

## "THE ROLE OF PATTERNS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF POTTERY"

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### Annotation

This article provides information on the role of pottery in the history of world art, the development of which led to the development of architecture.

**Keywords:** pottery, "Ceramics", Neolithic period, Ceramics.

It is known that ceramics is the oldest form of fine art, which has a special place in the history of world art, and played a very strong and important role in the cultural and social development of the human race.

Pottery is an art that has brought the human race into cultural labor, creativity, and the first insight into the art of creation, and it has played a powerful role in the development of societies. Because pots, pans, and other pottery have been used as a special means of transmitting many of the events of human evolution to future generations.

The word "pottery" is derived from the ancient Greek "keramos", meaning clay. Ceramics are now made of clay and can be fired once or several times at high temperatures (above 800 ° C). The most important feature of ceramics is that the initial state of the raw material is a dispersed state (powder), and the final state is a polycrystalline, that is, a single solid body consisting of grains - crystals.

Ceramics include products for different purposes, which differ from each other in the type of raw materials used, the initial charge composition (both the ceramic base of the products and the composition of the enamel coatings), the properties of the finished products and production methods. The widespread technology of making art objects in porcelain, faience, majolica, terracotta and other ceramics allows to combine these items under one common name under the name "Artistic ceramics". They are all made of clay, have a firing process and in most cases a decorating process, and have similar decorating techniques.

It is important to note that the first stage in the development of ornaments in world art is associated with ceramics. Patterns covering the new stone and copper pottery have been used for centuries to create a harmonious, rhythmic composition, and at the same time a special field of artistic activity has emerged - applied art.

It is known that the art of pottery began to take shape in the 6th-5th millennia BC, based on the findings of archaeologists.

From the beginning of the Neolithic period, people knew that when they made various objects from clay and clay, dried them in the sun and heated them in a fire, they hardened like stones. From that time on, people learned how to use clay to make pottery, and how to make it harder and more beautiful than before.

Due to the availability of raw materials for the production of pottery in all regions of the world, this profession is very quickly adopted and spread in all countries of the world.

The New Stone Age — Neolithic — dates back to the 6th-3rd millennium BC, when stoneware was perfected. It was during this time that the first pottery appeared. It was an important tool in the development of primitive people's imagination.

The development of pottery led to the development of architecture. As a result, architecture flourished in ancient Asia and Egypt.

It is known from the history of art that pottery was first practiced by women and girls.

Initially, the base of the pottery was trimmed and nailed to the ground. By the 4th millennium BC, a potter's wheel was invented in the region of Mesopotamia in Central Asia. In the 3rd millennium BC, a potter's wheel was discovered in Egypt.

With the advent of pottery, men took up the profession. Historians and archaeologists have acknowledged that pottery and ceramics flourished in the New Stone Age, and conclude that this period can also be called the Age of Ceramics.

Because the development of ceramics has opened up a wide range of opportunities for the development of household and household goods, tools, plastic sculptures, architecture and decorative items. Pottery is distributed and used in all parts of the world in the form of "Lake Wheel" and "Foot Wheel" with the same technical structure.

The art of pottery has evolved and developed over the millennia, and the quality and artistic level of the created objects have improved, and their variety has increased, refined and developed.

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