



Terms Defining The Names Of Soil, Minerals And Other Raw Materials Used In Rishton Pottery

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Abstract: In this article, the terms used in the pottery process, including the terms meaning soil, substance-mineral and other raw materials, are systematically and structurally approached, and they are etymologically researched. The terms meaning soil types are explained with the help of examples.

Key words: Soil, etymological dictionary, explanatory dictionary, clay vase, porcelain clay or white clay, cut tile clay, bowl clay, glass clay.

The soil generously gifted by Mother Nature is naturally raw material for pottery in this area. That is why pottery has developed and flourished in this region for centuries. Soil is not only dear to potters, but also in the hymns of poets, soil is considered to be sacred and glorified as mother soil:

Why I love Uzbekistan

The soil is in my eyes.

Why the Motherland, the earth and the sky,

I call it sacred, I call it secluded.

A. Oripov

In Islam, the fact that man was created from the soil and returned to the soil made the soil dear and respected. In particular, there is information about this in the 5th verse of the Haj Surah of the Qur'an.[1.B.332] Research conducted by today's scientists in order to shed light on this issue shows that there are 26 different elements in the tissues of the human body, 6 of which are found in large quantities compared to others. They are: carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulfur substances. These 6 elements make up 95% of tissues in the human body. These elements are found in the soil in a free form or in the form of bricks. Modern science confirms that free soil and tissues in the human body are made of exactly the same elements.[2] Poets also wrote some verses about this

Before you and me there was night and day,

There was also the whole sky.

Tread carefully on the ground,

This dirt was a black eye.



Umar Xayyom

Our ancestors understood that there is an integral connection between man and nature from time immemorial. They tried to glorify the elements of nature, preserve them and keep them pure. It is written in Avesta, the sacred book of Zoroastrianism: "A person has a duty to preserve water, earth, fire - in general, all the good things in the world - throughout his life."

Soil, which is one of these elements, is not only a raw material for potters, but also a source of sustenance for people. Soil is one of the most important factors for human life. The Uzbek language has its own layer of lexemes related to soil. The word soil is explained in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" as follows:

Soil. 1. Digging, running, plowing, etc. of the earth. resulting soft part, layer. 2. The upper layer of the earth's crust where plants grow for food; land 3. Hoki of the dead person; ash 4. Territory belonging to a certain country, country, country. (OTIL, vol. 4, page 193) The above meanings of the lexeme of soil 1 and 2 form a synonymic series with the lexeme of land in some places Sh. Touching on the etymology of the word soil, Rahmatullayev expressed the following thoughts: "Soil is the state of fine powder of the earth. If you get soil, let it be gold (Duo). In ancient Turkic languages, this name with the same meaning was originally pronounced as soil (PDP, 432; DS, 575), soil (Devon, I, 133, 434; III, 29). In the Uzbek language, the vowel o in the first form of this word has changed to the vowel u, and the vowel a before the consonant q(g') has changed to the vowel a: tupraq(tuprag')> tupra:aq(tupra:ag')" topurg' in DS on (p. 576), topurak (p. 732) in KRS shows that the noun topurak comes from the old Turkish verb topur, which means "to make powder" (DS, 575: topray- , made with the suffix toprash-)-(a)q, then the form tupraq was formed as a result of the short vowel in the second syllable not being pronounced: topur-+ak=topuraq>tupraq. In colloquial speech, this noun is also pronounced tupra:aq, in which the pr consonants change places. soil> soil".[3.B.380]

Soil is found in different forms and composition in different regions. In particular, the soil of Rishton differs from the soil of the rest of the regions by its color and richness in minerals.

1 -table.

Rishton soil analysis sample

FOSFOR		KALIY		GUMUS	
mg/kg	level	mg/kg	level	%	level



1	47,65	satisfactory	374,26	satisfactory	1.83	average
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2--table.

Fergana city soil sample analysis

	FOSFOR		KALIY		GUMUS	
	mg/kg	level	mg/kg	level	%	level
1	100 >	satisfactory	389,18	satisfactory	1.45	average

We gave the soil sample taken from Rishton district to the laboratory of Fergana branch of "Agrochemical Station" JSC "Uzagrokimyohimayat" for analysis and comparing it with the soil sample taken from Fergana city, we got the following conclusions. The soil of Rishton region consists of brown gray soil and grassy soil. In some places, there are also saline soils. Gray soils are mainly formed from muddy alluvial deposits with clay loam layers of different mechanical composition. In some places, the subsoil consists of sandy and silty rocks. Brown soils are divided into two types depending on the content of HUMUS: a) brown soil (HUMUS 1.5-2%), b) light and brown brown soils (HUMUS amount 1-1.5%) as a result of the analysis, the level of phosphorus 47.65% mg/kg is satisfactory, the level of potassium 374.26 mg/kg is satisfactory, and the level of GUMUS 1.83% is average. Therefore, the soil of the Rishton region is considered as a factor that attracts people engaged in the profession of pottery in the region, due to the fact that it is a natural element suitable for making pottery.

Soil is the main raw material in pottery. In addition, materials such as clay, limestone, white sand are also used as raw materials. The following 29 terms were identified for soil and clay used in pottery: pure soil/healthy soil, black soil, blue soil, red clay soil, earth, silt/salt, lime, lime protein, muddy, slag clay, oily mud, like plastic oily mud. We will explain some of them below.

A clay vase is a soft clay, very fine vases are made from this clay. It has an elastic property and jusha clay is added.

Porcelain clay or white clay is semi-faience, dark clay is made by adding limestone and alkali.

Cut tile clay is made of fire-resistant black clay, that is, by adding white stone or white sand to the tile. Various tiles are made from it. Tile clay - different types of tiles are made by adding quartz sand to clay clay.



Kosagar clay is also known as patloy or plate clay. This clay is made by mixing reed paper with healthy soil. Flat surface dishes are made from it.

Goat clay is a clay made with a large amount of plastic oil and a small amount of healthy soil. Hum, vase, pitcher, etc. are made from it.[4.B.193]

Therefore, the terms used in the field of ceramics are considered as one of the objects of study of linguistics.

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