

Oyama ningyo

Kabuki dolls

Lutke mladih žensk

Lutke upodabljajo stile in modo japonskih žensk, predvsem njihove pričeske in veličastne kostume, ki so bili prikazani v predstavah gledališča Kabuki.

Dolls Depicting Young Women

These dolls depict the styles and fashions of Japanese women, particularly their hairstyles and brilliant costumes.

Razstavljene lutke / Exhibited dolls

Fudžimusume: Hči glicinije

Duh glicinije se pretvori v prelepo dekle, ki v tej priljubljeni Kabuki predstavi graciozno zapleše.

Fujimusume: Wisteria Maiden

The Spirit of Wisteria transforms herself into a beautiful girl who dances gracefully in this well-loved Kabuki performance.

Jaegaki Hime: Princesa Jaegaki

Princesa iz igre gledališča Kabuki drži v rokah čelado s skrivnostno močjo in sledi svojemu ljubimcu.

Yaegaki Hime: Princess Yaegaki

Holding a helmet with mysterious power, this princess from Kabuki drama pursues her lover.



Hči glicinije / Wisteria Maiden

Dodžodži: Dekle v templju Dodžodži

V prizoru iz znamenite Kabuki predstave prelepa princesa s plesom izraža hrepenenje po svojem ljubimcu.

Dôjôji: Maiden at Dojoji Temple

A beautiful princess dances to express her longing for her lover in this famous Kabuki performance.

Geidži: Kurtizana

Lutka upodablja očarljivo kurtizano z dežnikom.

Geigi: Courtesan

A beautiful courtesan of Edo with an umbrella in her hand.

Koto: Koto

Mladenka s koto inštrumentom.

A young woman with koto instrument.

Kimekomi ningyo

Lesene lutke, oblečene v kimono

Kimekomi je tehnika oblačenja lesene lutke.

Wooden Dolls Dressed in Kimono

Kimekomi refers to the technique of attiring a doll by pasting on colored cloth.

Razstavljene lutke / Exhibited dolls

Širabe: Melodija

Prikupna lutka mlade deklice v starodavnem kostumu, ki bo zaigrala na štiri strunsko japonsko lutnjo biwa.

Shirabe: Melody

This is a lovely figure of a young girl in ancient costume who is about to play the biwa, a four-stringed Japanese lute.

Čurezure: Minevanje časa

Ženska iz obdobja Edo preživlja čas zatopljena v zanimivo knjigo.

Tsurezure: Passing Time

Absorbed in a good book, this woman of the Edo period passes the time.



Širabe: Melodija / Shirabe: Melody

Hakata ningyo

Lutke iz Hakate

Lutke so izdelane na otoku Kyushu, večinoma v okolici mesta Hakata, in sodijo med značilne predstavnice glinenih lutk. Znane so predvsem po svoji barvitosti.

Hakata Dolls

Hakata ningyo, made on the island Kyushu are most typical clay dolls in Japan, known particularly for their beautiful colours.

Razstavljene lutke / Exhibited dolls

Dojo-iri: Predstava sumo borcev v ringu

Jokozuna, veliki prvak v sumu izvaja spektakularni obred pred začetkom dvoboja.

Dohyō-iri: Display of Sumo Wrestlers in the Ring

A yokozuna, grand champion sumo wrestler, enacts a spectacular ritual before a match.

Kurodabuši: Bojovník Klana Kuroda

Lutka predstavlja moškega, ki je v znani legendi z enim požirkom iz velike čaše izpil ves sake in za nagrado prejel sulico.

Kurodabushi: Samurai of Kuroda

This doll is based on legend about a man who gulped down sake in a large cup and obtained a spear as a prize.

Midžitaku: Priprave

Lutka ženske, ki se pripravlja na odhod v družbo.

Mijitaku: Getting Ready

This is a female figure who is getting ready to go out.

Varabedžiši: Mladi lev

Otrok se igra z masko v obliki levje glave.

Warabe Jishi: Young Lion

The boy plays with a mask of a lion's head.



Jokozuna, veliki prvak v sumu /
Yokozuna, grand champion sumo wrestler

Gosho ningyo

Dvorne lutke

Lutke imajo velike glave in svetlo polt, saj naj bi tako ponazarjale prikupnost majhnih otrok.

Imperial Palace Dolls

Dolls made with large heads and fair skin to convey the sweet appearance of children.

Razstavljene lutke / Exhibited dolls

Varabedžiši: Mladi lev

Otrok se igra z masko v obliki levje glave.

Warabe Jishi: Young Lion

The boy plays with a mask of a lion's head.

Taimoči: Otrok z zobatcem

Malček z zlato krono na glavi kleči in drži v rokah zobatca, ki naj bi prinašal srečo in se ga kuha ob posebnih priložnostih.

aimochi: Holding a Sea Bream

This child with a gold crown is kneeling and holding a huge fish – a bream that are believed to bring happiness and are cooked on special occasions.

Haihai: Plazenje

Plazenje dojenčka.

Haihai: Crawling

The new born has started crawling.



Haihai: Plazenje dojenčka / Crawling of the new born child

Ichimatsu ningyo

Lutke Ichimatsu

Lutke, ki realistično upodabljajo japonske otroke.

Ichimatsu Dolls

Dolls realistically depicting Japanese children.

Razstavljene lutke / Exhibited dolls

Torei Ningyo Ucuši Ičimacu Ningyo: Kopija lutke Ičimacu

Leta 1927 sta si Japonska in ZDA v znak prijateljstva med državama izmenjali lutki. Ta lutka je kopija lutke Ičimacu, ki jo je Japonska podarila ZDA.

Tôrei Ningyo Utsushi Ichimatsu Nyngyo: Ichimatsu Doll copied from Exchange Doll In 1927, Japan and the U.S.A. exchanged dolls as a sign of friendship between the two countries. This is a copy of an Ichimatsu doll that was given to the U.S. by Japan.

Ičimacu ningyo: Par lutk Ičimacu

Obe lutki sta v svečani opravi.

Ichimatsu Ningyo: Pair of Ichimatsu Dolls
Both of these dolls are in formal costumes.

Osuvari ningyo: Sedeča deška lutka

Osuwari Ningyo: Seated Male Doll

Mijasama ningyo: Lutka princa

Lutka mladega princa.

Miyasama Ningyo: Doll of Imperial Prince
This is a figure of a young imperial prince.



Kopija lutke Ičimacu / A copy of an Ichimatsu doll

Lutke, ki predstavljajo japonske šege

Lutke predstavljajo japonske otroke pri različnih dejavnostih.

Dolls Depicting the Customs of Japan

Dolls showing Japanese children in various activities.

Razstavljene lutke / Exhibited dolls

Buriburi: V obdobju Edo (1603 – 1868) so se otroci na novoletni dan igrali igro, v kateri so z lesenimi kladivi (buriburi) udarjali žogo. Lutka predstavlja otroke s kladivom.

Buriburi: During the Edo period, children played a game on New Year's Day, using a wooden hammer (buriburi) to hit a ball. This doll depicts a child with buriburi.

Kotoro: Lovljenje (mance, otroška igra)
Otrok poskuša uloviti vrstnika.

Kotoro: Playing Tag

A child is trying to catch another child who is at the end of the line.

Izukura ningyo: Par dvornih lutk v uradni opravi.

Izukura Ningyo: A pair of Imperial Palace dolls in formal dress.

Hanasugata: Lutka prekrasno oblečene mladenke.

Hanasugata: This is a doll of a gorgeously dressed young lady.

Suehirogari: Lutka predstavlja lik Tarokadža, ki ima pomembno vlogo v predstavi gledališča Noh. Suehirogari je komedija, v kateri Tarokadža pomotoma namesto pahljače svojemu gospodarju prinese dežnik.

Suehirogari: This is a figure of Tarôkaja, who plays an important role in a Noh play.

Suehirogari is a comedy in which Tarôkaja to his master instead of a fan brings an umbrella.



Otroci so s kladivom (buriburi) udarjali žogo /
Children used a hammer (buriburi) to hit a ball.

Lutke sodobnih mojstrov

Na Japonskem je izdelovanje lutk nadvse cenjena umetna obrt. Razstave lutk so nekakšna tekmovanja, na katerih lahko mojstri predstavijo svoje najbolj izpopolnjene tehnike.

Dolls Created by Modern Craftsmen

In Japan, dolls are a highly respected form of artistic craft. Doll exhibitions are a form of competition where craftsmen show their finest techniques.

Razstavljene lutke / Exhibited dolls

Oboko šino: Mladi princ in princesa, avtor Mitsuharu Kataoka

Lutki princa in princese, ki sta oblečeni v bogato izvezen kimono z zavihanimi rokavi. Oboko Shinnô: Young Prince and Princess, by Mitsuharu Kataoka

This pair of figures are a noble prince and princess. These dolls feature gorgeous embroidery and rolled sleeves. The artist is active in Kyoto.



Posebna spretnost (Sachiko Ikeda) / A Special Skill

Joroigi Taišo: General v bojni opravi, avtor Ippô Ohaši

Mladi bojevnik v sijoči opravi odhaja kot general v boj.

Yoroigi Taishô: A General in Armor, by Ippô Ohashi

The gallant young samurai in brilliant armor is about to go into battle as a general of the army. The artist is active in Kyoto.

Tosenkjotenšiki: Igranje z zloženo pahljačo, avtor Hideyo Tanaka

V obdobju Edo je bila priljubljena igra Tosenkjo, kjer so s pahljačami merili v tarčo. Lutka predstavlja žensko pri tej igri.

Tôsenkyôtenshiki: Playing with Folding Fan, by Hideyo Tanaka

People in the Edo period enjoyed a game called Tôsenkyô using a folding fan to aim at the target. This figure is a woman elegantly playing Tôsenkyô.

Mukaši-Mukaši: Pred davnimi časi, avtor Kuni Omori

Lutka prikupnega spečega Momotara – Breskvinega dečka, junaka priljubljene japonske pravljice.

Mukashi-Mukashi: Once Upon a Time, by Kuni Omori

This adorable sleeping baby is Momotaro, the Peach Boy, a popular Japanese fairy-tale hero.

Tokuivaza: Posebna spretnost, avtorica Sačiko Ikeda

Lutka dečka, ki žari od zmagoslavja, ko na dlani ujame vrtavko.

Tokuivaza: A Special Skill, by Sachiko Ikeda

This boy is beaming with triumph as he caught the spinning top (koma) on his palm.

Vataši no takaramono: Moj zaklad, avtor Akira Ueda

Dekle drži dragoceno papirnato lutko ženske v kimonu.

Watashi no Takaramono: My Treasure, by Akira Ueda

The girl is holding a precious paper doll in the form of a kimono-clad woman.

Komacubiki: Ruvanje bora, avtor Kacušige Hinohara

Lutka predstavlja žensko z borom v roki.

V obdobju Hejan so imeli na Japonskem šego na novoletni dan oditi na polja in s koreninami vred izrjavati mlad bor.

Komatsubiki: Pulling out young pine, by Katsushige Hinohara

This depicts a noble woman with komatsu, a kind of young pine, in her hand. It used to be a Japanese custom that people went to the field on New Year's Day and drew out komatsu along with its roots.

Nagaši bina: Plavajoča lutka, avtorica Sačiko Ikeda

Dekle odhaja proti reki s papirnato lutko v pleteni košari. Še danes je živa šega spuščanja papirnate lutke vzdolž reke, pri čemer molijo za srečo.

Nagashi Bina: Floating Doll, by Sachiko Ikeda
The girl is going to the river with her paper doll in a straw basket. It is still a custom throughout Japan to float dolls on the river while praying for happiness.

Ucucu: Sanjarjenje, avtorica Cuneko Šimamura

Lutka mlade princese iz obdobja Hejan, ki se, pokrita z razkošnim kimonom, predaja mislim.

Utsutsu: Half Dreaming, by Tsuneko Shimamura

This is a figure of a young princess in the Heian period, who is lost alone in thought with her heavy costume on her shoulder.

Kokeshi ningyo

Tradicionalne lutke Kokeshi

Lutke Kokeshi, ki slovijo po svoji preprostosti in prelepih barvah, so narejene v japonski tehniki obdelovanja vrtečega lesa. Delimo jih v dve glavni skupini: tradicionalni Kokeshi ustvarjalni Kokeshi.. Tradicionalne lutke Kokeshi izdelujejo v severno vzhodnih pokrajinah in so se začele pojavljati v poznem obdobju Edo. Nadalje jih delimo v serije po kraju izdelave, npr. serija Naruko, serija Tsuchiyu, itd. Lutke posameznih serij imajo svoje značilne poteze in oblike. Tehnika izdelovanja lutk se še danes prenaša iz roda v rod.

Traditional Kokeshi Dolls

Kokeshi dolls, which are known for their simplicity and brilliant colors are made using Japanese wood turnery techniques. They are divided into two general types, traditional Kokeshi” and creative Kokeshi. Traditional Kokeshi are a local art form practiced in the northeast regions of Japan. They originated in the latter part of the Edo period. Traditional Kokeshi dolls are further classified according to the location of the workshop where they are made, such as the Naruko-series of dolls, the Tsuchiyu-series, etc. The dolls of each series have their own special features and designs. The techniques used in the making of these dolls have been handed down from master to pupil to the present day.

Razstavljene lutke / Exhibited dolls

Sakunami Kokeši / Sakunami Kokeshi

Naruko Kokeši / Naruko Kokeshi

Jadžiro Kokeši / Yajirō Kokeshi



Kokeshi ningyo

Ustvarjalne lutke Kokeshi

Ustvarjalne lutke Kokeši so izraz svobodne in neomejene domišljije posameznega umetnika. Od druge svetovne vojne jih izdelujejo v izvorni tehniki graviranja in pečenja. Cenjene so kot edinstvena umetniška dela.

Creative Kokeshi

“Creative Kokeshi” is a handicraft that exercises the free and unrestrained imagination of an individual artist. After World War II, these dolls are crafted using original techniques of engraving and baking, and are appreciated as unique works of art.

Razstavljene lutke / Exhibited dolls

Noboriju: Vzpenjajoči zmaj / Nobori Ryu:
Rising Dragon

Cubaki: Kamelija / Tsubaki: Camellia

Dodžo: Mala deklica / Dôjo: Little Girl

Midori: Zelena / Midori: Green

Manjo: Deset tisoč listov / Manyô:
10 thousand Leaves

Jo: Ljudska pesem / Yô: Folk Song

Mijako no kaze: Veter v cesarskem mestu /
Miyako no Kaze: Wind in the Imperial City

Mijoši-no: Podeželje / Miyoshi-no: Countryside

Ičijo: List / Ichiyô: One Leaf

Tamajura: Minljivi trenutek / Tamayura: A
Fleeting Moment

Tenmade todoke: Vzpenjanje k nebesom /
Tenmade Todoke: Reaching to Heaven

Izajoi: Šestnajsta noč / Izayoi: Sixteenth
Night

Mijabi: Eleganca / Miyabi: Elegance

Saišu: Barvita jesen / Saishû: Colorful Autumn

Komore-bi: Sončni žarki skozi drevje / Komore-
bi: Sunbeams through the trees

Geišun: Srečno novo leto / Geishun:
Happy New Year



Minljivi trenutek / A Fleeting Moment
Vzpenjanje k nebesom / Reaching to Heaven
Kamelija / Camellia. Mala deklica / Little Girl

Potujoča razstava Japonske fundacije Japonske lutke v Slovenskem etnografskem muzeju v Ljubljani gostuje na pobudo Veleposlaništva Japonske in s podporo Japonske fundacije / The travelling Japan Foundation exhibition The Dolls of Japan is hosted at the Slovene Ethnographic Museum in Ljubljana upon the initiative of the Embassy of Japan and with the support of the Japan Foundation.

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