

high-quality resources in this environment and promote Comprehensive improvement of its own comprehensive quality. Due to their own different characteristics, special children also have a certain gap in their acceptance and comprehension in the learning process, especially when they face greater challenges in language training, the rehabilitation education of children and adolescents in neurological disease for special children It has a positive effect and will effectively improve the development of its language ability to a certain extent.

**Subjects and methods:** Child and adolescent psychiatry includes mental development disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, stuttering and other content. Learning this theoretical content can effectively improve the language skills of children with special needs, help them establish an optimistic attitude, and cultivate good interpersonal skills. In the survey results, five levels of 1-5 are used to quantify the impact value of specific factors. 1 represents irrelevant, 2 represents slight impact, 3 represents general impact, 4 represents significant impact, and 5 represents sufficient impact. In order to reduce the impact Individual subjective causes large errors. The language ability of 500 special children in a certain city was tested, and the average was finally selected, and the result was determined by rounding off.

**Results:** A full understanding of child and adolescent psychiatry theory can effectively improve the language ability of children with special needs. The improvement of language ability promotes the intellectual characteristics, sensory ability, social behavior, communicative ability and neuromotor of special children to have varying degrees of changes, as shown in Table 1. Integrate child and adolescent psychiatry into the language teaching of special children, and analyze the physical, psychological and behavioral characteristics of special children. Through the improvement of language ability, the characteristic children's communication with others gradually increases, and the personality becomes gradually outgoing, which improves the communicative ability. At the same time, the learning of knowledge also began to have a desire for knowledge, and their own sensory ability gradually improved. Due to the change of personality, I am more willing to participate in outdoor sports, and my body functions have also been enhanced.

**Table 1.** The influence of child and adolescent psychiatry on the language of children with special needs.

Factor	Intellectual characteristics	Sensory ability	Social behavior	Communicative competence	Neuromotor
Special children	5	3	4	4	5

**Conclusions:** With the increasing emphasis on children with special needs, a large number of scientific and reasonable teaching strategies have been continuously applied in the actual teaching process. Among them, children and adolescents' neurological diseases have achieved good teaching effects in language teaching, to a certain extent. To promote the development of special children's language ability, relevant teachers should appropriately adopt theories of children and adolescent neurological diseases to promote the better growth of special children.

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## THE EFFECT OF CLOTHING COLOR MATCHING ON NERVE REPAIR IN PATIENTS WITH COLOR COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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**Background:** In the human sensory organs, more than 83% of the information is obtained through vision, and the eyes are the most important organ of humans. From a functional point of view, the human eye has different abilities to receive light, color and analyze images, thereby forming perception to recognize the shape, color and space of the object. The theory of three primary colors believes that there are three types of cone cells in the human retina that are responsible for receiving colors. In the order of their spectral sensitivity peak wavelengths, they are called short (S), medium (M), and long (L) cones. Types, and the cause of color cognitive impairment is related to the absence or functional defects of these three types of cone cells. Color cognition disorders are manifested as color blindness and color weakness. Red-green color blindness is the most common among colorblind groups, blue-yellow blindness is the second, and full color

blindness is relatively rare. Color-blind people cannot distinguish specific colors. Taking red-green blindness as an example, red-green blindness cannot distinguish between red and green. Although the color recognition ability of the color weak group is less than that of color blindness, its color recognition ability is weaker or slower, and the color recognition ability is close to that of color blindness when the light is dark. For groups with color vision impairment, the brightness and saturation of colors have the greatest impact on their perception and discrimination. This group has a strong ability to recognize high-brightness and high-saturation colors, but it is difficult to perceive low-brightness and low-saturation colors.

Color words and color cognition are an important field for exploring the relationship between language and cognition. In the field of color words and color cognition, there have been three different opinions. The view of language relevance believes that language affects color cognition, language can cut colors at will, and there are differences in the cutting of colors in various languages. The general evolutionary view holds that language and color cognition are independent of each other, because the visual organs are the same, so people have the same perception of color. The color words in various languages in the world are concentrated in 11 basic colors, which are called focal colors, which means that the language is not arbitrary for color cutting. Recent research believes that people's perception of color is the result of a combination of environment, perception, and culture.

**Objective:** Different colors convey different languages and different emotions. In the process of nerve repair in patients with cognitive impairment, the combination of clothing colors can express the character and hobbies of the character and the inner activity of the character. Clothing color matching can also set off the atmosphere on specific occasions. Therefore, in-depth analysis of clothing color matching is of great significance to the nerve repair of patients with color cognitive impairment.

**Subjects and methods:** The color matching of clothing can help the nerve repair of patients with color cognitive impairment. Multiple colors based on clothing collocation have a profound impact on patients with color cognitive impairment. Randomly select 100 patients with color cognitive impairment as the research objects, and match, identify, categorize, express and generalize colors by playing videos, pictures, etc., to improve the ability to distinguish colors. In the survey results, five levels from 0 to 4 are used to quantify the impact of specific factors. 0 means no improvement, 1 means slight improvement, 2 means general improvement, 3 means obvious improvement, 4 means sufficient improvement, in order to reduce the evaluation When the individual subjectively caused a large error, the evaluation value of 100 patients with color cognitive impairment was taken and the average was taken, and the result was determined by rounding. The specific statistical table obtained is shown in Table 1.

**Results:** The concept of color is relatively abstract. It is more difficult for people with color cognitive impairment to learn. You can exercise the ability of visual representation and observation through basic pairing exercises, and initially establish the concept of color and the concept of the same color. After the patients with color cognitive impairment can fully grasp the matching of the three colors, they can further establish the concept of each color so that they can correctly identify the three colors of red, yellow, and green. Then by classifying the colors, putting together different objects of the same color, increasing the understanding of the concept of color. Patients with color cognitive impairments say 3 colors to improve their expression ability, and begin generalization training after recognizing more colors, so that patients with cognitive impairment can more naturally apply the colors they learn in their lives.

**Table 1.** Training methods for patients with color cognitive impairment.

Mode	Pair training	Designation training	Classification training	Expression training	Generalization training
Patients with color cognitive impairment	4	4	3	4	3

**Conclusions:** Color has a unique expression. Different colors convey different information. At the same time, colors play a visually eye-catching role. Patients with color cognitive impairment can improve color recognition ability and thinking mode by matching the color of clothing, which is useful for nerve repair good results. As a component of clothing, clothing color can highlight the vividness and particularity of colors, and achieve the purpose of vivid colors through appropriate color matching, which is of great significance for improving the color recognition ability of patients with color cognitive impairment.

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## AN ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE MODE OF GOVERNANCE IN MODERN ETHNIC REGIONS ON THE EMOTIONS OF DEPRESSION PATIENTS