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## AN EXAMPLE IN A MUSEUM IS THE MAKING OF A JUG DECORATED WITH MULTICOLORED ENGOBES

**Abstract:** This is evidenced by the ceramics found in Afrosiab and Central Asia. Central Asian culture developed rapidly during this period. This is a new era. Many scientists, writers and thinkers have appeared. In the 19th century, ceramics became widespread among Tajiks and Uzbeks in Central Asia, and pottery centers appeared in Gijduvan, Penjikent, Samarkand, Sakhrisabz, Tashkent and Rishtan.

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### Introduction

They have created their own unique way of decorating ceramics. In 1930, experimental ceramic workshops were opened in Tashkent and ceramic workshops in Samarkand. In 1932, the Tashkent training and production workshop was created, in which courses were organized by local masters of applied art, including pottery. In 1943, an educational and artistic enterprise was created in Shakhrisabz. Famous potters taught young people the secrets of pottery. Pottery is getting more and more attention these days. The quality of the pottery was different from that of the local craftsmen of Uzbekistan. Unlike potters in districts, pre-cleaning allows them to be used in production without mixing with other types of soil. Different types of natural mud occur:

White is the most common color, initially gray, and after heat treatment, ivory acquires a pleasant shade.

Red - contains iron oxide, which gives the raw material a green color. The main color of the raw material is brown, after firing the products turn red. It helps to model itself well, does not collapse, and is very suitable for sculptures and large products.

Porcelain is gray in raw form and white after baking.

Blue - often used in cosmetology and traditional medicine.

The black or dark brown ceramic mass that takes on the ivory shade after being baked is the hardest clay.

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1 photo



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Potters mined various paints, quartz clay and refractory clay in the mountains near Rishtan. In the 1960s, the traditional centers for the production of the aforementioned blue ceramics began to disappear. In

this context, the decision of the All-Union Meeting of Artists (Fergana, 1974) to preserve the traditions of the production of blue alkaline ceramics became practical.



3 photo

The craftsmen liked this solution. They returned to their original production and began to revive traditional forms and ways of decorating objects. Over the next 20 years, Rishtan ceramics were revived using traditional artistic and technological methods. Alkaline secretions are also prepared. The local artistic peculiarities of Rishtan ceramics are largely reflected in the design of the objects.

Among the girich ornaments of 1990-2000 - a lattice pattern, a rhombic pattern, a rhythmic arrangement of triangular shapes, a flat image of round shapes in the form of a chain, a dot pattern in the form of alternating black and white squares in the form of curves and straight lines, abstract geometric ornaments are widespread in the form of circles and petals.



4 photo

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The plant ornament is especially varied and rich. New interpretations of flora are especially noticeable in the interpretation of themes, especially with the use of traditional symbols. Animals and anthropomorphic subjects are presented in Rishtan ceramics according to the “piece by piece” principle. He embodies the idea of the integrity of the body of a person, animal and bird through certain elements.

In the development of Rishtan ceramics in 1990-2007. The following principle can be noted. Rishtan masters, respecting the traditional heritage, boldly and

dramatically change the interpretation of the forms of objects and the nature of the embroidered ornaments. The consistent and complete restoration of traditional forms and patterns is replaced by unconditional adherence to traditions, individual creative initiative, the expansion of new techniques and types of ornamentation. Before we start working on a sample from a museum jar, let's take a closer look at this sample. We need to know exactly what clay the master made the pot from, what paints were used to make it and how it was fired.

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