



GLAZED CERAMICS

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Annotation

This article discusses the art of pottery. More describes the process of glazing ceramics in pottery. It also briefly dwells on its history

Keywords: pottery, ceramic, traditions, history, glazed, secrets of pottery, local.

Pottery is practiced by all peoples of the world. They differ in their characteristics. Uzbek ceramics has a long history, wonderful traditions, form, content, creative process and unique style. Although the pottery is simple, the accuracy, proportion, preservation of the parts of its appearance, the artistic arrangement of the patterns, the unity and harmony of form and content have introduced Uzbek potters to the world. Pottery is a field that makes pottery, bowls, plates, jugs, etc., from clay. It has a long history. They first made clay pots and heated them in a fire. Pottery was widespread because it was found all over the world, and was first practiced by women. After the potter's wheel was invented in the early third millennium BC, men first practiced pottery. Later, clay pots were baked in special ovens and jugs. During the Eneolithic period, elegant pottery was developed in the East and in ancient Greece, and ceramics began to be used in architecture. In the VIII-XII centuries, pottery was well developed in Central Asia. This is evidenced by pottery found in Afrosiab and Central Asia.

Pottery - a product made of special clay (soil, water, partly a mixture of sand and silt) and heated by fire; pottery. Clay is made in two different ways - on the lake and with the help of a potter's wheel, and then heated in a fire (pot) to make pottery. Ceramics are widely used in household (bowls, bowls, bowls, jugs, oftoba, hum, etc.), architecture (tiles, ceramics, rivets, etc.) and industry (fire-resistant molds, etc.); Children's toys and some decorative items (figurines, large statues) are made in the same way. The pottery is dried in the shade and baked again in a kiln.

Decorative work is also different: embossing and carving patterns are made in its wet state, and cut flowers are made after rinsing in ceramic angob; items that have entered the jar once are heated in the jar once the flowers have been processed. Ceramics are divided into two types - glazed ceramics and unglazed ceramics (terracotta). Pottery





has been known since the Neolithic period, and unglazed pottery is ancient. Manufacture of glazed ceramics.

Production of ceramics in the territory of Uzbekistan. Widely established; S. schools of pottery were formed which differed from each other in terms of the decoration of the objects.

Pottery transforms a ceramic (often clay) body into objects of the desired shape and heats them at high temperatures (600-1600 ° C) in a fireplace, pit or furnace and causes reactions that lead to constant changes, including increased strength and the rigidity of the object. Many ceramic pots are only useful, but many can be considered ceramic art. The body can be decorated with clay before or after firing.

From the end of the VIII century to the beginning of the IX century in the cities of Movarounnahr began to make glazed pottery and it became widespread. They were white ceramics, and the dishes looked warm, reddish, pink, and greenish-olive.

Central Asian culture developed rapidly at that time. It is a new era of ups and downs. Many scientists, writers and thinkers have emerged. In the 19th century, pottery was widely developed among the Tajik and Uzbek peoples in Central Asia, and pottery centers appeared in Gijduvan, Panjikent, Samarkand, Shakhrisabz, Tashkent, and Rishtan. In 1930, experimental ceramics workshops were opened in Tashkent and in Samarkand. In 1932, a training and production workshop was established in Tashkent, which organized courses for local masters of applied arts, including potters. In 1943, an educational and artistic enterprise was opened in Shakhrisabz. Famous potters taught young people the secrets of pottery. Nowadays, the science of pottery is gaining more and more attention. Rishtan is one of the most famous and ancient centers of glazed pottery in Uzbekistan.

With the discovery of glazing techniques, the artistic value of pottery increased.

Pottery flourished in Central Asia, especially in areas inhabited by Uzbeks and Tajiks. In Karatag, Panjakent, Samarkand, Kitab, Shakhrisabz, Gijduvan, Khorezm, Tashkent, Gurumsaray, Rishtan there were unique methods of glazing pottery. The pottery made in these centers attracts attention with its sharp, beautiful, elegant and beautiful patterns.

The more the clay is baked, the better the quality of the pottery. The main weapon in pottery is the potter's wheel, in which the master prepares pottery and shapes them. The prepared dishes are dried and heated in a jar. Depending on the type of container, jugs can also be different (large or small). Once the glazed dishes are glazed, they are slowly heated in a jar.





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