

Research design: Public Security informatization is to make information technology act on public security organization system and business process, and make corresponding changes or optimization and reorganization of the old organization system. After the intervention, the improvement of communication adaptation disorder symptoms of subjects before and after the intervention was evaluated. Among them, the significant effects were the significant improvement of cognition, emotional behavior and will. Effectively improve cognition, emotion and will. Ineffective means that the mental state is still abnormal or no improvement.

Methods: The relevant data were analyzed by Excel and SPSS20.0 software for calculation and statistics.

Results: After the intervention, the improvement rate of communication disorder symptoms of all subjects reached 88.46%, reflecting that the intervention method based on Internet thinking and public security information has high application value.

Table 1. Improvement of communication disorder after intervention (n/%)

Remarkable effect	Effective	Invalid	Total effective
55(55.0)	34(34.0)	11(11.0)	89(89.0)

Conclusions: Logical thinking is an important tool for the study and judgment of public security information. The use of logical thinking can study and judge whether the information is true or no. It can study and judge the characteristics and deep-seated reasons of things reflected by intelligence information. It can study and judge the suspected factors of crime reflected by intelligence information. The information that can reflect the possible development trend of the information. It can study and judge the early warning measures to solve the problems in intelligence information. It can also study and judge the same or similar characteristics between cases. Practice has proved that the role of public security information work in preventing and combating crime is becoming more and more obvious. However, due to insufficient data model, low quality, insufficient integration of it and management system and mechanism, and less high-end applications, the informatization of public security information work still needs to be improved. Only by looking at the public security information business with completely different ideas and integrating the core ideas of the Internet such as focus, perfection, reputation and speed into the work, can we bring earth shaking changes to the public security information work.

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BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL INVESTORS IN STOCK MARKET BASED ON ECONOMIC BIG DATA

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Background: Behaviorism holds that psychology should not study consciousness, but only behavior. The so-called behavior is the combination of various physical reactions that organisms use to adapt to environmental changes. These reactions are nothing more than muscle contraction and gland secretion. Some are expressed outside the body, some are hidden inside the body, and the intensity varies. Behaviorists believe that people's psychological consciousness and spiritual activities are unpredictable and inaccessible. Psychology should study people's behavior. Behavior is a combination of the body's responses to environmental changes, which are nothing more than muscle contraction and gland secretion. Psychological research on behavior is to find out the relationship between stimulus and response, so as to infer the response according to the stimulus, infer the stimulus according to the response, and achieve the purpose of predicting and controlling human behavior. In the 1980s, investors found that in the financial market, they could not use financial theory to explain the phenomena in the market. People call unexplained phenomena "anomalies", including income predictability, the mystery of equity premium, excessive volatility of stock price, investor behavior deviation and closed-end fund pricing. These anomalies show that modern finance cannot fully explain the real economic behavior of investors, and there are often some deviations. At present, the research on the behavioral psychology of individual investors and the influencing factors of investment decision-making is quite lacking both at home and abroad. After the outbreak of the COVID-19, the market failed seriously on a large scale. Governments of various countries are trying to activate the

market by various means. When the government formulates policies, securities investors are most directly affected. Understanding the psychological status of individual investors in China is conducive to the formulation of relevant policies and regulations by government agencies.

Objective: This study will conduct an empirical study on the psychological and behavioral characteristics of individual investors in China through a questionnaire survey in the developed areas of China's financial industry, in order to promote the popularization and development of behavioral finance in China.

Subjects and methods: More than 20 securities business departments in 6 cities with developed financial industry were selected to conduct a field survey to the staff in the form of questionnaire, and a total of 165 valid questionnaires were collected. The investors surveyed are widely distributed, and strive to make the data obtained from the questionnaire truly reflect the commonness of Chinese securities investors.

Research design: This study uses a self-designed questionnaire, which includes the survey of basic information of investors and the survey of factors affecting decision-making. Among them, the basic information survey includes a series of questions such as gender, age, education level and income level. The investigation of factors affecting decision-making mainly includes five factors: macro environmental factors, policy and market factors, information acquisition factors, listed company factors and individual factors.

Methods: The relevant data were analyzed by Excel and SPSS20.0 software for calculation and statistics, and the cluster analysis method is introduced for iterative cluster analysis of sample data.

Results: The investigation results of factors affecting decision-making are shown in Table 1. The results show that among the various factors that may affect investors' trading, investors pay different attention to different factors.

Table 1. Factors that may affect the trading of individual investors

Influence factor	<i>n</i>	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Stock evaluation	165	1	5	3.50	1.224
Friendly recommend	165	1	5	3.46	1.223
Media information	165	1	5	3.23	0.880
Market trend	165	1	5	3.82	1.222
Stock trend	165	1	5	3.80	1.036
Zhuanggu trend	165	1	5	3.18	1.078
Stock type	165	1	5	3.21	0.845
Market rumors	165	1	5	3.15	1.217
Participation popularity	165	1	5	3.57	1.114
Personal experience	165	1	5	3.68	0.751
Emergency	165	1	5	2.54	1.198
Speculative psychology	165	1	5	3.25	1.060
Individual stock index	165	1	5	3.14	0.974
Market index	165	1	5	3.07	1.088
Industrial policy	165	1	5	2.91	1.201
Domestic situation	165	1	5	3.24	1.203
Foreign situation	165	1	5	2.74	1.264
Investment risk	165	1	5	3.29	1.186
Company status	165	2	5	3.26	1.188

Conclusions: The survey data show that China's securities market is supported by relatively young investors with low knowledge level and immature investors. Therefore, it is very important to strengthen investor risk education and investment level education. The government needs to strengthen risk education for investors, effectively correct the impact of cognitive bias and irrational preference on investors, and prevent gambling psychology from becoming an investment culture. The government should establish a perfect investor protection mechanism, carry out investor risk education, advocate correct values and investment ideas, and cultivate long-term investment ideas. The government should win the trust of the people, and the formulation and promulgation of policies and regulations should be forward-looking, stable, continuous and transparent, so that market participants can have a certain predictability of the prospect of the securities market, and effectively give full play to the function of independent regulation of the market.

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ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE INNOVATIVE REFORM OF ENGLISH TRANSLATION TEACHING MODEL BASED ON COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF INTERNS

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Background: Cognitive psychology is a theory that inherits the strict experimental method of behaviorism. In the process of application, it adopts the achievements of cybernetics, information theory, computer and other disciplines to study the development process and law of human psychological cognition. His thoughts, viewpoints and theories in the field of education and teaching also have very important enlightenment to the reform of college English teaching. Cognition mainly refers to the subject's ability to acquire knowledge and solve problems, which is the product of human individual internal psychological activities. Cognitive structure is an organized whole composed of a series of cognitive items according to a certain way of contact. Some scholars pointed out that cognitive structure can be regarded as all the ideas and organizations of a person in a certain field of knowledge, as well as all the contents and organizations of a person's ideas. Usually, whether people can have a correct understanding of objective things depends on the existing cognitive structure in their mind. A large number of studies have shown that in the process of re learning, people recognize new knowledge through the existing cognitive structure. It can be considered that a good cognitive structure plays an important role in learning. Good cognitive structure is not only the basis of subsequent learning, but also the core task of learning. English translation teaching based on cognitive psychology is to enable students to make rational use of their existing translation knowledge and experience. In terms of organizational characteristics, it refers to the level of experience in translation knowledge. That is, learners' understanding and perception of translation theory, knowledge of vocabulary and grammar of source language and target language, knowledge of both cultures, and experience accumulated in previous translation practice. English translation teaching based on cognitive psychology not only helps students form the habit of storing translation knowledge, but also has the ability to assimilate new knowledge and deal with new topics through processing. The success or failure of the English translation teaching model based on cognitive psychology lies in whether to make rational use of students' existing cognitive structure and incorporate new knowledge into the old cognitive structure, so as to enrich and strengthen the existing translation theory and practical experience, or change and adjust the original cognitive structure, so as to establish a new translation cognitive structure.

Objective: To explore how to alleviate college students' negative psychological emotions and improve their mental health level through the English translation teaching model based on cognitive psychology, so as to provide an effective way to solve the mental health problems of college students in China.

Subjects and methods: This study adopts the English translation teaching model based on cognitive psychology, adopts the stratified cluster random sampling method, randomly selects 200 English majors in a university as the intervention object, and analyzes the mental health status of college students after the intervention.

Research design: This study was conducted with Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ), which has 88 questions, including introversion (E), neuroticism (n), psychoticism (P) and concealment (L). Among them, the high score of *P* scale indicates that the subjects have pathological personality. A high score of *e* scale indicates extroversion, and a low score indicates introversion. A high score of *N* scale indicates emotional instability, and a low score indicates emotional stability. A high score on the *L* scale indicates that the subject has a high ability of concealment. EPQ questionnaire has gradually developed and matured in China. It is a personality questionnaire with great influence in China.

Methods: The relevant data were analyzed by Excel and SPSS20.0 software for calculation and statistics.

Results: Figure 1 shows the comparison between the EPQ score of college students and the norm. The results showed that the scores of EPQ subscales of all college students were compared with the norm ($P < 0.01$). The scores of each subscale were significantly better than the national norm ($P < 0.01$).

Conclusions: Cognitive psychology can bring more changes to education and positively affect the practice of adjacent disciplines and related fields. The role of cognitive psychology in computer science or artificial intelligence will become more and more prominent with the development of a new generation of