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TÍTULO: Conciencia ambiental sobre la base de los proverbios.

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RESUMEN: Este artículo trata del conocimiento ecológico tradicional contenido en los proverbios que revelan la sabiduría de la nación kazaja en relación con los ecosistemas costeros con los que interactúan. El autor intenta examinar estas viejas verdades en una búsqueda de nuevos significados que pueden ayudar a estimular preguntas sobre instituciones, tecnología y políticas para la sostenibilidad de los ecosistemas. La conciencia ambiental es importante para la aplicación hábil de la sabiduría popular, por lo tanto, herramientas tales como proverbios y refranes nos ayudan a observar los fenómenos complejos de los acontecimientos importantes de la vida. Ellos indican la necesidad de una actitud cuidadosa de la gente hacia el medio ambiente natural, y este es uno de los principales problemas de la sociedad contemporánea.

PALABRAS CLAVES: medio ambiente natural, proverbios populares, enfoques de educación, educación ambiental.

TITLE: Environmental awareness on the basis of Proverbs.

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ABSTRACT: The author attempts to examine these old truths in a search for providing new meanings which may help to stimulate questions regarding institutions, technology and policy for ecosystem sustainability. Environmental awareness is important for the skillful application of folk wisdom. Therefore, such tools as proverbs and sayings help us to observe the complex phenomena of important events of life. They indicate a need for a careful attitude of the people to the natural environment, and this is one of the main problems in contemporary society.

KEY WORDS: Natural environment, Folk proverbs; Upbringing approaches, Environmental education.

INTRODUCTION.

The warming of the Earth, which has come about due to the high content of carbon dioxide, the ozone hole (the ozone layer protects the planet from harmful ultraviolet rays for all life), hanging over the largest industrial sites, irregular deforestation, resulting in growth of deserts on Earth, the pollution of seas and rivers from which we cannot get fresh water to drink for humans and animals, and falling soil fertility are the impact of man on the environment.

Addressing global climate change takes more than science alone. To stabilize the increasing concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and adapt to climate change will take the concerted action of everyone and all parts of society¹. That is why it is important that people from

¹ UNESCO (2010). UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development.

childhood are environmentally literate. Such a person will not pour fuel on the ground, leave warehouses of agricultural chemicals and fertilizers in the fields and in the rain, cut down forests, destroy wild plants, carelessly handle fire in the forest, or leave garbage lying about.

The importance of ecological knowledge and training, which encourages youth to be more conscious, is increasing in the period when the global changes and steady development in the society took place in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The complex interconnection in the system “nature-society-man” is getting worse year after year and the environmental problems may cause danger to human beings. Numerous global ecological problems have appeared such as the greenhouse effect, the depletion of the ozone layer, the pollution of the Pacific Ocean, etc. Due to extensive economic development, the environmental situation in Kazakhstan has also worsened, including damage to the Aral Sea system, the inappropriate condition of the Caspian and Eastern Kazakhstan regions, the territories near the former Semey nuclear testing area, infertile land and so on.

The level of the Aral Sea began to decline and fell so far in 14 m. The volume of water in the sea has decreased by 60%, and its salinity has increased almost three times.

The soil dried up, salinity, desertification. Animals are endangering and disappearing day by day.

Do you know we have done to abuse our planet? You may have heard of the Aral Sea? It was a gigantic inland sea in the central Asia. How does it look like now? How did this happen?



Aral Sea was one of the four largest lakes in the world with an area of 68000 square kilometers.

In 2005, government of Kazakhstan was able to fund a project to save and replenish the North Aral Sea. The condition of North Aral Sea is improving. However, the condition in South Aral Sea is worsening.

Human egoism will contribute to this failure if it continues to grow from generation to generation, and for the sake of its private egoistic fulfillment, the human being's egoistic character will consume life in general. For mankind, sufficient behave correctly their entire lives, it means he/she preserved nature. Out of all living creatures, only humans lack nature's program for correct behavior; only humans are free to choose their actions. Each person who lacks this awareness lives with a particular outlook on life, with self-made goals and a self-made character of actions. Such a person chooses and creates his/her own system of upbringing, and all such systems suffer failure.

All these conditions have led to the worsening of the biosphere, and have caused damage to human health and spiritual world. Therefore, educating and empowering people to become active agents of sustainable and equitable development would be an important step towards a better global future².

Hence, an educator's task is how to resolve it. The main instrument for this is training the younger generation. Consequently, what should we do in order to awaken the environmental awareness of humanity? Strengthening youth environmental education for sustainable development is one of the

² Y. N. Araya and E. H. Moyer (2006). Global Public Water Education: The World Water Monitoring Day Experience. *Journal of Applied Environmental Education and Communication*, Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 263-267. doi:10.1080/15330150601059522.

global grand challenges of our time. Environmental education means building people's conscious attitude to the environment, aimed at the protection and sustainable use of natural resources.

DEVELOPMENT.

Influences of environment and nurture on human development.

The main purpose of environmental education: to teach so as to develop a person's knowledge of the laws of nature, explaining the relationships of living organisms to the environment and the formation of the ability to control one's physical and mental state.

The essence of environmental education is determined primarily by its objectives which involve the formation of:

- positive contact with nature, gaining an interest in learning its laws and phenomena.
- attitudes and motives of activities aimed at the realization of the universal value of nature.
- belief in the need for nature conservation, and preservation of the public health.
- desire to participate in practical activities on the study and conservation of nature, and the promotion of environmental awareness.

Environmental education is designed to build knowledge about the positive interaction between society and nature, and the ability to study and conserve. The process of environmental education of students in some way is always a combination of training and education, aimed at the formation of environmental responsibility.

Ecological literacy plays an important role in solving this problem and it helps an individual to build his own ecological knowledge on the basis of folk's creativity. Folk knowledge helps people survive in the harsh nature, reflected in folklore. In the treasury of folk, wisdom included proverbs - the oldest genre of folklore.

The objective of the study is to enable youth to care about the environment and their personal health. Such a viewpoint will help future specialist equipped with safe ecological knowledge to improve sustainable development of the biosphere.

Educating children for environmental literacy can use different technologies. One of them is the use of folk wisdom-sayings, proverbs. They are the observations of a nation's mind in "the encyclopedia of the people", where you will find answers for many questions of life. The amazing winged words express the essence of the complex phenomena of nature. Each of the proverbs carries the authority of the generations who created them. Therefore, proverbs do not argue, do not prove, they just approve or deny that something with confidence; that all they say is a hard truth. "Ne eksen soni orasyn" means "What you sow, you will reap/gather, harvest". Entrenched in the national consciousness, signs, sayings and proverbs have always influenced the attitude of people to the natural environment.

Nature-the great, powerful factor in public education. It is an indispensable factor of multilateral, multifaceted education. Hence, many educators in different ways use nature as a factor of influence on the person.

"Children have to live in the world of beauty, games, fairy tales, music, drawing, art," wrote an outstanding educator V.A. Sukhomlynsky. Proverbs can be used in the form of games using the principle of: "training and education through entertainment". From the collections of proverbs and sayings, you can select proverbs and sayings that have an environmental dimension.

In traditional society, most parents encourage their kids to take part in extracurricular activities like visiting beautiful places, swimming in the pure sea, taking refreshment in a perfect setting, enjoying watching and sometimes drawing the beauty of nature like mountains, flowers and trees in accordance with the child's talents and interests. The talents have been given by nature but they can

only be developed into skills through the hard work of nurture. Children spend a large portion of their waking hours in these environments.

Nature is one of the most important factors of folk education; it is not only the environment but also native land, motherland. The nature of the motherland has inexplicable power over man. Nature is his father's house and yard, and the universe, and the world space; even the stars in the sky homeland. The stars in their blinking, light effect, color predict weather; on their location is the native home.

Folklore is our spiritual wealth, our internal environment, which today is in need of preservation and protection as endangered species. Our ancient ancestors did not consider themselves Kings of nature, they felt part of it. They were convinced that their good deeds, mysteries, rituals, ceremonies they help Spring Awakening Sun, the creation of flowers and grasses, the arrival of the birds. Moreover, having an important role in these ceremonies were children. Folk education engages children to the sources of national and national cultures. Appealing to the age-old experience of the people, to one's spiritual legacy is in our time not less important than the severe environmental problems of conservation of natural resources and ecological imbalance.

A lot of effort is spent by people in order to learn to, not just exist in the natural environment, but also to interact with it. Ideal in terms of ecology can be called our ancestors' relationship with nature. For centuries, the Kazakh people created a culture in which all (from proverbs and sayings to religious and ritual holidays) was associated with climatic conditions. Passing from one generation to another love and respect for their native land, cultivating in the children from an early age rules and regulations for reasonable and careful environmental management ("Native land - gold cradle", "If you cut one tree - plant ten"). Kazakhs never sought to rise above nature, conquer it, showing respect and giving the power of the divine force of natural elements. These messages

focus on preservation and development, improvement of human health with a glance to the relationship between human and his circumambient natural and social environment.

A prominent scientist, Academician K.Satpaev wrote, "He should not be a patriot of his country, who is not ill for his native land, is not interested in its fate," Ch. Ualihanov asserted: "What could be more mysterious than man and nature".

Valuable ideas about the necessity of raising children in a spirit of respect for the natural environment are embodied in the works of Kazakh educators, teachers, public figures reared on folk traditions, Sh. Ualikhanov, Y. Altynsarin, A. Kunanbaeva, A. Bukeyhanova, M. Zhumabayev, I. Zhansugurov, S. Seifullin, A. Kasymova and others.

In particular, Ibyrai Altynsarin in his poetic short stories included in the "Kyrgyz anthology" repeatedly stresses the influence of nature on the moral development of the individual. In artistic form through images of nature, he provides lessons on developing morality. For example, in the story "Garden Trees", Y. Altynsarin emphasized: "In education and care is the essence. You are the earthly branch, you need care. If I correct the bad things for the better, you will understand and become a respectable man. If you will not listen to my words, then you will grow as a crooked tree"³.

Materials and methods.

Nurturing youth environmental literacy can require different techniques. For instance, using folk wisdom - proverbs, observation of folk mind in "the encyclopedia of the people, where you will find answers to many questions of life. The amazing winged words express the essence of the complex phenomena of nature. However, it is nurture which can be utilized to improve positive traits and diminish the effect of negative traits in a child.

³ Y. Altynsaryn (1975). *Collected works*. / Editing by. B. S. Suleymenova. –Almaty, Nauka. Vol. 1, pp 359.

The purpose of proverbs is primarily educational. Proverbs and sayings have always attracted people. This is lively folk wisdom which is collected and studied.

We suggest using proverbs in the lessons, which are called the pearls of oral national creativity. According to M. A. Sholohov: "The greatest wealth of people - the language! For thousands of years accumulated and eternally living in vast treasures of human thought and experience.

Applying proverbs and sayings on the lessons of teaching language, literature, biology, ecology, we can solve several challenges:

- Improving the knowledge of the traditional spiritual culture of the past and present on various aspects of life.
- Learning moral and behavioral, cultural norms and values enshrined in the traditional culture.
- Nurturing an attitude of respect for the ethnic group's own language, culture and natural environment in which they were formed.
- Development of creativity, fantasy and imagination in the perception of the traditional poetic works and implement their own performing skills.

In this paper, we focus on how meanings of proverbs can influence individuals and communities' behaviour and practice ecological awareness. In proverbs, reflected notions of the moral qualities of the human, such as the concept that human development and training is to be adopted and that the most valuable human quality is virtue, and it should be inculcated, necessarily taught, as the cause of many human vices is lack of knowledge, ignorance. Virtue is the ability to do well and who is able to do well knows exactly how to act. Proverbs teach us to appreciate the good deeds of people who commit them, and help people to be kind, considerate, and compassionate.

Simply defined, a proverb means “a short sentence, usually in a figurative expression, expressing well known truths, social norms, or moral themes in common use by a society or social group”⁴.

These pearl words are an essential part of the oral culture of a society, and are frequently used to define the environment and experiences of a particular society. As water influences all aspects of life, it is a frequent subject of proverbs and can be found in many cultures. The existence of similar kinds of proverbs in different languages suggests that some conceptions of intelligence and reasonable behaviour are to some degree universal⁵.

Proverbs and sayings make everyone think about his/her world view, to reconsider many postulates in one’s life, to assess one’s life, and actions, committed with a purpose or just aimless. Proverbs help us to understand what is good and evil, to explore the rules of the society handed down from generation to generation. The positive and negative personality traits in proverbs are presented as the goal of reeducation involving the full improvement in behavior and character of the people. In this case, it is noteworthy that all nations recognize the immensity of human deeds. Anyone, no matter how perfect he/she may be, can climb one-step further towards perfection. This step is not only directs a person but also humanity to progress. Many proverbs are motivated and well-argued appealing to self-improvement. The content of proverbs is wise, beautiful in form, they are used wisely, as appropriate, skillfully. The main purpose of them is still moral education. Hence, proverbs have always attracted people. This is lively, "walking" folk wisdom collected with her study.

The Kazakh people expressed in countless proverbs and sayings joy, pride, love, and attitude toward friends. Accuracy, clarity, credibility, and persuasiveness are the qualities of proverbs.

⁴ W. Mieder, “Popular Views of the Proverb,” *De Proverbio*, Vol. 5, No. 2, 1999, pp. 109-144.

⁵ R. W. Gibbs Jr. “Proverbial Themes We Live by,” *Poetics*, Vol. 29, No. 3, 2001, pp. 167-188. doi:10.1016/S0304-422X(01)00041-9.

I will talk about proverbs and sayings about the forest and its inhabitants, about nature and careful attitude to it, about its protection. People in his works never tore a man of the environment, and therefore, speaking about its nature, it has swung toward the person.

The proverb, "Trees –ground, land decoration", the first one is dedicated to all the trees, and the rest are oak, spruce, birch and other species, popular in Kazakhstan. Forests are very highly valued. That is why it is important that people from childhood have to be environmentally literate. Such a person will not pour fuel on the Earth, leave the warehouses of agricultural chemicals and fertilizers in the fields and in the rain, cut down forests, destroy wild plants, carelessly handle a fire in the forest, or leave behind garbage.

Fortifying themselves in the popular consciousness, signs, sayings and proverbs always influence the attitude of people to the natural environment. Folklore and customs are a widespread and effective means of the formation of environmental awareness of a person.

We can give students environmental information that will have an impact on their minds, and awaken a sense of responsibility for the preservation of nature. From the collections of proverbs and sayings, you can select proverbs and sayings that have an environmental dimension. Each verse is divided into two parts, meaning they are on different cards. Reaching 30 or more cards, you can play with the students ecological Lotto. The essence of the game is how to make cards to fold correctly proverb. For instances:

A) Matching quiz:

love	nature	oxen	much
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1. Everyone must pay his debt to _____.
2. _____ and love cannot be hiding.
3. Nature draws stronger than seven _____.
4. Nature requires little, fancy _____.

B) English Proverbs: Every student is given one proverb to memorize. They should memorize the proverb word for word, but they can explain the meaning of the proverb in their own words.

Example: Every cloud has a silver lining.

Meaning: There is a positive side to every bad situation. In other words, bad things also produce some good.

C) Find and correct proverbs.

1. "It takes many years to grow a three but a day to cut it down." three- tree
2. A tree on a heal is a meeting place for birds. heal - hill
3. "Prepare to know for the solutions of tomorrow." know – now

Classroom tasks.

When we decide to make use of proverbs and sayings in the lesson we have to consider its aim. The teacher should not force learners to memorize them, although it often happens that many learners remember them without any effort.

Proverbs and sayings can be used in any all stages of the lesson as warm – up activities.

We should not ignore a chance to develop learner's creativity by using proverbs and sayings, as learners can make use of their artistic skill, e.g. drawing, using computer programs and projects around proverbs and sayings. Another benefit is that the teacher can cater for learners with different learning styles as many activities can be prepared on cards/ slips of paper, learners can draw or mime the meaning etc.

Identify and write.	
Aim	Reading and controlled writing.
Material	A handout with one or more proverbs written as one word.
Procedure	Learners have to divide one long word composed of words in a proverb and write it.
Examples	<i>My house is my castle.</i> <i>Don't judge a book by its cover.</i> <i>He laughs best who laughs last.</i>

Read and draw.	
Aim	Reading, vocabulary, drawing.
Material	A list of several proverbs/sayings.
Procedure	Learners copy the proverbs and instead of writing all words, they draw meaning of deleted ones.
Example	<i>As you make your _____ (bed) so you must lie on it. The way to a man's _____ (heart) is through his stomach. You cannot teach old _____ (dogs) new tricks.</i>

Read and link.	
Aim	Reading comprehension, introduction to the topic of the lesson – traveling.
Material	A table with divided proverbs/sayings – see the table below.
Procedure	Learners have to read the texts of proverbs and link separated parts. See examples.

<i>When in Rome</i>	<i>do as the Romans do.</i>
<i>Every country</i>	<i>has its customs.</i>
<i>Bad news</i>	<i>travel fast.</i>
<i>There is no</i>	<i>like home.</i>
<i>All roads</i>	<i>lead to Rome.</i>

Read, translate and write.	
Aim	Reading comprehension, translation, comparison of proverbs and sayings
Procedure	Learners translate and write second part of the text. Compare the English proverb and Slovak one.
Material	A list of proverbs/sayings with the second part in the mother tongue. e.g. A tree is known _____ (<i>by its fruit</i>) Far from eye _____ (<i>far from heart</i>) Actions speak _____ (<i>louder than words</i>)

Read and match.	
Aim	Reading comprehension
Procedure	Learners read proverbs and match them with their meaning
Material	A list with several proverbs and their literal meaning. See below.

Time is money.	<i>Real friendship lasts forever.</i>
A friend in need is a friend indeed.	<i>Time is valuable and should not be wasted.</i>
Money is the root of all evil.	<i>When you do not meet someone for a long time, you'll forget about him/her.</i>
Far from eye, far from heart.	<i>Money can cause serious problems in one's life.</i>

Read, mime and guess.	
Aim	Reading, developing creativity
Procedure	Learners read list of several proverbs, choose one, mime it to the partner and s/he has to guess it.
Material	List of proverbs meaning of which can be conveyed by miming: <i>You cannot eat your cake and have it.</i> <i>Keep your mouth shut and your eyes open.</i> <i>An apple a day keeps the doctor away.</i>

1. One who acts promptly gets what he desires. _____
 - a) Every dog has his day.
 - b) The early bird catches the worm.
 - c) Don't put the cart before the horse.
 - d) Don't put all your eggs in one basket.

2. Always do things in the right order. _____
 - a) Don't ride the high horse.
 - b) Don't put the cart before the horse.
 - c) Every cloud has a silver lining.
 - d) Empty vessels make the most sound.

3. Wherever one may travel, the happiest place is one's abode. _____
 - a) East or west, home is best.
 - b) Forgive and forget.
 - c) Fortune favors the bold.
 - d) Don't put all your eggs in one basket.

4. There is hope even in difficult situations. _____
 - a) East or west, home is best.
 - b) Every cloud has a silver lining.
 - c) Fortune favors the bold.
 - d) Every cock crows on his own dunghill.

5. Success comes to those who have the courage to try.

- a) Don't wash your dirty linen in public.
- b) Don't ride the high horse.
- c) Fine feathers make fine birds.
- d) Fortune favors the bold.

6. Fine feathers make fine birds.

- a) We must not hold against someone a thing of the past.
- b) Anyone can show off his courage in a familiar, safe environment.
- c) Wherever one may travel, the happiest place is one's abode.
- d) A person can look impressive in smart clothes

7. Easy come, easy go.

- a) Wherever one may travel, the happiest place is one's abode.
- b) What is acquired without effort especially money is likely to be lost.
- c) Success comes to those who have the courage to try.
- d) When something is not allowed, we are more tempted to it.

Working with proverbs has very beneficial effect on child development, including the development of speech. As we see, sayings and proverbs have moral, instructive character. Additionally, these tasks are implemented in the following activities of students:

Cognitive - work on learning material that includes works of folklore.

Value-estimate-modeling of different attitudes to language, culture and environment through the game models, creating the ability to make decisions in a situation of choice.

Aesthetic - development of the ability to express their emotions, feelings, moods of artistic means: in poems, drawings, essays, and so on.

Communicative activity or communication, which is a prerequisite for learning.

“Building more advanced cognitive, social, and emotional skills on a weak initial foundation of brain architecture is far more difficult and less effective than getting things right from the beginning” (Altynsarin, 2007, p. 1).

Not all activity is able to directly detect the aesthetic properties of nature for youths. To learn to appreciate the beauty of the forms of plants, gracefulness of animals, the contrasts of color and light, the symmetry of the phenomena, the harmony of sounds, the properties of space and time to participate in their knowledge of how sensual and abstract-logical they are. This means that teachers must involve students in the observation of the characteristics of landscapes, organize exercises that develop auditory and visual perception, skill analysis and synthesis of one’s own impressions and evaluations.

By learning to observe the beauty of the environment at work, and realizing the opportunity to create beauty in the circle itself, the student perceives the beauty of the environment. Therefore, walks and other activities reveal the beauty of nature, otherwise it will not permit the introduction of the beauty of nature.

Beauties of nature and protecting its wealth are described in proverbs, and can be classified as follows:

About the dignity/worthy of the trees:

Orman – el dauleti, jer sauleti. Forest wealth of the country, and picture of the land.

Babalar ekken shynardy, ballary sayalaydi. Ancestor planted tree, children get relaxed.

Bir tal kessen, on tal ek. If you cut one tree, plant ten.

About the dignity of water:

Sudyn da surauyi bar. There is a query with water too.

Su bergennin sauaby bar, su tokkennin jauaby bar. There is reward giving water and be responsible why poured out water.

About the dignity of land.

Zher - Hazyna, su - altyn, mal- baylyk. The earth- treasure, water- gold, cattle – wealth.

About the dignity of nature:

Tabigat – adamnin altyn besigi. Nature - gold cradle of human.

Pure nature, pure a citizen (If man keeps nature pure, citizen becomes perfect man).

«Tabigat — tirshilik nari» Nature - nourishment of the existence.

There are a lot of proverbs which identify love for nature.

«Er- eldin korki, orman-togai zherdin korki». Man – the beauty of the country, Forests – beauty of the land.

«Dari shopten shygady, dana — kopten shygady». Medicament comes from herbs, wise person comes from crowd. These pearl words are trying to encourage in humanity careful attitude and the protection of resources; it provides us a better life on the planet Earth. As we can see, most of the plants and animals are closely related to human life. Indeed, people in the process of their business, transforming activity make a variety of connections with nature.

Discussions and results.

In our world, there are a huge number of global problems, but the main one is the pollution of the environment. Now, the whole planet declares how bad our ecology is, that it needs to be saved. In nature, many species of animals and plants have vanished. The climate is changing and this invariably leads to all sorts of disasters. For this condition, we should blame ourselves; people have brought nature to such a state. No one thinks that this attitude to nature is laid in early childhood. If

we do not bring up a love for nature in a child in childhood, how will they develop a love for the environment?

People cannot live without clean air, pure water, fresh greenery, sunlight, even without communication with animals and birds. These are our companions; we are living together with them on Earth.

Nature is one of the main treasures of our country. One of the parts of this nature is the forest. The forest is our wealth. We must preserve and protect it. To protect native nature means to protect the homeland. This word was emphasized by a remarkable Kazakh writer and is the best expression of the importance of nature in our lives. We need to love and protect her as much as we love and protect our homeland.

Today, humanity has increased rapidly; on Earth live more than 5 billion people and after 30 years that number could double. And each person today, and tomorrow, will need space to live, work and play, need food and clothes, and because nature has less and less space it results shrinking the size of many species of plants and animals, pollution of the atmosphere, reduced flow in rivers, and dry lakes. Does nature have to die? Of course, not. We must preserve it for future generations, so that they can enjoy and be proud of the beauty and richness of our country. We should never forget about it, you need to take care of the natural environment, develop a sense of love and respect for it. Of course, love and cherish is so much harder than “use”, but that is why our main task is to protect the foundations of our existence — the unique nature of our country, and to save it. Because the world of living nature is so great and beautiful! Love and protect it means love and protect our homeland.

With the intent to build a harmonious relation between nature and society, it is necessary to solve these three most important tasks:

- to form a new type of social and ecological thinking eliminating an exclusive consumer approach to the nature;
- to publicize widely, enlighten and elucidate social and ecological problems accompanying the development of human civilization;
- to develop a business mechanism of nature management providing full coordination of individual, collective and national interests in the area of environment protection and rational use of natural resources.

The main principles of rational nature management are research, protection, development and reformation. Protection of resources means to maintain their qualities favorable for carrying out business activities, and reformation means to improve them (melioration, reclamation of land).

The ecological education and enlightenment are of paramount significance in ensuring sustainable development of the mankind. One of the most important tasks is to educate all layers of society in an active civil position to nature conservation, preservation of its wealth, in particular, the biological diversity as a guarantor of the biosphere's integrity and stability. It is necessary to foster a careful, protective attitude towards nature from the moment of forming a future citizen of society as a personality.

Polluted atmosphere, soil with gases and dust to a great extent, exert a harmful impact on flora and fauna. The integrity of vegetative ground cover is destroyed. The problem of radiation pollution is still pressing and urgent. Radioactive matters spreading through the food chain with food products to the human body and may accumulate in such quantities that may do harm to the human being. Nuclear weapon tests may be considered as very serious crimes against nature and humanity.

One of the most urgent problems not only for Kazakhstan, but also for the whole world community is still the problem of the Aral Sea. At present, the processes of desertification, salinization of soil,

depletion of flora and fauna, and change of climate are still ongoing; the disease incidence of the population has increased drastically. The ecological situation of the Aral Sea has led to a failure to implement traditional types of economic development and has caused a number of social problems. To solve this issue and provide sustainable development of the environment, the following mechanisms should be developed:

- financing activities (international loans) for Environmental Protection from the International Ecological Organizations such as UNEP, UNEA, CCAC, WHO and Green Economy, etc.
- implementing the principle: “a person contaminating the environment will pay” meaning that a subsoil user shall bear responsibility for funding activities of environment protection and compensation of possible ecological damage.
- using international financial and economic mechanisms in the area of the environmental protection provided for by international conventions.

CONCLUSIONS.

In conclusion, it is evident that without sustainable education and without providing environmental awareness of humanity, we cannot produce healthy, well-developed person. Upbringing is correspondence with environmental awareness. Therefore, every man/woman has to know that he/she is responsible to transfer the beauties of nature to the next generation. It is also nurture that plays an important role in the human development. There folk pedagogy has educational tools in proverbs and they are capable to provide refinement, expansion, increase of knowledge, and can give insight into societal attitudes towards the environment; at the same time, they impact on children’s emotional sphere. The proverbs which give environmental awareness content reflect the feelings and attitudes of the people for their nature, homeland, encouraging them to protect their

homeland. As part of this, they could raise awareness via behavioral change, stimulating more constructive and responsible behavior toward relevant ecological issues.

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