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CREATIVE APPROACHES IN TEXTILE DESIGN AS AN EFFECTIVE METHOD OF INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION OF STUDENTS

Purpose: we aim to examine the effectiveness of individual work in the professional training of future fashion designers through the creative and technological appropriation and application of modern textile design, identification and systematization of modern models of organizing the independent work of university students.

Methodology: comparative-historical and typological methods, a method of formal analysis and, partially, figurative and stylistic, were used to study the subject of research.

Results: The article describes the experience and results of the implementation of the curriculum "textiles design" for students of Fashion Design. The method basic of artistic literacy through methods are analyzed and systematized, stimulating the development of critical and creative thinking of future specialists in product creating. The main reasons for the insufficient efficiency of students independent work in the theory and practice of higher education were identified. The application methods had a best impact on the process of formation and development of student's professional artistic thinking.

Scientific novelty consists in the fact that the authors used the methods of individual study in creative realization like a structure for the study and understanding of the modern visual language for the creation of textile design, for formation and development of the professional artistic thinking of the Fashion/ textile design students.

Practical significance. Researching the cultural connotations of costumes provides valuable educational opportunities for designers and students to deepen their understanding of cultural history, symbolism, and aesthetics. By engaging in scholarly inquiry and critical analysis, designers can develop a nuanced understanding of cultural contexts and apply this knowledge to their creative practice.

Keywords: model, independent work, textiles, study method, print, experiment.

Introduction. It is difficult to imagine today the surrounding world, in its ordinary or original activities without clothes - without a significant covering that often comes to emphasize the importance of the best possible self-presentation in society and the world. At the same time, the artistic parallel that is constantly in step with the self-presentation are considered the main components of which textiles play the central role in the clothing algorithm from the study process to the implementation of the most original and effective study methods but and practical application of some techniques that result in modern fashion faces, the importance of the leading place of textiles in the world as primordial in achieving a modern face and permanent maintenance in international fashion trends.

An effective method of individual study on the subject of "textile design" is the research

and analysis of trends and techniques [1]. This means keeping abreast of the latest advances in the field, including emerging trends and new materials and techniques. By conducting in-depth research and analysis, students can gain a deeper understanding of the industry and develop their own unique style of work be it artistic activity, research or on-set practice (Fig. 1). This can be done by attending art and specialty themed exhibitions, reading industry publications and analyzing the work of established designers. By staying informed and aware of current trends and techniques, students can gain a competitive edge in the industry and develop their skills as textile designers, fashion designers and decorators [2]. Experimentation with materials and techniques is another important method for individual study in textile design. This involves exploring different materials and techniques to create unique and innovative designs.



Fig. 1. Interactive analysis session [3]

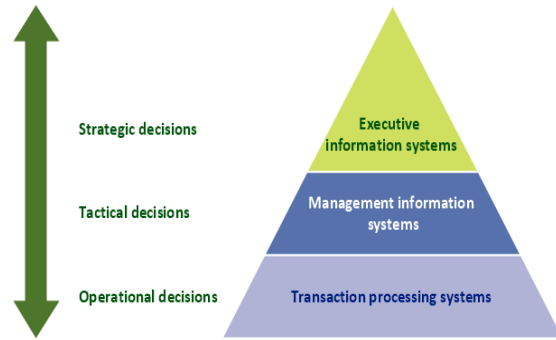


Fig. 2. Informational-executive model [12]

By experimenting with different materials and techniques, university and college students (as well as practitioners in masterclasses or short interactive courses) can develop their own style and creative approach to textile design for clothing or decoration. This can be achieved through hands-on experimentation, trial and error, collaboration with visual artists, painters, upholsterers, architects, interior designers, thus taking risks and trying new things, students can push the boundaries of traditional textile design and create works with truly original and innovative [4].

The generalization of the experience gained through contemporary theory and practice, the organization of students' independent work allows us to highlight the following aspects - main models depending on the students' activity level [3].

- Informational-executive (algorithmic) model (Fig. 2).
- The flipped learning model (Fig. 3).
- The design-research model of independent work (Fig. 4).



Fig. 3. The flipped learning model [11]

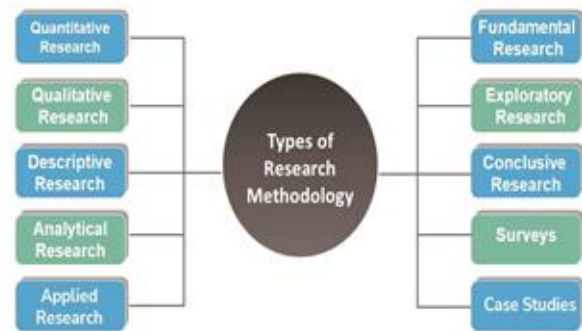


Fig. 4. The design-research model (example) [5]

Self-reflection, criticism, spotting trends in the field of design and studying techniques that at first glance seem old or forgotten are a crucial method for improving individual study in textile design [5]. This involves analyzing their own work and seeking feedback to improve and refine their skills. By reflecting on their own work, students can identify areas for improvement and set goals for future projects. Seeking feedback from peers, industry professionals and active or

even passive consumers (just viewing, scrolling) can also provide valuable insights into the work being done. Incorporating non-traditional techniques to customize textiles for apparel or decor, which today are seemingly forgotten or kept at the level of history, feedback and criticism in their design process, students can continuously improve and refine their skills, leading to greater success in the industry, whether the industry creative or technology,

both actively involved in the fashion positioning of the consumer [5]. A unique method of effective individual training of students in the field of creative implementation of textile design for clothing as well as an object of art or decoration is the method of deep analysis of the needs of each student, based on his individual skills and potential. Before the actual preparation and work begins, special tests are conducted to determine the level of knowledge and skills of each student in the field of creative design. Based on the test results, the specialists develop an individual training program that optimally combines theoretical training involving practical

exercises – textile print samples and individual tasks to promote the created product, reaching realization schemes to the consumer, thus going through a cycle almost entirely on the creation-consumption process. One of the main advantages of this approach is the ability to focus on students' interests and needs, which allows them to develop their own style and bring their own ideas to life. Emphasis is placed on various techniques for analyzing and forecasting trends in textile design, crafting, including printmaking, fabric printing (swatches or accessories), color/dye art, and more.



Fig. 5. The works of the students from the DA-Fashion design departament «Ion Creanga» ICSPU using the principle of efficient individual study methods in the creative realization of textile cyanotype print design, student Dologan A., university lector Reabenchi E.



Fig. 6. The works of the students from the DA-Fashion design departament “Ion Creanga” ICSPU using the principle of efficient individual study methods in the creative realization of textile embroidery design, student Botnaru S, Samoila E., university lector Reabenchi E.



Fig. 7. The works of the students from the DA-Fashion design departament “Ion Creanga” ICSPU using the principle of efficient individual study methods in the creative realization of textile digital print design, student Cosniceanu N., university lector Reabenchi E.

As part of their studies, students have the opportunity to experiment with various materials, techniques and tools, as well as study the history and traditions of textile design - wood block printing, cyanotype as an alternative method of printing on textiles, artistic photo collage (Fig. 5). Additional emphasis is placed on the importance of time management and work organization when creating works of art. Students not only acquire theoretical knowledge in this field, but also develop practical skills in project planning, implementing them in stages and achieving the desired result. The method of individual training remains effective and allows students to develop their professional potential, broaden their horizons, read, master various historical techniques or invent personal techniques and learn to create truly unique and high-quality works quality in the field of textile design.

The purpose of research for the directed development of education is to ensure the availability of a high quality education, which meets the requirements of innovative development, oriented towards an aesthetically educated society through the artistic prism and the need of the consumer. At the same time, the modernization of university education as an institution of social development is mentioned; adapting the content and structure of vocational education to the needs of the labor market, regardless of the existing methods as a technique - the important result would be the positive result, the development of a system for evaluating the quality of education and the demand for educational services.

In the context of the modernization of modern education, especially of education including higher pedagogy, the problem of improving the quality of professional education of future specialists determines the search for the most effective approaches to solving problems of social, professional and pedagogical importance. The need to improve the quality of the professional education of future specialists in the social sense is determined by the scientific and technical

achievements, by the socio-economic changes in the country and on the labor market, which place their demands on university graduates in the field of design, textile design, clothing design, design of the product, thus, the pedagogical aspect of improving the quality of professional education - product design - of the students is linked to the level of studies through practical methods in 80% of the tasks that will ultimately attribute to the products an artistic and a functional aspect to meet the needs personal aesthetics through the prism of logical and economical consumption but also of personal satisfaction as education, and the study of university graduates to fall into sufficient work to be done through research, study and testing through practical methods of different experiments that will be the basis of development and the future plan of learning new techniques through possible personal invention. The university must train specialists capable of intensive work, prepared for creative activity and prepared to carry out continuous training. This, in turn, requires a new approach to the professional development of students, which means abandoning the limitation of this process only to the acquisition of knowledge and skills. So, the question arises about changing the emphasis on educating students to develop their professional mobility and expanding the tasks in the field of training practical specialists - fashion or decorative designers and new education teachers who are able to develop important qualities from the point of view of professional view based on practical experience of the plateau sharing the experience, making them creative in the activities of individual study of students, implementing and having a high level of professional skills becomes important.

The World Declaration on Higher Education for the 21st Century of 9 October 1998 states [6], among other things: «Higher education institutions must provide their students with an education that develops them as well-educated and highly motivated citizens with the ability to think critical», analyze social problems, find solutions and implement

problems that exist for society, and to achieve these goals you must apply new and appropriate methods to overcome cognitive knowledge and didactic approaches, as well as to the acquisition of skills and the development of skills related to communication, creative and critical analysis, independent thinking and collaboration in a complex context where creativity is also based on sciences and arts with modern knowledge and traditional or local techniques. As a rule, the tasks of higher education include not only the formation of generals with a solid knowledge base, but also the formation of people capable of critical thinking and a comprehensive mind. This cannot be achieved without an effective higher education system. Transformative human actions create the need to raise a generation capable of predicting and preventing the consequences of those actions. The vector of the development of educational disciplines today leads from the traditional sociocratic educational model, the core of which is the use of education for the purpose of personality development, to the humanistic educational model, whose purpose is education. the person, the discovery of the self. At the same time, the focus shifts from the cognitive element of education to the personal component, which acts as an organizational system in the organization of personal education. Knowledge acquires a relational and mastery process that engages the student in critical analysis, selection, and construction of personally meaningful topics and learning methods-preparation, practice, process (Fig. 3). The role of a professor with practical set experience is to move from didactic explanation to pedagogical interaction and co-creation with students.

Effective methods of individual training can vary depending on the task at hand, the meaning of the product as a purpose and learning preferences, personal goals. Here are some tips to help students maximize their study time and their presentation:

Set clear goals: define what you want to achieve at each grade level. Having specific,

achievable goals helps you stay focused and motivated.

Prioritize tasks: determine the most important tasks or topics to study based on deadlines, difficulty level, or importance. This ensures that you manage your time and energy effectively.

Use active, hands-on learning methods: actively study the material by summarizing key concepts, teaching the material to yourself or others, creating flashcards, or solving practice problems for a client friend. Active learning promotes deeper understanding and retention.

Break the material down: divide large topics or chapters into smaller, more manageable sections. Focus on one section at a time to avoid overwhelming the material and make it easier to understand.

Create a study schedule: set aside specific time slots to study different subjects or tasks. A consistent study schedule helps establish a daily routine and prevent procrastination.

Use effective note-taking techniques: Develop a system for taking organized and concise visual notes during lectures, readings, or tutorials from your professor. Methods such as the method shown in Fig. 2, Fig. 3, Fig. 4 or learning pyramid (Fig. 8), can improve understanding and memorization [10].

Minimize distractions: Consider using website or app blockers to limit distractions during study sessions.

Practice time management: break your study sessions into manageable chunks of time with short breaks in between. Methods such as the "Pomodoro Technique" (25 minutes of focused study followed by a 5-minute break) can improve productivity. Review and reflection: regularly review and reflect on what you have learned to strengthen your understanding and identify areas that require further clarification. Self-assessment using quizzes, the opinions of close or unfamiliar people about your product can also be useful. Ask for help if necessary - don't hesitate to reach out to your professor, classmates, or excursions to practice workshops. Collaborative

learning and seeking clarification can deepen understanding and provide valuable information. Use technology wisely: use educational apps, online resources and digital tools to supplement your learning. By

incorporating these strategies into a customized training method, the training process can be optimized and the product can be more successful.

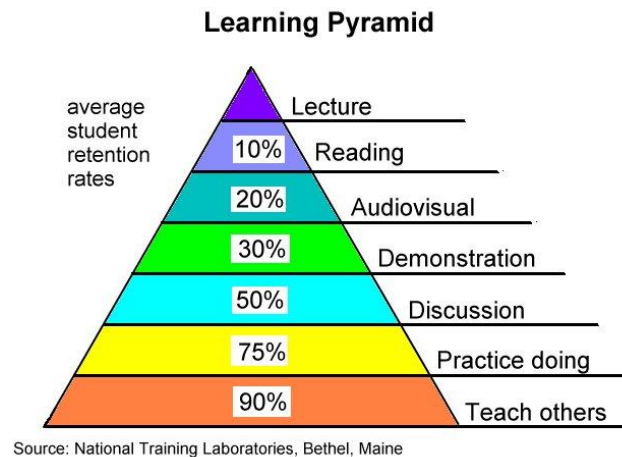


Fig. 8. Learning Pyramid [10]

Conclusions. A significant transformation of the educational process in the artistic education of the Clothing Design program towards prioritizing the independence of the students' educational activity leads to the fact that the teacher's activities increase objectively - facts and observations, the role of the related function in the efficient organization of independent work. Because independent work is manifested in actions (cognitive, communicative, transformational, etc.) its components must correspond to the structure of the activity. The international study shows that the design and modern technology of the design and research model is as consistent as

possible with the type of culture of organizing the independent work of students. This model allows the implementation of three parallel lines in the independent organization of the student's work corresponding to three types of personality activity: situational activities (solving traditional educational problems - mini-projects, within the model of information and reproduction); trans-situational activities (solving training problems at the tactile level - "flipped learning" midi projects); creative (solving educational problems at a strategic level) a large educational and research project with practical results for the end consumer.

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РЯБЕНЬКИЙ Є. Г., СИМАК А. І.

*Державний педагогічний університет імені «Іона Крянге», Кишинів, Республіка Молдова***ТВОРЧІ ПІДХОДИ В ТЕКСТИЛЬНОМУ ДИЗАЙНІ ЯК ЕФЕКТИВНИЙ МЕТОД ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНОГО НАВЧАННЯ СТУДЕНТІВ**

Мета – дослідження ефективності індивідуальної роботи у професійній підготовці майбутніх дизайнерів одягу шляхом творчо-технологічного освоєння та застосування сучасного текстильного дизайну. Виявлення та систематизація сучасних моделей організації самостійної роботи студентів закладів вищої освіти.

Методологія. Для вивчення предмета дослідження застосовано порівняльно-історичний та типологічний методи, метод формального аналізу і, частково, образно-стилістичного.

Результати. У статті описано досвід та результати впровадження навчальної програми «Дизайн текстилю» для студентів спеціальності «Дизайн одягу». Проаналізовано та систематизовано методичні основи художньої грамоти через прийоми, що стимулюють розвиток критичного та творчого мислення майбутніх фахівців із створення виробів. Визначено основні причини недостатньої ефективності самостійної роботи студентів у теорії та практиці вищої освіти. Виявлено, що прикладні методи якнайкраще впливають на процес формування та розвитку професійного художнього мислення студента.

Наукова новизна полягає в тому, що автори використали методи індивідуального навчання у творчій реалізації як структуру для вивчення та розуміння сучасної візуальної мови для створення текстильного дизайну, для формування та розвитку професійного художнього мислення студентів, що вивчають моду та текстильний дизайн.

Практична значущість. Дослідження культурних конотацій костюмів надає дизайнерам і студентам цінні освітні можливості для поглиблення розуміння історії культури, символіки та естетики. Займаючись науковими дослідженнями та критичним аналізом, дизайнери можуть розвинути тонке розуміння культурних контекстів і застосувати ці знання у своїй творчій практиці.

Ключові слова: модель, самостійна робота, текстиль, методика навчання, принт, експеримент.

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