

HISTORY OF CERAMIC ART

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Аннотация: В данной статье описывается гончарное искусство и его развитие в сферах практического искусства. Дана информация о гончарных мастерах, школах, инструментах и оборудовании, используемых в гончарном деле.

Ключевые слова: Игла, гончарный круг, глина, кирпич, керамика, нож-гребень, набор иголок, морпечь, печь (тандур)

Annotation: This article describes the art of pottery and its development in the spheres of practical art. Information is given about pottery masters, schools, tools and equipment used in pottery.

Keywords: spindle, potter's wheel, clay, brick, ceramics, knife, comb, set of needles, morpech, oven (tandoor).

The art of pottery has a very ancient history and is associated with the early cultures of mankind. This art developed in different peoples and regions, they created their own styles and techniques. The development of pottery is historically divided into several periods and has developed. Early Periods (Paleolithic and Neolithic) Pottery art first begins with the Neolithic revolution. In the Neolithic period, people settled permanently on the land and began to develop agriculture. During this period, stone and wood were used, but over time, brick and pottery materials began to develop. Humans first made simple utensils and building materials.

In ancient times, the art of pottery developed widely. In Egypt, Mesopotamia, Greece, Rome and other ancient cultures, pottery was valued not only for practicality, but also for aesthetics. Expensive ceramics were produced in Egypt, which were used in religious ceremonies and palaces. In Greece and Rome, the art of pottery reached its peak, during which delicate vessels and sculptures were created. During the Middle Ages, the art of pottery developed with new techniques. In Europe and Asia, pottery was used not only for everyday needs, but also for religious and spiritual purposes. In Europe, special ceramics were created in monasteries and churches, and Asian ceramic styles were common.

During the Renaissance, the art of pottery was once again revived and its connection with the visual arts became stronger. During this period, pottery could become a high art form. In the 17th-19th centuries, as a result of industrialization and

mass production, ceramics became widespread, and new techniques of pottery appeared and developed rapidly. Later, not only practical, but also aesthetic and artistic aspects took an important place in modern ceramics. Today, pottery is not limited to creating vessels, but is also used to create complex sculptures and works of art. In the 20th and 21st centuries, pottery is exhibited in many major art galleries and contemporary art exhibitions. Characteristics of the art of ceramics, techniques and materials The most commonly used materials in pottery are clay, brick, and other types of ceramics. These are worked in different styles and decorated with colors and patterns. Pottery is often associated with religious and cultural needs. For example, religious statues, prayer vessels and other designs are used in religious ceremonies. Pottery is important not only as a practice but also as an artistic expression. In modern pottery, works of art can be created through colors, shapes, and unique designs. Many cultures have left their mark on the history of pottery, and the art form continues to evolve today.

Pottery art has a long history in Uzbekistan, ceramics and pottery have been produced here since ancient times. Pottery, as a traditional art of the Uzbek people, is of great importance not only in practical, but also in aesthetic and religious aspects. Each region of Uzbekistan has its own pottery traditions and styles that have been formed and developed. The art of pottery is one of the ancient cultures of Uzbekistan, and has preserved its place in modern art. In ancient times, the art of pottery in the territory of Uzbekistan dates back to BC. Like other ancient civilizations, ceramics in Uzbekistan were first produced for everyday needs, and later for religious and artistic purposes. Cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva were great cultural centers in ancient times, and these regions played an important role in the development of pottery art.

In the Middle Ages, with the spread of Islamic culture in Uzbekistan, the art of pottery also changed, and new styles and forms appeared. Although the creation of images is limited in Islam, geometric patterns, arabesques, surahs and various decorations are common in ceramics. In Uzbekistan, large mosques and madrasahs were decorated with ceramic items - lamps, dishes and domes. Pottery in modern Uzbekistan: The art of pottery in modern Uzbekistan is being updated with new technologies and designs while preserving its traditional styles. Today, pottery in Uzbekistan is developing mainly in regions such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Fergana Valley and Khiva. These regions produce not only traditional ceramics but also modern artistic ceramic works. In addition, many festivals and exhibitions aimed at the development of ceramics are held in Uzbekistan, for example, "Bukhara Ceramics Festival". Such events allow to demonstrate the art of Uzbek pottery and its historical heritage at the international level.

Major Pottery Centers of Uzbekistan: Bukhara is famous for its delicately patterned ceramics. Here mainly carved pottery, lamps, domes and unique patterned ceramics are produced. In Samarkand, the art of modern ceramics finds its expression not only in dishes, but also in works of decorative art. The ceramic industry of Samarkand is now known worldwide. The Fergana Valley is also famous for its traditional pottery art, and the ceramic products produced here are of high quality. These styles are mainly related to historical heritage, culture, social life and religious influences. The most famous schools and styles of Uzbek pottery are as follows.

Bukhara Pottery School is one of the most famous pottery centers in Uzbekistan with its historical and cultural significance. The Bukhara School of Pottery is famous for its exquisitely patterned ceramics, lamps, vessels and other decorative items. Geometric patterns and plant images are often used in Bukhara ceramics. Characteristics of Bukhara ceramics: Colors and patterns: Blue, white, and green colors are mainly used in the style of Bukhara ceramics. Geometric patterns, characteristic arabesques and plant images are common in ceramics. High-quality ceramic dishes: The highest quality of ceramic products created in Bukhara is distinguished by the delicate technique of processing them. Certified design: Many examples of ceramics produced in Bukhara have delicate and elegant designs.

Development of Samarkand Pottery School. The Samarkand Pottery School is famous not only in Uzbekistan, but throughout Central Asia. In Samarkand, ceramics are mostly decorated with delicate and rich patterns, where widespread traditions and new techniques complement each other. Samarkand is also distinguished by its historical heritage and modern art. Characteristics of Samarkand pottery: Multi-colored and multi-colored ceramics: In Samarkand pottery, ceramics are mainly decorated using many colors, which makes them very attractive and beautiful. Larger sizes: Samarkand often produces large-sized ceramic items, such as large vessels, tombstones, or religious monuments. Geometric shapes, arabesques, and pictorial elements are often used in Samarkand. These patterns are valued as both religious and artistic expressions.

Khiva Pottery School: Khiva Pottery School is also known for its unique style. Khiva ceramics are highly valued not only for their practicality, but also for their artistic value. The most commonly used motifs in Khiva pottery are geometric and floral motifs, which reflect the traditions of visual arts. Features of Khiva pottery: Green colors: Green and white colors are often used in the style of Khiva ceramics. The abundance of green color is characteristic of Khiva pottery, and this color also has a symbolic meaning. Geometric Patterns: The style of Khiva ceramics is mainly decorated with geometric patterns and textures. Elaborate Designs: Khiva pottery sometimes uses intricate patterns and larger shapes, which make Khiva wares very attractive and unique. Fergana Valley Pottery School. Fergana Valley is one of the

largest ceramic producing regions of Uzbekistan, where unique pottery traditions have developed. The style of Ferghana ceramics is often characterized by simple and traditional forms, but even higher quality ceramics are produced.

Characteristics of Ferghana ceramics: Earthy and warm colors: Red, orange and black colors are used in Ferghana ceramics. These colors are common in Fergana traditional pottery. Simple Patterns: The Ferghana style of pottery uses more simple and natural shapes, indicating that it was designed for everyday use. Shahrisabz Pottery School Shahrisabz pottery style also has its own special features. Pottery here is often decorated with large and complex shapes, and natural and geometric patterns are used in many designs. Characteristics of Shahrisabz pottery: Complex designs: The designs used in Shahrisabz often have delicate and perfect shapes, which are used not only for aesthetic purposes, but also for religious or cultural purposes. Wide range of uses: The ceramics used to create Shahrisabz have many functions—pots, lamps, guides, and even building materials.

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