

Conclusions: The film “The Great Gatsby”, adapted from a literary work, makes full use of the ironic rhetoric, and makes the language full of strong symbolic meaning through the visual representation of the film, which also makes the entire work has more aesthetic value.

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THE ARTISTIC STYLE OF JAPANESE LANGUAGE UNDER THE LANGUAGE DIFFERENCE OF SPATIAL COGNITION

JY Zheng^{1,2}

¹*Beihua University, Jilin 132000, China*

²*Ze Technology CO., LTD., Kanagawa 254004, Japan*

Background: The literary language of different nationalities is not only an important link for the emotional communication between the author and the reader, but also represents the unique local folk customs and cultural traditions, so there are obvious spatial cognitive differences.

Subjects and methods: This paper takes the famous scholar Xu Jing’s space and cognition: comparisons of Chinese and Japanese idioms as an example, and compares the artistic style of Chinese and Japanese from the perspective of space and cognition.

Results: In this book of space and cognition: Comparisons of Chinese and Japanese idioms, the historical development of Japanese language art, conceptual metonymy and cultural expression of conceptual metaphor are introduced in detail. It uses cultural consensus to promote the cross-cultural communication of Japanese language and art, makes the Japanese language get rid of the differences of spatial cognition, and analyzes the future development trend of Japanese language from the perspective of language development relevance, so as to provide reference for the development of Chinese language forms.

Conclusions: The literary language of different nationalities carries the extremely important local customs and cultural features of the region. And as an important bridge for the emotional communication between the author and the reader, it has the aesthetic value on the level of language and art.

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ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF SPORTS COMPETITION ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CULTIVATION OF SOCIAL GROUP COHESION

Lifang Zhen

Shandong Sport University, Jinan 250102, China

Background: Social psychology is an important branch of psychology, which mainly studies the occurrence and change law of individual and group psychology and behavior in the social interaction. The research entry point of social psychology is mainly divided into two levels, namely, the individual level and the social group level. When exploring interpersonal relations from the individual level, its research content mainly includes the influence of individual socialization process, speech development, communication, partners and living environment on individuals. When analyzing from the social group level, the research contents include attitude, culture, group norms, group communication structure, racial prejudice aggression, etc. As far as the research field is concerned, the research field of social psychology is mainly divided into three fields. One is the individual process, which mainly involves all the psychology and behavior related to the individual, usually including attribution problems, personality and social development, stress and emotional problems, attitudes and attitude changes, achievement behavior and individual work performance. The second refers to the interpersonal process, that is, the interaction between people, which mainly covers the research fields of interpersonal attraction and love, social exchange and social influence, conformity and obedience, nonverbal communication, aggression and helping behavior; The third is group process, which analyzes human psychology and behavior from the perspective of macro environment and group. Its research fields include crowding and environmental psychology, group process and organizational behavior, cross-cultural comparative research, racial prejudice and ethical issues. The cohesion of social groups refers to an important factor that can effectively unite groups. For all single individuals in a group, it can promote their adaptability and mental health.

Social group cohesion refers to a combination of forces, including the cohesion of the group core, the centripetal force of the general members of the group on the group core, the attraction of the group to all its members, and the affinity between the members of the group. As a collective activity, sports competition can have a certain impact on social group cohesion and help the whole process of psychological training of social group cohesion.

Objective: From the perspective of social psychology, this paper probes into the role of sports competition in the psychological cultivation of social group cohesion, and then puts forward and implements a reasonable sports competition mode to promote the psychological cultivation of social group cohesion.

Subjects and methods: By simple random sampling, 134 subjects were randomly selected from a certain area, and then they were divided into two groups. The nonintervention treatment group and the sports competition treatment group were obtained, with 67 people in each group. For the subjects in the nonintervention group, no intervention was performed. In view of the research objects in the sports competition processing group, make them carry out collective sports, including basketball, football, tug of war and other conventional sports. The self-designed psychological training evaluation scale for social group cohesion was used to evaluate and analyze all the subjects, and to explore the score differences of the self-designed scale under different intervention measures. The self-designed measurement table mainly covers four evaluation indicators, namely cohesion, centripetal force, attraction and affinity. Grade 5 evaluation criteria of 0-4 are adopted, where 0 means very low, 1 means low, 2 means average, 3 means high and 4 means very high. The score of the scale is positively correlated with the cohesion of social groups.

Results: Under different intervention treatments, the self-designed scale evaluation results of the two groups of subjects showed great differences. See Table 1 for details. It can be seen from Table 1 that before the intervention, the self-designed scale scores of the two groups of subjects were at a low level, and the evaluation results were 0 or 1. After the intervention, the self-designed scale evaluation results of the subjects in the nonintervention group were almost consistent with those before the intervention, and there was no significant change. The evaluation results of the self-designed scale of the research objects in the sports competition treatment group changed significantly, and the evaluation values of cohesion, centripetal force, attraction and affinity all changed to 4, indicating that the cohesion of social groups in this group has been significantly improved.

Table 1. Self-designed scale evaluation results of two groups of subjects before and after intervention

Evaluation time	Group	Cohesion	Centripetal force	Attractive force	Affinity
Before intervention	Nonintervention treatment group	1	1	0	0
	Sports competition processing group	0	1	0	0
After intervention	Nonintervention treatment group	1	1	1	0
	Sports competition processing group	4	4	4	4

Conclusions: The cohesion of social groups refers to an important factor that can effectively unite the groups together. Sports intervention on social groups can enhance their social cohesion to a certain extent. According to the evaluation results of the self-designed scale, sports competition intervention can effectively improve the evaluation values of cohesion, centripetal force, attraction and affinity of the research objects in the sports competition treatment group, and increase the evaluation values of the four indicators to 4. This shows that sports competition has a significant role in promoting the psychological cultivation of social group cohesion.

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THE APPLICATION OF MODERN ART COLOR LAYOUT IN INTERIOR DESIGN FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF DESIGN PSYCHOLOGY

Juchang Wei

Guangxi Vocational & Technical Institute of Industry, Nanning 530001, China

Background: Design psychology is a new branch of art design established in the field of psychology. Based on the psychological acceptance of the general public, it studies people's aesthetic laws and consumer psychology related to vision, touch and mentality. According to people's different needs, create