

Mehdi
Moradi

UI/UX Designer,
Graphic Artist,
Illustrator

FREELANCE PROJECTS

FREELANCE
PROJECTS

**BOOK
COVERS**

“A spirited and insightful exploration of the interplay between philosophy and music in Wagner’s operas.”

—CHARLES LARMORE, *THE NEW REPUBLIC*

BRYAN MAGEE



WAGNER AND PHILOSOPHY



BRYAN MAGEE has had a distinguished career as a university professor, music and theater critic, member of Parliament, and author best known for bringing philosophy to popular audiences. Among his internationally acclaimed books are *The Story of Philosophy*, *The Philosophy of Schopenhauer*, *Aspects of Wagner*, *Confessions of a Philosopher*, and *Ultimate Questions*.



RICHARD WAGNER’s devotees have ranged from the subtlest minds (Proust) to the most brutal (Hitler). The enduring fascination of his works arises not only from his singular fusion of musical innovation and theoretical daring, but also from his largely overlooked engagement with the boldest investigations of modern philosophy. Wagner was one of the few major composers who studied philosophy seriously.

Bryan Magee places the composer’s artistic development in the context of the philosophy of his age, and gives us the first detailed and comprehensive study of the close links between Wagner and the philosophers - from the pre-Marxist socialists to Feuerbach and Schopenhauer. Magee explores the relationship between words and music, between the conscious and the unconscious mind, between art and philosophy. It tackles soberly and judiciously the Wagner whose paranoia, egocentricity and anti-semitism are repugnant, as well as the Wagner of artistic genius. The resulting text illuminates Wagner and the music-dramas in altogether new ways.



Cover Portrait: Franz von Lenbach
Cover Design by M. Mehdi Moradi



U.S. \$12.99 / CAN \$17.00
WWW.PENGUIN.COM



WAGNER AND PHILOSOPHY



JOHN GREEN

"This is a book that breaks your heart—
not by wearing it down, but by making it
bigger until it bursts."
- *The Atlantic*

THE FAULT
IN OUR STARS



FREELANCE
PROJECTS

MOVIE POSTERS

"I used to think my life was a tragedy. But now I realize, it's a comedy."

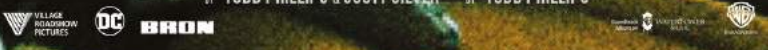


JOAQUIN PHOENIX

JOKER

A TODD PHILLIPS FILM

WARNER BROS. PICTURES PRESENTS A FILM BY TODD PHILLIPS "JOKER" JOAQUIN PHOENIX, ROBERT DE NIRO, ZAZIE BEETZ
PRODUCED BY HILDAUR GUONADOTTIR, MARK BRIDGES, JEFF BROTH, MARK FRIEDBERG, LAWRENCE SHER, ASS. PRODUCERS
MICHAEL E. USLAN, WALTER HAMADA, ARRON L. GILBERT, PRODUCED BY BRADLEY COOPER, P.G.A., EMMA TILLINGER, P.G.A.
SCREENPLAY BY TODD PHILLIPS & SCOTT SILVER, DIRECTED BY TODD PHILLIPS



"THE FILM OF THE YEAR"

★★★★★
EMPIRE

"AN INSTANT CLASSIC"

★★★★★
NME

"GLORIOUSLY DARING"

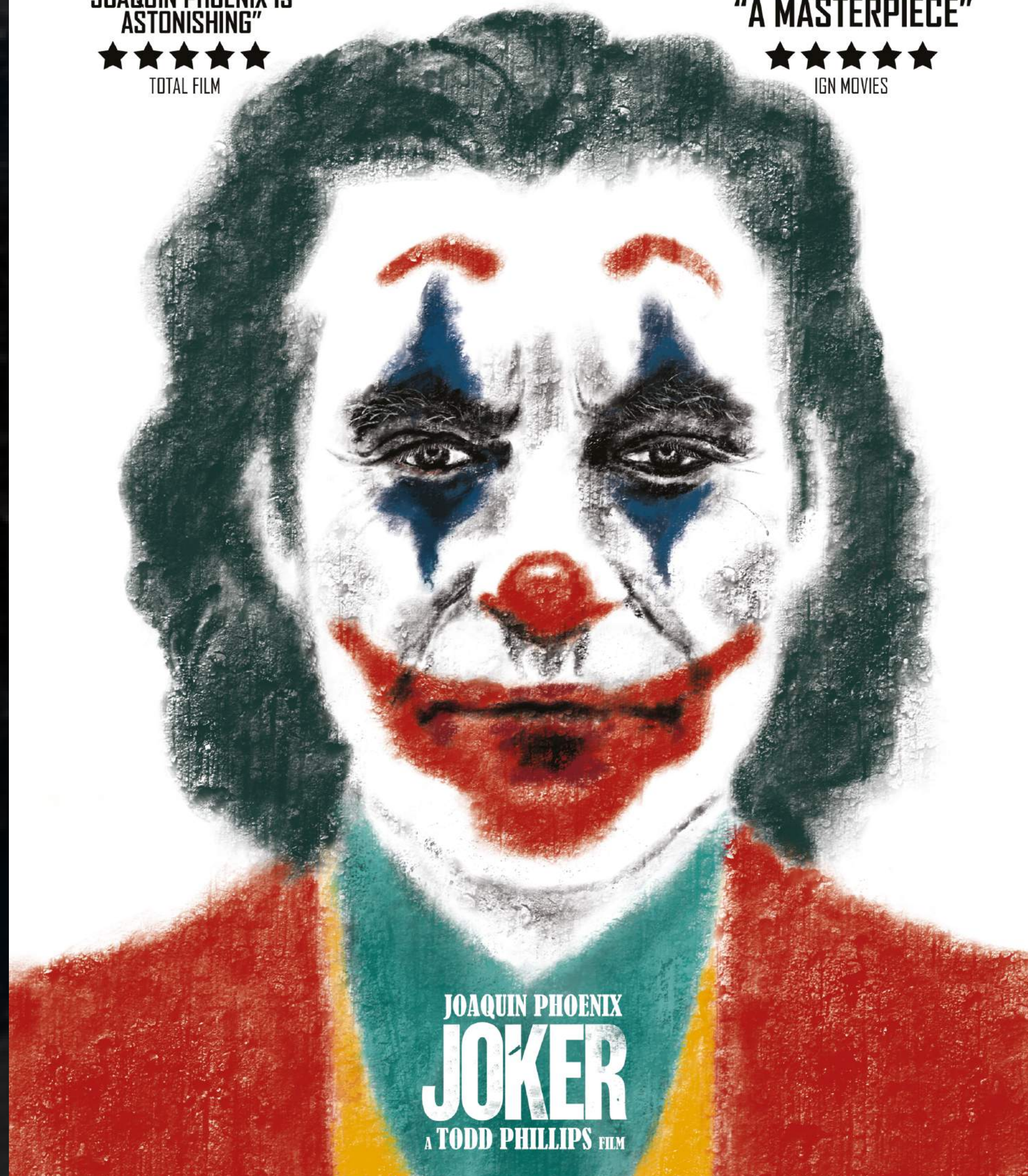
★★★★★
THE GUARDIAN

**"JOAQUIN PHOENIX IS
ASTONISHING"**

★★★★★
TOTAL FILM

"A MASTERPIECE"

★★★★★
IGN MOVIES



JOAQUIN PHOENIX
JOKER
A TODD PHILLIPS FILM



"I used to think my life was a tragedy. But now I realize, it's a comedy."

The movie poster for 'Joker' features a close-up of Joaquin Phoenix's face, looking upwards with a slight smile. Above his head is a silhouette of a person standing on a ledge, with a colorful, abstract background behind them. The title 'JOKER' is prominently displayed in large, white, distressed letters. Below the title, it says 'A TODD PHILLIPS FILM'. At the bottom, there is a block of small text providing production credits.

JOAQUIN PHOENIX
JOKER
A TODD PHILLIPS FILM

WARNER BROS. PICTURES PRESENTS A TODD PHILLIPS FILM "JOKER" STARRING JOAQUIN PHOENIX, ROBERT DE NIRO, AND ZAZ BECKETT
MUSIC BY YVES LAVERNE
EDITED BY JEFF ROOTH
PRODUCTION DESIGNER MARK BROGGS
EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS MICHAEL E. USLAN, WALTER RANADA, AARON L. GLAZER
PRODUCED BY BRADLEY COOPER
SCREENPLAY BY TODD PHILLIPS & SCOTT SEIVER
DIRECTED BY TODD PHILLIPS



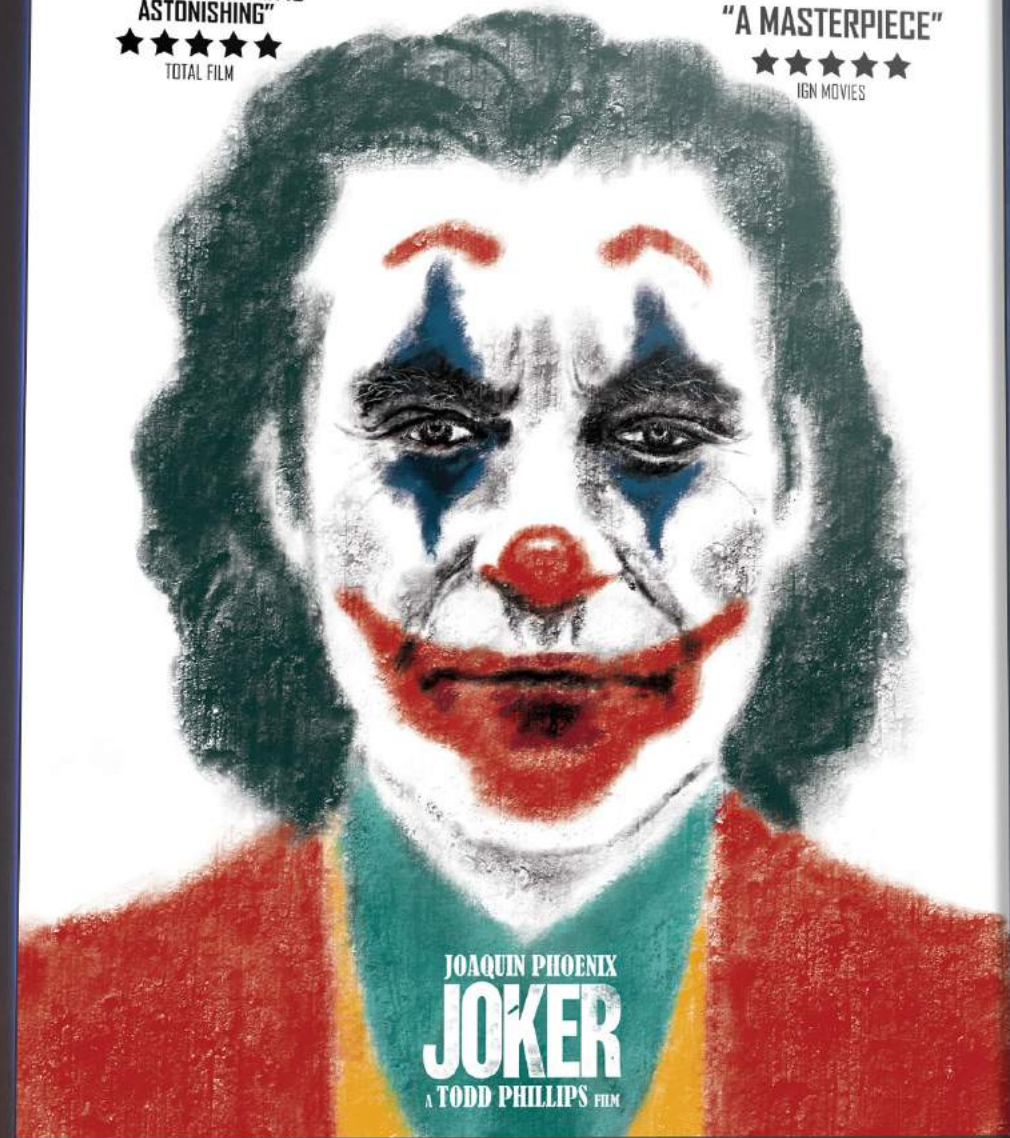
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JOAQUIN PHOENIX
JOKER
A TODD PHILLIPS FILM

FREELANCE
PROJECTS

WEATHER APPLICATION



RAINY

PARIS
FRANCE

6

C° / F°

CURRENT CONDITIONS

HUMIDITY: 53%
DEW POINT: 4°C

WIND: N at 9KM/h
PRESSURE: 1,011.9mb



MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY



8°/46°



8°/46°



9°/48°



7°/44°



FREELANCE
PROJECTS

INFOGRAPHIC POSTER



STEPHEN CURRY THE HISTORY MAKER

X3 NBA CHAMPION
(2015 - 2017 - 2018)

X2 MOST VALUABLE PLAYER
(2015 - 2018)

X6 NBA ALL-STAR
(2014 - 2015 - 2016 - 2017 - 2018 - 2019)

X3 ALL-NBA FIRST TEAM
(2015 - 2017 - 2018)



NBA RECORD FOR
COMBINED 3-POINTERS
WITH **KLAY THOMPSON**
IN A SINGLE SEASON **678** POINTS
(2014-15)

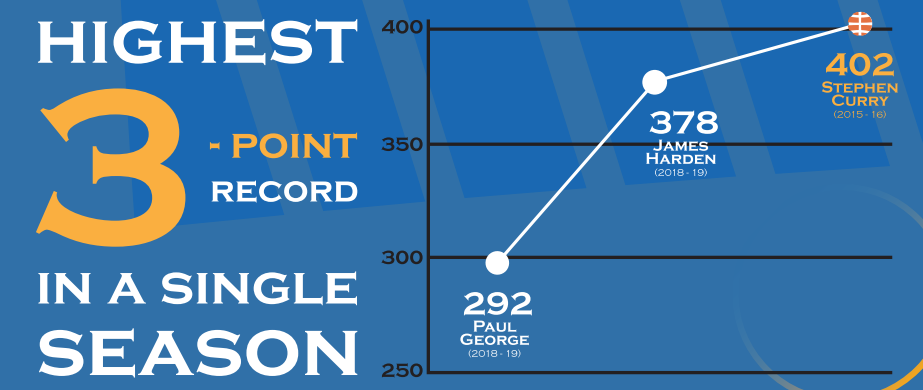


BORN: MARCH 14, 1988
CITY: AKRON, OHIO
HEIGHT: 6 FT 3 IN (191 CM)

COLLEGE: DAVIDSON
NBA DRAFT: 2009 / ROUND 1
NBA DEBUT: OCTOBER 28, 2009



ONLY PLAYER TO WIN
3-POINT CONTEST, MVP AWARD, AND CHAMPIONSHIP
IN THE **SAME** SEASON
(2014 - 15)



ONLY UNANIMOUS MVP IN NBA HISTORY

- 99.08% SHAKILLE O'NEAL (1999 - 2003)
- 99.08% LEBRON JAMES (2012 - 13)
- 100% STEPHEN CURRY (2014 - 15)

CURRENT HIGHEST - PAID NBA PLAYER
WITH **\$40.02** MILLION CONTRACT
(2019 - 20)



FREELANCE
PROJECTS

ONLINE MENU

WELCOME

MENU

MEDIA

FIND US



RESERVATION

ENG / FR

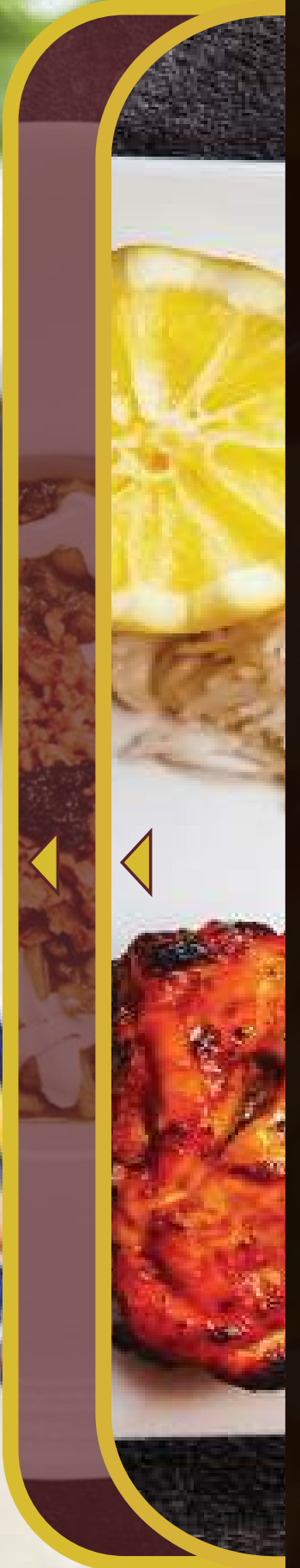


AUTHENTIC
PERSIAN
CUISINE

SINCE 1989

EXPLORE

TASTE OF
COLORS



Our Signature Dishes



KABAB BARG

One filet mignon brochette in a traditional home made marinade, served with saffron rice.



\$28



SULTANI

A delicious combination of filet mignon and ground beef brochettes served with saffron rice.



\$34



JOOJE KABAB

One marinated chicken brochette served with saffron rice.



\$26



SABZI POLO MAHI

Fried fresh salmon served with a herb infused basmati and saffron rice.



\$26



GHEIME BADEMJAN

Beef and yellow split-pea stew simmered in tomato sauce, topped over fried eggplant, served with saffron rice.



\$28



GHORME SABZI

Vegetable and beef stew with red kidney beans and herbs, served with basmati rice and saffron rice.



\$24

FULL MENU



JOOJE

One marinated
served with s



KABAB BARG

One filet mignon brochette in a traditional home made marinade, served with saffron rice.

\$28



LO MAHI

served with a
and saffron

\$26



Address:

1844 St. Catherine O Montreal,
Quebec, Canada
H3H 1M1

Phone:

(514) 488 0400



Opening hours:

TUESDAY to SUNDAY: 11:30am to 10pm

we are closed on Mondays.

RESERVATION





AUTHENTIC PERSIAN CUISINE

SINCE 1989

[EXPLORE](#)

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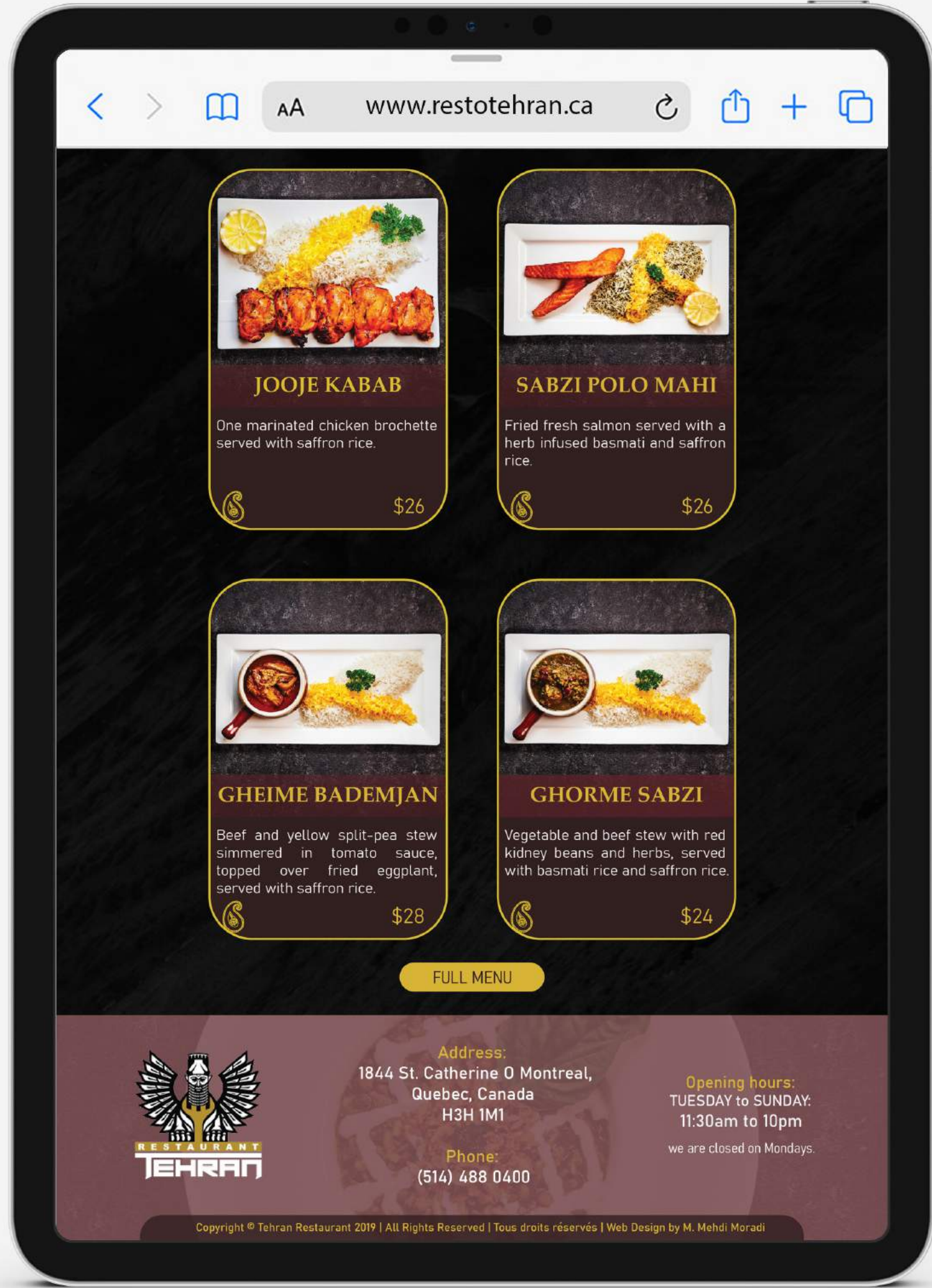
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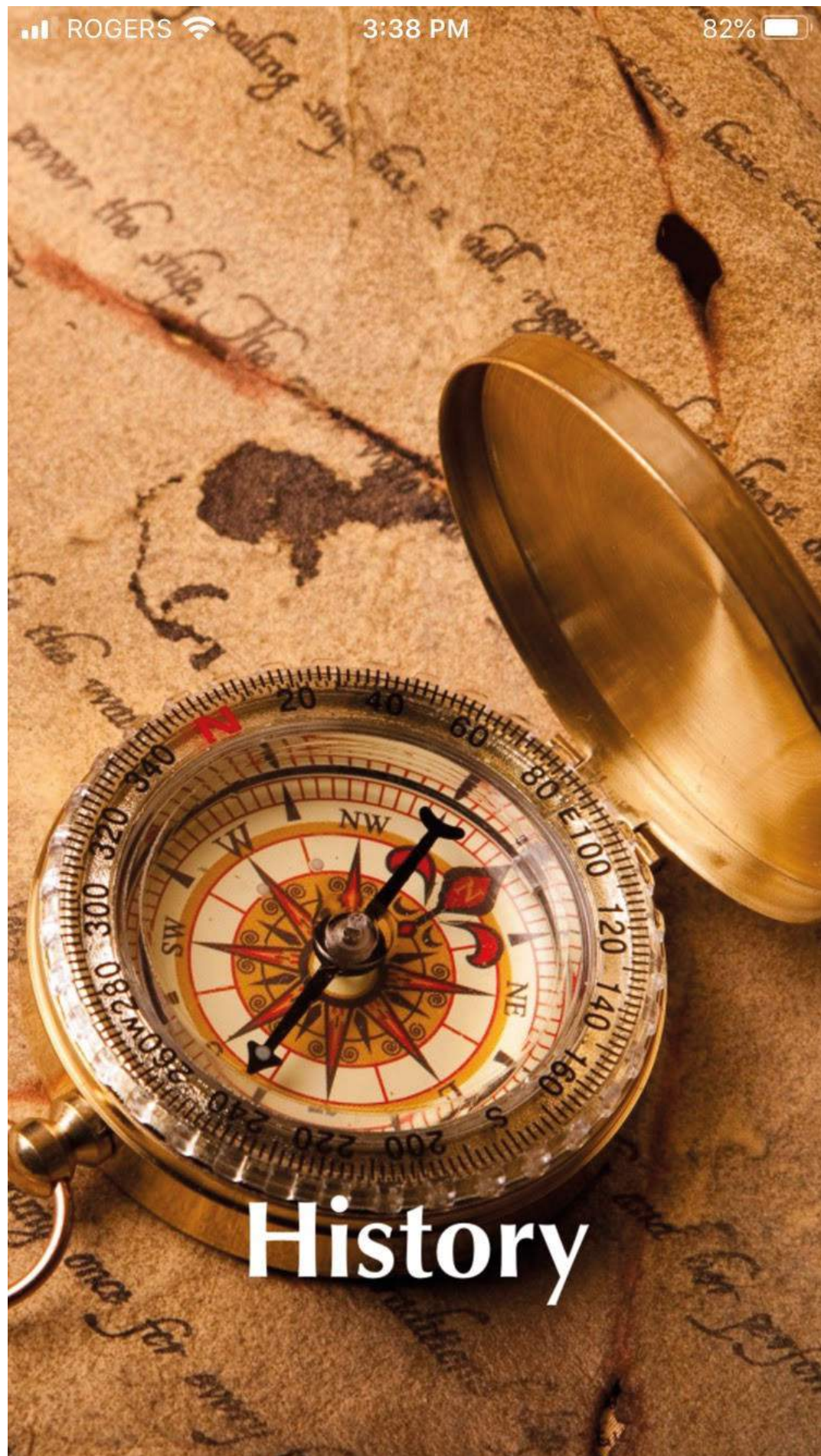
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FREELANCE
PROJECTS

**MOBILE
APPLICATION
REDESIGN**



ROGERS 4:56 PM 76%

December 16 Events A+ A-

- 714** Pepin of Herstal, mayor of the Merovingian palace, dies at Jupille (modern Belgium). He is succeeded by his infant grandson Theudoald while his wife Plectrude holds actual power in the Frankish Kingdom.
- 755** An Lushan revolts against Chancellor Yang Guozhong at Yanjing, initiating the An Lushan Rebellion during the Tang dynasty of China.
- 1431** Hundred Years' War: Henry VI of England is crowned King of France at Notre Dame in Paris.
- 1497** Vasco da Gama passes the Great Fish River, where Bartolomeu Dias had previously turned back to Portugal.
- 1575** An earthquake with an estimated of 8.5M_w strikes Valdivia, Chile.
- 1598** Seven-Year War: Battle of Noryang: The final battle of the Seven-Year War is fought between the China and the Korean allied forces and Japanese navies, resulting in a decisive allied forces victory.
- English Interregnum: The Protectorate:

Events Borns Deaths

ROGERS 4:56 PM 76%

December 16 Borns A+ A-

- 1364** Emperor Manuel III of Trebizond (d. 1417)
- 1485** Catherine of Aragon, Spanish princess, later queen consort of England (d. 1536)
- 1534** Hans Bol, Flemish artist (d. 1593)
- 1582** Robert Bertie, 1st Earl of Lindsey (d. 1642)
- 1584** John Selden, English jurist and scholar (d. 1654)
- 1585** Livia della Rovere, Italian noble (d. 1641)
- 1605** Jerome Weston, 2nd Earl of Portland, English diplomat (d. 1663)
- 1614** Eberhard III, Duke of Württemberg (d. 1674)
- 1630** Mary Somerset, Duchess of Beaufort, British botanist (d. 1715)
- 1714** George Whitefield, English Anglican priest (d. 1770)
- 1716** Louis Jules Mancini Mazarini, French poet and diplomat (d. 1798)

Events Borns Deaths

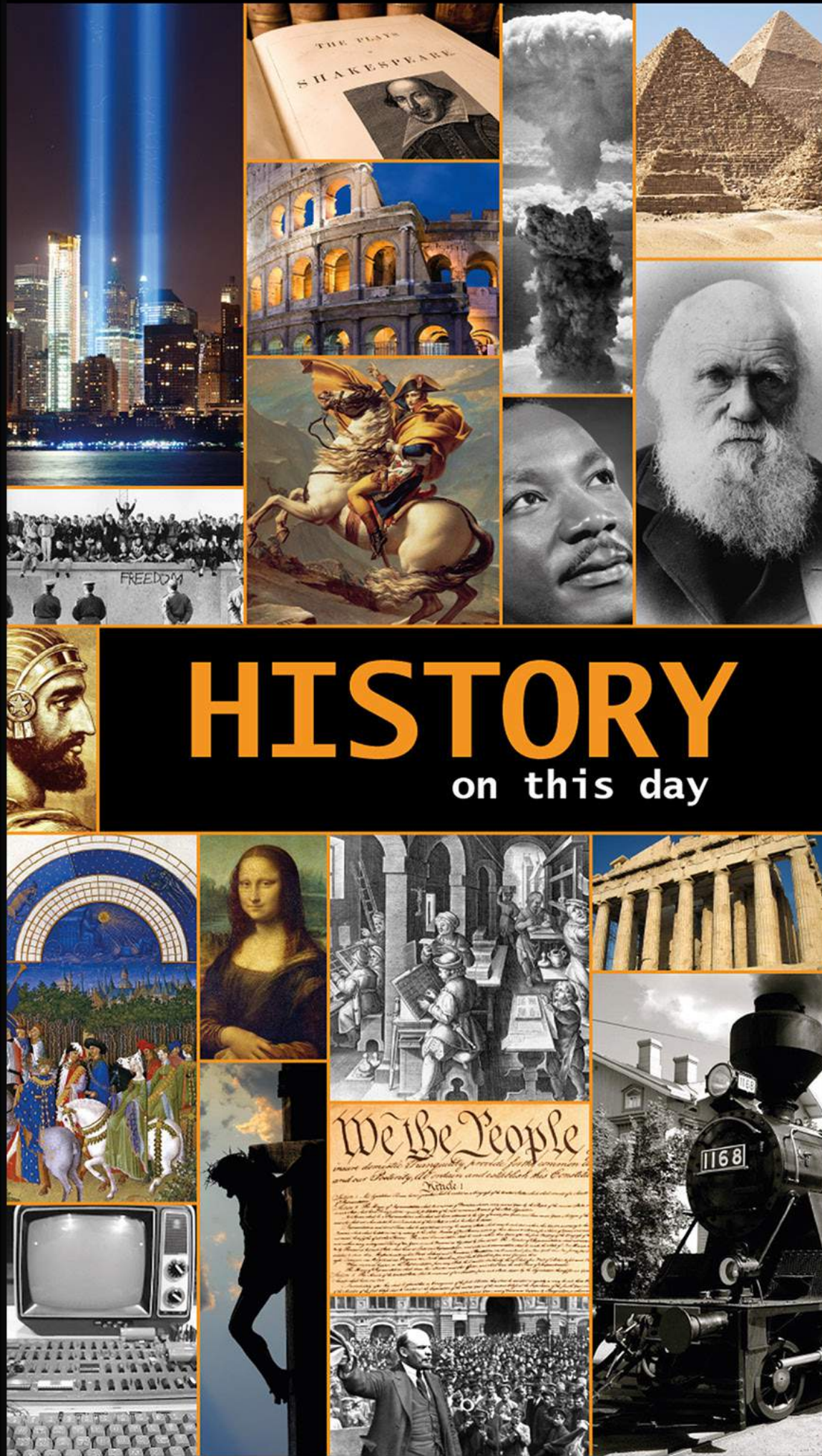
ROGERS 4:57 PM 76%

December 16 Deaths A+ A-

- 604** Houzhu, emperor of the Chen Dynasty (b. 553)
- 705** Wu Zetian, Empress of the Zhou Dynasty (b. 624)
- 714** Pepin of Herstal, Frankish statesman (b. 635)
- 867** Eberhard of Friuli, Frankish duke (b. 815)
- 874** Ado, archbishop of Vienne
- 882** John VIII, pope of the Catholic Church
- 902** Wei Yifan, chancellor of the Tang Dynasty
- 999** Adelaide of Italy, Holy Roman Empress (b. 931)
- 1153** Ranulf de Gernon, 4th Earl of Chester, Norman nobleman
- 1263** Haakon IV, king of Norway (b. 1204)
- 1316** Öljaitü, Mongolian ruler (b. 1280)
- 1325** Charles, French nobleman (b. 1270)

Events Borns Deaths

History On This Day application - current design



HISTORY

on this day



September 1



1939



WORLD WAR II: Nazi Germany and Slovakia invaded Poland; beginning of the European phase of world war.



events



births



deaths



1934

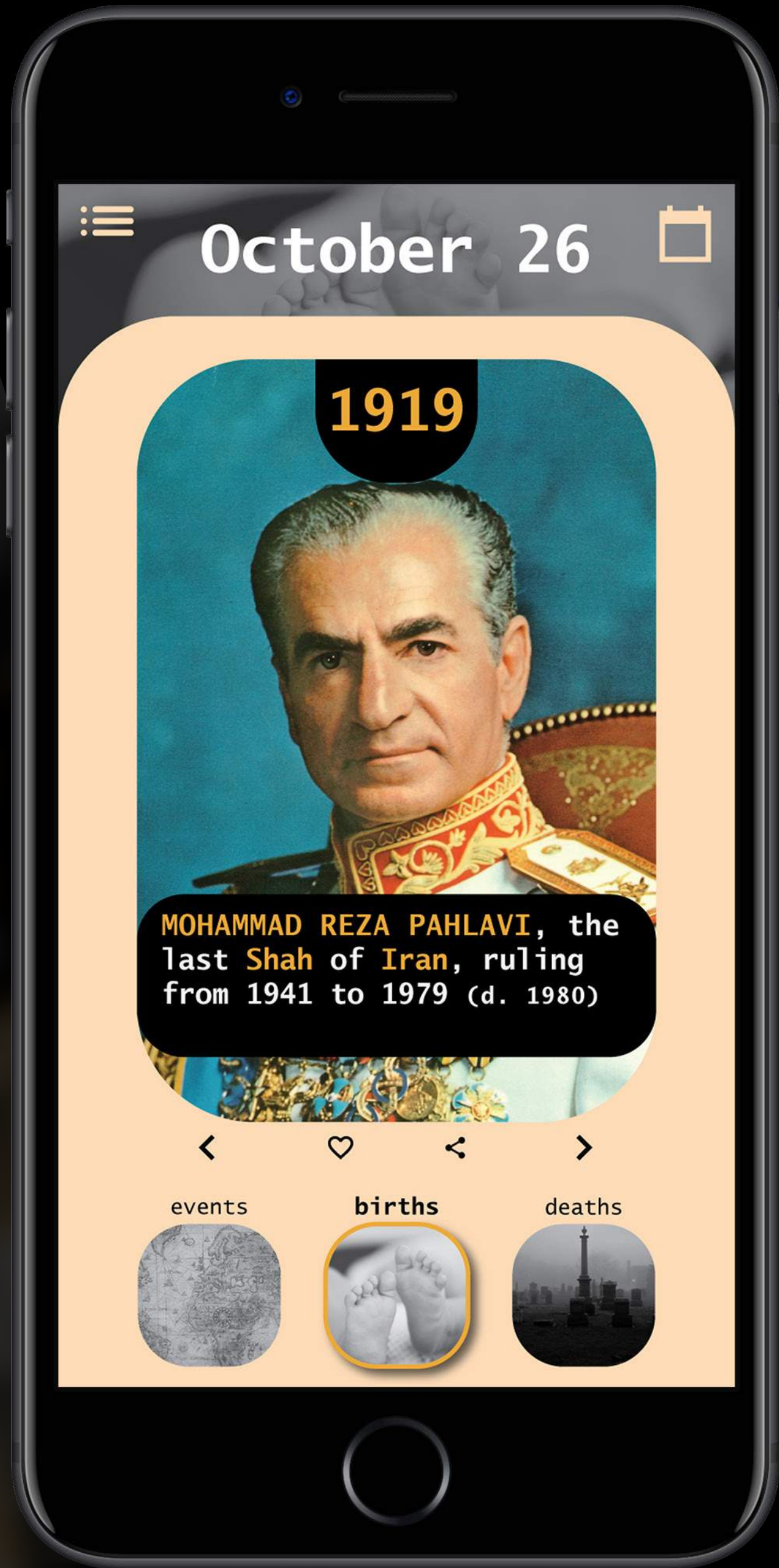
The first Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer animated cartoon, **CANARY**, is released in theaters.

1939

WORLD WAR II: **Slovakia** is the beginning of the phase of world

1952

THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA, the Pulitzer-winning novel by **Ernest Hemingway**, is first published.



HISTORY

on this day



language



user



favorites



suggestion



about

version 2.0

FREELANCE
PROJECTS

LOGO REDESIGN



Oklahoma City Thunder basketball team - current logo design



OKLAHOMA CITY
THUNDER



OKLAHOMA CITY
THUNDER





OKLAHOMA CITY
THUNDER



FREELANCE
PROJECTS

MAGAZINE LAYOUT



A Conversation with Angela Friederici

Professor Friederici is the director at the Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences in Leipzig and scientific vice president of the Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science.

“I think he thinks...”

Anyone who researches how children learn language comes across the grammar center of the brain. For decades, linguists have been arguing about whether there is a “universal grammar”, as Noam Chomsky propagated, that is, the one blueprint that is behind all languages. A leading neuropsychologist has a tempting argument for its existence.

Interview: Stefanie Kara

Kara: For decades, linguists have been arguing about whether there is a “universal grammar”, as Noam Chomsky propagated, that is, the one blueprint that is behind all languages. Chomsky believes that the ability to recognize and use this blueprint is innate that an organ for grammar exists. Now you say that you found this organ. Where is it?

Friederici: It has long been known that grammar and words are processed in separate places in the brain. The so-called Broca area is responsible for the grammar and the Wernicke area for the words. We looked at the connections between these two regions. Our hypothesis was that a certain bundle of nerve fibers, which connects the Broca area with the Wernicke area, should be responsible for processing the syntax, i.e. the rules for the combination of words.

Kara: How did you come up with this?

Friederici: This fiber connection is very weak in monkeys. And chimpanzees and macaques can learn words, but they cannot form combinations. This bundle is not yet fully functional in newborn children, but it develops later in every person. We were able to show that the degree of maturity of this connection corresponds exactly to how well children can process grammatically complex sentences.

Kara: So this bundle of fibers is the organ for Chomsky’s universal grammar?

Friederici: Yes, I think so, together with part of the Broca area. In this we were able to localize the mechanism that Chomsky defined as the basic principle of

grammar. He called it “merge”. You bind two elements together: “The” and “Man”, then you have a phrase, i.e. a new element. Then another is added: “The man sings”. You can do this as often as you like, and this creates long, complex sentences. We located this mechanism with an incredibly small variance across the test subjects. This suggests that it is biologically determined.

Kara: How did you do it?

Friederici: We presented subjects with different combinations of words, either an article and a pseudo-word, for example “the Flirk”, or a noun and a pseudo-word, for example “Tür Flirk”, which do not result in a grammatical connection. In the latter case, this region of the brain simply remains silent.

Kara: Why did you only discover this



now? The language areas have been known for a long time.

Friederici: In contrast to these regions, the fiber bundles are located deep in the brain and not in the cortex. The Broca and Wernicke areas were found because patients after accidents or strokes either could no longer use the grammar or could not find any words. But this fiber link is very unlikely to be affected by an accident. A stroke does not affect them either because it is not directly dependent on the blood supply system. The only cases where you see effects are certain degenerative brain diseases. It could be shown that these patients no longer master complex syntax.

Kara: Is finally decided with this discovery, the controversy over the universal grammar?

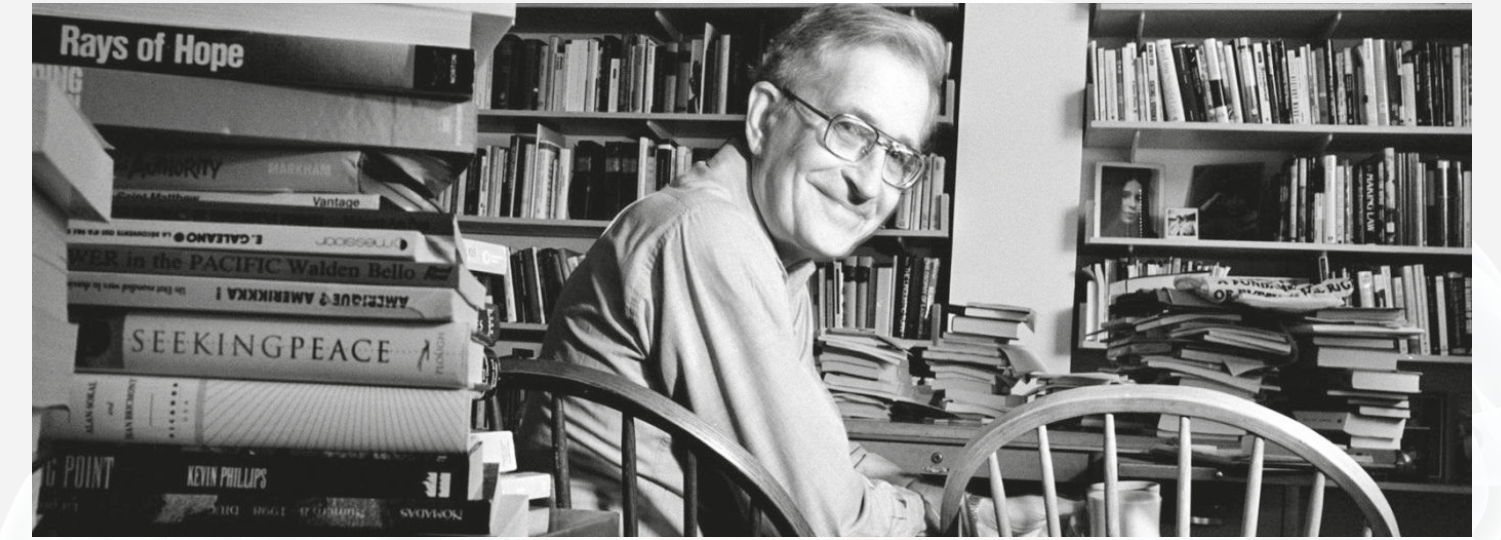
Friederici: Well, I would say it’s a good approach. But we will have to show that it applies to all languages. We initially did the same experiment in Chinese, a very different language, and it came out the same. This indicates that there is a universal grammar network in the brain.

Kara: But does that necessarily mean that there is a universal grammar in the human capacity for language?

Friederici: At least it is said that there is a universal basic principle on which the grammars of all languages can be based.

Kara: How did Chomsky react to your find?

Friederici: He found it very exciting that the first evidence is available for his theory. He had this theoretical idea back in the



NOAM CHOMSKY, the American linguist © Getty Image

1960s, but he is not an empiricist. We simply presented the first empirical evidence. It’s like theory and experiment in physics.

Kara: One of the most prominent critics of universal grammar is Daniel Everett, a student of Chomsky. As an argument he gives the language of the Pirahã, which he researched in the Amazon region. It lacks a very important feature, namely recursion, i.e. the nesting of elements. For example, the Pirahã were not relative clauses. What do you say to that now?

Friederici: In fact, linguists believe they have found recursive structures in this language. Not in syntax, but in the sentence melody. In German, the structure of the main and subordinate clauses, which dictate the syntax, is also marked by the sentence melody: Before a comma, we raise our voice and take a short break. Of course, this is also possible with two main sentences: “I think. I have to go.” The speech melody marks what belongs together. Interestingly, children use just that to get access to grammar. Her brain reacts to this melodic marking at the age of five months. But of course they still have no knowledge of the syntax. Let’s take the little break in the experiment, then the children no longer show these brain effects. Adults do, however, they no longer need this break as a marker. The Pirahã obviously express nestings not by grammar, but partly by the speech melody.

Kara: Your former colleague at the Max Planck Institute, Michael Tomasello, decidedly sided with the critics and said that the universal grammar project was dead.

Friederici: Mike and I, we discussed a lot about it. But he also had no explanation as to why children at the age of seven still do

Noam Chomsky found it very exciting that the first evidence is available for his theory. He had this theoretical idea back in the 1960s, but he is not an empiricist. We simply presented the first empirical evidence. It’s like theory and experiment in physics.”

not understand short sentences such as “The tiger pushes the bear”, in which the sentence object begins. Now we were able to show that children of this age do not yet have the same fiber connection as adults. Like Mike said: Well, there could be something there.

Kara: Are you happy?

Friederici: That’s science. Having a theory is important. But data is data. And the brain has never betrayed us with its data.

Kara: Language is often seen as the crucial feature that distinguishes humans from animals. In the end, is this bundle of fibers what makes us human?

Friederici: It’s a big part of it. If I don’t have this connection, I cannot perform many

cognitive functions. It is not just about language; this connection also plays a role in other higher thinking processes. For example, the more pronounced this bundle of fibers is, the better children can master what we call Theory of Mind. You can imagine yourself better: “I think he thinks ...” This is also a kind of nesting, just like in the syntax.

Kara: So without this fiber connection, it is not possible to imagine yourself in others?

Friederici: If so, then only on a simple level and implicitly. You test that in young children with eye movements. A toy is placed in one of two boxes while another person is watching. Then, it leaves the room and the toy is packed in the other box. Finally, the child is shown two pictures in which the person is looking for the toy, one in the first and one in the second box. Even small children look at the right picture, i.e. the one the person is looking for in the first box, because they have to suspect the toy there. Theory of Mind tasks, children who only speak at the age of four can master the language.

Kara: Critics of universal grammar often argue that people in different languages think differently to a certain degree. What does your discovery mean for such findings?

Friederici: The words are of course very different in different languages. The other tongue arguably shapes the memory for word meanings and thus thinking, but mainly through the words and not through the grammar. If you see these two systems separately, then both sides are right, the followers of the universal grammar and their critics.



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NOAM CHOMSKY, the American linguist
© Getty Images

Rays of Hope

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Kara: One of the most prominent critics of universal grammar is Daniel Everett, a student of Chomsky. As an argument he gives the language of the Pirahã, which lacks a very important feature, namely recursion, i.e. the nesting of elements. For example, the Pirahã were not relative clauses. What do you say to that now?

Friederici: In fact, linguists believe they have found recursive structures in this language. Not in syntax, but in the sentence melody. In German, the structure of the main and subordinate clauses, which dictate the syntax, is also marked by the sentence melody. Before a comma, we raise our voice and take a short break. Of course, this is also possible with two main sentences: "I think, I have to go." The speech melody marks what belongs together. Interestingly, children use just that to get access to grammar. Her brain reacts to this melodic marking at the age of five months. But of course they still have no knowledge of the syntax. Let's take the little break in the experiment. Let's take the little do, however, they no longer need this break as a marker. The Pirahã obviously express nestings not by grammar, but partly by the speech melody.

Kara: Your former colleague at the Max Planck Institute, Michael Tomasello, has decidedly sided with the critics and said that the universal grammar project was doomed.
Friederici: Mike and I, we discussed a lot about it. But he also had no explanation to why children at the age of seven still

Noam Chomsky found it very exciting that the first evidence is available for his theory. He had this theoretical idea back in the 1960s, but he is not an empiricist. We simply presented the first empirical evidence. It's like theory and experiment in physics.

cognitive functions. It is not just about language; this connection also plays a role in other higher thinking processes. For example, the more pronounced this bundle of fibers is, the better children can master what we call Theory of Mind. You can imagine yourself better. "I think he thinks..." This is also a kind of nesting, just like in the syntax.

Kara: So without this fiber connection, it is not possible to imagine yourself in others?

Friederici: If so, then only on a simple level and implicitly. You test that in young children with eye movements. A toy is placed in one of two boxes while another person is watching. Then it leaves the room and the toy is packed in the other box. Finally, the child is shown two pictures in which the person is looking for the toy, one in the first and one in the second box. Even small children look at the right picture, i.e. the one the person is looking for in the first box, because they have to suspect the toy there. Theory of Mind tasks, children who only speak at the age of four can master the language.

Kara: Critics of universal grammar often argue that people in different languages think differently to a certain degree. What does your discovery mean for such findings?

Friederici: The words are of course very different in different languages. The way we tongue arguably shapes the way we think. Word meanings are also different. But a universal grammar is not necessarily mean...

Kara: ...necessarily mean grammar in the language?

Friederici: ...and that there is evidence on which the grammar can be based.

Kara: ...react to your find?

Friederici: ...it very exciting that evidence is available for his theory. I had this idea back in the

Language is often seen as the feature that distinguishes humans from other animals. In the end, is this bundle of fibers what makes us human?

Kara: ...It's a big part of it. If I don't have this bundle of fibers, I cannot perform many

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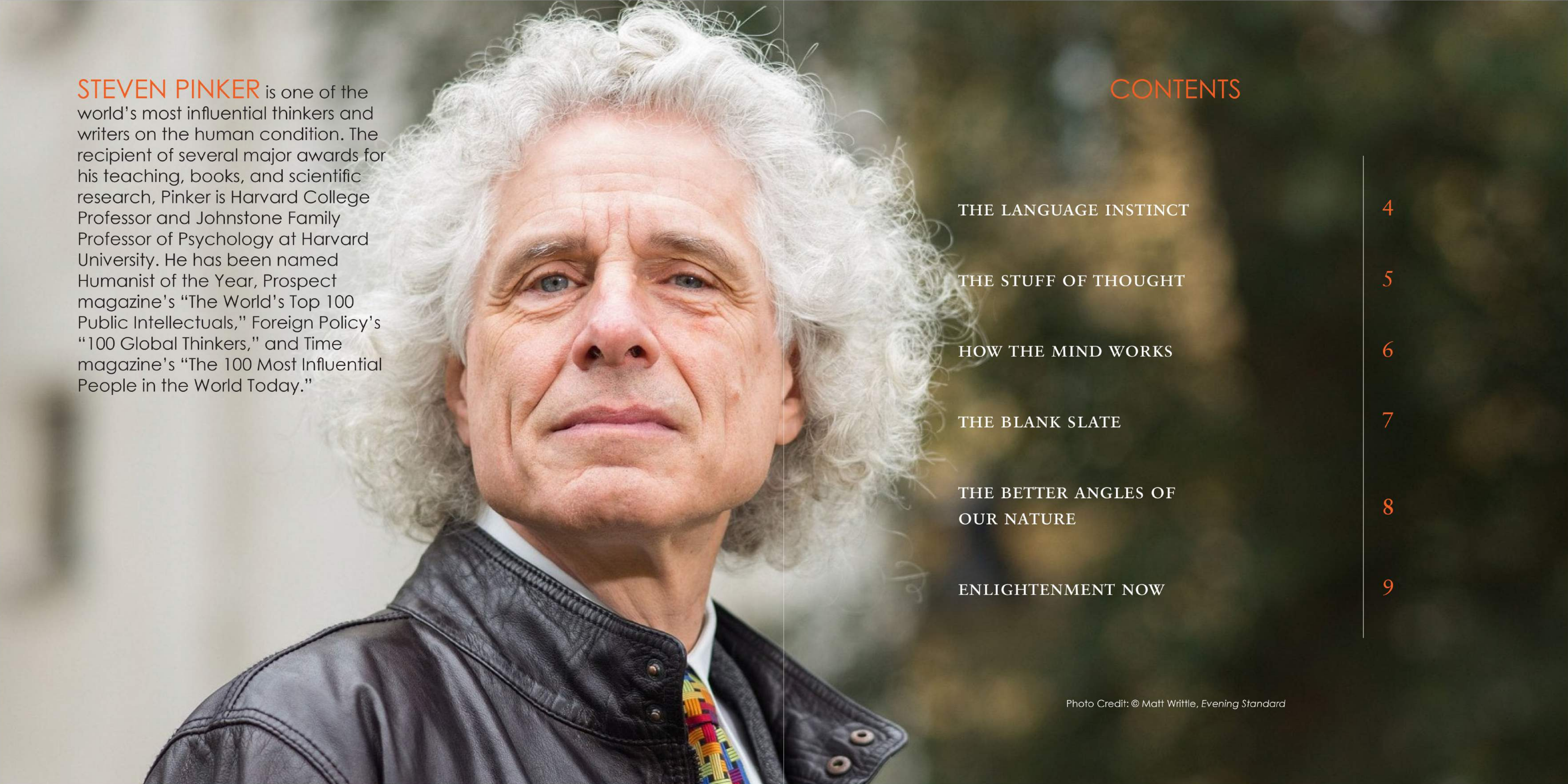
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A portrait of Steven Pinker, an older man with long, curly white hair, wearing a dark leather jacket over a white shirt and a colorful patterned tie. He is looking slightly upwards and to the right with a thoughtful expression. The background is a blurred outdoor setting.

STEVEN PINKER is one of the world's most influential thinkers and writers on the human condition. The recipient of several major awards for his teaching, books, and scientific research, Pinker is Harvard College Professor and Johnstone Family Professor of Psychology at Harvard University. He has been named Humanist of the Year, Prospect magazine's "The World's Top 100 Public Intellectuals," Foreign Policy's "100 Global Thinkers," and Time magazine's "The 100 Most Influential People in the World Today."

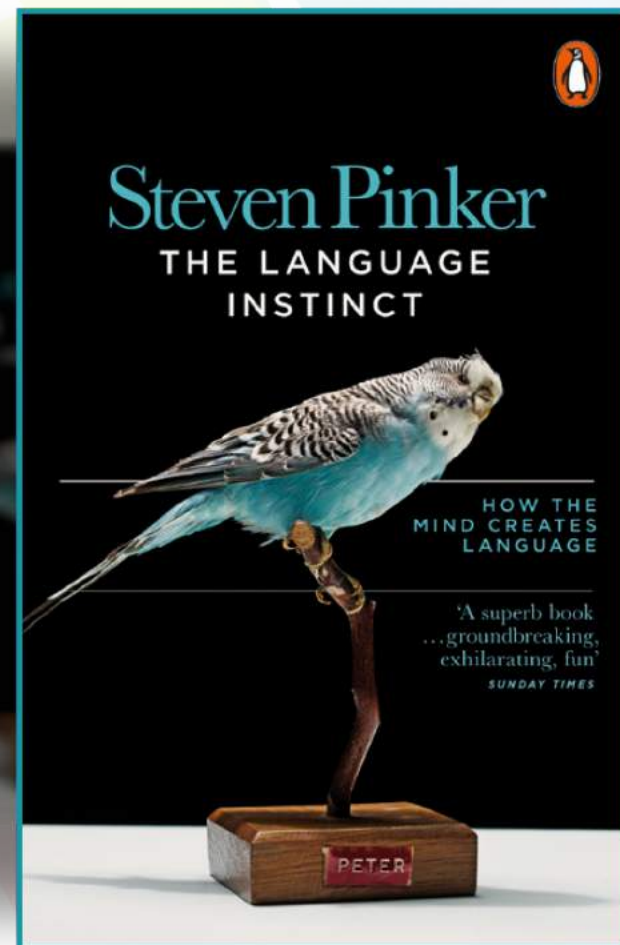
CONTENTS

THE LANGUAGE INSTINCT	4
THE STUFF OF THOUGHT	5
HOW THE MIND WORKS	6
THE BLANK SLATE	7
THE BETTER ANGLES OF OUR NATURE	8
ENLIGHTENMENT NOW	9

THE LANGUAGE INSTINCT

How the Mind Creates Language

"Humans are so innately hardwired for language that they can no more suppress their ability to learn and use language than they can suppress the instinct to pull a hand back from a hot surface."



Published: 02/04/2015
ISBN: 9780141980775
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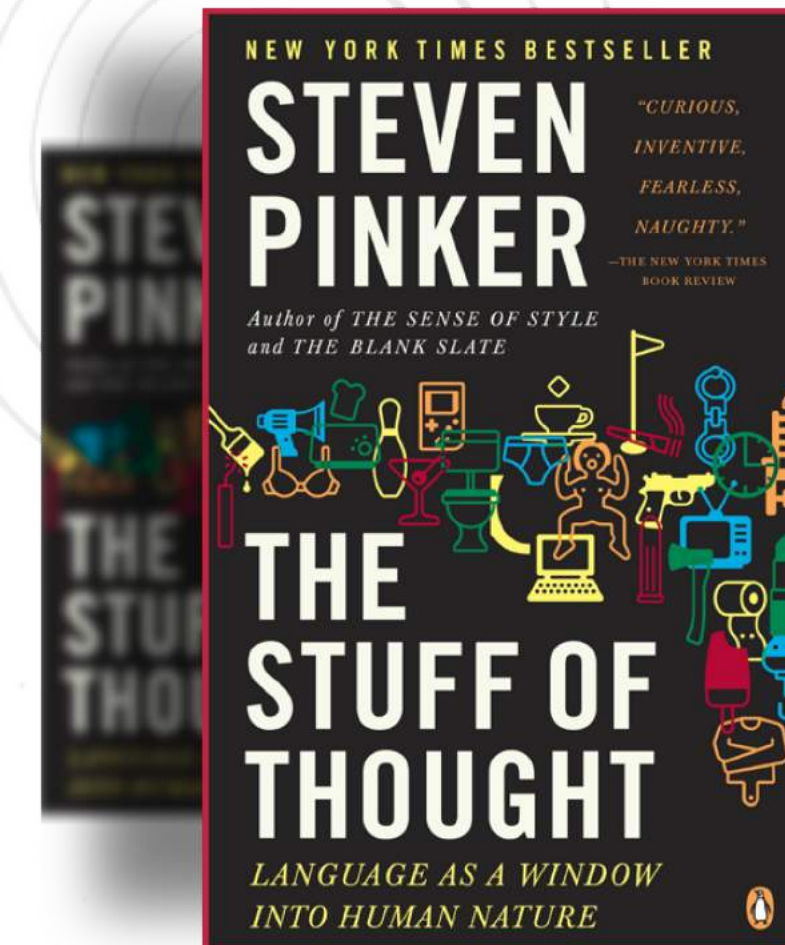
In *The Language Instinct*, Steven Pinker lucidly explains everything you always wanted to know about language: how it works, how children learn it, how it changes, how the brain computes it, how it evolved. With wit, erudition, and deft use of everyday examples of humor and wordplay, he weaves our vast knowledge of language into a compelling theory: that language is a human instinct, wired into our brains by evolution like web spinning in spiders. The theory not only challenges conventional wisdom about language itself. It is part of a whole new vision of the human mind: not a general-purpose computer, but a collection of instincts adapted to solving evolutionarily significant problems - the mind as a Swiss Army knife.

"Reading Steven Pinker's book is one of the biggest favors I've ever done my brain ... exhilaratingly brilliant." -Richard Dawkins

THE STUFF OF THOUGHT

Language as a Window into Human Nature

"One can choose to obsess over prescriptive rules, but they have no more to do with human language than the criteria for judging cats at a cat show have to do with mammalian biology."



Published: 05/06/2008
ISBN: 9780141015477
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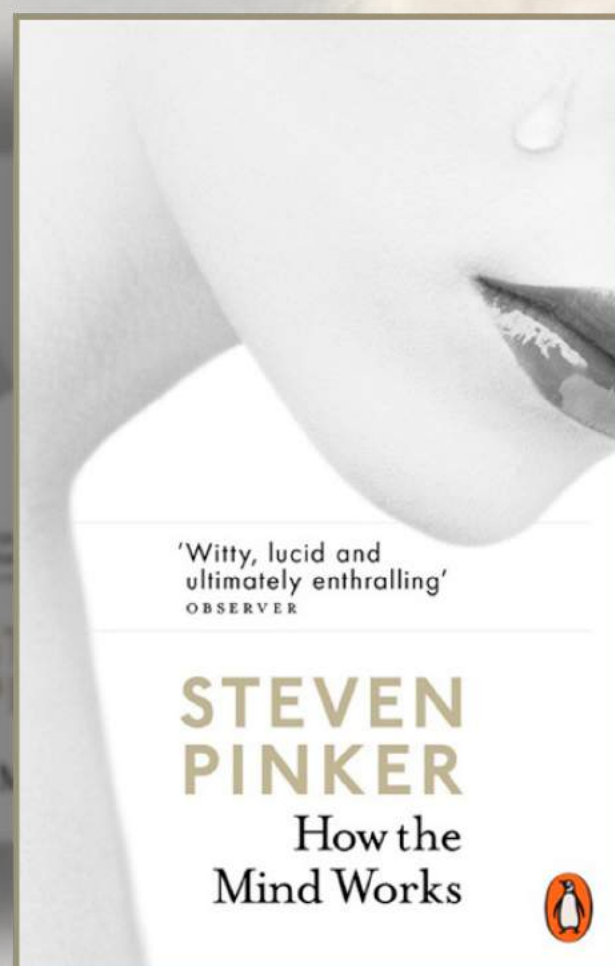
In *The Stuff of Thought*, Steven Pinker looks at how the relationship between words and thoughts can help us understand who we are. Why do so many swear words involve topics like sex, bodily functions, or the divine? Why do some children's names thrive while others fall out of favor? Why do we threaten and bribe and seduce in such elaborate, often comical ways? How can a choice of metaphor damn a politician or start a war? And why do we rarely say what we actually mean? Language, as Pinker shows, is at the heart of our lives, and through the way we use it - whether to inform, persuade, entertain or manipulate—we can glimpse the very essence of what makes us human.

"No one writes about language as clearly as Steven Pinker, and this is his best book yet." -David Cristal, Financial Times

HOW THE MIND WORKS

An Evolutionary Account of the Mind

“Plato said that we are trapped inside a cave and know the world only through the shadows it casts on the wall. The skull is our cave, and mental representations are the shadows.”



Published: 02/04/2015
ISBN: 9780141980782
Length: 688 Pages
RRP: £10.99

In this Pulitzer Prize finalist and national bestseller, Steven Pinker tackles the workings of the human mind. What makes us rational—and why are we so often irrational? How do we see in three dimensions? What makes us happy, afraid, angry, disgusted, or sexually aroused? Why do we fall in love? And how do we grapple with the imponderables of morality, religion, and consciousness? *How the Mind Works* synthesizes the most satisfying explanations of our mental life from cognitive science, evolutionary biology, and other fields to explain what the mind is, how it evolved, and how it allows us to see, think, feel, laugh, interact, enjoy the arts, and contemplate the mysteries of life.

“Pinker has a knack for making the profound seem obvious ... A fascinating bag of evolutionary insights.” –The Economist

THE BLANK SLATE

The Modern Denial of Human Nature

“Education is neither writing on a blank slate nor allowing the child’s nobility to come into flower. Rather, education is a technology that tries to make up for what the human mind is innately bad at.”



Published: 05/06/2003
ISBN: 9780140276053
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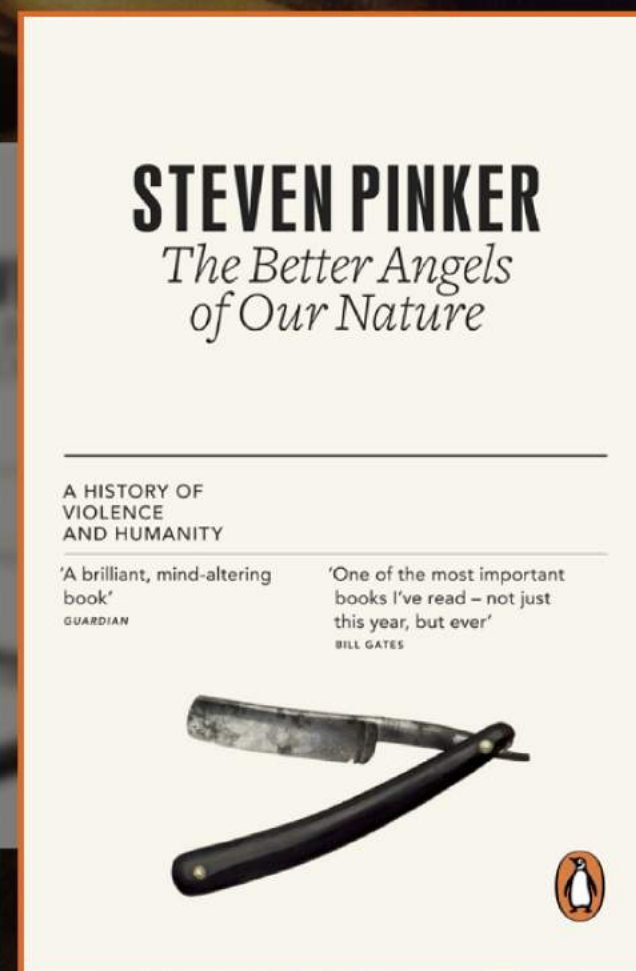
In this contentious book, Steven Pinker explores the idea of human nature and its moral, emotional, and political colorings. With characteristic wit, lucidity, and insight, he argues that the dogma that the mind has no innate traits—a doctrine held by many intellectuals during the past century—denies our common humanity and our individual preferences, replaces objective analyses of social problems with feel-good slogans, and distorts our understanding of politics, violence, parenting, and the arts. Injecting calm and rationality into debates that are notorious for ax-grinding and mud-slinging, Pinker shows the importance of an honest acknowledgment of human nature based on science and common sense.

“An extremely good book—clear, well-argued, fair, learned, tough, witty, humane, stimulating.” –Colin McGinn, The Washington Post

THE BETTER ANGELS OF OUR NATURE

Why Violence Has Declined

"The quotation falsely attributed to Stalin, 'One death is a tragedy; a million deaths is a statistic,' gets the numbers wrong but captures a real fact about human psychology."



Published: 04/10/2012
ISBN: 9780141034645
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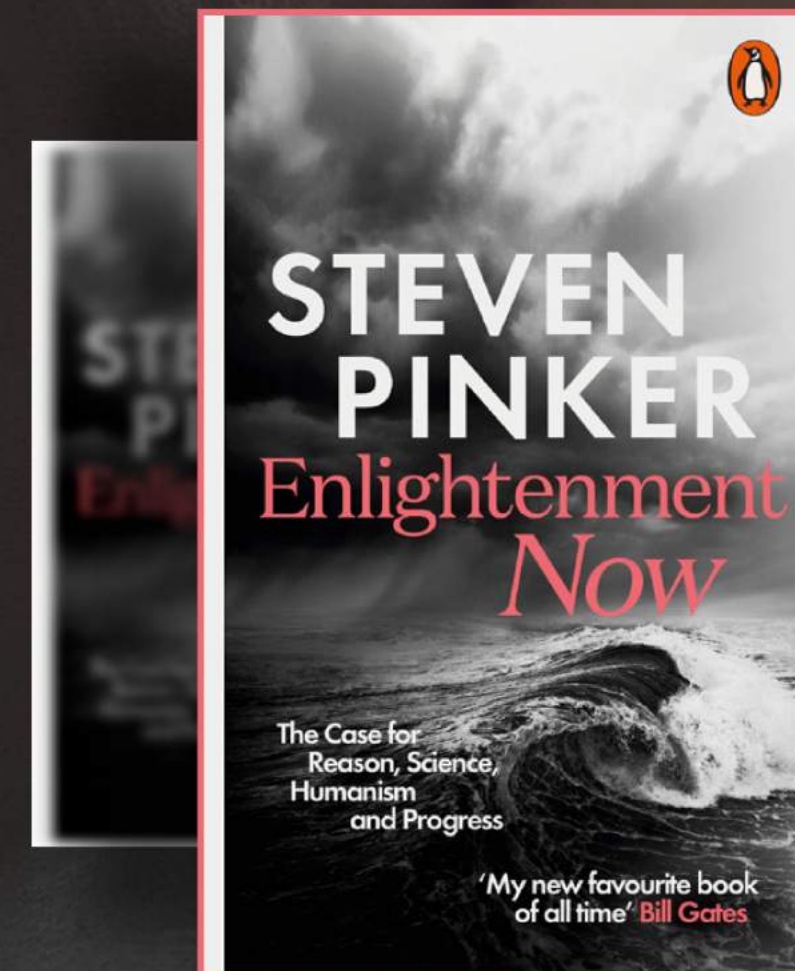
This groundbreaking book continues Pinker's exploration of the essence of human nature, mixing psychology and history to provide a remarkable picture of an increasingly nonviolent world. The key, he explains, is to understand our intrinsic motives—the inner demons that incline us toward violence and the better angels that steer us away—and how changing circumstances have allowed our better angels to prevail. Exploding fatalist myths about humankind's inherent violence and the curse of modernity, this ambitious and provocative book is sure to be hotly debated in living rooms and the Pentagon alike, and will challenge and change the way we think about our society.

"It is an epic history by an optimist who can list his reasons to be cheerful and support them with persuasive instances." –Tim Radford, The Guardian

ENLIGHTENMENT NOW

The Case for Reason, Science, Humanism, and progress

"As we care about more of humanity, we're apt to mistake the harms around us for signs of how low the world has sunk rather than how high our standards have risen."



Published: 03/01/2019
ISBN: 9780141979090
Length: 576 Pages
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If you follow the headlines, the world in the 21st century appears to be sinking into chaos, hatred, and irrationality. Yet Steven Pinker shows that this is an illusion—a symptom of historical amnesia and statistical fallacies. If you follow the trendlines rather than the headlines, you discover that our lives have become longer, healthier, safer, happier, more peaceful, more stimulating and more prosperous—not just in the West, but worldwide. Such progress is no accident: it's the gift of a coherent and inspiring value system that many of us embrace without even realizing it. These are the values of the Enlightenment: reason, science, humanism and progress. We will never have a perfect world, but—defying the chorus of fatalism and reaction—we can continue to make it a better one.

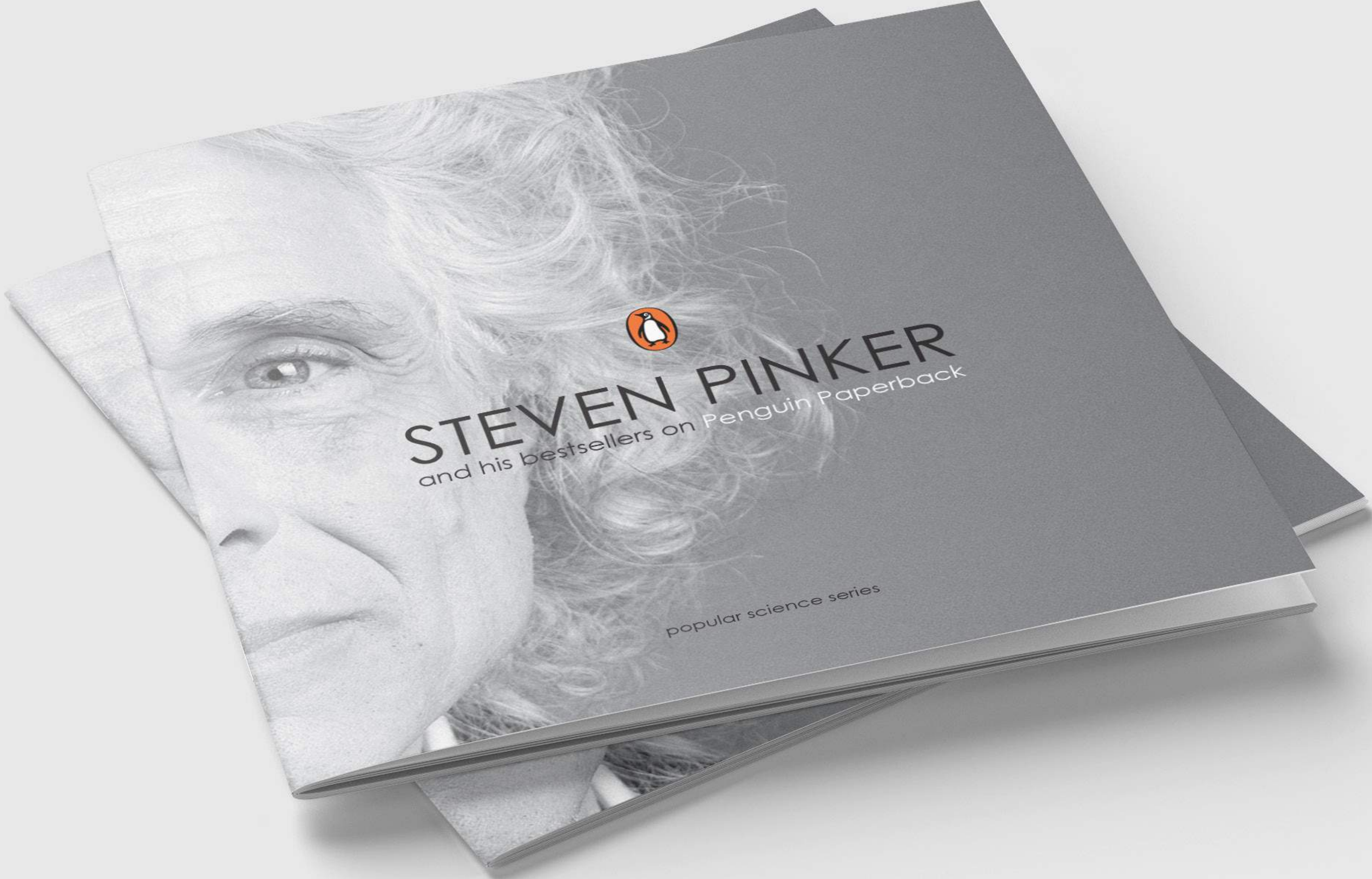
"My new favorite book of all time." –Bill Gates

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How do we change this destructive statistical illiteracy and disdain for data? We need to make “factfulness” ... an inherent part of the culture of education, journalism, commentary, and politics. An awareness of the infirmity of unaided human intuition should be part of the conventional wisdom of every educated person. Guiding policy or activism by conspicuous events, without reference to data, should come to be seen as risible as guiding them by omens, dreams, or whether Jupiter is rising in Sagittarius.”

STEVEN PINKER in *One Thing to Change: Anecdotes Aren't Data*,
21 June 2019, Harvard Gazette

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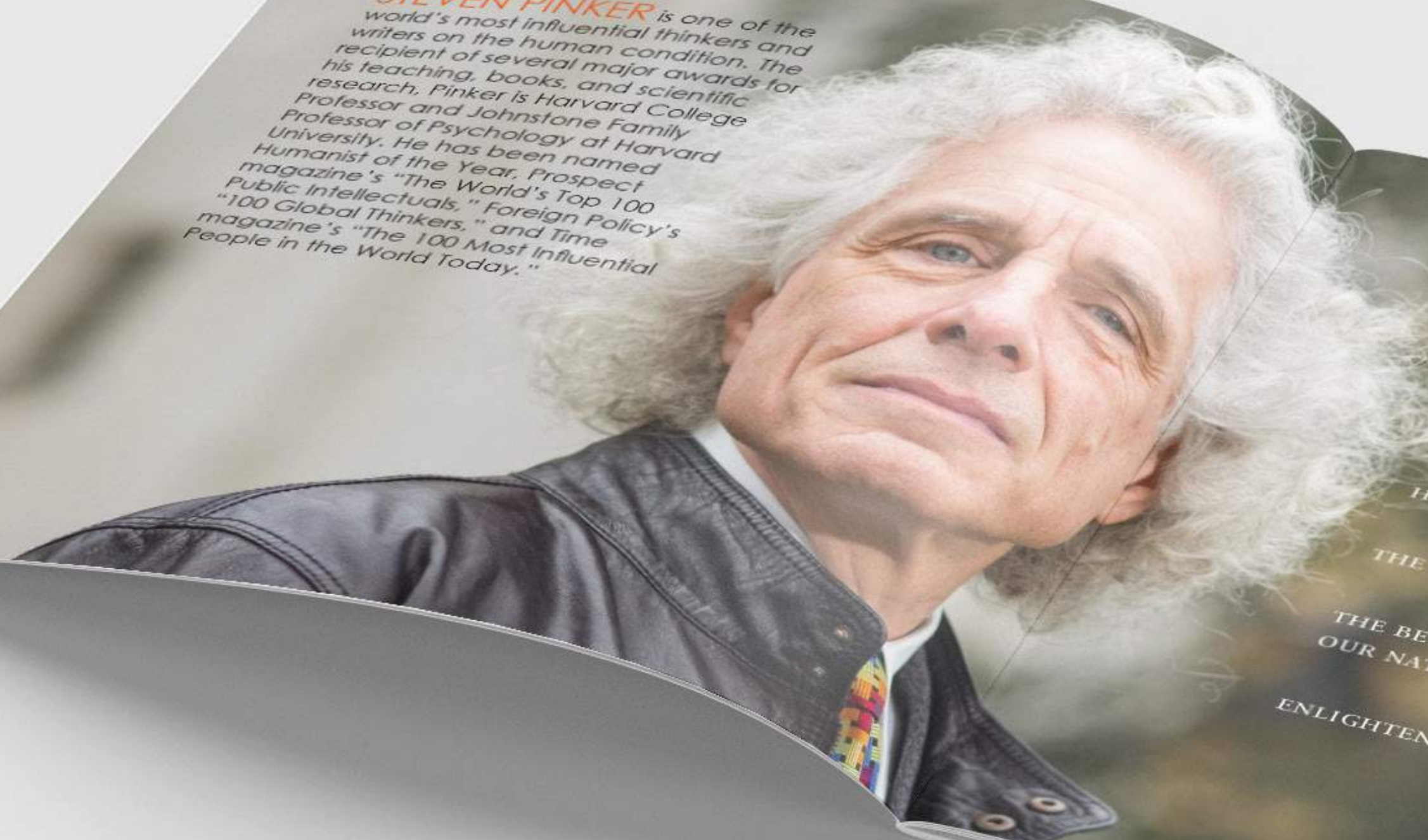




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CONTENTS

THE LANGUAGE INSTINCT	4
THE STUFF OF THOUGHT	5
HOW THE MIND WORKS	6
THE BLANK SLATE	7
THE BETTER ANGLES OF OUR NATURE	8
ENLIGHTENMENT NOW	9

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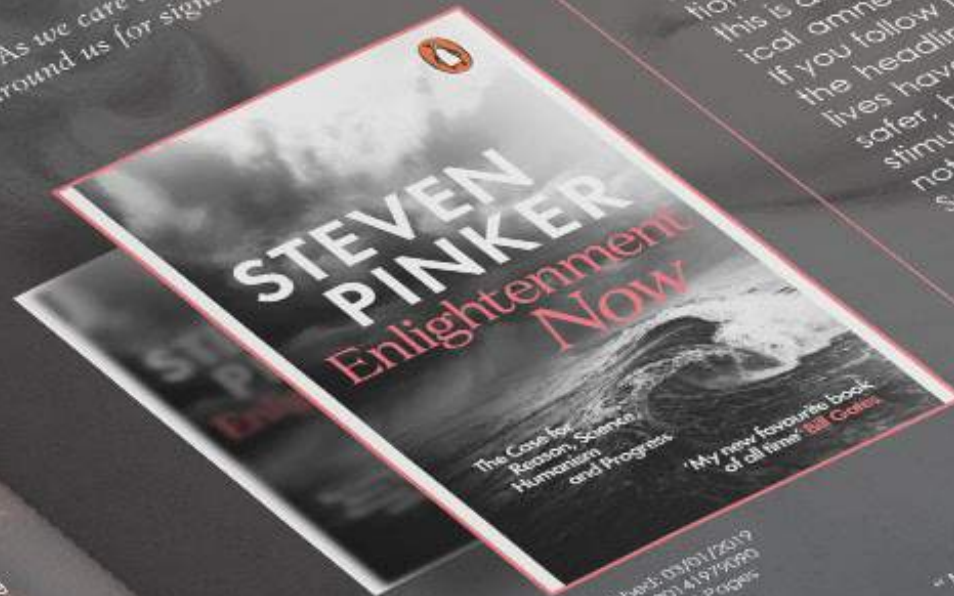
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The Case for Reason, Science, Humanism, and Progress

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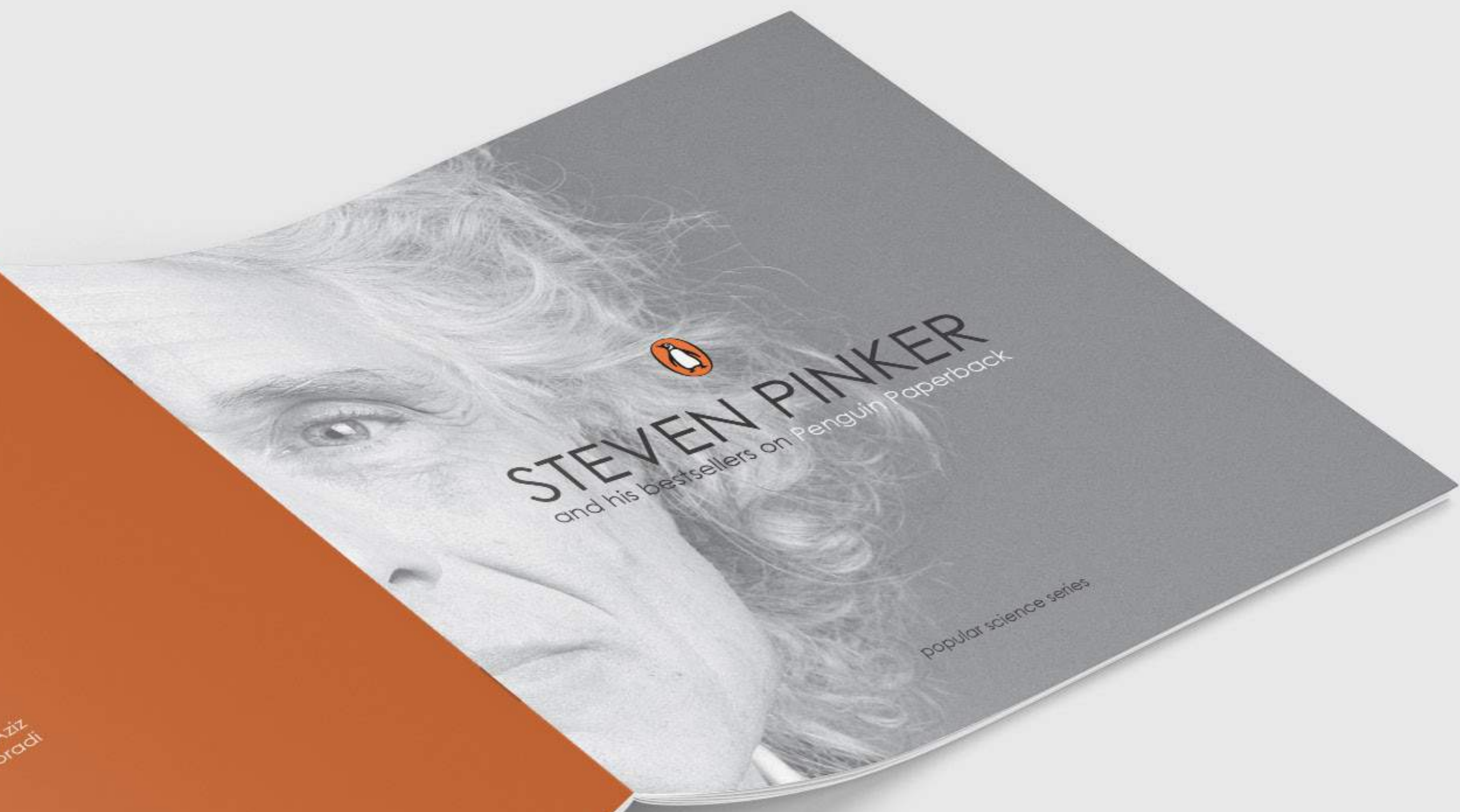
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