

TRADITIONS OF RISHTAN POTTERY

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Annotation: Information about the stages of development of pottery in Central Asia and the places of its development. Pottery schools, especially the Rishtan pottery tradition, are decorative in nature.

Pottery has a long history in Central Asia. V. M. Masson, N. Ya. According to Merpert, R. M. Munchayev, and E. K. Chernish, published in 1982 in the book "Eneolithic", the facts about the development of pottery in these areas during the VI-IV millennia BC were given. A joint study of American and Uzbek archaeologists in the Anau Mountains in the Republic of Turkmenistan fully confirms the above information. Many pottery vessels are found in Qoratepa, Yalongochtepa and Dashtlitepa of the Don.

Eneolithic objects have conical, hemispherical, spherical and cylindrical shapes and are divided into two groups depending on the type of design used. The first group of pottery has a brown-black image on a red engobe background, while the other group of pottery has a pink or white glaze. It can be seen that in a number of settlements of Central Asia there are centers of pottery, from which, on the basis of certain technologies, ceramics necessary for the needs of this period were made.

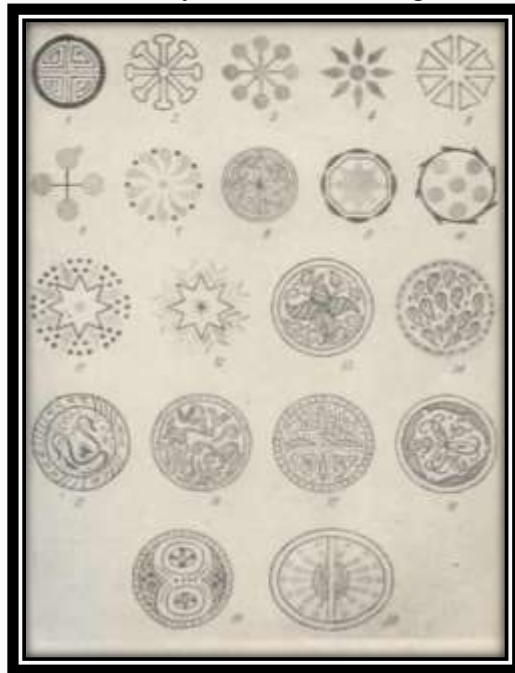
Pottery is one of the many types of applied arts that are developing and passed down from generation to generation in Uzbekistan. The use of pottery in Uzbekistan dates back to primitive times. During this time, each household made its own pottery. These customs have survived in remote mountain villages until the early twentieth century. Interestingly, in the mountains, more pottery was made by women.

Evidence that during this period there were pottery centers where women were engaged in pottery has been confirmed by our scientists. Such foci existed in the villages of the Yagnob gorge of the upper Zeravshan, in the villages of the Vakhon, Ishkashim, Khuf, Shugnan, Roshon gorges of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region.

The Uzbek people also demonstrated their rich experience in ceramics in architecture. The first architectural decorations appeared in the 1st century BC. Research in the Khorezm region revealed terracotta architectural decorations dating back to the 1st century BC. The style of decoration in architecture is mainly the process of glazing, which began in the first half of the 11th-12th centuries (Kalon tower, Sultan-Saodat). In the 13th century, ceramics in Uzbekistan experienced a crisis. As a result of the emergence and development of the Timurid state in the XIV-XVI centuries, they laid the foundation for the production of mysterious ceramics.

On the Uzbek side, craft centers of each oasis have been formed since ancient times. At present, there are three main schools of ceramics according to artistic, decorative, plastic and technological features: Ferghana school of artistic ceramics (the main centers are Rishtan, Gurumsaroy); Bukhara-Samarkand school of artistic ceramics (the main centers are Samarkand, Urgut, Gijduvan, Uba, Shakhrisabz); Khorezm art and pottery school (the main centers are the villages of Madir and Kattabog). All schools of pottery have their own technologies and traditions developed over time, and it is on the basis of these criteria that they are distinguished by their uniqueness.

According to scientists, in the second half of the 19th century, the Rishtan-Fergana ceramic

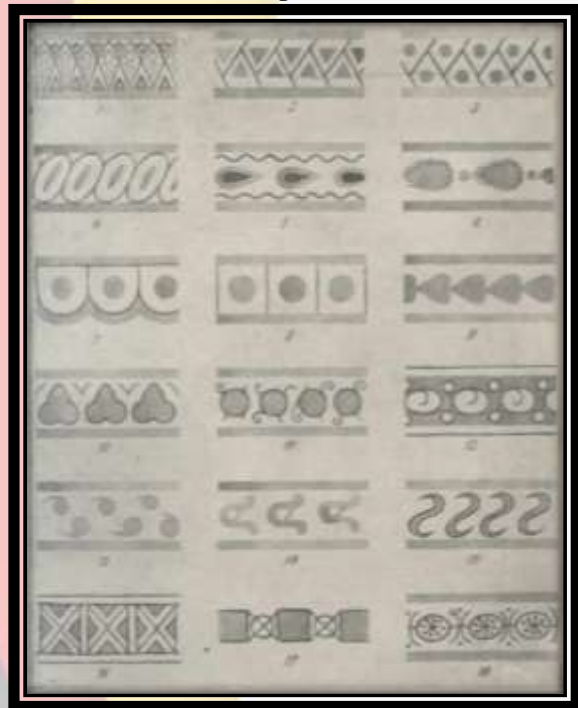


center became the main one in Central Asia. Rishtan potters in the middle of the 19th century introduced a new trend in the artistic decoration of ceramics. They start making their earthenware, similar to Chinese celadon porcelain. The turquoise and white glazed surfaces of the pottery are adorned with delicate designs in blue and orange. Much attention is paid to the decoration of the outer walls of Rishtan. Therefore, Rishtan ceramics was considered a "ceremonial" item and was used at weddings. At that time, there were more than 130 pottery workshops on Chinnigaron Street in Rishtan, where pottery was sold to all regions of Central Asia.

In Rishtan ceramics, plant patterns such as "square" are more popular, a stylized almond flower - "almond", "pomegranate", "leaf", "pomegranate", "cypress", plant branches - "Islamic". especially varied and rich in content. A number of Rishtan masters A. Nazirov and A. Usmanov worked on decorating flat objects with the help of Arabic inscriptions. Among the girih ornaments of the 1990s, abstract hand ornaments in the form of

a lattice pattern “chestnut”, a rhombic pattern “toursimon”, a triangular arrangement “triangle”, “chain”, “curly chain”, a dotted pattern “pea” stand out. ". 'propagation.

Rishtan craftsmen depict sandstone as well as ceramics in harmony with Ferghana knives. Since the second half of the 1990s, Rishtan masters have used traditional architectural complexes as decorations - minarets, mosques, some madrasahs.



Rishtan is the brightest pottery center that combines the traditions of the Fergana school. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Rishtan was the most famous center for glazed pottery in Uzbekistan. Today, thanks again to the focus on pottery, a pottery center has opened in Rishtan, bringing together master potters. The Pottery Center, which opened on January 29, 2021, has a museum, exhibition galleries and buildings that include 20 separate complexes on 1.1 hectares. The first floor has workshops and exhibition halls, while the second floor is residential. Potters Alisher Nazirov, Bakhtiyor Nazirov, Muzaffar Saidov and Sharofiddin Yusupov are among the masters of Rishtan pottery. There you will find master classes and answers to your questions about ceramics.

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