

HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF THE NAMES OF DOLLS AND TOYS IN THE LINGUOCULTURAL ASPECT

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ANNOTATION

The word "doll" is also used in a figurative sense. In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Living Great Russian Language" by Dal, it is stated that a doll is a "fancy, but foolish and undressed woman." Traditional dolls made from materials such as clay and wood are found in America, Asia, Africa, and Europe. The earliest documented dolls can be traced back to ancient civilizations in Egypt, Greece, and Rome. They were initially created as crude, rudimentary toys, as well as intricate works of art. Modern doll production can be traced back to Germany in the 15th century. With industrialization and the introduction of new materials such as porcelain and plastic, doll production became more mass-produced. Throughout the 20th century, dolls became increasingly popular as collectible items.

Key words: *increasingly popular, collectible item, societal development, Egyptian doll, geometric pattern;*

The history of toys has a long chronicle that parallels the history of mankind itself. It can be said that toys appeared simultaneously with the emergence of humans. In primitive tribes, there was a need to occupy children, and their mothers would give them pebbles, pieces of wood of unusual shapes - these were the first toys. Gradually, the first processed stone and wooden figurines, dolls, and rattles emerged.

Toys and games in every stage of societal development reflected, in their unique way, the material and spiritual lives of people. The educational significance of toys in shaping a child's personality is immense. In a child's life, play holds the same importance as work or creative activity does for an adult.

Therefore, toys should serve as a means for children to explore the world, foster patriotism, instill a love for labor, ignite dreams, and develop thinking skills.

Both novice and experienced collectors would be interested in learning about the history of dolls: how and where the first dolls appeared, how they were made, and what they looked like in different eras. The earliest dolls are believed to be humanoid figurines that emerged alongside humans. Most likely, they represented various gods and carried sacred significance. In primitive societies, dolls were made from simple materials such as bones, wood, roots, or corn husks, which young girls took care of as if they were real babies. The oldest figurine resembling a doll was discovered in the territory of the Czech Republic. It is estimated to be over 30,000 years old, made of ivory, and its purpose remains a mystery.

As for crafted dolls, the earliest examples date back to the 20th century BCE and were found in Egypt. These dolls were carved from thin pieces of wood and adorned with geometric patterns representing clothing. Their wigs were made from threads secured with wooden and clay beads, attached to the doll's head using wax. Dolls found in Ancient Egypt belong to the Bronze Age. They were actual toys, although quite simplistic, predominantly flat, lacking legs, and with rounded lower bodies. The earliest Egyptian dolls can be divided into three categories: dolls for processions and ceremonies, dolls of religious-sacred significance

(objects of worship), and dolls as toys. The latter category includes distinctive dolls shaped like wooden vessels tapering towards the bottom, with hair made from beaded threads and shortened arms. One such doll from a child's burial, dating back to the 2nd millennium BCE, is displayed in the British Museum.

The separate craft of doll-making emerged for the first time in Ancient Greece in the 5th-4th century BCE. Most Greek dolls were made of terracotta, and their limbs were attached with ropes or wires. The city of Sardis, strategically located on a trade route to Persia, was a renowned center for toys. Girls would play with dolls until they got married. During the wedding ceremony, Greek girls would offer their dolls, along with their entire wardrobe, as gifts to Hera, Artemis, or Aphrodite. This symbolized their farewell to childhood.

Dolls were a popular commodity in the market of Ancient Rome. From the sarcophagus of Empress Maria, the wife of Emperor Honorius (384-423 CE), a magnificent ivory doll was extracted. In Ancient Rome, a toy doll was called "pupa," which translates as both "doll" and "girl." The Latin roots of this word can be traced in many languages. In Italian, "pupattola" means "doll," and "pupazzo" refers to a theatrical puppet. In German, a "doll" is called "Puppe," in Romanian it is "pepusce," and in Moldavian it is "păpușă." Even in the English language, "puppet" refers to a theatrical doll or marionette. In Russian, we have the word "пупс," which owes its origin to the German name for a doll.

During the 17th and 18th centuries, the torsos of dolls were usually made of wood, while the hands and legs were made from kid leather. The visible parts, such as the face, neck, hands, and calves, were painted. English doll makers preferred using wax. However, in the 18th century, during the Rococo era, porcelain became a typical material for dolls. Manufacturers aimed to give their dolls a more lifelike appearance, using wigs made from real hair and glass eyes, which were first produced by glassblowers in the German town of Lauscha.

One of the earliest references to pandoras dates back to 1391, when the wife of the English king Richard II acquired a French doll to learn about the latest fashion trends. Indirect evidence of the existence of pandoras as early as the beginning of the 15th century (they were called la Piavola di Franza - French dolls) can be found in the signage of a fashionable shop in Venice, which still exists today.

In 1453, the Queen of Spain ordered dresses from Paris based on the styles seen on fashionable dolls. In the late 16th century, King Henry IV purchased a collection of the best French fashion dolls for his wife, Marie de' Medici. In 1642, the Polish queen asked a Spanish courier, who was traveling to the Netherlands, to bring her a "doll dressed in the French manner, so that it could serve as a model for her tailor."

Almost all the royal houses of Europe owned such fashionable dolls. In the early 18th century, an advertisement appeared in one of the London newspapers stating that "a French doll dressed in the fashion of this year will be exhibited on King Street in Covent Garden." In 1722, in the Commercial Dictionary by J. Savary, the definition of the word "doll" states: "This term is generally used for all toys made by game manufacturers when they have a human figure; these toys are highly demanded in Paris. The term also refers to the finely dressed and styled mannequins, both male and female, sent from Paris to foreign countries to familiarize them with the fashions of the French court, and they are given to older children for their entertainment."

During the Middle Ages, the German city of Nuremberg gained a reputation as a city of toys. In Nuremberg chronicles from 1413-1465, the names of doll makers Otto and Messa are mentioned. Initially, the production of toys was considered a free craft, not strictly associated with any particular guild. Later, guild divisions spread to the doll industry as well: carpenters made doll furniture, potters made pottery, and jewelers made accessories.

The 18th century saw the rise of mechanical dolls. Among the names of mechanical toy makers, the name of the French doll maker Jacques de Vacanson stands out.

The aims and objectives regarding the topic have been achieved. Modern teaching methods for children with soft toys have been identified. Based on a theoretical analysis of psychological, methodological, and pedagogical literature, it has been determined that the use of educational toys and creative tasks in making textile toys can change students' attitudes towards their academic work and the decorative arts as a whole, making them more interested in it. Toys are a way of child development, they are its attribute and condition.

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