

KHORAZM POTTERY ART DESIGN-MADIR SCHOOL OF POTTERY, STYLE AND FORM

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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 pottery 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, to achieve such achievements, our ancestors widely used high-quality, extremely durable and time-tested materials . In the past,



from soil, karachirak, candlestick, sarkhana, jomashov, khum **Fig. 1. Pottery.**



and ceramic dishes for cooking were made, but by the time they were not needed, they were disappearing. Due to our independence, great attention was paid to folk crafts and practical art. Today, plates, vases, plates, bowls, ovens, etc. are widely produced.

The main raw material in pottery is soil. There are types of soils: healthy soil, black soil, blue clay, red clay. Pottery Art Pottery is an ancient art form, and folk craftsmen have been developing it with their skills for centuries. Today, a variety of items made on the basis of ceramic art are being polished anew. This art, along with household items, beautifies historical monuments, modern houses, structures, avenues.

The emergence 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 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 Madir village, where more than eighty potters worked. There were masters Bolta Matrizaev, Bolta Vaisov, Matchan Kulmatov who became famous 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 began to create independent dishes and tiles. In 1930, Raimberdi Matchanov entered the cooperative artel and continued pottery work (photo 2).



Figure 2. Reimbardi Matchanov in his workshop.

The master perfectly learned the secrets of painting. He tried hard to apply these learned patterns to pottery and created items that enriched the traditions of Khiva pottery in the 19th and 20th centuries. The potter used three different colors, white, green, and lavender, 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 learned the secrets of drawing a pattern by hand and using a stamp, glazing it, drying it in the sun and heating it in the oven. The master prepared the secret himself.

He goes to Karakum, collects firewood 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, while grilling the body, that round liquid is thrown into the grill. 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 bodhi. Based on this technology, potter Raimberdi Matchanov made khum, jug, bowl, bowl, teapot, bowl, sunshade, bodia and other various art objects from clay. Today, ceramics are created continuing these traditions (Fig. 3).



Figure 3. Samples of Khorezm pottery.

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.



Reyimbardi Matchonov's sons are the master potter Odilbek Matchonov.

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