



Figure 1. Test index results of two groups.

Conclusions: In this paper, personality color psychology is applied to the teaching of opera vocal music, and the experiment shows that the teaching method is effective. This paper mainly puts forward the teaching methods of personality color vocal music from the following aspects: To establish a correct teaching concept, vocal music teachers should take the initiative to change the traditional teaching ideas, fully respect the students' personality differences, and adopt individualized teaching for students with different color personalities; To choose appropriate teaching methods, teachers need to distinguish students' personalities reasonably, respect students' individual differences, and formulate and implement different teaching methods; Pay attention to the selection of teaching material content, vocal music teachers need to combine students' personality characteristics, choose appropriate learning repertoire for them, give full play to students' personality characteristics, so that students can integrate into music works.

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PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGY ON CONTRASTIVE TRANSLATION BETWEEN ENGLISH AND CHINESE

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Background: Both translation studies and psychology are interdisciplinary oriented, and the relationship between personality and translation competence has attracted more and more attention because of its theoretical and teaching significance. Translation, as an interlingual communication, is not only a process of language transformation, but also a process of cultural transplantation. To a large extent, it is related to cultural factors, which are mainly influenced by personality psychology, and thus have a certain impact on translation. Therefore, to solve the problem of personality psychological differences in translation and understand some background knowledge is the key to ensure the quality of translation. Personality psychology influences the translator's understanding of word meaning and restricts the formation of

translation. Therefore, when translating, we should consider the culture of the source text and the target text, and express the information of the source text as the text that the target readers can accept and understand.

Objective: Human is the subject of translation activities, which is not only the center and focus of translation process, but also the starting point and destination of translation theory. The translator at the center of the dynamic process of communication acts as a bridge between the author of the source text and the reader of the target text. In the process of translation, the quality of the translator's subjectivity depends on the translator's mind and the thickness of the language and culture involved. The study of the translator's subjectivity and the changes of the translator's psychological development in the process of translation will also play an important theoretical reference role in improving the quality of translation. Therefore, this study investigates the influence of personality psychology on the results of contrastive translation.

Subjects and methods: According to the principle of random selection, a total of 120 students of English major in a certain school were randomly selected for questionnaire survey and relevant data collection. A total of 120 questionnaires were distributed and 112 valid questionnaires were collected. The subjects were 20-24 years old and all of them took Chinese as their mother tongue.

Study design: The Big Five Personality Inventory (BFI) developed by John et al. (1991) was used to measure students' personality traits. The scale includes five dimensions: experience openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness and neuroticism. It is a self-report personality scale composed of 44 phrases. The specific introduction of its different dimensions is as follows:

(1) Experience openness is often related to rich emotions, active imagination, good artistic appreciation and the pursuit of different experiences. According to psychology, people with open experience usually have strong curiosity, thirst for knowledge, novel ideas and creativity; On the other hand, those with closed experience are more traditional and conservative, preferring a fixed way of life.

(2) Conscientiousness focuses on whether an individual shows a tendency to be reliable, trustworthy and self disciplined. Conscientious people are generally cautious and orderly, while those with low scores tend to be careless and free.

(3) If an individual is sociable, talkative, confident and decisive, then he is regarded as extroverted. Therefore, most of the extroverts are energetic, like to participate in various social activities, pursue stimulation and adventure, and often have leadership skills. Therefore, most of the extroverts are energetic, like to participate in various social activities, pursue stimulation and adventure, and often have leadership skills. The extroverts are more willing to get along with others; As a result, introverts are more sensitive to the outside world.

(4) Amenity mainly reflects the relationship between individuals and their social environment. People with high scores of agreeableness tend to trust others and are willing to cooperate or compromise with others. They are more understanding, compassionate, modest and polite; On the contrary, people with lower scores tend to take a cynical attitude in social situations, and in some cases may even become suspicious or hostile to others.

(5) Neuroticism is generally linked to sensitive, fragile, impulsive and other emotions. Because the individual with higher score in neuroticism is easy to experience anxiety, tension or unsafe emotion, sometimes neuroticism is also called emotional instability; On the contrary, they are calm and relaxed, calm and confident. Neurotic people have strong immunity to negative emotions, but they may not easily feel positive emotions.

Methods: In this paper, 50% as the benchmark, in each dimension, the subjects with scores lower than 50% and higher than 50% were included in the low group and the high group respectively.

Results: By testing the final scores of different students and combining with the theory of personality psychology, the relationship between personality psychology and final scores of English translation is obtained, as shown in Table 1. It can be seen that the average score difference between the high and low groups is not significant, the proportion of high scores of extrovert personality is the largest, and that of the two groups is not big under neuroticism personality. Therefore, it can be seen that different personality characteristics have different effects on the results of English translation, so in English translation teaching, we should take into account the psychological differences of personality.

Conclusions: According to the correlation between individual personality traits and corresponding Chinese English translation performance, this paper holds that students' personality traits should be paid attention to in translation teaching. The details are as follows: (1) The openness and conscientiousness of experience help to improve the performance of Chinese English translation of English majors; (2) There may be a negative correlation between extraversion and Chinese English translation performance; (3) There is no significant correlation between agreeableness and translation performance; (4) There may be a weak correlation between neuroticism and Chinese English translation performance.

Table 1. Relationship between personality psychology and final achievement in English translation.

		Experience openness	Conscientiousness	Extraversion	Agreeableness	Nervous
Those with lower scores of personality traits (less than 50%)	Average score	82.57	81.49	84.16	82.37	80.91
	Proportion of people with score higher than 80	60.90	62.40	90.20	70.90	69.40
Those with higher scores of personality traits (more than 50%)	Average score	83.07	84.62	82.14	80.26	83.17
	Proportion of people with score higher than 80	79.50	80.40	36.10	62.30	70.20

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ROLE OF SAFETY PSYCHOLOGY IN THE FATIGUE RELIEF OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

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Background: Fatigue of construction workers is one of the most common physiological and psychological phenomena that operators appear in construction. This kind of physiological and psychological fatigue phenomenon seriously affects the work efficiency and production safety. With the development of construction industry and the acceleration of urbanization; Due to the labor shortage in the construction industry has been highlighted, the existence of workers working overtime for a long time, high labor intensity work, coupled with the existence of some construction projects to seize the time, schedule, and high-altitude work, resulting in long-term physical fatigue and psychological fatigue of workers. The production safety accidents caused by this kind of people's unsafe factors are more frequent, increasing the construction cost. The difficulty of enterprise safety management also puts forward new issues and challenges to the safety production management of construction enterprises. Therefore, it is necessary to study the mental fatigue of construction workers with the method of safety psychology.

Objective: Psychology is a science that studies people's psychological law and mechanism. Safety psychology is a science that studies people's psychological state and its development and change in production activities. It can predict and prevent accidents more accurately by suggesting people's psychological characteristics, such as interest, hobby, character, emotion, motivation, attitude and ability. Strengthening the research of safety psychology plays an important role in training the safety consciousness of workers, overcoming the psychological factors of irrational behavior and improving the safety coefficient. Aiming at the safety accidents caused by the fatigue of construction workers, this paper analyzes the fatigue of construction workers from the aspects of physiological fatigue, psychological fatigue, fatigue process and fatigue degree, and starts from the natural construction environment of the construction site, the influence of high-altitude construction conditions, vertical cross and repeated construction operations, This paper analyzes and determines the fatigue factors of construction workers, and puts forward the ways to prevent and reduce fatigue and safety management methods in construction.

Subjects and methods: The author adopts the interview method to understand the psychological changes of the construction workers who have accidents, and analyzes the psychological state, emotion, individual psychological characteristics, behaviors and habits of the main responsible persons before the accident.

Study design: Using the method of interview, one-to-one interview with 20 main responsible persons of construction work in a province, to understand the psychological state of construction workers before the accident, combined with their own habits, personality, etc., to deeply analyze the causes of the accident.

Methods: The results of the psychological characteristics obtained by the interview are statistically sorted out by SPSS13.0 software, and the reasons and the changing rules of the accidents are clarified by using the theoretical analysis of safety psychology.

Results: It is of great significance to study and understand the individual psychological characteristics of workers for carrying out safety education, mastering people's psychological activities for their own safety and collective safety, finding people's unsafe behavior and psychological state in time, and reducing the