

ANALYSIS ON THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY IN ASIA AND AFRICA

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Background: In the second half of the 20th century, the focus of the development of world psychology has undergone subtle changes. Due to the limitations of its methodology, positivist psychology based on the western view of natural science shows a phenomenon that does not fit with the development of the times. Under the background of postmodern philosophy emphasizing pluralism and relativism, the diversified development of psychology has a great impact on the mainstream psychology. The development of cultural psychology, cross-cultural psychology, local psychology and super individual psychology has repeatedly challenged the mainstream status of empirical psychology. The rise of cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology with cultural psychology and cultural behavior as the research object, It makes up for the limitations of mainstream psychology in decline to varying degrees. However, in the cultural turn of psychology, it is not advancing alone. Among the many orientations taking culture as the research object and in the matrix of cross-cultural psychology, another research orientation, namely regional psychology, can also be called Regional cross-cultural psychology. This research orientation has only been put forward and concerned in recent years, and under the background of China with a long history, profound cultural heritage, complex geographical environment and increasingly prominent urban-rural contradictions and conflicts, this research field has great potential to be tapped.

Objective: The 60 years after the founding of new China is the development and prosperity stage of Asian and African literature, that is, the study of Oriental literature, but there are still the following problems: the study of Oriental literature is prosperous but unbalanced; The consciousness of Oriental literature has been strengthened and its own research characteristics have been initially formed, but the overall research is still influenced by "Eurocentrism"; The comparative study of Oriental literature is rising strongly, but it is facing severe challenges. Based on the reflection on the research of Asian and African literature in New China, we can predict its future development trend: regional research, overall research and comparative research; The blending of Oriental Literature and Oriental cultural studies; "Learning from the east to the west"; The discipline of Oriental literature is moving towards systematic perfection.

Subjects and methods: Hegel said, "existence is reasonable". The rise and development of cultural psychology can be said to be a reasonable phenomenon. There are practical reasons for cultural psychology to emerge from the conflict, contradiction and collision between the mainstream and non mainstream psychology. The main reason is that it has stepped into the "minefield" considered by mainstream psychology, That is, the "cultural desert" in the research of mainstream psychology, which solves the practical problems under the multicultural background, which is undoubtedly beyond the reach of mainstream positivist psychology. So what is cultural psychology and what is its connotation? Hividel believes that "the purpose of cultural psychology is to seek psychology that will never be forgotten and can not be separated and embedded in meaning and resources. These meanings and resources are not only its product, but also constitute it. He also believes that cultural psychology studies a discipline of "near empirical concept ". This concept of near experience refers to the experience or concept obtained by man, hidden behind it, which is generally not perceived by man's consciousness, but dominates his behavior. Boyski believes that "cultural psychology is a discipline that studies the field or scope of action, taking people's action or practice as the classics and people's structure and meaning of the life world as the latitude". Cole believes that "cultural psychology is a discipline that studies the mutual construction of culture and psychology mediated by human creation". Carter believes that "cultural psychology is a discipline that studies the interaction between individual, society and culture". He believes that cultural psychology is a response to institutional stimulation, so the institutional stimulation here is the meaning given by human beings to things. People have different views on the same thing under different cultures of the same thing, which is caused by different meanings given by different people. Li Bingquan, a Chinese psychologist, here believes that cultural psychology is a discipline that studies human beings to constantly optimize themselves. He believes that human beings optimize their own development through cultural inheritance. The inherited culture is the dominant culture. It is not only the best and most valuable culture for human beings, but also the internal symbol system that has the greatest impact on their psychology and behavior. Although there are some differences in the above meanings of cultural psychology, there is no doubt that many people believe that on the one hand, culture is an internal and stable internal symbol system that affects human psychology and behavior. On the other hand, almost all admit that culture responds to the symbolic meaning given by specific stimuli, not the stimuli themselves, The third is that many families recognize that psychology and culture are a process of mutual construction, not an independent system. They are the relationship of opposition and unity.

Results: 1. Move towards regional research, overall research and comparison. It is an inevitable trend that the National Research of Oriental literature will move towards regional research and comparative research. The so-called breaking "Eurocentrism" is more from the perspective of comparative literature. In the past, the academic circles compared the East and the West passively. Now, as the main body of comparative research, Oriental literature has been gradually incorporated into the research system of comparative literature. Oriental Literature and Western literature together constitute world literature. In ancient and medieval times, Oriental Literature influenced western literature. Only since modern times, after the transfer of discourse power center, western literature had an important impact on Oriental literature. On the basis of paying attention to its own in-depth research, the discipline of Oriental literature should deeply comb the influence of Oriental Literature and culture on Western literature. In recent years, the new breakthroughs in regional and comparative studies of Oriental literature are breaking the discipline norms preset in the west, and have initially formed their own research characteristics: the vision of world literature, the research methods of comparative literature and the Chinese position. The comparative study of Chinese Oriental literature has made many innovative breakthroughs in recent years. First, it initially built a platform for the diversification of comparative poetics. For a long time, the study of comparative poetics has mainly focused on the comparison of Chinese and Western poetics. In recent years, with the advent of the research results of Indian classical poetics and Persian Classical Poetics, Oriental poetics has been brought into the vision of comparative poetics. Second, in the aspect of comparative mythology, it breaks through the existing paradigm of mythology research and the shackles of western centralism, reversely explores the far-reaching impact of Oriental Culture on ancient Greek literature, and shows a new perspective. Third, comb the history of literary exchange between the East and the west, and focus on the Western transmission of Oriental literature. Based on the facts of communication, influence and communication in the development of eastern and Western literature, this paper focuses on the influence of Oriental literature, especially Arab Persian Literature, on the modern western Renaissance, presenting the real process of the development of world literature.

2. Blending of Oriental Literature and oriental culture research. At the end of the 20th century, the tendency to pay attention to the research on the relationship between oriental literature and oriental culture and the blending of Oriental Literature and oriental culture will form a major trend in future research, especially due to the promotion of economic globalization, the relativity of literature and culture, the integration of literature and culture, and the relationship between oriental literature and oriental culture, The overall unity and difference of Oriental culture will be widely concerned by scholars.

3. "Learning from the east to the west". Mr. Ji Xianlin's basic views on cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries are "taking" and "sending", which advocates both taking doctrine and sending doctrine. He said: "of course, we should pay attention to 'taking' Western culture and foreign culture. But we can't just talk about Westernization without 'Westernization'." "According to historical facts, in the history of cultural exchanges between China and the west, 'learning from the east to the West' has never been interrupted." He advocated that "the 21st century is the century of Oriental culture, and oriental culture will replace western culture and occupy a dominant position in the world". In view of this, Mr. Ji and others have organized a set of Oriental culture integration, which plans to produce more than 500 and more than 600. They have been published since the 1990s and are still editing and publishing. In addition, he and Wang Ning edited a series of seven books on the spread of eastern learning to the west, which were published by Hebei People's Publishing House in 1999. In 2000, the spread of Western learning to the East and the spread of eastern learning to the west, CO authored by Liu dengge and Zong Yunfang, was published by China Social Sciences Press. During the seventh annual meeting of the Chinese society of foreign literature in 2002, Meng Zhaoyi said: "in the early stage of ancient literature and medieval literature, the East mainly influenced the west, and only modern western literature greatly influenced the East." The fifth issue of Oriental forum of Qingdao University in 2004 also opened a column on "learning from the east to the west". It can be seen that the spread of eastern learning to the West has attracted considerable attention in the academic circles. The 19th and 20th centuries are the century of "Western learning spreading to the East", and the 21st century is the century of "Eastern learning spreading to the west". In the 21st century, with the acceleration of the process of global integration and the exploration of Western literature to get rid of difficulties, the East will become a hot land for the west, a fertile land for activating the regenerative power of Western literature, and the past "spread of Western learning to the East" will become a tide of "spread of Western learning to the west". On the basis of paying attention to the in-depth research of its own noumenon, Oriental literature is more keen on the influence of Oriental literature on Western literature and culture, which will become a major trend of Oriental literature research in the 21st century, and the discipline of Oriental literature will show more powerful vitality and radiation.

4. The discipline of Oriental literature is moving towards systematic perfection. The discipline of Oriental literature has made remarkable achievements at the beginning of the 21st century. However, because it is a young discipline that started late, the discipline construction needs to be further improved, and there are still some problems and weak links to be further studied, among which the problems that need to be deeply studied and reached consensus still exist. For example, how to correctly understand the historical achievements of Oriental literature research and teaching activities in the 20th century and summarize their experience and lessons; How to construct the discipline system of Oriental literature more scientifically, determine its research object, research scope and research method, and find out its internal law; What are the basic characteristics of Oriental literature compared with western literature; The relationship between eastern and Western literature at the turn of the century; Teaching reform and textbook construction in the period of social transformation, as well as the establishment of the discipline system of "Oriental Comparative Literature" and the academic framework of "Oriental humanities".

Conclusions: If the 30 years before the founding of new China are regarded as the initial stage of Asian and African literature, that is, the study of Oriental literature, the 60 years after the founding of new China are the stage of its development and prosperity, These 60 years can be divided into the study of Oriental Literature in which "east wind" overwhelms "west wind" (1950s-1970s) and the study of Oriental Literature after the reform and opening up (the 1980s to the first 10 years of the 21st century). In the past 40 years, China's Oriental literature research has made considerable progress and gratifying achievements, the quantity and quality of achievements have been greatly improved, and research in many fields has made significant progress than before. Some middle-aged and young scholars with solid Chinese and foreign language foundation have become the main research force, and the research of Oriental Literature in the new century has entered the world a new step. However, we should reflect on the study of new Chinese Oriental Literature and predict the future development trend.

Key words: psychology - regional language -culture

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THE IMPORTANCE OF MENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS' EDUCATION CLASSROOM

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Background: The purpose of College Students' mental health education is to guide college students to establish correct "three views", namely outlook on life, world outlook and values. Therefore, it is necessary to combine college students' mental health education with quality education. Analysis of the current situation of College Students' mental health education in the new era. First of all, in the new era, the mental health education in Colleges and universities can not keep up with the change speed of practical problems, the equipment is backward, the construction of teaching staff is imperfect, empiricism can not respond to new problems in time, and the working mode of mental health educators can not solve all new problems at all. Second, mental health education is a systematic project, a systematic, whole process, scientific and complex educational project. Both traditional moral education and new mental health education in the new era need the participation and cooperation of all employees. In the new era, mental health education and quality education should integrate a variety of working methods and make reasonable overall research and arrangement, rather than relying on only one working method. Only in this way can we guide, prevent, control and treat mental problems. Mental health education is blind and inefficient. In the actual work, there is a lack of sufficient attention to the personality and personality of the new generation of college students, the actual work does not meet the actual needs of students, and the lack of attention and understanding of non mainstream culture such as new phenomena and new trends of thought, which even leads to the negative effects of mental health education. It is urgent to strengthen the mental health education of college students.

Objective: as the future builders of the motherland, college students need to have high moral quality. It is particularly important to carry out college students' mental health education and quality education.