

questionnaires were obtained.

Methods: The influence of excel in the teaching skills of Chinese teachers.

Results: This paper divides the teaching activities of international Chinese teachers into three stages, namely, pre-teaching, in-teaching and post-teaching. According to these three stages, the ability of international Chinese teachers can be divided into three abilities, namely, the ability of teaching design, the ability of teaching practice and the ability of teaching reflection. According to the survey results, this study described the statistical analysis from three aspects.

The results of this test shall be determined by means of 1 to 3 grades of quantitative influence values of specific factors, 1 indicating irrelevance, 2 indicating general influence, and 3 indicating great influence. In order to reduce the great error caused by individual subjectivity in the evaluation, the evaluation values of 50 translators shall be adopted and the average value shall be taken as the basis for rounding off the results. The specific statistical table is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Students' preference for traditional music

	Designed capacity	Practical ability	Reflection ability
The Investigator	3	3	2

Conclusions: As an important part of education, teachers' teaching ability and teaching quality directly affect the students' learning effect. It is an important task of undergraduate education to excavate and cultivate potential outstanding Han education talents and lay an important foundation for further training. Therefore, it is crucial to improve the teaching skills of international Chinese teachers.

Acknowledgement: The research is supported by: Construction Project of Characteristic Major of International Chinese Language Education of Zhanjiang University of Science and Technology (PPJH2021006).

* * * * *

STUDY ON THE ROLE OF COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY IN THE METAPHORICAL TRANSLATION OF LITERARY WORKS

Yanmei Geng^{1,2}

¹*School of Foreign Languages and Literature, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300350, China*

²*School of Education, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300350, China*

Background: Based on the theory of cognitive psychology, the translator's cognitive process is a mechanism from preliminary cognition to deep understanding. In the process of translation, the translator can gain a deep understanding of the target text through cognition so as to determine a more appropriate translation strategy and ensure the maximum possible reduction of the cultural connotation of the source language to be accepted by the readers of the target language. The translator, as the bridge of interlingual communication, is the subject of cognition. Through experience-based cognition, the translator grasps the content, culture and emotion behind the translation. Metaphor is a way and means for human beings to understand and express their feelings towards the objective world. In both Chinese and English contexts, there are some metaphorical expressions to some extent, which often express profound meanings in a euphemistic and humorous way through concise sentences. Metaphor is a highly condensed and refined language. To some extent, metaphor reflects the similarities between Chinese and Western cultures, but in specific use, it also has distinct national cultural characteristics. Under the guidance of cognitive linguistics and from the perspective of translator's cognition, we can better explore the deep connotation of metaphor and form more effective translation strategies.

Objective: The process of translation is a cognitive psychological one in which the translator transforms from one language to another, which is inseparable from the translator's cognitive understanding of the translated text. On the other hand, metaphor translation is a translation process in which the translator is the subject and his own cognitive experience is combined. Metaphor, as a means of expressing people's feelings towards the objective world, can be translated more appropriately only when many factors are taken into consideration. As the central cognitive subject, the translator is the bridge between the author of the source language and the reader of the target language. Therefore, in the process of translation, the translator should not only carry out cultural and psychological exchanges at his own level, but also attach great importance to the exchanges with the author of the source language and the reader of the target language. Therefore, the translator's cognitive level has a direct impact on the cost of metaphor translation.

Subjects and methods: Translation is a cognitive process in which the translator interacts with the author and the reader on the basis of his own cultural foundation and psychological communication. In the process of metaphor translation, the importance of the translator's cognition is especially obvious. Therefore, in the practice of metaphor translation, the translator should combine the cultural information and psycho-cognitive mechanism behind the language in different cultural backgrounds to choose more appropriate translation strategies so as to better convey the source language text information. Randomly selected 100 translators between the ages of 26 and 35 years old, regardless of sex. Before the experiment, the translators were divided into experimental group and control group according to the self-assessment of translation level and mental health of the 100 translators. The experimental group underwent metaphorical translation of literary works based on cognitive psychological intervention, while the control group only carried out traditional metaphorical translation. The results of the two groups of translators are professionally evaluated. Compared with the pre-experiment scores, the differences between the two groups were analyzed. Two groups of translators were surveyed to test their satisfaction with the metaphor translation of literary works based on cognitive psychology. There were 100 questionnaires, 95 questionnaires and 92 valid questionnaires. Using SPSS 20.0 software statistics results.

Results: There are significant differences between foreignization translation and domestication translation. When translators use foreignization translation strategies, the aim is to highlight the differences in the source text (the parts with cultural differences), and to preserve the distinctive culture and language style in the source language as much as possible.

The psychological and translation status of the two groups were analyzed, and the satisfaction of the two groups was counted. Specific results are obtained as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. The scores of the students in both groups

Group	Unsatisfied	Commonly	Basically satisfied	Satisfy
Experimental group	0	11	16	23
Control group	9	26	9	6

Conclusions: Translation is a cognitive process in which the translator interacts with the author and the reader on the basis of his own cultural foundation and psychological communication. In the process of metaphor translation, the importance of translator's cognition is especially obvious. In a word, in the process of metaphor translation, we must attach great importance to the translator -centered subject and enhance the translator's cognitive level. In metaphorical translation, the translator must take the initiative to recognize the commonness and difference of the translated text, grasp the flexibility of the metaphor itself, analyze the cultural information behind the literary works from the perspective of cognitive psychology, rationally choose the translation strategies and translation strategies, convey the information of the original literary works in a more accurate and non-destructive way, promote the cognition and acceptance of the target readers of the literary works, and thus promote the in-depth cultural exchange between different cultures.

Acknowledgement: The research is supported by the National Social Science Fund of China (No. 2020HB-0006).

* * * * *

STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF ROAD ROUTE DESIGN AND ASPHALT PAVEMENT COMFORT ON ALLEVIATING DRIVING FATIGUE FOR DRIVERS WITH BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS

Lijun Suo

Department of Civil Engineering, Shanxi Institute of Technology, Yangquan 045000, China

Background: With the development of motorized society, the fatigue problem of automobile drivers has aroused widespread concern. Driver fatigue is related to many factors. The causes of fatigue are different, and the preventive measures should also be different. The method of preventing driving fatigue by limiting driving time is relatively simple and easy, which is also a commonly used method in the world. However, the study found that no matter how reasonable the driving time is limited, some drivers will still have fatigue accidents. Moreover, too strict regulations are not conducive to the improvement of drivers' working conditions, but may have an impact on drivers' mental health. With the in-depth study of driving fatigue, people begin to realize that time is not the only factor causing driving fatigue. Environmental factors such