healthy personality. In addition, the traditional exam-oriented education examination system is somewhat rigid, which is not conducive to the formation and development of students' personality and creativity. These phenomena of lack of school education are common, which is still the case in university law education. For example, the curriculum form is single and there is no extended teaching, so that the comprehensive quality of students cannot be developed and improved. Teachers' attitude in teaching is not serious and perfunctory, resulting in poor teaching quality and affecting the relevant development of students.

Objective: To reform the University Law Teaching Mode for students with personality disorders, improve students' practical ability and legal theory literacy, help students balance academic and practice, and pay attention to foreign language ability under the trend of globalization while learning legal knowledge. Through relevant professional ethics courses, cultivate students' legal and moral quality, so as to cultivate more high-quality talents with sound personality for the country and improve the employment rate of legal talents.

Research objects and methods: The law students of a university were selected as the research object. The method of object selection was stratified cluster random sampling. The selected students were divided into intervention group and control group. The number of students in intervention group and control group were 315 and 307 respectively. There was no significant difference between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). The control group carried out ordinary teaching, while the intervention group added the course of "legal professional ability and professional ethics" in addition to ordinary teaching. The intervention period of the two groups was 1 month. Personality diagnosis questionnaire (PDQ-4) and international personality disorder scale were used to record the relevant research data before and after the intervention. SPSS software was used for statistical analysis of relevant data.

Results: Statistical analysis was carried out by SPSS software, and the results are shown in Table 1.

In Table 1, the prevalence rates of paranoid, schizophrenic, performing, narcissistic, marginal and dependent types in the control group were 5.42%, 4.10%, 7.83%, 3.79%, 5.01% and 6.18% respectively, and the prevalence rates of paranoid, schizophrenic, performing, narcissistic, marginal and dependent types in the intervention group were 2.91%, 2.51%, 5.99%, 2.97%, 3.79% and 4.33% respectively. The incidence of these six types of personality deviation in the intervention group and the control group was statistically significant, and there was a very significant difference between the two groups in the four types of personality deviation: paranoid, split, performance and dependence ($P < 0.01$).

Conclusions: The reform of university law teaching mode can reduce the incidence of personality deviation, improve students' personality deviation to a certain extent, and improve students' mental health level. Adhere to the improved teaching mode and contribute to improving the quality of legal talents.

Table 1. Comparison of prevalence rates of various personality deviations between the two groups

Personality shift type	Control group	Intervention group	P
	Prevalence rate (%)	Prevalence rate (%)	
Paranoid	5.42	2.91	<0.01
Split type	4.10	2.51	<0.01
Performance type	7.83	5.99	<0.01
Narcissistic	3.79	2.97	<0.05
Marginal type	5.01	3.79	<0.05
Dependent type	6.18	4.33	<0.01

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3DMAX MODELS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AESTHETICS OF MERCHANDISE CULTURE IN WINDOW DISPLAY DESIGN

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Background: The commodity exhibition design has transformed from the simple exchange to the purposeful and planned sales behavior along with the development of society and the improvement of economic level. As the most common form in the exhibition design, shopwindow is also an important part of

commodity display, mainly including displaying commodities and promoting sales. As the first procedure for consumers observing commodities, shopwindow can better attract consumers, make them focus on the brand and improve their consumption interest. And how to design the shop-window exhibition, attract potential consumers, effectively stimulate their purchasing desire and increase the sales volume have become urgent problems to be solved.

Study design: This paper discusses the definition of commodity culture aesthetics, analyses the influencing factors in the shop-window exhibition design, specifically including space, color, lighting, prop and new media, and further explores how to apply the commodity culture aesthetics into the shop-window exhibition by means of 3d max modeling, which not only enhances the use value of commodity, but increases the cultural and exchange value, as well as the cultural taste. In this way, we can bring enjoyment of beauty and mental satisfaction to consumers, help them establish the correct commercial aesthetic view, and provide more convenient services for their life, in order to improve their material standard of living.

Subjects and methods: To bring enjoyment of beauty to people, commodity culture aesthetics not only requires to add material culture to commodity, but spiritual culture to satisfy their spiritual and aesthetic needs. Commodity culture is the integration of the use value, cultural value and exchange value, which is shown in Figure 1.
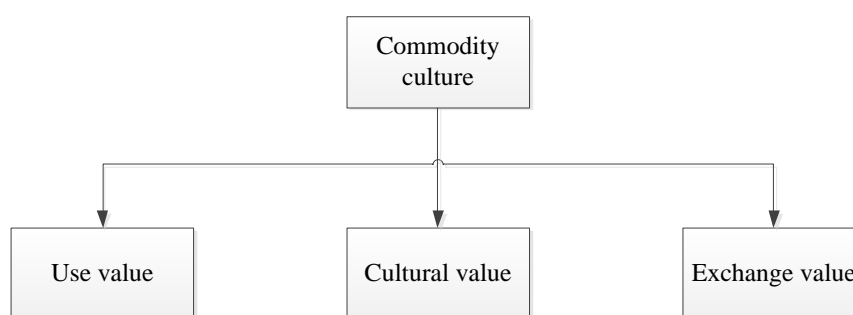

Figure 1. Composition diagram of commodity culture

The use value of commodity is the most basic function to meet the material needs of people, but its pursuit mainly lies in the ability to meet our daily needs, including the material and spiritual, or abstract, objective and specific demands. Actually, the style, color, material and other aspects of clothes constitute a kind of modeling language and a symbol that expresses a certain cultural meaning, which has distinctive cultural and era characteristics. It embodies qualities of temperament, accomplishment, demeanor and immanence, and gives people enjoyment of beauty, thus satisfying the use value, and the demands of material and spiritual. The pursuit of the use value requires the commodity must reflect the wishes, express the feelings of people and further represent cultural characteristics.

Results: Analysis of influencing factors of shop-window exhibition design. Any influencing factor in the shop-window exhibition design will determine the quality of commodities, usually the factors include space, color, lighting, new media and display prop, which is shown in Figure 2.
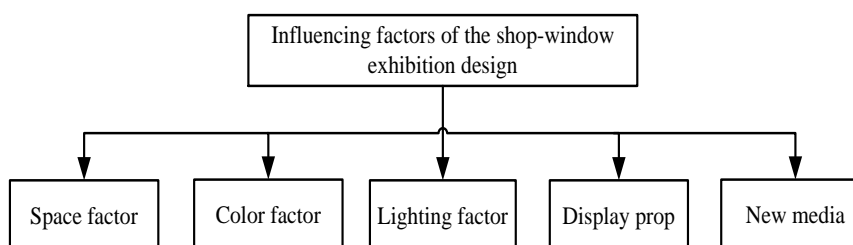

Figure 2. Influencing factor diagram of the shop-window exhibition design

Space is closely related to the shop-window exhibition design and always runs through the whole design process. Space is a form of material existence, and represented by its length, width and height. The shop-window exhibition space represents different sizes and forms, which can provide consumers with different sensory experiences. Generally, it can be divided into transparent shop-window, semi-transparent shop-window, closed shop-window and unitized shop-window from the perspective of spatial pattern. And different spatial forms exert different influences on the exhibition design for the same space, which is shown in Table 1.

Conclusion: The purpose of shop-window exhibition design actually is to attract more consumers, stimulate their purchasing desire and further complete the product sales successfully. The injection of

commodity culture and aesthetics, as well as the integration of art elements into the shop-window display design not only can beautify the visual effect and improve the cultural quality of commodity, but increase the cultural and exchange value under the premise of maintaining the same use value, thus consumers fully receive physical and mental enjoyment during the consumption process. What's more, the concept and significance analysis of commodity culture and commodity aesthetics can help enhance their understanding of the shop-window display design, better explore the influential factors, including space, color, lighting, new media and display props, and further discuss how to apply the cultural aesthetics into the shop-window display, in order to improve the cultural taste of products. In this way, it can provide more convenient services for people's daily life, enhance their material standard of living and establish the correct commodity aesthetic view for consumers, thus guiding them to pursue free and perfect development.

Table 1. Impact of different spatial patterns on the shop-window exhibition design

Spatial form	Psychological space	Influences of spatial design
Transparent shop-window	Enlarge	Connecting to the mall and being messy
Semi-transparent shop-window	Large	Independent with the mall, but maintaining interaction
Closed shop-window	Small	Cutting off from the mall, but easier to create the atmosphere
Unitized shop-window	Narrow	Small and independent, but having weak display function

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ON MEANING AND IMAGE IN CHINESE TRADITIONAL PAINTING UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: The development of Chinese painting has a long history. When people watch Chinese painting, they often understand the interest in painting and feel the author's creative spirit and soul through the single naive and exaggerated artistic image in the picture. Due to the influence of Chinese traditional culture, traditional Chinese painting has formed its own set of cognitive methods and unique techniques of expressing subjective spirit in expressing objects and reflecting life. Emphasizing the generality and typology of images in their performance of life. Emphasizing the expression of subjective emotion. Emphasizing the image of "meaning similarity and charm". The content expression of the works emphasizes implication, sustenance and lyricism.

Subjects and methods: In painting creation, it is necessary to resist falsification, not to be skillful, and to emphasize pure nature. What the ancients mastered through artistic language was not the relationship between the work of art and the objective things, but the relationship between the work and the artist's performance and being expressed. The so-called "will" is an artistic expression of the meaning of the subject. This means that artistic appreciation cannot be entangled with the surface form of the work. It must try to clarify and understand the subjective image that the author wants to express through the form, that is, transform the inner subjective image into the outer aesthetic form. Therefore, in traditional Chinese painting, images are used to express meaning, so as to achieve the state of "living outside the image".

Study design: In Chinese painting, the connotation of meaning is relatively broad and multi-sense. It not only refers to the artist's subjective will, emotion, emotion and meaning of painting, but also refers to the similarity of spirit, charm, interest, career, and of course the meaning and concise summary of artistic expression. We have to understand the image in the "artistic conception" of painting, the "likeness and difference" of the freehand brushwork of form and spirit, and the "freehand brushwork of literati" in poetry.

Methods of statistical analysis: The analysis of paintings to infer the artist's mood and emotional state when painting is not new in western paintings, but few studies use psychology to analyze Chinese traditional art works. Western paintings attach importance to realism, color, light and darkness, and have rich themes.