legends about this industry among the people. There are even those who say that "blood has been added to these colors." In fact, the secret of this is the burning of a very simple Balikkov plant. This is the residue that appears when the plant is burned. When it is re-burned at a very high temperature, a specific alkali is formed, which adds to the colors. In this way, colors that do not disappear for centuries are polished in ceramic dishes. Another information: Bobomurodov's pottery school is located in the ancient Konigil neighborhood of Samarkand district. The Samarkand district administration allocated land on the banks of the Siyob canal for the development of ancient handicrafts here. A workshop was built in this place in an ancient way. Konigil means clay in Persian, that is, a deposit of soil used in making pottery. The same is true of pottery.