

Results: Before teaching, there was no significant difference in SAS score, SDS score and HADS score between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). After a period of teaching, the SAS score, SDS score and HADS score of the students in the research group were lower than those in the control group, and the difference was significant ($P < 0.05$). The SAS scores of the two groups of students are shown in Figure 1.

Conclusions: The psychological activities of music students in vocal music singing are relatively complex, which often affects the students' physiological function. The dynamic psychological quality of vocal performers is one of the main factors affecting the effect of stage performance. Vocal performers with insufficient dynamic psychological quality are prone to excessive anxiety on the stage, which will affect the performance effect of the stage. Based on educational psychology, the research improves the vocal music teaching curriculum, so as to improve students' psychological quality in singing, alleviate students' stage anxiety, and enable students to better show themselves on the stage. The results showed that there was no significant difference in SAS score, SDS score and HADS score between the two groups before teaching ($P > 0.05$). After a period of teaching, the SAS score, SDS score and HADS score of the students in the research group were lower than those in the control group, and the difference was significant ($P < 0.05$).

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CRIMINAL PHILOSOPHY AND CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY IN CRIMINAL LAW FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIOLOGY

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Background: The theory of social psychology was first put forward by Irving psychologist. This discipline mainly analyzes the instincts, communication, reactions, habits and other behaviors of groups. Social psychology is an important science closely related to people's daily life. It can not only cover the advantages of all disciplines, but also add vitality to the long-term development of all disciplines. The research content of social psychology is the behavior occurrence and change law and psychology of groups and individuals in social interaction. Social psychology explores interpersonal relationships on the basis of social group level and individual level. Individual level includes the influence of school, living environment, family, partners, speech development, communication and individual socialization process on individuals. Social group level refers to culture, customs, racial prejudice, aggressive behavior, attitude, group communication structure, etc. The development of social psychology can be divided into three stages: the germination of western social psychology, the determination of the discipline system of western social psychology, and the expansion of the research field of western social psychology. Based on the interaction between individual and society, social psychology analyzes the occurrence, development and change law of individual psychological activities under certain social living conditions.

From the perspective of social psychology and "criminal integration", the concepts of crime in criminal psychology and criminal law are highly similar, but there are differences in concepts. In the research field of criminal law, the definition of the concept of crime has different degrees of understanding, and countries have different understanding of the concept of crime. As a normative discipline, crime in criminal law refers to the behavior that should be punished according to law, violates the criminal law and seriously endangers the society. It has the punitive nature, criminal illegality and serious social harmfulness of criminal law. Article 3 of China's criminal law clearly stipulates that if the law expressly stipulates that it is a criminal act, it shall be convicted and punished according to the law. If the law does not expressly stipulate that it is a criminal act, it will not be convicted and sentenced. As the last line of defense to safeguard public interests and social order, criminal law is very severe and punitive. If we want to strictly distinguish crimes in criminal psychology and criminal law, we need to take the age of 14 as a strict division standard. Minors under the age of 14 have essential differences in their own behavior and legal cognition from adults. Different from the view of criminal law, criminal psychology pays more attention to individual behavior and criminal behavior based on specific stimulation and psychology. The crime of criminal psychology can be understood as the behavior that the perpetrator with criminal responsibility meets the needs of the through the way that the society does not recognize and cannot tolerate, which seriously violates the mainstream value protected by the law and will be punished by the corresponding criminal law according to the law. There are obvious differences in the definition of crime between criminal psychology and criminal law. Criminal law pays more attention to the requirements of objective imputation. Criminal psychology pays more attention to the behavior of individual actors.

Objective: This paper analyzes the correlation between criminal psychology and crime in criminal law

under the background of social psychology, in order to promote the research of criminal psychology.

Subjects and methods: 100 criminals defined as crimes by criminal psychology and criminal law in four regions are selected as the research object. They are divided into criminal psychology group, criminal law crime group and joint crime group according to different definition types. The harmfulness, illegality and criminal behavior motivation are classified by ordering points to identify the clustering structure (OPTIONS) algorithm. Set the scoring range of harmfulness, illegality and criminal motivation to 1-4 points. The higher the score, the more serious the situation is. The standard of moderate or above is equal to or greater than 3 points. In order to avoid the influence of subjective factors on the research results, all subjects in each group were analyzed.

Methods: Through the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient, the relationship between criminals and harmfulness, illegality and criminal motivation in the three groups is studied. $P < 0.05$ indicates that the gap has significant statistical difference, and $P < 0.01$ indicates that the gap has very significant statistical difference.

Results: Table 1 refers to the relationship between the three groups of criminals and harmfulness, illegality and criminal motivation. As can be seen from Table 1, the correlation coefficients between criminal psychology group and harmfulness, illegality and criminal behavior motivation are 0.632, 0.578 and 0.756 respectively, and the correlation coefficients between criminal law group and harmfulness, illegality and criminal behavior motivation are 0.752, 0.753 and 0.512 respectively. The correlation coefficients between joint crime group and harmfulness, illegality and criminal motivation were 0.726, 0.758 and 0.768 respectively. This shows that the three groups of criminals are positively correlated with harmfulness, illegality and criminal behavior motivation, but there are differences among different groups of criminals.

Table 1. The relationship between the three groups of criminals and harmfulness, illegality and criminal motivation

Category	Relevance	Significance
Crime psychology group	Harmfulness	0.632
	Illegality	0.578
	Criminal motive	0.756
Crime psychology group	Harmfulness	0.752
	Illegality	0.753
	Criminal motive	0.512
Crime psychology group	Harmfulness	0.726
	Illegality	0.758
	Criminal motive	0.768

Conclusions: Criminal psychology group, criminal law crime group and joint crime group are positively correlated with harmfulness, illegality and criminal behavior motivation respectively, but there are differences among different criminal groups, so criminal psychology and criminal law focus on crime differently.

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STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF ATHLETES' PHYSICAL HEALTH AND PRE-COMPETITION ANXIETY AND EMOTIONAL STRESS IN THE PROCESS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING

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Background: From the macro level, mental health is an extremely broad concept. If individuals are mentally healthy, they show a very good state of internal and external regulation, including not only the stability of the internal environment, but also the dynamic adaptability of the external environment. For people with different life cycles, mental health standards have certain heterogeneity, but this difference is quite different. For athletes, they are often in a tense environment and atmosphere, which will lead to corresponding changes in their psychology in the long run. Anxiety disorder is a very complex psychological