

Figure 1. Proportion of students dissatisfied with the Chinese teaching system in Southeast Asia

Among the different majors in Figure 1, the Chinese translation major is dissatisfied with the Chinese teaching system. This is because the Chinese translation major has high requirements for language accuracy, and the teaching quality of the existing Chinese teaching system cannot meet this requirement. Most of the students in other parts of the figure come from scattered Chinese education institutions, there are also many people dissatisfied with the Chinese education system.

Conclusions: The habit of Chinese education in Southeast Asia has a long history, but it is still unable to integrate a Chinese teaching system that can effectively educate people with cognitive impairment, which directly leads to the low learning quality and efficiency of students with cognitive impairment and the low comprehensive learning level. By studying the trend of Chinese International Education for people with cognitive impairment in Southeast Asia, we can find out the key to the problem and provide help for the self-correction, self-integration and self-development of the Chinese teaching system.

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CHINESE MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY WOMEN'S INTERPRETATION OF LITERARY AESTHETICS UNDER EMOTIONAL BARRIERS

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Background: Emotion includes a series of broad emotional states, which are composed of trait emotion and state emotion. In the trait dimension of personality, introversion and extroversion and neuroticism are most closely related to emotion. The change of emotional components provides the necessary psychological background and state for behavioral activities. It is to promote the individual's susceptibility to positive and negative emotional states. It often changes accordingly with the change of situation and need satisfaction. It is an important driving factor for the potential creativity of the reactant to be transformed into realistic creative behavior and results. Affective disorder, also known as bipolar disorder (BPD), is a mental disease with high prevalence, high recurrence rate and serious suicidal tendency. It is characterized by abnormal emotional regulation alternately by excitement and depression inhibition, as well as cognitive defects, sleep / arousal abnormalities, a high proportion of comorbidities and functional impairment, accompanied by certain impulsive aggression. Affective disorder can occur at any age. Drug treatment can better control the disease, but the effect is slow. The continuous cognitive impairment caused by affective disorder will lead to serious functional disability.

Different times and cultures can have different aesthetic orientations. Literary aesthetics is the main body in an active state of psychology. In a specific mood time and space and under the condition of historical and cultural infiltration, the observation, perception and judgment of the beauty of literary creation is the artistic value of spiritual products created according to the writer's aesthetic ideas and artistic laws. Philosophical, symbolic, the value pursuit of truth, goodness and beauty and the poetic realm of the blending of emotion and reason are the important characteristics of literary aesthetic attributes. Literary aesthetics is a multi-level and multi-dimensional value embodiment. Different readers have different interpretations of literary works due to their different personalities and different ability to perceive value, which makes them pay different attention to different emphases in the appreciation of literary works. Female audiences have more delicate and rich emotions, have better imagination ability, and are more vulnerable to the influence of literary works. Their reading sensitivity is mostly concentrated in the emotional expression in literary works. Contemporary women with affective disorders are difficult to control their emotional fluctuations independently, are easy to have differences in understanding some written expressions in literary works, and their creative thinking is limited, which affects their feelings of literary aesthetic ability and interpretation of literary value.

Objective: In order to better understand the contemporary women with emotional disorders' interpretation of values and symbolic meanings in literary aesthetics and the differences of thinking modes, after incorporating different evaluation dimensions, to explore the influence of positive and negative emotions on their creativity and aesthetic ability, in order to better provide suggestions for improving the aesthetic differences caused by diseases.

Research objects and methods: 150 female patients with different degrees of affective disorders and 150 normal women in a hospital were selected as the research objects. The stratified cluster sampling method and control experiment were used to analyze the differences in literary aesthetic interpretation of

the experimental objects through positive emotion scale, negative emotion scale and literary works appreciation.

Method design: The subjects were divided into experimental group and control group. Taking three literary works with different emotional tone and narrative mode as research tools, they were allowed to make a personal aesthetic interpretation of the value pursuit transmitted by literary works, and record the data. With the help of the experimental scale, this paper analyzes the differences in the aesthetic level of female readers before and after the experiment. The total number of returned and effective questionnaires were 289 and 277 respectively, and the effective rate was 95.84%.

Methods: Excel was used to analyze the aesthetic differences of disease on female readers in the appreciation of literary works, as well as the differences of divergent thinking and creativity of women with different degrees of disease in aesthetic reading.

Results: Affective disorder has a certain influence on the aesthetic level of female readers, which makes the sick readers worse than the normal readers in the appreciation of literary works, the grasp of the author's thoughts and the appreciation of text sensitivity. The more serious the disease is, the easier it is to limit their creative thinking and imagination in the process of reading. Figure 1 shows the score difference of readers' fluency and uniqueness in literary aesthetic reading.

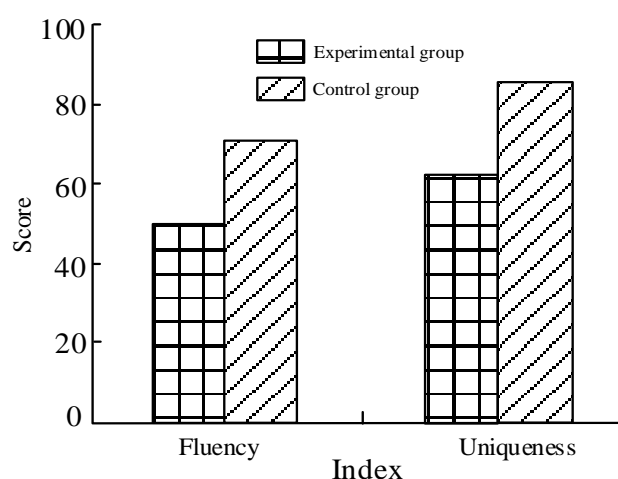


Figure 1. Comparison of the scores of fluencies and uniqueness of readers in literary aesthetic reading

Conclusions: Literary works are finally written around the literary aesthetic paradigm, which is based on the cultural identity as the spiritual pillar of writers. Different groups have different aesthetic abilities of literary works, and their different starting points and reading perspectives make their perception of literary works different. Modern and contemporary women with affective disorders lack creativity in the aesthetics of their works and are seriously affected by emotions. Better exploring the differences in their aesthetic interpretation and putting forward targeted suggestions will help to appease the emotional fluctuations of patients and alleviate the negative emotional situation.

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ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION MODEL ON ALLEVIATING STUDENTS' ANXIETY SYMPTOMS

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Background: With the development of market economy, the needs of educational subjects are increasingly diversified and comprehensive, and its regularity and direction are more and more difficult to grasp. The implementation of Ideological and political teaching reform is the basic requirement for the full implementation of quality education. The traditional "cramming" education mode makes students forced to accept education, resulting in "exam-oriented education" that blindly pursues scores, to some extent, the cultivation of practical ability and creative ability is ignored. And the teaching-based education model ignores students' initiative and practicality. The same boring teaching plan design reduces students' interest in learning and limits the teaching content to "dogmatism". However, ideological and political teaching