Types of pottery equipments and technology of their production

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Abstract
This article provides a brief overview of the Khorezmian ceramics and discusses the technology of the pottery. The peculiarities of pottery are also introduced.

Key words: Pottery, jugs and khums, ceramics, bodiya, plates, kopshirma, tuncha pots, stone lamps, candle lamps, clay jugs.

1. Introduction

The work and diligence of the master potter in creating the world of beauty is incomparable. Thanks to a potters’ priceless art, gold and musk, roses, lilies, transparent vinegar ornaments and pottery are created from ordinary soil, and they become a world of beauty. The potter devotes his life to polishing his works. Because the art of pottery gives birth to amazing ceramics, decorated in different colors from ordinary soil and water. Pottery is a field that makes clay bowls, plates, jugs, etc., and it has a long history. From time immemorial, people have known that special soil is cooked like a stone when it is overheated, and various dishes are made from it.

It is clear based on archaeological excavations on Uzbek soil that people were aware of the secrets of pottery even before our era, making clay pottery of various shapes and using it in their daily lives. Over the centuries, people have gradually begun to produce jugs used to store water, candlesticks needed to light the room, and bowls needed for food and decorated them. Even though, initially, they created rough pots, jugs and jars, gradually these ceramics were brought to delicate light beautiful and elegant forms.

Ceramics are earthenwares made of clay and baked in a fire. The special soil, which is homogeneous in composition and color, is first dried in the sun, crushed, sieved, then mixed with clay, which is processed depending on the type of product, baked well, formed by hand or on a pottery wheel and dried. There are many types of ceramic products, mainly in household (food, water jars, oftoba (a special water jar for washing hands), khurma (a big water jar), guppy (a type of water jar), jars, bowls, big bowls, plates, dishes, as well as candlesticks, vases, etc.), in architecture (earthenwares, koshin (tiles), pipes, etc.), used in industry (refractory ceramic molds in metallurgical enterprises); children's toys, some decorative items (figurines) are also made of ceramics.

Improved Khorezm earthenware are divided into three types according to the forms of pottery. The first type includes small-sized and flat-shaped items – bodiya (a flat dish for serving the food), chanok (a deep dish for serving the food), deep chanok, large bodiya, deep bodiya and tubs. The second type includes tall and bulky items - hum, guppy, digir (containers for water mills), large hums and others. The third type consists of an erected but small-sized vase, a ceramic mold used to make a traditional hat, a flower pot, a jar-like ibrik (a container for water) and a chorkulok (for dairy products), a salt shaker (for food).

Even today, we get acquainted with the peculiarities of ceramics, such as bodiyas, jugs, plates, kopshirma, tuncha pots, dosh lamps, candle lamps, hum, which are made and decorated with the most advanced technologies and are used in our lives less than porcelain.

Kosa (bowl) - a household utensil used to put various dishes; originally crafted by hand from pottery. With the advent of the pottery wheel, bowl workmanship was further improved. The bowl is divided into different types according to shape (round bowl, dukki bowl, etc.), volume (small-bowl, shokosa, nimkosa, miyona bowl, etc.). In the Khorezm dialect it is popularly called "lavobkosa". The bowls are made of a variety of materials in addition to clay, such as the zarang bowl, the porcelain bowl, the copper
Bodiya means desert, steppe. It is a ceramic vessel with a round bottom and a high, deep shape with a steep edge. The bodiya is also decorated and glazed with compositions of various shapes. It is especially popular among Khorezmian potters, and the smaller form, which has been widely used since ancient times, is also called “chonok bodiya”. New copies of the bodiya were created by the potter Reayimbergan Matchanov from Madir city.

Tavok-plate. It is used in keeping dishes and food products. It also has large, small, flatter and deeper varieties. The potters make the plate flatter and do not decorate it much, but still glaze it.

Kopshirma is a container with a lid that has a deep shape. It is also widely used for food and food storage.

Tuncha pot has a medium depth and is mainly designed for cooking soup.

The stone lamp is a pottery dish that has long been used to illuminate evenings.

Candle lamp is a ceramic base on which the candle is mounted. Initially, it is made of ceramics, and later of gold, silver, copper and other materials in various forms.

A flower pot is a deep ceramic pot in which flowers are planted.

Khum is a dish with a narrow mouth; water and food are stored. Up to 1.5 m tall, the vessel is peculiar in shape, and is often decorated with a high (from mouth to waist) part; The inside is sometimes glazed depending on the use. Later, both the inside and the outside (up to the waist) were glazed. Two, sometimes four handles are handled in large khums for ease of lifting.

The jug is mainly used for water transportation and storage. It has a narrow base and a narrow neck, a wide handle, and a variety of pottery and copper. Without a handle it is called mundi. They make a lot of pottery. Khorezm potters also strictly adhere to the unique technology of making jugs.

The four-eared jar consists of four ears.

1. Porcelain clay or white clay is semi-solid, made of dark white stone and alkali with the help of bowls, piyolas, lagan and other utensils.
2. Cross-section tiles are made of fire-resistant dark clay, i.e. by adding white stone or white sand to the gilvata. It is used to make various tiles for mosaics. Tiles, which are widely used in architecture, are made of clay called tile clay.

Kosagar clay is also known as patloy or mud plate. This clay is prepared by mixing reed stalks into healthy soil. It is used to make surface dishes.

Kuzagirloy is formed from 60-70% plastic oily clay and 30-40% from healthy soil. It is used to make
pottery, vases, jugs and other items.

In the art of pottery, the potter must focus mainly on the preparation of clay in order to make pottery. To do this, it is necessary to start with ensuring that the composition does not contain various impurities (for example, iron powder, alabaster, stone and similar rocks), as they lead to deterioration of the quality of the mud. In order to obtain such a pure clay, any clay used in pottery, ie gilmoya, is ground, then soaked in plastic or glazed bowls, and after 1-2 days it is thoroughly mixed, so that the soaked clay is mixed with water and becomes liquid. The liquid mixture is then filtered through a fine-mesh sieve. Good results are obtained if the clay pots are dried in separate drying devices or in the sun for about an hour or two. Such dried jars do not crack in the jar.

For centuries, our ancestors have studied the secrets of ceramics, paying special attention to the quality, artistry, ease of use and durability of each product. That is why the world is amazed by the longevity of the tiles that adorn the oriental architecture, from the simple ceramic bowls they make. To achieve this, our ancestors have made extensive use of high-quality, extremely durable and time-tested materials.

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