

**Türkmenistanyň Prezidenti Serdar BERDIMUHAMEDOW:
— BIZ DÜNYÄNIŇ ÄHLI ÝURTLARY WE HALKLARY ÜÇIN AÇYKDYRYS!**





ÝAŞ DIPLOMATYŇ SESI

THE VOICE OF YOUNG DIPLOMAT

Biziň baş maksadymyz Watana gulluk etmektir!

Esaslandyryjysy – Türkmenistanyň Daşary işler ministrliginiň Halkara gatnaşyklary instituty



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HEPDÄNIŇ MÖHÜM WAKALARY

Ýewropa we Merkezi Aziýa boýunça Sebitleýin direktory Peter wan Rooy bilen duşuşygy geçirildi.

Duşuşykda hemişelik Bitarap Türkmenistanyň alyp barýan ynsanperwer içeri we daşary syýasatynyň hem-de Birleşen Milletler Guramasynyň çäklerinde öňe sürýän başlangyçlarynyň halkara ähmiýeti nygtaldy.

Türkmenistan bilen Birleşen Milletler Guramasynyň we onuň düzüm birlikleriniň, şeýle-de Halkara Zähmet Guramasynyň arasyndaky hyzmatdaşlygy mundan beýläk-de köptaraplaýyn esasyda işjeňleşdirmegiň ugurlary ara alnyp maslahatlaşyldy.

13-nji martda hormatly Prezidentimiz Serdar Berdimuhamedow sanly ulgam arkaly Ministrler Kabinetiniň nobatdaky mejlisini geçirdi. Onda döwlet durmuşyna degişli birnäçe meselelere seredildi.

13-nji martda Türkmenistanyň DIM-de Türkmenistanyň Daşary işler ministri Raşid Meredowyň Halkara Gyzyly Haç Komitetiniň Merkezi Aziýa boýunça sebitleýin wekilhanasynyň ýolbaşçysy hanyım Bilýana Miloşewiç bilen duşuşygy geçirildi.

Duşuşygyň dowamynda taraplar ynsanperwer hyzmatdaşlygyň häzirkî zaman meselelerini, şeýle hem Türkmenistan bilen Halkara Gyzyly

Haç Komitetiniň arasyndaky hyzmatdaşlygy ösdürmegiň geljekki mümkinçiliklerini ara alyp maslahatlaşdylar.

14-nji martda paýtagtymyzyň gyzel künjeginde ýerleşýän «Halk hakydasy» ýadygärlikler toplumynda hajy Arkadagymyz we Arkadagly hajy Serdarymyz agzaçar sadakasyny berdiler. Oňa ýurdumyzyň müftüsü, ähli welaýatlaryň, Aşgabat hem-de Arkadag şäherleriniň ymamlary, hormatly ýaşulular, dili senaly eneler, köp sanly ýaşlar gatnaşdylar. Munuň özi «Garaşsyz, baky Bitarap Türkmenistan — bedew batly at-myraýyň mekany» ýylynyň mübäreğ Oraza aýynyň mukaddes Gadyr gijesiniň öňüsyrasynda amal edilýän sogap işleriň üstüni ýetirdi.

Mukaddes Oraza aýynyň dowam edýän günlerinde Eýran Yslam Respublikasynyň halkyna we çagalaryna Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow adyndaky Howandarylyga mätäç çagalara hemaýat bermek boýunça haýyr-sahawat gaznasynyň adyndan ynsanperwerlik ýüki ugradyldy. Munuň özi ýurdumyzda türkmen halkynyň taryhyň dowamynda döreden ýagşy dessurlarynyň, asylyl ýörelgeleriniň häzirkî döwürüň ruhuna kybap derejede dowam etdirilýändiginiň nobatdaky aýdyň güwäsidir.

10-njy martda türkmen halkynyň Milli Lideri, Türkmenistanyň Halk Maslahatynyň Başlygy Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow Äyatolla Seyed Mojtaba Hoseýni Hameneyä Eýran Yslam Respublikasynyň Beýik lideri wezipesine saýlanylmagy mynasybetli ýürekden gutlaglaryny we iň gowy arzuwlaryny iberdi.

Gahryman Arkadagymyz mümkinçilikden peýdalanyp, Eýran Yslam Respublikasynyň Beýik liderine berk jan saglyk, Eýranyň halkynyň parahatçylygyna, gülläp ösüşine gönükdirilen ähli başlangyçlarynda uly üstünlikleri arzuw etdi.

11-nji martda hormatly Prezidentimiz Serdar Berdimuhamedow jenap Antoniu Žoze Seguruwa Portugaliýa Respublikasynyň Prezidenti wezipesine girişmegi mynasybetli tüýs ýürekden gutlaglaryny iberdi.

Döwlet Baştutanymyz mümkinçilikden peýdalanyp, Prezident Antoniu Žoze Seguruwa berk jan saglyk, bagtyýarlyk, Portugaliýanyň öňe gitmeginiň we gülläp ösmeginiň bähbidine alyp barjak işlerinde üstünlikleri arzuw etdi.

11-nji martda Türkmenistanyň Mejlisiniň Başlygy D.Gulmanowanyň Halkara Zähmet Guramasynyň



ПРАЗДНИЧНОЕ МЕРОПРИЯТИЕ ПОД НАЗВАНИЕМ «GELSE NOWRUZ ÄLEME, REŇ KYLAR JAHAN PEÝDA»

13 марта 2026 года в Институте международных отношений Министерства иностранных дел Туркменистана по инициативе Первичной Женской и Первичной Молодежной организаций института совместно с телерадиоканалом «Miras» было проведено праздничное мероприятие под названием «Gelse Nowruz äleme, reň kylar jahan peýda». Торжество было посвящено Национальному весеннему празднику – Международному дню Новруза, символизирующему мир на земле, добрососедство, обновление и пробуждение природы.

В мероприятии приняли участие преподаватели-женщины института, а также студенты – участники художественной самодеятельности музыкального коллектива.

Выступавшие на празднике рассказали об истории одного из древнейших праздников человечества – Новрузе, его особенностях и своеобразных традициях. В году, проходящем

под девизом «Независимый, Нейтральный Туркменистан – родина целеустремлённых крылатых скакунов», студенты исполнили музыкальные произведения, созданные на стихи



выдающихся представителей туркменской литературы, воспевающие красоту природы и весеннее время года, а также прочитали стихотворения. Интересные выступления и прозвучавшие прекрасные музыкальные произведения оставили у участников встречи приятные впечатления.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR DELIVERS GUEST LECTURE

On March 14, 2026, the Institute of International Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan hosted a guest lecture by Antonios Tzanakopoulos, Professor of Public International Law at the University of Oxford, with participation of the faculty members and students of the Institute of

International Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan.

During his presentation, Professor Antonios Tzanakopoulos focused on contemporary transformations within the international legal system. He provided a detailed analysis of mechanisms for resolving interstate disputes, emphasizing the growing role of international courts and tribunals in maintaining global stability.

A significant portion of the meeting was dedicated to a Q&A



session. Students engaged actively, showing particular interest in issues of international humanitarian law and the academic nuances of legal education at Oxford.

In his closing remarks, the guest emphasized the importance of academic exchange, noting that such initiatives strengthen intellectual cooperation between Turkmenistan and the world's leading scientific and educational centers.

«The Voice of Young Diplomat».

TURKMENISTAN — COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES: a new stage of international cooperation



Movement, World Health Organization, and United Nations World Tourism Organization.

As is known, in October of last year, the regular meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States was held in Dushanbe, the capital of Tajikistan. According to the agenda, the summit participants discussed a number of issues. The Dushanbe summit concluded with a ceremony of signing final documents. Among these

documents, the decision of the Council of Heads of State of the CIS on the chairmanship in the Commonwealth of Independent States in 2026 was adopted, according to which our country is chairing this organization this year.

It should be noted that neutral Turkmenistan participates in the Commonwealth of Independent States as an associate member and demonstrates its commitment to open and equal dialogue within its framework. Our country actively occupies an important place in matters of mutual relations within the Commonwealth, puts forward important initiatives aimed at developing trade and economic cooperation, as well as traditional cultural and humanitarian ties, and actively participates in various events organized by the CIS. Previously, Turkmenistan also chaired the Commonwealth of Independent States in 2012 and 2019, successfully fulfilling this responsible mission with honor.

The Commonwealth of Independent States

serves as an effective platform for multilateral dialogue, acting as a bridge for exchanging experience, combining efforts, and jointly solving pressing issues of the modern era among member states. The CIS is not only an economic association but also a space for cultural and humanitarian cooperation. Member countries actively cooperate in facilitating trade operations, developing infrastructure, and exchanging technologies. Economic relations remain one of the main directions of cooperation within the CIS.

Transport and logistics occupy a special place in the integration of countries. Located at the crossroads of major transport corridors, Turkmenistan is actively developing its infrastructure to create new routes. Efforts undertaken by Turkmenistan in this direction not only stimulate economic growth but also strengthen ties between regions. Energy cooperation within the CIS is aimed at ensuring reliable export routes for energy resources and implementing joint projects. Possessing enormous reserves of natural gas, Turkmenistan actively participates in initiatives for creating energy corridors while also developing renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power stations.

In general, our country's chairmanship in this international organization this year will play an important role in advancing mutually beneficial relations and strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Perhat MAHREMOV,

The Instructor of the Department of International Relations and Diplomacy.

In the era of the Revival of the New Epoch of the Powerful State, under the wise leadership of Hero Arkadagly Serdar, who is successfully implementing the foreign policy strategy founded by our Hero Arkadag, our country maintains friendly relations with many countries of the world and international organizations. One of such international organizations is the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Our state is steadily developing mutually beneficial cooperation with the member states of this organization. In 2026, declared as the year "Independent, Permanently Neutral Turkmenistan — Homeland of Purposeful Winged Horses" the chairmanship of our permanently neutral state in this organization will elevate reliable mutual relations to a qualitatively new level.

Turkmenistan gives priority to developing comprehensive relations with interstate associations, international structures, and forums based on bilateral and multilateral friendly, open, diversified principles, as well

respect for the non-conflicting priority of national interests. The Turkmen state successfully implements a foreign policy strategy based on equality, mutual respect, and mutually beneficial cooperation. At present, our country has established diplomatic relations with more than 150 countries of the world.

By effectively and actively cooperating with more than 50 authoritative international and regional organizations, Turkmenistan contributes to strengthening the culture of peace and trust, as well as to forming a balanced and unifying global agenda. Our country considers the fulfillment of its international obligations under existing international treaties and conventions as one of its important tasks, while widely promoting the purposeful use of programs, plans, and projects implemented by such international structures as United Nations, European Union, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States, Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, Non-Aligned

Новруз в Центральной Азии: Вечный триумф обновления и света

Центральная Азия — это колыбель одной из самых древних и красивых традиций человечества, имя которой Новруз. Этот праздник, знаменующий собой весеннее равноденствие, является не просто календарной датой, а глубоким философским и культурным пластом, объединяющим народы Туркменистана, Узбекистана, Казахстана, Кыргызстана и Таджикистана. Корни Новруза уходят в дописьменную эпоху, в те времена, когда человек ощущал неразрывную связь с циклами природы. Согласно историческим данным и священным текстам зороастризма, Новруз отмечается уже более трех тысяч лет.

В великом эпосе «Шахнаме» Фирдоуси описывает, как легендарный царь Джемшид установил этот праздник в день, когда солнце озарило его золотой трон, провозгласив победу света над тьмой и тепла над холодом. Само название, происходящее от персидских слов «нов» (новый) и «руз» (день), несет в себе мощный заряд оптимизма: это момент, когда мир рождается заново. В древности люди верили, что в дни Новруза духи предков возвращаются на землю, чтобы навестить своих потомков, поэтому подготовка к торжеству всегда начиналась с глобального очищения.

До сих пор в Центральной Азии сохранился обычай «хана-такани» — тщательной уборки дома, побелки стен и сжигания старых, ненужных вещей, что символизирует избавление от прошлогодних неудач и болезней. Одной из самых мистических и объединяющих традиций региона является приготовление сумальяка (в Туркмени-

стане — семени). Это ритуальное блюдо готовится исключительно из пророщенных зерен пшеницы, которые перемалываются и варятся в огромном котле в течение суток. Процесс приготовления — это целое действо: женщины собираются вокруг



казана, поют народные песни, рассказывают легенды и по очереди помешивают густую массу, чтобы она не подгорела. Считается, что если во время перемешивания загадать желание, оно обязательно сбудется, а найденный на дне тарелки камешек, брошенный в казан для правильного распределения тепла, сулит невероятную удачу.

Кулинарные традиции Новруза в разных странах имеют свои уникальные черты: в Казахстане

и Кыргызстане это знаменитый «Наурыз-коже», состоящий из семи ингредиентов, символизирующих семь жизненных начал, а в Таджикистане и Узбекистане — это богатые столы с обязательными элементами «Хафт син» и «Хафт шин»,

где каждый предмет, от яблока до пророщенной зелени, несет сакральный смысл благополучия и плодородия. В Туркменистане Новруз — это торжество национального духа, сопровождающееся конными скачками на ахалтекинцах, выступлениями бахши и масштабными гуляниями в долинах, которые на время праздника превращаются в цветущие этно-деревни. Важнейшим духовным аспектом Новруза является примирение. Древ-

ний кодекс чести предписывает в эти дни забыть все обиды, навестить родственников и помочь нуждающимся.

Считается, что человек, вошедший в новый год с тяжелым сердцем или враждой, проведет весь цикл в печали. Поэтому Новруз выполняет важнейшую социальную функцию — он укрепляет связи внутри общины и между народами. Современный статус Новруза как объекта всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО подтверждает его универсальную ценность. Несмотря на века исламизации и десятилетия советского атеизма, когда праздник порой находился под негласным запретом, он выжил благодаря народной памяти. Сегодня в столицах государств Центральной Азии Новруз празднуется с государственным размахом: грандиозные концерты, спортивные состязания, такие как борьба куреш или козлодрание (купкари/кок-бору), и ярмарки ремесленников привлекают тысячи туристов. Однако истинная магия праздника по-прежнему живет в маленьких дворах и махаллях, где соседи делятся горячими лепешками и желают друг другу «Новруз мубарак!».

Это время, когда границы между прошлым и будущим стираются, и человек снова становится частью вечного круговорота жизни, отмечая торжество весны, любви и вечного обновления под бесконечным небом Центральной Азии.

Айлар НЕДИРОВА,
студентка 3-го курса факультета международных отношений.



11-nji martda Stambul welaýat häkimliginiň binasynda Türkmenistanyň Türkiýe Respublikasyndaky Baş konsuly Ö.Jumanazarowyň Stambulyň häkimi Dawut Gül bilen duşuşygy geçirildi.



Gelse nowruz äleme, reň kylar jahan peýda...

BAGTYÝARLYGYŇ BAÝRAMY

(Şahyran aýlanma)



Läle-reýhan bolup, dünýä ýaz bolup,
Türkmen topragyna Nowruz gelipdir.
Ýene garşylaýas bagtyýar bolup,
Türkmen topragyna Nowruz gelipdir.

Hawa, bu gün «Garaşsyz, baky Bitarap Türkmenistan — bedew batly at-myradyň mekany» ýylynda türkmen topragyna Nowruz baýramy yetip geldi. Bu baýramyň gelmegi bilen daş-töwregimiz al-ýaşyl dona bürenip, tebigatyň görküne görk goşýar. Täge dogan günü ýüzümize sylyp, iň ajaýyp arzuwlarymyz bilen Nowruz baýramyny garşylaýarys.

Açdy gapymyzy täze dogan Gün,
Ýaşyl ýaýlalarmyzy täzeläp durkun,
Toý lybasyn geýip, şaýlanýar her kim,
Türkmen topragyna Nowruz gelipdir.

Şahyryň sygrynda wasp edişi ýaly, pasylaryň soltany bahar uly joşgun hem ylham bilen türkmen topragyna gadam basdy. Baharda zemin ýaşyl dona bürenip, tebigat gözleň keşbe girýär. Bagyň şahalaryndaky bir enaýy guşlar hoş owazy bilen saýraşyp, tebigatyň goýnunda gaýtalanmajak gözelligeri döredýär. Daglaryň käbir ýerleri al-ýaşyl dona bürense, käbir ýerleri gyrgyz gülälekler bilen töwerege öwüşgin çäýýär.

Ýigitlerimiz altyn gabak atyşyp,
Bagtyn synar bedewlerde çapysyp,
Älemgoşar asman bilen sapysyp,
Türkmen topragyna Nowruz gelipdir.

Ata-babalarymyz bahar paslynyň gelmegini elmydama durmuşyň täze başlangyjy bilen baglanyşdyrypdyrlar. Ol täzeden döreýşiň alamaty hökmünde özi bilen şatlygy hem getirýär. Şonuň üçinem, bahar paslynda Nowruz baýramy diňe türkmen topragyna däl, eýsem, Gündogar halklarynda hem esasy baýramlaryň biri hasaplanýar. Nowruzda bahar çagbasyny, gök asmandaky älemgoşary, rysgal-berekediň gözbaşy bolup ýagan ýagmyra ezilip, pyntyklap oturan agaçlary, al-elwan öwüşýän gülleri synlap göwnüň gäterilýär.

Hawa, daş-töwerekden eşidilýän gyzlaryň läle kakýan sesleri türkmen sährasyna gezelenje çykan her bir ynsanda täze-täze duýgulary oýarýar, kalbyny heýjana getirýär. Sähranyň gözýetime uzalyp gidýän ýaşyl düzlerinde aga-ýana otlap ýören goýunguzlaryň jana ýakymly mäleşýän sesleri, bedew atlaryň çarpaýa galyp joşgunly kişňemesi, bagsylaryň keýpiňi gäterýän aýdym-sazlary bu gün türkmen ýaşlarynyň

görküne täzeçe öwüşgin berýär. Türkmen ak öýlerinde agtygyny bagryna basyp, ajaýyp arzuwlara öwrülip giden hüwdüleri, monjygatdy aýdyşyan gelinleriň şadyýan gülki sesleri türkmen sährasynyň şowhunyny has-da artdyrýar.

Ak saç enäň hüwdüsi-de başga-la,
Aksakallar bagt dileýär maşgala,
Pederlerimiz — daşymyza baş gala,
Türkmen topragyna Nowruz gelipdir.

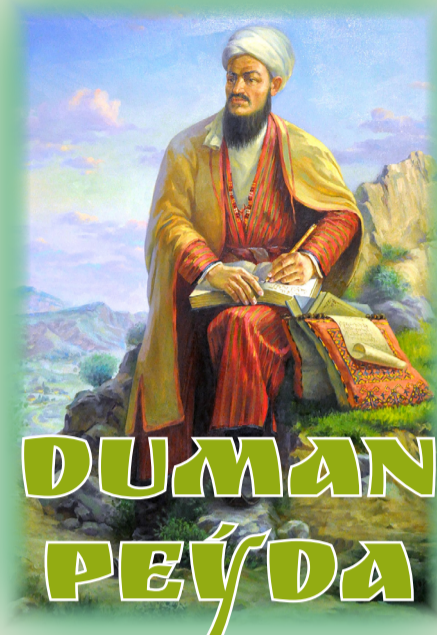
Başy dumanly daglaryň degresinden al-asmana galýan laçyn guşuň ganat kakmasy ajaýyplygy buşlaýana meňzeýär. Tebigata täzeden jan girişini görüp, diňe ynsanlaryň däl, eýsem, ähli janly-jandarlaryňam, ösümlükleriňem dünýäsinde täze dirilişni emele gelýändigine göz yetirýärsiň.

Gözellige beslenen bahar paslynda badaýhanlarymyz ýagşy arzuw-niýetler bilen topraga tohum sepip, täze hasylyň düýbünü tutmaga girişýärler. Gadymy döwürlerden bäri Nowruz baýramy tebigatyň täzeden janlanmagyny alamatlandyrýar.

Arkadagly Watan, goýny ýaz Watan,
Ýaýlalaryň bu gün aýdym-saz Watan,
Näçe sygyr ýazsam ýene az Watan,
Türkmen topragyna Nowruz gelipdir.

Hakykatdan-da, bahar paslynyň säherleri şahyryň wasp edişi ýaly, örän üýtgeşik. Alysdaky Günüň dogup gelişini synlamagyň, asuda, parahat yurduymyza birek-birege ilkinji säher salamyny bermegiň, daň säheriniň çygly howasyndan dem almagyň eşretligi öz-özünden düşnükli bolsa gerek. Mahlasy, bahar pasly türkmen topragyna, tebigatyň ajaýyp gözelligine, ynsan kalbyna nur çäýyandygy bilen tapawutlanýar.

Gülnera MYRADOWA,
Halkara žurnalistikasy fakultetiniň
4-nji ýyl talyby.



DUMAN PEÝDA

Magtymguly Pyragy.

Gelse nowruz äleme, reň kylar jahan peýda,
Ebrler owaz urup, dag kylar duman peýda.
Bijanlar jana gelip, açarlar dahan peýda,
Göçermedik guýalar, göçerip rowan peýda,
Ederler haýwanata hem sud-u zuyýan peýda,
Ýer ýüzünde ýaýylyp, ýörirler nahan peýda,
Wabeste dahan guşlar kylarlar zyban peýda.

Çöl tarapyň berk edip, der açar surwa harçeň,
Zemin sebzevar olup, teninden aýrylar zeň,
Jünbendeler mest olup, göýä içmiş arak, beň,
Her eşyanıň özüne öz owazy bolar geň,
Sebze içre sandywaç ýüz dilde kylar äheň,
Zemin hazarpuş olup, gül bitirmiş reňbe-reň,
Hyruja gelip älem, kylarlar pygan peýda.

Surud-u seda birle, jahan üzü abatdyr,
Olma suruda magrur, paýanasy bibatdyr,
Hak uşkynda zinde jan, bilin, baky haýatdyr,
Her tende uşk olmasa, rozý-ezel mematdyr,
Ýaz ötinçä ýer-u gök, günden-güne zuyýatdyr,
Bir hasry-kyýamatdyr, bir ýowmy-arasatdyr,
Dähr içre bolar her dem, jahan içre jan peýda.

Zerbaba zowkun olma, baça ýokdur döwletde,
Ömrüni bada berme, sen bu daryl-mähnetde,
Ýeter saňa ir-u-giç, ne ýazylsa kysmatda,
Janıña jepa eýläp, munça qezme hasratda,
Sowap ýaqşy amalda ýa jud ýaqşy niýetde,
Älem barça hyzmatda, adam ýatyp gashatda,
Hasylyň atas bolgaý, eýleşen ýaman peýda.

Magtymguly, ýuglar men bu bagty-suyahymdan,
Gorkaram jan apaty, el-aýak güwähimden,
Umydym hasyl olmaz, bu ömri-tebahymdan,
Jan köýdi jeseň içre bu ataş-ahymdan,
Golum sunup, dilär men haýatym Allahymdan,
Bende men, umydyň köp ol keremli Şahymdan,
Eýlegeý arasatda gül kibi iman peýda.

Selbi NAZAROVA,
the Instructor of the Department
of World Languages.

THE TURKMEN PEOPLE WELCOME NOWRUZ

The Nowruz holiday in Turkmenistan is a national holiday symbolizing the renewing of nature life and the return of warmth after a cold winter. This holiday has been celebrated by the countries of Central Asia since ancient times and continues to bring them together through a shared cultural heritage.

With the support of many countries, Nowruz was included in the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2009 and received international status. Being one of the most glorious and beaming holidays of all humanity, it has been known as International Nowruz Day since 2010.

In Turkmenistan, International Nowruz Day is kept two days as a national spring holiday and gathers together whole family around the destehan (traditional dining place). At Nowruz people visit each other and exchange delicious national dishes.

Nowruz also symbolizes the starting of the sowing and crops period, and young wheat comes out at this time. The distinguishing dish of Nowruz in Turkmenistan is semene, which made of newly sprouted wheat. Another symbol of welcoming of

Nowruz holiday is a national campaign to plant the seedlings in specified lots. on the eve of Nowruz every year, which has been established in our country. This event is followed by celebration of our people amicably and enthusiastically the National Spring Festival "International Nowruz Day".

In keeping with our traditions, national "Ak oýler" are erected at the sites of the processions, and on platforms covered with carpets, women and men in traditional dresses engage in ancient crafts. Workshops resembling market tents and exhibition stands attract attention.

Theatrical versions of Scenes typical of Eastern markets that arose along trade routes between cities and countries are also very impressive. During the ceremonies, the first sounds of drums herald the coming of Nowruz "the New Day", "the New Year".

An exhibition of carpet weaving and museum values opens a gallery of national traditions. Songs inviting everyone to the celebration about the arrival of Nowruz are performed and musical and dance performances are represented. Our grandparents seat on numerous benches. Young men

and women are engaged in handicrafts. Village elders are accepted as honored guests at celebration and spectate the ceremonies. And numerous other decorative accents, that is all vividly illustrate the Turkmen celebrating ceremony.

Theatrical productions created by artists, recreating the images of outstanding Eastern scholars who made significant contributions to the development of philosophy, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, and other sciences, became one of the thematic sections of the large-scale exhibition.

Thus, the Turkmen people widely celebrate International Nowruz Day in an atmosphere of universal spiritual revival and happiness. During these spring days, celebrations in our country enrich the ancient Turkmen land with the splendor of flowers and tulips, the beauty of music and ancient traditions, and the joyful laughter of happy children.

12-nji martda Tokioda Türkmenistanyň Ýaponiýadaky Ilçisi A.Baýramowyň Ýaponiýanyň atçylyk sport birleşiginiň we Tokio atçylyk toplumynyň ýolbaşçylary Ito Hiroşi hem-de Ýoşikazu Masuda bilen duşuşygy geçirildi.



NOWRUZ GELSE ÄLEME...

Hormatly Prezidentimiz: «Müňýyllyklaryň dowamynda özboluşly döp-dessury özüne siňdiren Nowruz baýramy biziň döwrümizde täze many-mazmun bilen baýlaşdyrylyp, adamzadyň medeni-ruhy mirasynyň aýrylmaz bölegi hökmünde halkara derejesinde ykrar edildi» diýip belleýär.

«Garaşsyz, baky Bitarap Türkmenistan — bedew batly at-myra-dyň mekany» ýylynda hem giňden belleniýän Nowruz baýramynyň belent ruha beslenendigi aýratyn bellenişmäge mynasypdyr. Her ýylda bu baýramyň ýurdumyzyň gözəl ýerlerinde, şonuň ýaly-da Ahal welaýatynyň Ak bugdaý etrabyynyň çäginde ýerleşýän Nowruz ýaýlasyna giňden ýaýbaňlandyrylmagy, köňüllerde ýatdan çyk-majak duýgyny kemala getirýär.

Söz ýetmez gözelligi bolup ýaýylyp ýatan ýaşyl ýaýlalarymyzda gadymy türkmen ak öýleriniň keşbi dikeldilip, bu ýerde guralan ak öýleriň hatary uzap, merdana pederlerimizden miras galan medeni we ruhy gymmatlyklarymyzyň geçmiş-taryhymyza, bagtyýarlyk döwrümiziň ýokary ösüşlerine ser salmaga, uly mümkinçilikleri berýär. Asyrlaryň dowamynda ruhubelentligi, şahandazlygy, myh-mansöýerligi bilen alyslarda-da giňden tanalan eziz halkymyzyň uzak asyrlaryň dowamynda ösdürilip, kämilleşdirilen milli we ruhy gymmatlyklarynyň naýbaşy nusgalaryny özüne siňdiren Nowruz ýaýlasyndaky toý-dabaralar ösüp gelýän bagtyýar ýaşlarymyzy watançylyk ruhunda terbiýelemekde uly ähmiýete eýedir. Türkmeniň hoştap howaly giň ýaýlasyna seýrana çykaňda şeýle setirler kal-byňa dolýar:

**Myhman bolup geldim, seniň ýaýlaňa,
Eziz ýaýlam, sen neneňsi ajaýyp.
Birgeňsi altynsow şapak görnende,
Daň säheri gül ýaýlaňda ajaýyp.**

**Oýanýar säherler bagtyň nyşany,
Asuda düzünde goýun sürüler.
Höküm sürýär gözün doýmaz gözelligi,
Dagyň gerşi ho-ol uzakdan görüner.**

**Goja çopan alyslara garaýar,
Doýup bilmän gözelligiň keşbinden.
Bu ýerlerde pederleriň ruhy bar,
Gör, niçeler bagtyň tapdy kesbinden.**

**Görsene, sen çölün merdi Alabaý,
Goraglap ýör, giň sürüniň dasynda.
Eziz ýaýlam gadymýetden habar ber,
Bu düzleriň bilmen niçe ýaşynda.**

**Gandym, sazak, ojarlary synladym,
Çagalgyym ýada düşdi şol pursat.**

**Aýdyma hiňlendi, asmana garap,
Gözelligiden joşgun tapan bu gursak.**

**Nesip bolsa ýene gaýdyp gelerini,
Lezzetiňden kemal tapdy bu dünäm.
Keremiňi çalsyp bilmen hiç zada,
Gudratyňa ýene bir gez sygynýan.**

Hatar-hatar guralan ak öýleriň öňlerinde ýaýbaňlandyrylýan, öz döwründe ösen medeniýetiň we sungatyň mekany hasaplanylýan ýurdumyza öndürilen dürli senetleriň gadymy hem häzirki zamanda giňden ulanylýan görnüşleri Nowruz ýaýlasyna gelýän bagtyýar raýatlarymyzy taryhymyzyň altyn sahypalarynyň jümmüşine syňahata alyp gidýär. Biri-biri bilen sazlaşyp, geçmiş-taryhymyza, mirasymyza bolan çäksiz buýsanjymyza has-da artdyran sarpaly senetleri-miziň arasynda gadymy döwürde ekerançylyk işlerinde giňden ulanylýan suw jykrynyň, guýular-ryň görkezilmeği halkymyzyň suwa mukaddeslik hök-münde garap, ony tygşytly ulanmaga uly üns berlendigini suratlandyryr. Dowardarçylygyň dürli görnüşlerine degişli mal sürüleriniň ýaşyl ýaýlada erkana agyp-dönmeği bolsa, geç-mişde ýurdumyzyň halychylygyň we dokmaçylygyň ösen ýeri hökmünde giňden belli bolup, bu günki günde gadymy döp-des-surlarymyzyň täzeden dikeldilýändigini alamatlandyryr. Halk hakdasynda ebedi orun alan şeýle ajaýyp görnüşleri näçe syn-lasaň-da az.

Ekerançylyk bilen giňden meşgullanylýan, halal zähmetden bagty-ny tapan halkymyzyň ene topraga bolan yhlasyny suratlandyran şeýle görnüşiniň Nowruz baýramy mynasybetli yörte taýýarlanyma-gy hem mähriban halkymyzyň bu baýramçylygyň many-mazmuny-na uly ähmiýet berýändiginiň, bu baýramyň ekerançylyk işleriniň giň gerimde dowam etdirilmegine badalga bolýandygynyň, şeýle asylylä dābiň özboluşly ýol-ýörelgä öwrülendiginiň aýdyň alamatydyr. Türkmen obasynyň asuda keşbini özüne siňdiren türkmen ýaýlalarynda halkymyzyň keramata deňeýän tamdyrlarynda mele-myssyk nanlar bişirilip, toý gazanlarynda milli tagamlar taýýarlanýlar we baýramçylyk dabarasyna gelýänlere hödür-kerem edilýär. Halkymyzyň bereketli desterhanyny giňden açyp, goňşy-golamlaryna, dost-ýarlaryna hemişe hormat goýýandygyny, myhmanyny aýratyn hezzetleýändigini suratlandyran bu görnüş baýramçylyk dabara-sy bilen has-da utgaşykly dowam edýär. Nowruzyň buşlukçysy bo-



lan semeniniň taýýarlanlyşy-ny synlamaga isleg bildirýänleriň sanardan köpdüginini bilýäris.

Daşary ýurtly myhmanlarymyz semeniniň tagamyny dadyp, onuň melhemlik tagamyna başlaryny ýaýkap, haýran galýarlar. Gadymy döwürden bäri halk arasynda dowam edip gelýän yrym-ynançlara görä, «Nowruz günü semeni taýýarlamak, ondan dadyp görmek haýyr işlere badalga berýär» diýipdirler. «Kimde-kim Nowruzda semeni taýýarlap, ýakyn-ýadyna hödür etse, onuň işi hemişe ugruna bolarmyş» diýlen ynançlar has ýörgünli bolupdyr.

Sährany ýaňlandyran gazalyň jadyly sesi seni biygytyýarlyk bilen gujagyna gysýar. Nowruz baýramynda ýaňlanýan şeýle gazallar bolsa, yurt Baştutanymyzyň taýsyz tagallasy bilen rowaçlyklara beslenýän eziz Watanymyza buýsançnama bolup ýaňlanýar.

Her bir baýramçylygymyzy uly şatlyga besläp, toýumyzy toý şekilli dabaraly bellememiz ýurdumyzyň agzybirliginden, asuda-lygyndan, bagtyýarlygyndan, berkararlygyndan aýdyň nyşandyr.

Orazjemał ÇARYÝAROWA,
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The Festival of Nowruz

The festival of Nowruz originated in time immemorial. And this is why there is always something mysterious in ancient holidays like this. You are always trying to find out how, when and why it started. So "Nowruz" goes back to two words, which originally meant "new+day". But it was not just "a new day", actually it was "The New Year's Day with our ancestors, who celebrated the New Year in the spring time, on March 21.

Why on March 21? It is the time of spring equinox, when the sun is above the equator and day and night are of equal length. It is the time when the nature awakens and arouses sweet dreams in the souls. It is the time, when the green spring meadows with primroses make your soul rejoice. Here comes the immortal word of Magtymguly as a hymn to Nowruz:

*When Nouruz falls the world takes colour – openly,
Clouds cry aloud, mountains gather haze openly,*

*Even the lifeless come to life – breathing openly,
Plants before unseen, grow up and blossom – openly,
All creatures benefit or do us harm – openly,
They breed their kind and stealthily go by – openly,
Birds open beaks and sing when summer comes – openly.*

How the festival is celebrated in our country? To be frank the festive excitement reigns in the minds and souls long before the day. People tidy up their yards, plant trees and sew themselves bright attire. Women put on luxurious jewelry. It's also a special event with children, the future of the nation. Since ancient times it was a custom to visit relatives and elderly parents. Gray-haired wisdom and dreamy youth merge into the spring bloom of nature ardhope, asserting the eternal truth of life. It is the time when the nation's hopes for peace, abundance and prosperity are brought into focus.

Nowruz begins its march through the land, looking into every home, every heart. The festivities and spectacular entertainment inspire optimism into every soul. "Ak oy," the nomad's portable tent or a yurt is put up to host the visitors, as the reminder of the heroic past of the nation and as a means to achieve harmony with the environment. The excellent Turkmen "dastarhan" (cuisine) serves as a sample of Turkmen hospitality, unwritten law in the land of the Turkmen.

During the Nowruz festival the Turkmen hospitality has no borders, extending itself to the neighbouring countries and acquiring an international character and turning into a holiday of peace and humanism.

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