

MARCH 2022
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HASHTAG

9TH
ISSUE

**9 Reasons Why
You Should
Learn Chinese**

Soul: A Review

**An Approach
to Pedagogy**

**Making Ideas
Happen**



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About Us

With this issue, #Hashtag enters its ninth publication under the attempt and management of a group of diligent students who have endeavored for the production of this magazine from the beginning. Having fulfilled so prominent an objective by unifying and connecting ambitious and cooperative members to organize an academic community, #Hashtag is now more determined than ever to keep up its work towards a greater goal and a better future. This purpose in view, #Hashtag anticipates the expansion of its team to include new members who will passionately contribute to the further advancement of the magazine as well as the achievement of its primary goal, that is, to help us learn, grow, change, and share our experiences. In case you would like to join us, #Hashtag would be honored to use your company as an invaluable part of its family alongside your knowledge and skills congruent with its needs.

Furthermore, all your comments, recommendations, and criticisms concerning the development of this magazine are much welcomed. Should you have any questions or need any further information regarding how to join #Hashtag magazine, please do not hesitate to contact us.



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Conditioning: An Approach to Pedagogy



Maryam Roghani zade
TEFL (97)

Since "Agogos" means "leader" in Greek, a paidagogos was a slave who not only led boys to school and returned but also taught them manners and instructed them after school,' according to Merriam Webster. Over time, pedagogue came to mean "teacher"; nowadays, the word is considered old-fashioned, and it is commonly used to refer to a stuffy, boring teacher. The term pedagogy, on the other hand, is still extensively used and frequently refers to "teaching".

In this essay, the word pedagogy is simply defined as the method of teaching. It is always crucial for a proficient teacher to teach effectively in class. There are multiple teaching techniques, and some of them may be seen in the environment as well. One of the environmental techniques addressed in this article is conditioning approach.

The Conditioning technique is about the use of stimulus-response techniques. It is classified as *Classical Conditioning*, typified by Pavlov's experiment on a dog, and *Operant Conditioning*, typified by Skinner's box and his experiment on a rat.



In the Classical Conditioning method, an involuntary response is linked with a stimulus. The neutral stimulus is turned into a conditioned stimulus to extract a behavior. It has three steps: before conditioning, during conditioning, and after conditioning. As an example, consider a situation in the class in which the teacher instructs the class to quiet down, and the students get quiet. However, if the teacher claps three times, the students will not get quiet because they do not consider it as a sign of being quiet. These two works are for the before conditioning step. During the conditioning process, if the teacher claps three times and instructs the class to quiet down simultaneously, they will get quiet. As a result, after the conditioning process and the repetition of these stimuli, if the teacher claps three times without saying a single word, the students will get quiet, and their behavior will be conditioned passively.

As a more vivid example, you may have experienced a sort of bad feeling when you hear the sound of the alarm clock. It is not the alarm clock you hate, it is waking up. Thus, you have been classically conditioned to respond to this, even if you are not supposed to wake up. It is crucial to know that the behavior occurs as an automatic response to the stimulus, and it is completely involuntary. That is the reason for calling this method Respondent Conditioning, as well.

On the other hand, in the Operant Conditioning method, the link is made between a voluntary response and its result. In this case, one deals with two subjects: *punishment* and *reinforcement*. Punishment means to decrease a behavior, while reinforcement means to increase a behavior. These two items can be applied positively or negatively. Here positive and negative do not mean good or bad; instead, positive means to add something, and negative means to take something away.

According to what is mentioned, positive reinforcement occurs when a desirable stimulus is added to increase the likelihood of a behavior. For instance, giving a reward to a student who has gotten a good mark in the exam, is a sort of positive reinforcement, which encourages them to repeat that behavior or action.

Negative reinforcement, on the other hand, occurs when an unfavorable stimulus is removed in order to encourage a behavior. For example, we have a sort of negative reinforcement when the teacher keeps forcing the students to study hard. He continues doing so, and when they get a good mark in the exam, he stops. This method again makes the students repeat that behavior for the teacher to stop. (Removal of the undesirable stimulus)

On the other hand, positive punishment means adding an undesirable stimulus to decrease a behavior. An example of positive punishment in the classroom is when the teacher is scolding a student to make him stop playing on his phone in the class and not to do it again.

In negative punishment, however, a pleasant stimulus is removed to decrease a behavior. For instance, when a student is playing on his phone in the class and the teacher takes away his phone for the rest of the day, it is considered a form of negative punishment.

In conclusion, pedagogy may have multiple unique approaches to a specific subject. Even a single subset of it, like the Conditioning technique, may have various factors themselves. The choice of each method depends on the discretion of the educator and the educational level of the students.

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主我私雅至的在寵瑪母
阿 YOU SHOULD
LEARN CHINESE 婦主利經
門罪們至頌親女與亞

As the world moves forward, Chinese has emerged as one of the most advantageous languages. No matter what your dream is, and whether it is related to your job or not, learning Chinese as a language and Mandarin as a dialect, spoken by about 1.5 billion people throughout the world is highly recommended. Therefore, go ahead and try it out. You have got plenty of time on your hands. The following list is well-documented and will ensure that you master this amazing language.

1. Chinese is considered the most widely spoken language around the world.

It should come as no surprise that Chinese is the most widely spoken language in the world. So, why not choosing this language? You can easily open the doors of luck and success by learning it. Unlike English which is saturated in terms of occupations nowadays, Chinese is not at all saturated. As a result, knowing it will ensure you a well-paid employment.

2. It helps your right temporal lobe and some areas of your brain more and more utilized!

Almost all languages activate our brain's left temporal lobe; however, the Chinese is an exception. Surprisingly, learning Chinese can utilize the right temporal lobe and make the size of your brain bigger. Because while speaking Chinese, different intonations convey different meanings.

Thus, it intensely challenges the right temporal lobe which is associated with processing intonation and melody.

3. It is easy to learn!

You may not believe it, but it is true that Chinese is a simple language to learn. The rationale for this is that you can begin speaking Chinese as soon as you understand the basics. This is proved in Chinese language programs with any intellect level. Put your excuses aside and learn it for the sake of your own wellbeing.

4. Learning Chinese equals learning its rich and unique culture

Culture is an inseparable part of learning Chinese. China's rich, vast and ancient culture is mesmerizing, and it has got plenty of wonders! Learning Chinese as soon as feasible is recommended if you want to delve deeper into Chinese culture.

5. China is a genuine giant in business and economy.

Without any exaggeration, it should be highlighted that across the world, China is one of the giants of business and economy. Its ever-growing superpower in these fields can undoubtedly provide promising opportunities for your career life.

6. It is of great help for your resumé.

What is more important than having a perfect resumé to demonstrate your intellect and abilities to your manager to get a promotion or being accepted easily in an interview?

7. It gives you the chance to travel to China.

As the title clearly shows, traveling to China and even living there is one of the other benefits of learning this fruitful language. At least one time in your life, you should visit the wonders of China!

8. Chinese language is involved in the process of almost all of the products available in eastern society.

From skin care products to different kinds of food, the Chinese language can be seen. It may be the recipe of specific food or the guide brochure of a product. This shows how powerful this language is and how it penetrates different sections of eastern society.

9. If you want to study in China's universities, you must learn Chinese first.

China annually accepts lots of college students in various fields of study. However, the problem is that if they don't know how to speak and communicate in Chinese, they may encounter problems even in their studies! Because not 100% of Chinese people can speak English, as a result learning Chinese is a real necessity for them.

All in all, I want to invite you to take this journey and enjoy this powerful, wonderful, and fruitful language. Nine significant reasons why you should learn Chinese were elaborated completely above. Hope you find it interesting and helpful.



Maryam Maghrour
TEFL (97)

Making Ideas Happen

Mahmoud Hosseini
Translation (97)



Ideas don't happen because they are great—or by accident. The misconception that great ideas inevitably lead to success has prevailed for too long. Whether you have the perfect solution for an everyday problem or a bold new concept for a creative masterpiece, you must transform vision into reality. Far from being some stroke of creative genius, this capacity to make ideas happen can be developed by anyone. You just need to modify your organizational habits, engage a broader community, and develop your leadership capability.

Now we aim to take pie-in-the-sky notions of how the creative process unfolds and bring them down to earth. Creative people are known for winging it: improvising and acting on intuition is, in some way, the haloed essence of what we do and who we are. However, when we closely analyze how the most successful and productive creatives, entrepreneurs, and businesspeople truly make ideas happen, it turns out that “having the idea” is just a small part of the process, perhaps only 1 percent of the journey.

Thomas Edison once famously quipped, “Genius is 1 percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration.” For the creative mind, inspiration comes easily. But what makes up the other 99 percent of making ideas happen? Read on for a surprising set of insights and tips that have emerged from the behaviors and skillsets of those who make their ideas happen again and again.

You have ideas that you want to make them happen. Whatever your business or industry, success is dependent on developing and executing new ideas.

We are not just talking about new products, new business ideas, or your vision for the next greatest novel. You likely come up with creative solutions to problems every day. Unfortunately, regardless of how great your ideas may be, most of them will never happen. Most ideas get lost in what I call the “project plateau,” a period of intense execution where your natural creative tendencies turn against you. As a leader in your industry (and the leader of your life), you must learn to defy these tendencies.

Making ideas happen is about integrating Ideas, Organization, Communal forces, and Leadership capability. There is a framework for all of the insights and methods we will discuss. Aside from generating ideas (which we will not discuss), the capacity to make ideas happen is a combination of the forces of organization, community, and leadership.

The organization enables you to manage and ultimately execute your ideas. In the modern world of information overload and constant connectivity, you must manage your energy wisely. Otherwise, you will fall into a state of “reactionary workflow,” where you act impulsively (rather than proactively) and simply try to stay afloat. Everything in life should be approached as a project. Every project can be broken down into just three things: Action Steps, Backburner Items, and References. The “Action Method” is a composite of the best practices for productivity shared by creative leaders. The Action Method helps those of us with creative tendencies live and work with a bias toward action. With an understanding of this methodology, we will delve deeply into prioritization, managing your energy and attention, and fully executing your ideas.

The forces of the community are invaluable and readily available. Ideas don't happen in isolation. You must embrace opportunities to broadcast and then refine your ideas through the energy of those around you. Fruitful innovation requires a unique capacity to lead. Leading any sort of creative pursuit requires an overhaul of how we motivate others and ourselves. The most admired leaders can build and manage teams that can overcome the obstacles faced in creative projects. There is also a mindset we must achieve to withstand (and capitalize on) the doubts and pressures we face along the way. While the tendency to generate ideas is rather natural, the path to making them happen is tumultuous.

Disney · PIXAR SOUL

Alireza Ahmadi
Literature (96)



A REVIEW

A tale of life, death, and beyond; the meaning of life and afterlife. *Soul* (2020) is the newest creation of *Pixar* and its chief creative officer Pete Doctor; this time with an ambitiously existentialist view towards life. *Soul* was released by *Disney* on Dec 25, 2020, and grossed over 135.7 million USD worldwide; Directed by Doctor, who also is the creator of *Monster. Inc* (2001), *UP* (2009), *Inside Out* (2015), as well as the script writer of the first two *Toy Stories* and *Wall-E*. The soul is said to be his boldest idea and finest creation, which also brought him his third Academy Award.

The story is a peculiar one and, the suspense never fades since the protagonist of the story meets his untimely demise at the very first minutes of the film and so the tale goes beyond the body to the soul and towards the Great Beyond. A mixture of whimsical, musical, and dramedy themes is represented to cause even the slightest reflection towards life for every individual by the end of the movie.



It began when Joe Gardner, voiced by the fabulous Jamie Foxx, was a jazz music teacher in a local school. Music and piano were the highlights of his life hence what he said and did, were usually related to his passion for music. He longed for a day when he could finally play in a big-time band and his talent is shown; and the day he eventually got a chance to be someone, to do the things he always wished for, was also the day his life ended. "I would die a happy man if I could perform with..." he said, just moments before his death. Though he could not accept it when it happened.

Joe's body was in a state of coma, whilst his soul is now moving towards the Great Beyond. He struggles like an untamed horse and finally falls off the bridge, into the Great Before. It is where the little souls are being prepared to be born as infants. The description of the two worlds is skillfully presented to the viewers. Earth is shown as a gray, chaotic place full of people and in contrast, the world above is a place of peace and kindness.

While Joe is desperately looking for a way to go back, he is mistaken by a mentor, whose job is to train young souls to find their spark and passion before going to earth. As lucky as he is, Joe now is stuck with soul number 22 (Tina Fey), who has been around for ages since she is willing to stay rather than being born. From Lincoln to Mother Tressa and so on tried to train her to find her spark; they all failed. Later on, Joe and 22 make a pact to help each other out, and after a small problem, they are both on earth now; Joe as a cat and 22 in Joe's body. He gets to see his life from a different perspective now, as 22 lives Joe's life for a day and performs things a little differently. Now he gets to see outside of his little music box. He gets to know people better, to talk to them, to realize he did not actually know his mother or even his barber.

And as for 22, she gets to experience the things she thought pointless up there, like getting to taste pizza or taking a shower or feeling scared. At the end of the day, Joe finally realizes that life is not just about the anticipation of one "gig". "I've been waiting on this day...for my entire life, I thought I'd feel different".

Life is all about the little things, the little moments, the feelings.

Maybe the spark can be the "the regular old living". Now he knows, he has lived his life to the full; and if lucky enough, one might get a second chance, after all, *Soul* was also meant to be made for children.



Soul was highly praised by numerous critics and was named "peak Pixar". Awarded both the 2020 Academy Awards and the Golden Globe for Best Animated Feature and Best Original Score. There are more than a few Animated films, meant to be made for children, but even in a broader sense for adults. *Soul* is a good example and reminder for everyone; Life is to enjoy the little moments.

THE FIFTH ELEMENT

“In the dense, archly mysterious films of Krzysztof Kieslowski, bold but ineffable patterns shape the characters' lives. Coincidences, missed opportunities, overbearing visual clues, and strange, haunting parallels: all of these contribute to a gradually emerging sense of destiny. Stories develop like photographs in a darkroom. They are sharply defined only in retrospect when the process is complete.”

This is a New York Times critic's opinion on the finale of the trilogy *Three Colors: Blue, White, Red* by the Polish film director and screenwriter Krzysztof Kieslowski made in 1994.

This movie is about a young student of Geneva named Valentine (a sign of redness) who lives in Paris. One night, she has an accident with a dog. She takes it to the vet and then finds its owner. Who is the owner? A strange mysterious old man in a dark full of red motifs beautiful house. He is “the unknown”. It is our job to discover him.

To turn him around, since in the first scene he appears, he is sitting behind a desk, but his face cannot be revealed yet. Valentine, a gorgeous young model, is as mixed up as the audience, except in one thing; she has not seen the whole trilogy, leading her to a state of confusion.

The first movie, *Blue* also began with a shocking accident that consequently the whole family fell apart. The same thing happens in *Red*. But as we move forward, more characters are entering the story. Auguste is a young gentleman living close to Valentine's apartment. But they never have a chance to encounter; passing each other deep in their thoughts. They grow a parallel structure in the story. Valentine doesn't give up on visiting the old man's house regularly because he won't retake his injured innocent dog. He is done according to what he says: "I don't need that dog. I don't need anything." "Then stop breathing," "that's a good idea." One of the first conversations between the girl and him.

Below, is another critic's thought on the theme of the movie:

"Red is essentially about the burgeoning relationship between the old judge and the young girl, created by chance and molded by circumstances well outside each other's control."

Meanwhile, Auguste is madly in love with his girlfriend. But what would be the reward for such a pure love? Not living happily ever after of course. Because that would end the movie with emptiness. So, he catches her sweetheart laying on a man's bed. He goes insane. Bam! The main twist of the movie, with the best timing ever.

Valentine finds out that the old man is actually a retired judge who is spying on his neighbors' phone conversations, (including Auguste and his lover's). During these visits, Valentine learns that the same thing as Auguste has happened to the judge. He was a young fellow that his beloved had cheated on him. In the end, some people confess and set themselves free from the past, but some start fresh without traces all over their lives.

The red motifs are exhibited throughout the movie: like the huge red poster of Valentine posing in front of the camera, her face looks anxious but dreamy. Meticulous details in the mise on the scene; red cars, telephones, curtains. The list can go on.

The movie ends with a scene in the yacht where all the characters from the trilogy come together. They all survive. The perfect ending for a group of human beings portrayed as liberty, equality, and fraternity; symbolized by the three colors Blue, White, and finally Red.

"Nor after seeing Red, which for all its cleverness, remains, in essence, the story of a friendship which, across the generations, leaves both parties a little easier with themselves but still prey to fate."

Masoume Jaafari
Literature (97)



Colors and Emotions: How Colors Make You Feel



Donya Haghghi
Translation (97)

What we see affects our lives and dominates us in thousands of ways. Color is one of the tools of the environment controlling us through our eyes.

According to psychological studies, color has a strong influence on our moods and sentiments. Different psychological signals are activated when we look at different colors. We will take a broad look at how they affect our daily lives without us even noticing them.

Color influences us in different dimensions, such as changing our emotions and energy levels. It can also stimulate, suppress, excite, calm, or, better to say, influences several things about our thinking process. This fact can be a little scary if you do not know how it works because it can be a tool for us to be controlled by those who are well aware of its effects.

The importance of colors and their effect seem more notable when we discover that humans are visual creatures. Approximately 90% of the information we take from the surrounding environment is visual input.

Walking into a room and feeling uncomfortable for no obvious reason could be related to the layout, furnishings, or even the color scheme of that particular place; thus, the next time you get a strange feeling from the environment, consider the effect of the colors around you.

People Show Different Responses to Different Colors

Colors can make us happy, sad, mad, or melancholy; we additionally put color tags on things thought right from the beginning of our lives, and every one of them has its meaning in people's minds.

Reports of color psychology indicate that 84.7% of shoppers pick a product based on its color and 93% of them simply consider its visual appearance; while just 6% pay attention to the texture. So many companies follow a series of key color-based tactics to sell their products and services.

Another notable example of color psychology effects is a study in which participants were given colored tablets with no medicine inside.

Some of the participants who were given blue and other cool-colored pills experienced a calming effect, while those who were given red and other warm-colored pills experienced an increase in their inner energy and acted as if they had taken a stimulant of some kind; however, the pills contained no medicine.

Blue street lighting reportedly led to reduced crime and disorderly behavior in cities, warm colors such as red or orange can increase appetites, and pink is also believed to soothe the mind and reduce aggression.

Color psychology generally compares colors in two categories, including warm and cool colors. According to this classification, the warmer the color is, the more it evokes feelings of rage, aggression, as well as comfort, and warmth. In contrast, Cooler colors impart feelings of sadness but calmness as well. Good to know, all cool colors like green and blue help create a sense of trust and security.

A Look into Some Colors' Effects on Human's Life

Many people decorate their rooms with natural colors, and you will often see brighter colors in restaurants, and cool colors mostly used in hospitals and doctors' surgeries;

But What is The Reason?

Let's see the subconscious effects of some of the colors on the human mind:



Red: The color red has been remembered with passion, romance, and intensity but has also been widely associated with danger, excitement, and urgency.

Just look around to see what things are red: fire trucks, traffic lights, ambulances, police lights, and blood. Brands and companies use red when they want to attract attention to their products.

Symbolizes:

Action, Strength,
Energy, Passion

Effect: Attention, Motivation,
Stimulates, Cautions

Positive: Sexuality, Courage,
Desire, Confidence

Negative: Anger, Danger,
Revenge, Aggression

Green: Green, the most present color in nature with trees, plants, and leaves is associated with the environment, relaxation, safety, health, life, healing, etc.

Also, it's mostly utilized in branding for products that are organic, green, or eco friendly. You probably have noticed that the human brain usually connects green to money due to the nature of the economy. Green means pure energy which offers balance and relieves stress; hence, we can use it in the corners to relax.

Symbolizes:

Harmony, Safety,
Growth, Health

Effect: Revitalizing, Balancing,
Relaxing, Encouraging

Positive: Generosity, Hope,
Prosperity, Luck

Negative: Judgmental,
Envy, Materialism,
Inexperience

Blue: Blue, the color of the sky and water, is tranquil, inviting, and calming, and it is considered a corporate color. This color is commonly used in business-oriented designs and social media layouts.

Both men and women favor blue in all of its shades because it is associated mostly with peace, stability, calmness. If you want a sweet night's sleep, avoid the exciting red and go with a calming blue instead.

Symbolizes:

Security, Trust, Loyalty, Responsibility

Effect: Protects, Calms, Relaxes, Supports

Positive: Confidence, Peace, Honesty, Reliability

Negative: Conservative, Passive, Depressed, Predictable

Symbolizes:

Happiness, Optimism, Positivity, Intellect

Effect: Clarifies, Inspires, Amuses, Energizes

Positive: Creativity, Perception, Mentality, Warmth

Negative: Cowardice, Deception, Egotism, Caution

Yellow: Color of sun that is associated with joy, energy, cheerfulness, and warmth. It may also be used occasionally to create a sense of urgency, caution, and emergency.

Yellow, which is the first color that an infant reacts to, is used in the windows of shops to grab shoppers' attention. This Color reportedly encourages conversation and spurs the mental and nervous systems.

Yellow can be a great choice for painting your living room or working place because it is a fresh and energetic color.

Symbolizes:

Compromise, Neutral, Control, Practical

Effect: Stabilizes, Calms, Relaxes, Soothes

Positive: Reliability, Maturity, Intellect, Conservative

Negative: Pessimistic, Sad, Indecisive, Unemotional

Gray: Gray, well-known as a neutral Color, widely stands for stability, security, strength of character, authority, and maturity. It does not lead with emotions at all.

NLP IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

What is NLP?

The natural language process is a subfield of artificial intelligence. It can help machines to understand and process the human language better. Therefore, they can perform repetitive tasks better and faster. Examples include machine translation, summarization, ticket classification, and spell-check.

For instance, sentiment analysis uses natural language processing to detect emotions in the text, and this function can help brands to detect urgent customer issues. Furthermore, brands can monitor overall customer satisfaction.

Raziye Cheraghi
Literature (96)



How Does Natural Language Processing Work? Challenges of NLP

In natural language processing, human language is separated into fragments, so the grammatical structure of sentences and the meaning of words can be analyzed and understood in context. This helps computers read and understand spoken or written text in the same way as humans.

Here are a few fundamental NLP pre-processing tasks data scientists need to perform before NLP tools can make sense of human language:

Tokenization: breaks down the text into smaller semantic units or single clauses

Part-of-speech-tagging: marking up words as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, etc.

Stemming and lemmatization: standardizing words by reducing them to their root forms.

Stop word removal: filtering out common words that add little or no unique information, for example, prepositions and articles (at, to, a, the).

Human language is complex, ambiguous, disorganized, and diverse. There are more than 6,500 languages in the world, all of them with their own syntactic and semantic rules. Even humans struggle to make sense of language. Data scientists need to teach NLP tools to look beyond definitions and word-order, to understand context, word ambiguities, and other complex concepts connected to human language.

Examples include online translation tools (like Google Translate) that use different natural language processing techniques to achieve human levels of accuracy in translating speech and text to different languages. The best solution is using custom translators' models which can be trained for a specific domain to maximize the accuracy of the results.

Acknowledgments

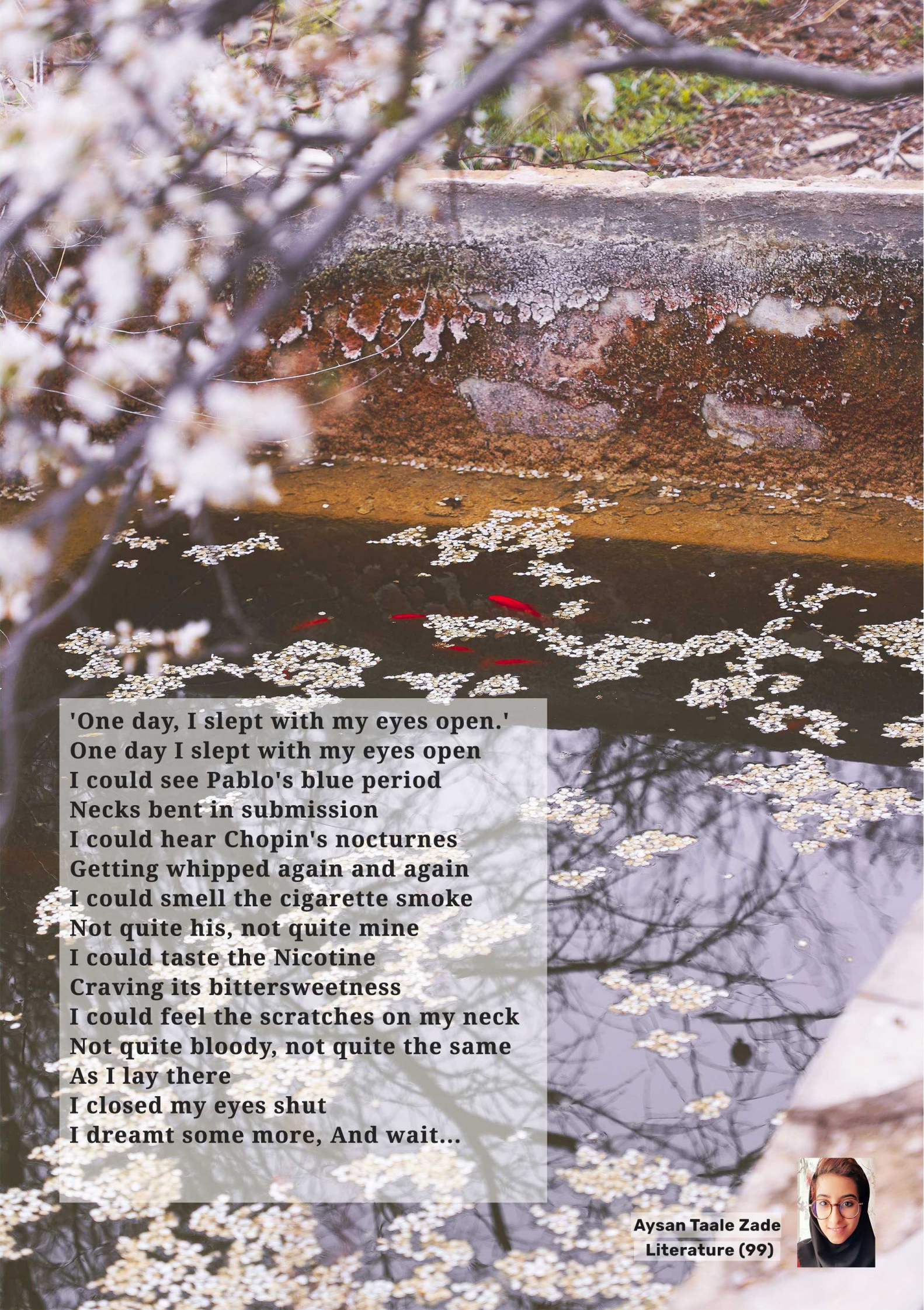


#Hashtag team would like to express its sincere gratitude towards all those who have helped us in accomplishing this project. We are profoundly grateful to Dr. Abbas Ketabi, the Chancellor of the University of Kashan. Our heartfelt gratitude goes to Dr. Hamed Habibzadeh, without whose inspirational role and support we would not be able to come this far. We would also like to acknowledge the predecessor editors in chief and editorial members for their sincere and outstanding commitment to the production of this magazine.

Besides, we are much obliged to professors of the English Department for their substantial aid and guidance on the improvement of #Hashtag, as well as all those students who have always kept us motivated. #Hashtag team tries its best to make this magazine a useful source for you to gain from.

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A photograph of a pond with falling cherry blossoms and a stone wall in the background. The water is dark and reflects the sky and the blossoms. The stone wall is made of large, irregular stones and is covered in moss and lichen. The cherry blossoms are white and are falling from the trees in the foreground and background. The overall scene is peaceful and serene.

**'One day, I slept with my eyes open.'
One day I slept with my eyes open
I could see Pablo's blue period
Necks bent in submission
I could hear Chopin's nocturnes
Getting whipped again and again
I could smell the cigarette smoke
Not quite his, not quite mine
I could taste the Nicotine
Craving its bittersweetness
I could feel the scratches on my neck
Not quite bloody, not quite the same
As I lay there
I closed my eyes shut
I dreamt some more, And wait...**

**Aysan Taale Zade
Literature (99)**

