It can be seen from Table 1 that with the increase of employee anxiety in each enterprise group, the enterprise financing ability shows an overall downward trend. Specifically, the average scores of financing ability of non-anxiety group and severe anxiety group were 87.5 and 63.7 respectively. The P value of person analysis of SAS score and financing ability score of each enterprise is 0.017, less than 0.05, and the correlation coefficient is -0.57. It is considered that there is a moderate negative correlation between them.

Conclusions: This study collected the data of employee anxiety and financing ability of several small and medium-sized enterprises in Xi'an new area, and analyzed their correlation. The analysis results showed that the P value of person analysis of SAS score and financing ability score of each enterprise was 0.017, less than 0.05, and the correlation coefficient was -0.57. It was considered that there was a moderate negative correlation between them. Consulting consumer psychology experts found that the main reason for the correlation between enterprise financing ability and employee anxiety is that employee anxiety will worsen the company's operation, which will lead to investors' more distrust of the enterprise, thus reducing the enterprise's financing ability. Therefore, it is suggested that enterprises invest more resources to regulate employees' anxiety, so as to reduce its impact on enterprise financing.

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STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF URBAN LANDSCAPE CONSTRUCTION ON URBAN RESIDENTS' PSYCHOLOGICAL ANXIETY BASED ON ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: Environmental psychology is a psychology course derived from psychology research. Its main research direction is centered on psychology course. As an emerging marginal discipline rising rapidly in recent 20 years, its research object involves interdisciplinary courses of various disciplines. It is based on architecture, landscape science and psychology. At the same time, it is also related to urban planning, landscape design, anthropology, ecology and other disciplines. The main research content is the relationship between environment and psychology, which aims to meet people's higher-level psychological pursuit of the environment. The transformation of outdoor landscape design needs in China is in the stage of transition from low-rise to high-rise, that is, the transformation from meeting basic physiological needs to higher spiritual needs. In landscape design, whether a rockery or a group of plant landscapes are arranged, designers should not only consider many psychological factors of users and the relationship between them, but also consider the relationship between them and people. The main clinical manifestations of anxiety include panic disorder, such as sense of near death, sense of loss of control, sense of mental breakdown, and physical symptoms of panic attack, such as rapid heartbeat, diarrhea, dizziness, etc., followed by generalized anxiety disorder, which is divided into mental anxiety, physical anxiety, motor anxiety symptoms of nerves and muscles. The anxiety symptoms studied will have a negative impact on individual quality of life. In the past few decades, due to the rapid urbanization in China, the landscape design of some urban residential areas failed to use environmental psychology to analyze the relevant needs of residents, resulting in some residents' dissatisfaction with the landscape of the community. Relevant studies show that the community with poor landscape design will even lead to mild psychological anxiety of residents.

Objective: To investigate and analyze the psychology of residents in the process of urban landscape design by analyzing relevant literature, carrying out group social experiments and one-to-one off-line interviews, and apply the analysis results to landscape design and construction, so as to explore whether this will help alleviate the psychological anxiety of residents.

Subjects and methods: Select a number of domestic provinces and cities with roughly the same level of economic development, employment and per capita disposable income, and then select 54 residential areas whose main buildings have been completed and are undergoing landscape design. Finally, 20 residents who are willing to participate in the study are selected from each community as the research objects. After the beginning of the experiment, semi-structured interviews were conducted with residents to understand their psychological anxiety. The interview questions were designed by the research team in advance. Record the psychological anxiety scores of residents according to the interview results (the higher the score, the more serious the anxiety symptoms). Then the residents of 54 residential areas were divided into experimental

group and control group according to the units of residential areas. No interference was made in the design process of the residential landscape of the control group, but the construction management personnel and landscape project designers of the experimental group were trained in environmental psychology, requiring them to consider the psychological needs of residents in the design and construction process. After the completion of the garden landscape design of the community, semi-structured interviews were conducted with all the research objects again, and the psychological anxiety scores of each person were recorded again. Finally, the measurement data in the experiment are displayed in the form of mean ± standard deviation for t-test. The counting data are displayed in the form of number or proportion of number for chi square test. The significance level of difference is taken as 0.05.

Results: After the completion of the social experiment, SPSS23.0 software carries out statistical analysis on the effective data, and the statistical results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Statistical results of psychological anxiety scores of residents in the two groups

Time of data collection	Experience group	Control group	P
Before construction	72.6±6.8	72.9±7.3	1.246
After construction	65.1±5.3	72.0±6.4	0.003
P	0.002	0.734	-

It can be seen from Table 1 that the t-test P value of the psychological anxiety score of the research objects in the two groups before the construction of community landscape is 1.246, which is greater than the significance level. It is considered that there is no significant difference in the severity of psychological anxiety between the two groups. However, after the completion of landscape construction, the P value of t-test of psychological anxiety score data between the experimental group and the control group is 0.003, which is far less than the significance level of 0.05. It is considered that the difference is statistically significant.

Conclusions: In view of the poor humanization of landscape design in some residential areas in China, it cannot meet the psychological needs of some residents for environmental aesthetics. Based on the analysis of a large number of documents on environmental psychology, anxiety and urban landscape design, this study designed a social experiment based on semi-structured interview. The experimental results show that there is no significant difference in the psychological anxiety scores between the two groups before the construction of community landscape. However, after the completion of landscape construction, the difference of psychological anxiety score data between the experimental group and the control group is statistically significant, and the average anxiety score data of the two groups are 65.1 points and 72.0 points respectively, the former is 6.9 points lower than the latter. The experimental results show that the integration of environmental psychology into urban landscape design can help to improve residents' satisfaction with the landscape and reduce the severity of residents' psychological anxiety.

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RESEARCH ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTEGRATION OF TRADITIONAL AESTHETICS AND MUSIC EDUCATION ON ALLEVIATING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ANXIETY OF THE AUDIENCE

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Background: Anxiety refers to a psychological state of anxiety, worry, tension, uneasiness and other negative emotions caused by unknown dangers and threats. The clinical symptoms of anxiety mainly include panic disorder, such as sense of loss of control, sense of near death, sense of mental collapse, and physical symptoms of panic attack, such as rapid heartbeat, diarrhea, dizziness, etc., followed by generalized anxiety disorder, which is divided into mental anxiety, physical anxiety symptoms of motor restlessness of nerves and muscles. At present, the treatment of anxiety symptoms is mainly based on professional psychological guidance, and those with serious symptoms can be treated with drugs.

At present, China's compulsory education system is in the stage of in-depth reform. Compared with the past, educational ideas, educational contents and educational methods have undergone profound changes. Under the background of the reform of compulsory education, the teaching goal of music course is no longer a one trick skill teaching, but to give students more systematic and comprehensive music knowledge and