

KHAZAR COURIER

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We are looking for you!

NEDERLAND AMBASSADOR TO AZERBAIJAN AT 'KHAZAR'



From the left Mr. Hamlet Isaxanli and Mr. Arjen Peter Uijterlinde together with the students of Khazar University

“THE STORM” is very interesting the storm. Mother always looks for movie that was introduced at Khazar her child. And finally after 18 years, University on Wednesday, 18th February. The ambassador of Nederland This film is very touchy and heart- to the Republic of Azerbaijan Mr. breaking. But I think the end of the Arjen Peter Uijterlinde visited our film could be able to finish in a dif- University. The guest was whole- ferent way. You can read the impres- heartedly welcomed by Mr. Hamlet sions of the Khazar students on this Isaxanli and by numerous of stu- film in the next page of this newspa- dents and teacher staff. Following per. the party we watched the movie. This movie is a dramatic film. The theme of the film called the storm which had destroyed the lives of people. The main character in the film- Julia’s family was separated accord- ing to the storm. This film is about one mother separating from her child as a result of

By Lala Agayeva,
Student of School of
Humanities and
Social Sciences



Azerbaijani-Spanish Intercultural Exchange

Interview



Leyla Rzayeva left for Spain several weeks ago. Before she left, I took the opportunity to interview her about her upcoming adventure with the European Voluntary Service. According to the European Voluntary Service Website: “EVS enables young people to carry out voluntary service for up to 12 months in a country other than their country of residence. It fosters solidarity among young people and is a true ‘learning service’. Beyond benefiting local communities, volunteers learn new skills and languages, and discover other cultures. Non-formal learning principles and practice are reflected throughout the project.”



“An EVS project can focus on a variety of themes and areas, such as culture, youth, sports, social care, cultural heritage, arts, civil protection, environment, development cooperation, etc. High-risk interventions in immediate post-crisis situations (e.g. humanitarian aid, immediate disaster relief, etc.) are excluded.”

– Please, introduce yourself to our readers...
– My name is Leyla Rzayeva.
– What is your job at Khazar University?
– I work as an assistant to the director of the development center. The director is Raziya Isayeva.
– What program are you working with in Spain?
– This is a part of a program sponsored by the European Union program. It is called EVS.
– And what does EVS mean?
– EVS stands for European Voluntary Service. It’s a great program.
– What will you be doing in Spain?
– I will work as an assistant of the project of the European Union, which will be a part of an intercultural exchange. So I will be doing workshops at schools and universities, working directly with their students and teachers.
– Where will you live?
– I will live in Barcelona, which is a beautiful city on the Mediterranean Sea.
– Do you speak Spanish?
– Of course! I will be living in Spain, so I must be fluent in their language.
– How did you learn Spanish?
– I learned Spanish at the University of Lan-

guages here in Baku.
– How long will you be in Spain?
– I will stay in Spain for nine months.
– What do you want to see and do during your free time in Barcelona?
– I want to see some beautiful buildings. Barcelona is famous for its cathedral and other buildings designed by Gaudi. And of course, you can’t visit and know the culture of Spain without seeing the work of Picasso, one of the country’s most famous artists. Visiting Barcelona will be worth my time,

as it will supply me with a life-changing experience.

By Vahid Hacıyev,
Student of School of Humanities and
Social Sciences



Leyla Rzayeva is playing guitar

STUDENTS DISCUSSED 'THE STORM'

The movie "The Storm" is about the accident which happened in Holland many years ago. It was a very terrible accident. One of the villages of Holland was destroyed by a storm. All the houses were destroyed and a lot of families were lost. Many parents lost their children and many children lost their parents and relatives in this film. You can see how it happened and what people felt at this time. They were very afraid and didn't know what to do. Everybody wanted to save their life. But the storm was very bad. And in just a few hours all the village was destroyed.



By *Malak Zeynalova,*
School of Humanities and Social Sciences

All houses were under the water. You can see about one family that lived through this terrible disaster. One girl lost her mother and sister; they dropped in front of her. But she saved herself and her baby's life. She put her baby in a high place and she sat on the roof of the house. She fell asleep –she remembered all her life before her baby was born. Her life wasn't very good. She fell in love with a boy. But the boy left her when he heard that she was to have a baby. And the girl's family, specially her father, didn't want to receive it. He didn't want to excuse her. When her baby was born her father didn't look at her and her baby's face. However girl loved her child and was very happy. Suddenly she waked up and she fell down to the water and began to drown. One boy went to that village to save his mother with a helicopter. But suddenly he saw that girl drowning and saved her life.

When she opened her eyes she saw that her baby wasn't near her. She began to look for her baby. Because she thought that only her baby and she were alive. And the boy also wanted to help her and didn't leave her alone. When they came to the place where the girl put her baby, the baby wasn't there. They knew her baby was alive. And they looked for him.

The baby's name was Ernst. The girl's father was also alive. And he also thought that he had lost all his family. All the survivors using boats came to a hotel which hadn't been destroyed by the storm. And the girl also went there with the boy to find her child. They were happy and her father forgot about everything about her baby and forgave his daughter. He began to search for his grandson with his daughter. Her baby was in that hotel. But a woman who had lost her baby and husband in that storm took the baby and put her baby's name to him. She didn't want to give the baby to his mother and began to hide the baby from them. The girl couldn't find her child.

Many years passed and all the survivors came together to remember that terrible accident. In this day she saw a boy about 18 years old. And she felt that he is her boy. And the woman who didn't want to give the baby to her told everything to the girl and Ernst.

Ernst loved his mother and stepmother. At the end of this film Ernst stopped in the middle of his two mothers and didn't know what to do. When I watch this movie I felt bad myself because I could understand the girl's feeling. She loved her baby a lot. She lost a lot of years without her baby. I hope people will never live this accident again.

"The Storm" is the most interesting movie I have ever seen. I liked this movie because it was a real story about the storm about people, about family, about lives. This movie is in Dutch but we used English subtitles. The movie is about a terrible natural occurrence that causes damage to a lot of buildings –a terrible storm that takes the lives of people in Zeeland along the North Sea in 1955.



By *Javahirkhanim Malikova,*
School of Humanities and Social Sciences

There was a single mother whose name was Julia. She lived with her parents, and she was in this disaster flood. She had a baby whose name was Ernst. In this catastrophic flood she left her baby in a wooden box. But next day Aldo took Julia to safety place to the hotel. But she was shocked because she didn't know what was happened with Ernst.

She said to Aldo all about how she hid and where she kept her baby. Then, together they return to the disaster area to look for her baby. She couldn't find the box but when she turned her head she found the box but it was empty.

And she told to Aldo that someone must have taken the baby. And it was true. Because there was one woman who took the baby from the box and came to the hotel. This woman had recently lost her own baby in a car accident. She thought that Ernst was her son. Julia heard Ernst's cry every night and she checked all the babies but this woman didn't want to lose the baby. She hid him from Julia.

But finally when the storm stopped and years passed she went to a memorial with this woman and she saw that one boy came and gave to this woman flowers.

She realized that this boy could be her son. She came and asked this woman about her daughter because when Julia wanted to check all the babies this woman was having a girl. And this time a boy said that my mother doesn't have any daughter. When he said this she understood that it is her son. And Julia told all about her son to the boy about her son, her life. But Ernst was very confused. He didn't know what to do. That's why he stayed between two women. There was one interesting question for me - With whom will Ernst stay?

"The Storm" was a very interesting movie for me because it was a real story. It happened in 1953 in North Sea in Zeeland. This movie was in Dutch but we watched with English subtitles. Now I want to say something about the movie. There was one woman, her name was Julia, who lived with her parents and she had a baby. His name was Ernst and that night there was a storm and they want to find a good place where it was secure. That night Julia was very excited because she didn't know what to do with her baby and she decided to leave her baby in box and she hid it.



By *Sakina Seyidova,*
School of Humanities and Social Sciences

All her family members died. She thought that her mother and sister had died but her father hadn't die. But she didn't know about this. Then in the morning when she got up she fell into the sea and the baby stayed there. She swam against the sea but she didn't stop thinking about her child. Her friend helped her by bringing her to the hotel where she and her father were very happy because they found each other. There was one woman who found Julia's baby and took him and she thought that this child ass her died baby.

She didn't want to say about this to Julia and she hid the baby. Julia every night heard her baby's cry but she couldn't find him. Finally, when the storm stopped she met one boy who was 18 and he was near this woman and she came to her and asked where is her daughter and this time the boy said that my mum didn't have a daughter when the boy said this Julia understood that this woman said a lie and she said all about her life to Ernst. Finally we didn't understand with whom will Ernst stay?



MAINTAINING THE CULTURE OF AZERBAIJAN CARPET WEAVING

In Azerbaijan in order to protect the tradition of carpet weaving, the Carpet and Applied Arts Museum was established in 1967. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan signed a decree on December 7, 2004, that there be held a "Carpet day" in Azerbaijan.

Our university, Khazar University has paid attention to carpet weaving many years. For example, last week I interviewed the Khazar students who are studying carpet weaving and the museum director. They told me about their carpet weaving experiences.

Afaq Karimova, Director of the Carpet Museum, was the first person I interviewed.



Afaq khanim (standing up) teaches the mystery of carpets to her students

–What does it mean culture?

–Culture is a shared pattern of belief, feeling and adaptation, which people carry in their minds. Culture is an organized group of ideas, habits and conditioned responding shared by members of a society. Culture is a blueprint for living.

–What can you say about Azerbaijan culture? What is included here?

–Every nation is known for its cultural heritage. Azerbaijan's has its own national cultural and resources. For example: copper and jewelry, paintings, graphics, sculpture, arts and crafts. Among them the most important takes place with carpet weaving. Carpet weaving is the most ancient form of art in Azerbaijan. Carpets are a symbol of prosperity. Carpets appeared for the first time in the village cabin. Overtime, weaving crafts have become one of the most important forms of art. The greater part of carpet decorative motifs is common to other Azerbaijan crafts too.

The similarity of ornament in metal, fabrics, ceramics, etc. is traceable among the specimens of the ethnographic fund. Carpet making is a very old and highly developed craft. In Azerbaijan, it has developed over centuries to reach the summit of perfection. Azerbaijan craftsmen have produced magnificent specimens - from simple pile-less carpets to the exquisite *khalcha* variety. Over centuries have developed compositions of dyes obtained from local plants. Unlike chemical dyestuffs, natural colorants do not erode the structure of wool fibers, but lend them sheen and succulence.

–What can you say about the first carpet, where and when did it appeared? How many types of carpet are there?

– In Azerbaijan carpets are divided into four types:

1. **Guba-Shirvan** (with manufacturing centres in Guba, Shirvan and Baku);

2. **Ganja-Gazakh** (with manufacturing centres in Ganja and Gazakh);

3. **Garabakh** (with manufacturing centers in Garabakh, Shusha and Jabrail);

4. **Tabriz** (with manufacturing centers in Tebriz and Ardebil).

–Can you speak about them?

–Yes, of course, each of them has its own interesting history and beauty.

Kuba-Shirvan: The rise of the carpet art on the territory of Azerbaijan was undoubtedly related to a number of objective factors, among them the geographical location of this land, at the joint of the East and the West. Here, along the Greater Caucasus ridge, lies the borderline between Asia and Europe. The **Karabakh** carpets amount to 33 compositions. Due to the specifics of the local sheep wool, the Karabakh carpets are characterized by thick pile, high and fluffy. These carpets are marked for their vivid and joyous colors.

After Afaq Kerimova, I interviewed some students from the School of Humanities and Social Sciences: Specialty Teacher of English.

Before I took the interview I looked at their handwork. It is very amazing, alluring and enticing. Ayshen Mehdizade, Lamia Shikaliyeva, Nilufar Sadiqova, Gulnar Mammadova talked about different types of carpet and their uses:

–How did it happen that you came here for carpet lessons?

Ayshen Mehdizade: –It was interesting for me; in my childhood I was interested in it.

–When you speak about carpets first of all what do you think?

–Carpets were used for the first time as a method of protection from the cold. Carpets represent characteristics of the lifestyle of the people.

–What can you say about ancient times about carpet terms?

– In the ancient-and medium-term carpets and carpet products decorated the king and feudal palaces and merchants and craftsmen's homes. Carpets brought to man both sadness and joy.

– Do carpets play a main role in the way of life Azerbaijan?

–Yes, there is an important tradition of carpet weaving in Azerbaijan: carpets are important on the occasion of the birth of a child, for the future brides for dowry, to spread out in front of a messenger, for mosques and churches, and for a wedding or funeral ceremony.

– Thanks for this information.

And now interview with **Lamia Shikaliyeva**.

– What else can you say about Azerbaijan carpets?

– Azerbaijan carpets are noted for a vast variety of ornamental compositions which now exceed 600. Some very rich and intricate designs were popular within the boundaries of a particular village or town or ethnic group and were handed down from generation to generation as a valuable heritage.

–What types of carpets are there?

– There are several types of carpets: fleecy and pile. There is a type of illustration carpet. The first plot carpets were produced

in the city of Tabriz of South Azerbaijan. The art of carpet weaving is taught as a science in many countries around the world. We called pile carpets also welfare carpets.

–Are they different from each other?

–Yes, they are different from each other more than you would think. Pileless ones include *palas*, *kilim*, *sumakh*, *zili*, *shadde* and *verni*. Piled carpets require especially sophisticated techniques. Here one should master an entirely different technique, with a pile knot applied to every two warp threads, making it possible to bring out a host of designs of any shape or size.

Palas and *kilim* are simply woven, while *sumakh*, *zili*, *shadde* and *verni* have an intricate weave.

About the carpet products was told to us by **Nilufar Sadiqova**.

–How many carpet products do we have?

Nilufar Sadiqova: –At first, I want to thank you that you are interested in Khazar Carpet Culture Museum. And the second, there are a few carpet products: *marfas*, carpet bag, saddle bag, throne upper and etc.

Mammadova Gulnar spoke about the last carpet ornaments.

–Can you explain ornaments of carpets?

Mammadova Gulnar: The central motif of the *Khilabuta* carpet, the "buta" ornament, is found in many variations of handicraft articles.

For the most part, decorative motifs are borrowed from the natural environment or suggested by everyday life. It has been established, for instance, that honeycombs, which symbolize wealth and prosperity, form the basis of the design of *Shilyan* piled carpets.

At the end of my conversation with them I asked:

–What are your impressions of carpet education?

Their answers: –We are happy that in our university we study Carpet Culture and improve it.

– I liked their work and appreciate it with great pleasure.



By Bibikhanim Akhundova, Student of School of Humanities and Social Sciences



Students are weaving carpet.

By the Editor

Dear students!

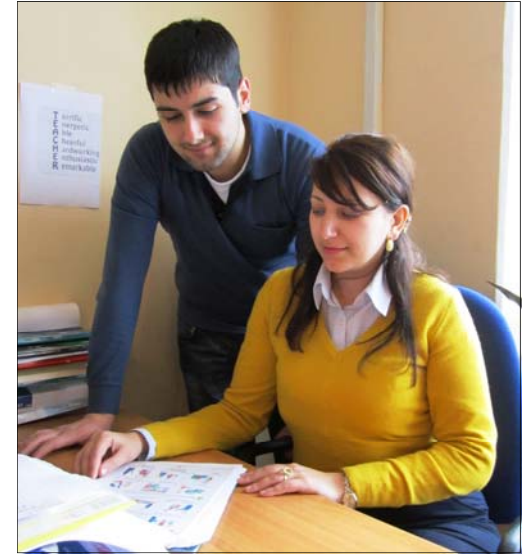
I really enjoy your motivation and will toward an article writing for our newspaper. As you know "Khazar Courier" is the newspaper of Khazar students. All academicians, teachers of our university enjoy your way of writing. In your English language classes, you can take "Khazar Courier" as your daily reading newspaper. To write an article for the newspaper is very easy, just have a will to do so. As an editor of "Khazar Courier" newspaper from now on, I wholeheartedly welcome you to write articles for our newspaper. We really appreciate your English language competence, skills and your crea-

tivity in your writings. Whenever you feel to write something for our newspaper, feel free to discuss the details and facilities with us.

In the meantime, I am thankful to the students for their courageous behavior to have written majestic, reminiscent, and impressive articles for our newspaper.

In the end, you are studying at one of the best universities in Azerbaijan. Therefore, evaluate your presence at Khazar and let's do great works and great talks for our Khazar University!

Jamala I. Mammadova,
editor of "Khazar Courier"



Jamala Mammadova with her student discussing the details of newspaper

VILLAGE LIFE

I was born in 1993 in March, in Kijabe village of Astara. I can say that my 18 year's life was in the village and I'm not sorry for being born there.

Village life has lots of tradition. Sometimes urban people think that villagers and children living there aren't educated. That is not true.

Actually I can say I was born in the village, too, and at the present I'm studying at Khazar University in the Journalistic faculty and I'm very happy for this. I can also explain about my classmates who studied in the village. Three or four of them are studying at Medical University now. Two of them study at the Pedagogical University; the other two students study at Baku State University, and one of my classmates studies at Oil Academic Institute.

Village life is quite different. To live there is so wonderful. There are rustling waters, fresh mountain air, running rivers, and sounds of birds. The grown fruits and vegetables are wonderful, too.

Wherever I am I will never forget about my village life.

I will always try to help children in the village. Wherever we are we must not forget our past time, because I remembering the past impacts on our future.



By **Farida Aghazade,**
School of Humanities and Social Sciences

MY EXPERIENCE IN THE CRIMEA

The Crimea is situated on a peninsula. It is surrounded by the Black Sea on the one side and the Azov Sea on the other side. The main local population of Crimea consists of Crimean Tatars. Nowadays many peoples live in Crimea. Most of them are Russians and the Ukrainians.

The capital of Crimea is Simferopol. There are many sanatoriums and health-resorts. Cities include Yalta, Alubku, Alushta, Feodosiya, Sholkina and Sudaq. I spent my childhood in Sholkino, which is situated on the coast of the Azov Sea.

My childhood remembrance about Sholkino is I went to the kindergarten and studied there for three years, then I studied in the primary school #2. Still I cannot forget my school remembrance. Our teachers often organized excursions. One day we went to the mountains, another day to the sea. I remember when the winter came the Azov Sea froze and we were walking on it, though in some places there was thin ice and we were walking carefully not to fall. On the seaside there were some dead dolphins, medusas and when some of my classmates took the medusas I also

wanted to take and touch them and I could do it, though I was afraid a bit.

In summer when walking on the seaside of the Azov Sea, I liked gathering shells and collected them. One day our teacher took us to the forest and we identified different kinds of mushrooms. I

really admired forest nature. I remember every July 23, Neptune Holiday, is celebrated on the beach. My parents, sister and me were also there. I was four years old then. Suddenly an image of Neptune stood up out of the sea, and my sister and me were frightened. Its meaning was to escape drought. It was really interesting.

There are many interesting days, events, I experienced in the Crimea. I'd like to tell you more, but time will not be enough.



By **Nurida Gulmammadova,**
School of Humanities and Social Sciences

THE SABATLAR MOUNTAIN VILLAGE IN GUBA

Sabatlar village is situated in Guba region of Azerbaijan. It has a population about 2,000. The village is situated 28 km from Guba City. It is a 45-minute walk from the center of rayon to the village.

People of this village are named "Tat." Maybe everybody knows that in the Guba rayon there are many forests. And Sabatlar village is surrounded by mountains. The mountains are covered with trees.

The main jobs of this village are related to agriculture and cattle-breeding, but in summer citizens of this village usually begin to be engaged with tourism. There are too many nice and beautiful places where people can calm down. For example, tourists visit Sarhad Bulagi, which is very famous, and also Baba Dagi: and so on.

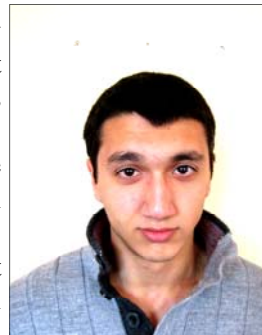
Sabatlar village is one of the modern places in the region. There are modern buildings, such as a library, hospital and contemporary school for people that live in this beautiful place. Village is surrounded by other very famous villages. Examples are Tanga Alti and CICI. Tanga Alti is a tourism center.

On the 15th of August the rains begin. Climbing to

the peak of Baba Dag isn't very easy. It requires a man with great power and boldness. The road is very difficult, useless and narrow. It requires more attention to the people. Just one wrong step can change your life forever.

I think that is enough about Baba dag, it is very beautiful place, if you would like to come to the village know that the Sabatlar village's people are hospitable.

Thanks to Huseyn Hacıyev, native of this area, for the information about his nice village.



By **Rajab Alizade,**
School of Humanities and Social Sciences

Please, Keep Baku Beautiful

We don't throw cigarette and candy papers on the floors of our homes, so please don't throw paper, plastics, cigarettes and trash onto the streets and side walks of Baku, the home of all of us.



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