

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE CAPABILITIES BY THE TECHNIQUE OF MANUFACTURING THE DOLLS TILDA ON MANUAL LABOR LESSONS AT 5TH GRADE.

РАЗВИТИЕ ТВОРЧЕСКИХ СПОСОБНОСТЕЙ ТЕХНИКОЙ ИЗГОТОВЛЕНИЯ КУКЛЫ ТИЛЬДЫ НА УРОКАХ РУЧНОГО ТРУДА В 5-М КЛАССЕ.

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Annotation

The theme of this article is the development of creativity abilities by the technique of manufacturing the dolls Tilda on manual labor lessons at 5th grade.

The main goal of the research is to describe the structure of the craft lessons, creating Tilda dolls.

Key words: *creative capabilities, creativity, manual labor, dolls Tilda.*

Аннотация

Тема данной статьи – развитие творческих способностей на уроках ручного труда в 5 классе при изготовлении куклы Тильды.

Основная цель исследования заключается в описании структуры урока ручного труда при работе с заготовками куклы Тильды.

Ключевые слова: *творческие способности, творчество, ручной труд, кукла Тильда.*

Adolescence is often a time of crisis. As the personality strengthens and develops, it sometimes becomes what we call "difficult." In the typical, or stereotypical, teenager, we see mood swings and unpredictable behavior, constant reevaluations of self-worth, vulnerability, and emotional confusion. This is a period of life full of conflicts and complications. The demands on adults in their interactions with teenagers, therefore, are great: they must be thoughtful, attentive, and tactful. Just as importantly, they must also find a way to satisfy the adolescent's creative impulses. [1]

Creativity serves to resolve problems or satisfy psychological needs. It differs from what we call "production" in the uniqueness of its result. That is, we cannot simply deduce the product of a creative act from the circumstances in which it was created. The creator introduces elements that cannot be reduced to simple manipulations or logical processes, and the final product reflects aspects of the creator's personality. [2]

Some adolescents satisfy their need for creative work in shop classes. Working with their hands is a way to develop students' creative capabilities. We can define "creative capabilities" as an individual's capacity to absorb and develop ideas that don't neatly fit into already established patterns of thought. In some way, these ideas bear the unique stamp of the individual. [3]

In everyday life, creative capabilities manifest themselves as know-how: achieving goals, finding ways out of difficult situations, using one's environment in an unusual way - in short, intelligent problem-solving.

A popular creative activity for Russian fifth-graders is making Tilda dolls. The Tilda doll isn't simply a bit of handiwork; it's a cultural phenomenon in its own right. An enormous number of patterns are available for free, allowing anyone who wants to to make his or her own doll. Clubs of Tilda-lovers can be found in many countries, and the trend of decorating spaces with Tilda products is in full-swing.

The story of Tilda began when Norwegian Tone Finnanger wrote several books about how to create the dolls, including in them patterns, advice, and detailed descriptions. The 24-year-old girl had loved working with her hands since childhood. Her grandmother taught her to do crafts, while her grandfather initiated her into the secrets of papier-mâché. She chose to go to art school, aiming to improve her ability to create beautiful objects. Her choice of profession was not surprising: she became an interior decorator. Although her job gave her a space to realize her ideas, she still dreamed of making dolls.

As fate would have it, her mother took her to a resort town, where she sold souvenirs and knick-knacks. The girl was happy, able at last to do something with her own hands and make money from it. Writing books was an outlet for her overflowing imagination, and they allowed her to share her experience and skills with others.

When choosing a name for her dolls, she looked to family traditions for inspiration. All of the women in her family had names beginning with the letter T, and she decided that the child of her labors should continue the tradition. Thus, she settled on Tilda.

Tilda dolls aren't merely fun decorations for the home; they have inspired an entire world of crafts: wall-hangings, mats, pillows, the list goes on...

In this lesson, fifth-grade girls get the chance to make a cat in the style of a Tilda doll. The task takes three or four classes, with some of the work to be done at home.

1. White or tan cotton or linen (fabric for the cat's body).
2. Fabric of each student's choosing (for the bird) - small polka dots on a bright background look great.
3. Polyester batting (for stuffing)
4. A pointer and creaser
5. Scissors
6. A sewing machine or needle and thread
7. A pencil or fabric marker or piece of soap
8. A pattern

Instructions:

1. Print or copy the pattern on a piece of paper and cut it out. Do this carefully! This step determines how good the finished cat will look.
2. Fold the fabric in half so that the pattern is on the inside. Trace the head, paws, and tail on your fabric with a pencil/fabric marker/soap. Also trace the half-body (the one without a head).
3. Now it's time to sew. With the fabric still folded in half, sew the paws and the tail. Then cut them out with scissors, leaving a margin of 0.5-0.8 cm around the stitches.

-Sew completely around each part, then make a small hole in the place where the part will be attached to the body. In the pattern this place is indicated by a broken line. Then turn the part inside-out, so that the pattern is showing.

-Using the same method, cut out the cat's body, leaving a margin of 1-1.5cm.

-Sew the head using the same method. To begin, sew only one side - the "face" where the nose will be.

-Now attach this half-face to the front part of the cat's body. Before sewing, we recommend basting each part on (i.e., sewing it on with a large, temporary stitch to hold it in place).

-Now take the two parts of the cat's torso, back and front, and sew them together. Aim for accuracy. Baste or use pins to hold the pieces in place while you sew.

-If you use pins, you can backstitch, leaving a hole at the bottom. Turn the torso inside out and carefully use the pointer and creaser to smooth out the stitches inside. You can also use an iron, but even so, the cloth will become creased when we stuff it.

-Start stuffing the cat with batting. First, stuff the head well, then the legs. You will know that the cat is well-stuffed when there are no wrinkles in the fabric.

-Sew up the opening at the bottom with a blind stitch.

-Stuff the paws and tail.

4. If you want to, you can use coffee to give your cat a beautiful, smoky look. You will need coffee (ground or instant - look for the cheapest variety), black tea (one teabag), and glue (to make the fabric stiffer).

-Boil the tea and coffee for 5-10 minutes, pour off the liquid, and allow it to cool. When it is warm but not hot, add a little glue.

-Quickly paint the cat with this liquid, starting with the head. Use a brush with stiff bristles or a sponge.

-Suspend the cat from the grill of your oven with string. Let it dry for 15 minutes at 100 degrees.

5. Now attach all of the elements. Try to make the seams strong and invisible; you can hide them in the body itself or in the side seams. Decorate the cat. Tie on a bow of waxed string. The final touches: draw on a nose, eyes, and red cheeks.

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