

THE CREATIVE IMPORTANCE OF RAHIMBOBO MATCHONOV IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MADIR POTTERY SCHOOL

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Annotation:

This article covers the history of pottery art, in particular Khorezm pottery school and the way of working in this direction, its uniqueness and its important aspects, information about the works of potters who created pottery art.

Key words: Practical art, pottery, paints, angob, wheel, brush, brush.

Each profession has its own difficulties and its own secrets. From long ago, our ancestors taught the secrets and experiences of artistic ceramics only to their students, and did not teach them to other children. Our ancestors studied the secrets of pottery for centuries and paid special attention to the quality, artistry, ease of use and durability of each product. Therefore, the longevity of the tiles that decorate the oriental architecture, from the simple ceramic bowl they made, continues to amaze the people of the world. Yes, of course, in order to achieve such achievements, our ancestors widely used high-quality, extremely durable and time-tested materials. In the past, karachirak, candlestick, sarkhana, jomashov, khum, and ceramic dishes for cooking were made from earth, but by the time they were no longer needed, they were disappearing. Due to our independence, great attention was paid to folk crafts and applied art. Nowadays, a lot of plates, vases, plates, bowls, ovens and others are produced.

The main raw material in pottery is soil. There are types of soils: healthy soil, black soil, blue clay, red clay. Pottery The art of pottery is an ancient art form, and folk craftsmen have been developing it with their skills for centuries. Today, various items made on the basis of ceramic art are given a new polish. In addition to household items, this art beautifies historical monuments, modern houses, buildings, and avenues. The appearance of pottery, along with many types of crafts, was one of the factors that ensured the transition of man from nomadism to settlement. The settlement factor, in turn, played an important role in the development of pottery. Pottery making, especially during the period of three to one thousand years before Christ, developed on the basis of the discovery by mankind of tools such as bronze weapons, wheels and molds. Raimberdi Matchanov is one of the master potters who made a great contribution to the art of Khorezm pottery, which has its own style and design in the applied art of Uzbekistan, especially in the art of pottery. Raimberdi Matchanov was born in 1909 in

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the family of potters in the village of Madir, one of the ancient pottery centers of Khorezm. At that time, there were fifteen pottery workshops in the village of Madir, where more than eighty potters worked. There were masters Bolta Matrizaev, Bolta Vaisov, Matchan Kulmatov who gained fame in tile making at that time. Raimberdi, the son of a Matchan potter, began to learn the secrets of pottery from his father. At first, he made various toys and figures from clay, and later he learned compact bodia and tiles. Having studied the secrets of pottery for six years, Eshim received the white blessing of a potter. He started creating dishes and tiles by himself. In 1930, Raimberdi Matchanov entered the cooperative artel and continued pottery work.

The master perfectly learned the secrets of painting. He tried hard to apply these learned patterns to pottery and created items that enriched the Khiva pottery traditions of the 19th and 20th centuries. The potter used three different colors, white, green, and blue, both in the products he produced and in the tiles. He also knew the technology of making colors very well. After preparing the dish, he also perfectly learned the secrets of drawing a pattern by hand and using a stamp, applying glaze to it, drying it in the sun and heating it in the oven. The master prepared the secret himself. He goes to Karakum, collects chagon or kirchop and immediately burns it there, brings the ashes to the workshop and adds crushed glass flour to it. That is, one part of glass powder is added to three parts of ash. It is mixed with water in a container and applied to the prepared body. Then, when cooking the body on the grass, that round liquid is thrown on the grass. It changes color when it hits the body in the grass. That sand powder is mixed with the word, cooled and cleaned. He prepares it by adding flour and a little copper oxide, and then rubs it on the surface of the bodia. Based on this technology, the potter Raimberdi Matchanov made khum, jug, bowl, bowl, teapot, bowl, oven, bodia and other various art objects from clay. Pottery products are being created today, continuing these traditions. It is not for nothing that our people say that "a master without a disciple is a fruitless tree." A master is likened to a fruit tree in Khorezm, because he produced so many disciples. His students Davron Sa'dullaev, Amin Mirzaev, Maryamjon Matchanova, Mukaramma Sa'dullaeva are now making a great contribution to the development of artistic ceramics. The services of a master potter are great in the repair of historical monuments. In Khorezm, this ancient art has been passed down from generation to generation as a tradition and is still developing and improving today. The sons of Reimbardi Matchanov, master potter Odilbek Matchanov, who continues the tradition of artistic pottery in Khorezm, in particular, one of the major representatives of the Madir School of Pottery, continued the secrets of pottery that he learned from his father, artistically decorating the facades of modern architectural buildings. famous for its unique tiles. He has been developing pottery, which is one of the ancient art forms of today, and teaching it to his students. The beautiful Madir jewelry, which has its own shine, magic, style and design, will definitely spread its charm to the world.

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