

ROLE OF CRAFT TRADITIONS IN YOUTH LIFE

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Pottery in Central Asia developed in the XII-XIII centuries. In the 19th century, pottery centers appeared in Samarkand, Shakhrisabz, Tashkent, Ghijduvan, Panjikent, Rishton. They created their own style of glazing ceramic dishes. In particular,

In 1930, experimental ceramics workshops were opened in Tashkent and ceramics in Samarkand. In 1932, a training production workshop was created, where courses were organized that trained masters of folk applied arts, as well as Potters. Famous Potters taught young people the secrets of pottery. These Are Bond U.Shermatov, X.Yunusov, Gullible M. Siddiq, O. Umarov, Tashkent T. Miraliev, Shahrizabzlik R. Egamberdiev and others.

According to the principle that in order to understand art, a person must have a dark belly, it is also necessary to teach young people before introducing them to the works of crafts.

The creator in the areas of pottery, painting is known for creating works over the years. For example, in a year, thousands of artists graduate from the University. Not a single artist is getting known every year. When will trades become popular? When he creates news... Therefore, a craftsman Master will also have to create a unique style. There are also Potters on the needle that begin to draw a miniature. Today their ranks are expanding. For example, master potter Tohirjon Hyderov took nine months to create his work entitled "Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur". Drawing a picture, but wandering around, unable to find a suitable form for the king and the poet. To create one masterpiece, sometimes they make 4-5 copies. It's like nasrnavis Chekhov rewrote one story 8-9 times. Samples of art of the Potter also come out of the oven whole from the view. However, then some move to the raft, as the edges are cut with a knife. Well, behind the beautiful work that we see, there is a lot of hard work.

There will be such times when a work of art will unexpectedly come to naught on its own. The creator cannot recreate it even if he wants it. There is also such a work in the Potter's work. The colors will flow out of the oven as if the four elements were harmonized. This is called an inimitable phenomenon. Then no matter how hard he tries, he cannot create such. Such a work was not agreed when one Potter wanted to buy for 3 thousand dollars.

In aesthetic terms, God has given permission to the creators to show his beauty. The craftswomen are just ambassadors. Both ability and inspiration are given by God. For example, the most liked work of Tohirjon Hyderov was the drawing of the family tree of the prophets mentioned in the Quran.

The decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated December 2, 2016 "on measures to ensure the rapid development of the tourism sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan" is becoming important in raising the work on the further development

of the ancient and unique culture of our people, the widespread promotion of national craft products to a new level.

The items created by the craftsmen are considered monuments, and their significance is immeasurable. This is because it is an invaluable resource for specialists and scientists, those interested in researching the way of life, Life, taste and sophistication of the peoples of Central Asia. It is the sacred duty of the teacher of Labor Education and the Masters of craft, to convey to the younger generation the architecture of the great and ideologically rich craftsmen.

The main way to gradually attract young people to the craft is this: creating an item through plasticine, creating it through Clay, and making an item through paper, through which we can penetrate the child's heart. We create for young people a sense of love for work on their own. Uzbekistan is considered a place that has preserved the richest heritage of pottery art, since representatives of modern traditional and non-traditional pottery art (historically formed in the 19th century) observe their interest in the historical layers of local culture. In Uzbekistan, craft centers of every Oasis have been formed since ancient times. In terms of production style, ceramics are divided into two main types – glazed and unglazed. Unglazed ceramics have an ancient history. At the end of the VIII – beginning of the IX century, glazed ceramics were common in the cities of Movarounnahr. In the IX-XVIII centuries, this style acquired artistic maturity and high technological quality.

From the 20th century, the main schools and centers were established in the regions of present-day Uzbekistan: a) Samarkand-Bukhara school, Tashkent, Samarkand, Urgut, Bukhara, Ghijduvan, Shahrisabz, Kitab, Kattakurgan, Denov with centers; b) Fergana school with centers of Rishton and Ghurumsaray; C) Khorezm school with centers of Khanqa, Madir village, Kattabag, Chimboy. Each Center maintained its own local characteristics. They currently produce flat (bowls, trays), tall, that is, upwards-oriented (jugs, hums) types of ceramic pots and household items.

In Fergana and Khorezm ceramics, the preparation of an alkaline glaze of traditional blue color is established, but they are distinguished by their characteristic decoration-patterns and variety of items (figures M.Turopov (Gurumsaray), I.Kamilov (Rishton), R.Matchonov (Khorezm) and b.

Lead glaze and yellowish-green and brown dyes occupy an important place in the appearance of Bukhara-Samarkand ceramic products as resonant elegant (manifestations Alisher and Abdullah Narzullaevs (grumble), Namaz and no'mon Oblakulovs (Urgut), X.Hagberdiev (Samarkand). In the ceramics of kashkadarya (profession), only unglazed items are currently produced.

Art pottery art is being supported and promoted in every possible way, favorable conditions are being created for its further development. Various items of crafts from clay (clay) (Terracotta, ceramic pot, building materials, etc.)) the type that prepares is also specific.

Pottery flourished in Central Asia, especially in areas inhabited by Uzbeks and Tajiks. In karatag, Panjakent, Samarkand, book, Shahrisabz, Ghijduvan, Khorezm, Tashkent, Gurumsaray, Rishton, unique styles of glaze decoration of ceramic dishes have appeared. Ceramics made in these centers attract attention with their crispy, beautiful, vafis secret, showy waffles.

Currently, according to the method, form and methods of artistic decoration, there are the following pottery schools: Fergana (the main centers are Rishton, Fyrumсарoy), Bukhara — Samarkand (the main centers are Samarkand, Urgut, Qijduvan, Uba), Khorezm (the main centers are Madir, Kattabag villages), Tashkent. Each school maintained its own development and creative principles, leading centers and Masters, as well as having its own characteristic features, as well as the main artistic commonality. “It is known that there are several bordering republics, but there is no one in which, like a country like Uzbekistan, each region has its own ceramics, its own technology, its own masters. If you look at the diversity of these things, this is probably an example of the abundance of art and love of our people.

Pottery is considered a type of folk applied art with a centuries-old history. It is noteworthy that it has schools characteristic of each area of our land and that it is found every year. In particular, the Rishton School of ceramics has made a name for itself in the world with its delicate and perfect patterns, while the ceramics typical of the Khorezm school are incredibly beautiful with their pictorial decoration in bluish, turquoise colors. Bright colors, holistic patterns stand out in the samples of creativity of Samarkand Masters, and The Tashkent School of ceramics is distinguished by dark embossed drawings.

Traditional Rishton pottery has been operating since the ninth century. Rishton ceramics products can be familiar from afar, no matter which Exhibition. Because, it has its own traditional color. The traditional color is of course given to each product, basically it takes into account 3-4 different colors. Each color is definitely in competition with each other. The combination of colors with the competition of the master brings the colors that the master prepares, bringing all his preparation methods closer together, to a state that does not tire the eye. It is with this that the Rishton pottery is world famous.

The uniqueness of gooseberry pottery is that a small history of each ceramic being made, the sphere of use, the name of the patterns itself, the history, the question of why this is so called, is answered by the pattern itself. The samples of fine ceramics created by our ancestors today are found in Uzbekistan, world museums and catalogs.

More than 50 patterns also participate in exhibitions with 18-20 different pottery samples in form aspect often. In the field of ceramics, there are several directions: jug Potter, kosagar Potter, suratsuz Potter, that is, small-small figurines, hyenas, 6-7 directions, we are taking 3-4 different directions in the field of ceramics.

It turns out that the product of ordinary crafts can also be a product of the diplomatic attitude of states when their place comes. In this, of course, the item made of ceramics is of great political importance. The mystery between the famous Potter Tahirjon Hyderov and the former President Islam Karimov is very significant in this place. In 2016, it was a memorable event that the pottery's craft was given as a gift to the presidents who came to the summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Potter said it was then March. People from the regional authorities come and say that Islam Karimov, after the SCO summit, wanted to give the guests pieces of pottery and chose it to prepare the gift.

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