

**PEDAGOGICAL POSSIBILITIES OF USING FOLK FRIENDS IN ENVIRONMENTAL
EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN (5-6 YEARS OLD)**

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Annotation: This article explores the pedagogical possibilities of using folk riddles to teach ecological education to preschool children (ages 5-6). It examines effective methods for fostering ecological knowledge, enhancing interest in nature, and developing ecological culture through folk riddles. This research is significant for the practice of preschool education.

Keywords: ecological education, preschool age, folk riddles, pedagogical possibilities, children.

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Environmental education for preschool children is not only theirs it is necessary to increase their ecological knowledge, but also to form in them such qualities as love for nature, diligence and responsibility.

The use of folk riddles in the process of environmental education is important in expanding children's worldview, developing their thinking skills, and strengthening their knowledge of nature. Through folk riddles, children get to know natural phenomena, flora and fauna, and form the foundations of ecological culture.

This article highlights the pedagogical possibilities of environmental education based on folk riddles and its importance in children's development. The main goal of the research is to determine the methods of developing environmental education skills in preschool children through folk riddles.

The main part

The educational value of folk riddles

Folk riddles are one of the oldest and richest genres of folk art, and they are of great importance in forming children's knowledge about the environment. 1 Through riddles, children learn about various phenomena of nature, plants, animals and environmental problems. For example, consider the following riddle:

"A clear lake, no fish in it."

Through this riddle, children will gain knowledge about the sky and clouds. In the process of discussing such riddles, children learn to think, observe and draw conclusions.

Another educational aspect of folk riddles is that they encourage children to focus on environmental problems. For example:

"He has a mouth, no words, he has a crown on his head, but he is not a king."

This riddle is about a tree and provides an opportunity to explain to children the role of trees in protecting the environment.

Use of folk riddles in the process of environmental education

Using folk riddles in the process of environmental education is an interesting and effective method for children. The following practical methods can be distinguished:

1. Organization of educational activities through riddles: Riddles by solving together with children, it is possible to arouse interest in the environment in them. For example, training in parks or nature.

2. Discussing riddles about nature: Developing environmental awareness in children by discussing riddles about natural phenomena. In the process, they gain a deeper understanding of the importance of environmental protection.

3. Stimulation of creative activity through games and performances: Fo

rmation of environmental responsibility in children by organizing theater scenes based on riddles. For example, by staging the life of trees and birds, children develop a sense of love for nature.

4. Application of practical activities: environmental games based on puzzles and the practical importance of nature can be explained to children by organizing manual labor activities. For example, children make a tree with their own hands they participate in planting seedlings or building nests for birds.

5. Creation of environmental stories: Children based on riddles

they can create their own stories. It develops their creative thinking and increases responsibility towards nature. 3

Pedagogical results

As a result of using folk riddles, the following pedagogical achievements can be achieved:

- Children develop a sense of love and care for nature.

And this is one of the important components of ecological consciousness. • Their common culture by strengthening environmental knowledge

increases. Children begin to understand the importance of nature and its balance

Develops observational and analytical skills. Observability, analytical thinking and summarization of received information in children through riddles ability is formed.

- Skills of participation in team activities are developed. This, in turn, improves social communication and cooperation.

Development of ecological culture

Development of children's ecological culture through folk riddles is a unique process, in which concepts of nature conservation and proper use are formed. For example, children can be given the opportunity to understand the importance of the earth in human life through riddles such as "Mother earth, take care of it".

In conclusion, folk riddles can be considered as an integral part of the process of environmental education for preschool children. When their educational opportunities are properly used by pedagogues, effective results are achieved in the formation of children's ecological culture.

At the same time, through riddles, children not only acquire ecological knowledge, but also develop feelings of love and preservation of nature. This will serve to raise a generation that is not indifferent to environmental problems in the future. Educators can effectively use these methods to develop children's thinking skills and increase environmental responsibility.

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