the 1980s until the present, the interpretation of language transfer has been updated with the emergence of cognitive mental science language research, which defines native language transfer as a strategy in the language learning process, and which is influenced by a complex set of factors, including cognitive, social and mental.

Objective: In the past, research on language transfer has been confined to the field of language teaching and learning, and has tended to analyse and classify the differences between mother tongue and second language learning, with the aim of addressing the realities of transfer in language teaching and learning, but without any in-depth study of the motivational mechanisms involved. Therefore, in this study of language transfer, we will not limit ourselves to the field of language teaching and learning or to the linguistic level. The aim of this study is to explore the deeper mental basis of motivation, based on a mental perspective, and to trace it back to its origin, in order to deepen our understanding of language transfer and to further promote the positive value of language transfer in language learning.

Subjects and methods: This study focuses on language transfer, including the development of language transfer over time, and seeks to examine the impact of mental on language transfer in various processes from a mental perspective, and to explore the mental interpretation of language transfer. The research methods used in this study include comparative analysis, documentary analysis and empirical research, all of which are precise and combine the analysis of the specificity and universality of language transfer in the process of research, ensuring that attention is paid to the differences in native language transfer and supporting scientific planning for sociolinguistic purposes.

Results: The study of mental transfer theory shows that the probability of transfer is not uniform in language transfer due to interlingual differences, and therefore different degrees of control and areas of attention need to be determined for different categories of language transfer depending on the elements, and that transfer is not a mechanism that can be determined by interlingual similarity, but is subjective and controlled by the learner's consciousness, therefore, to The positive effects of language transfer require a deep understanding of transfer and the development of conscious control, as well as the development of positive attitudes and approaches to learning for learners. Through the cognitive mental component of the study, the focus is on the two-way influence between the acquired language and the language being learned in language learning. From a neuro psychology perspective, language transfer should be stimulated by arousal between some nodes of neurons. This pattern of arousal is formed through long-term training and may subsequently change, and can be optimised by conscious training to further weaken negative arousal.

Conclusions: This mental-based study of language transfer breaks the limits of research in the field of language learning by exploring the deeper mental motivations for language transfer, which are based on typical theoretical knowledge in mental, including mental transfer theory, neuro psychology theory and cognitive mental theory, and by explaining the characteristics of language transfer within a comprehensive framework of these theories. This research will enable language learning to be more positive in terms of positive transfer and more effective in terms of avoiding negative transfer, in short, to analyse and guide language transfer at a mental level.

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INTERPRETABLE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS BASED ON PSYCHOLOGICAL EMOTION

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Background: Artificial intelligence contains several schools of thought, the two most representative schools of thought are the symbolism school and the connectionism school. The symbolism school generally expresses knowledge of a domain through logical rules and data structures, and uses this as the basis for logical reasoning to find solutions to problems, such knowledge representation and reasoning has been successfully used in expert systems. The connectionist school of thought mainly uses artificial neural networks to mimic the biological organisation of the human brain, after data is trained on the network to acquire knowledge in a distributed standard high, computing problem solving way. Nowadays deep learning neural networks have become a research hotspot in artificial intelligence, and while people marvel at the speed with which artificial neural networks can obtain accurate answers in problem solving, the inability of artificial neural networks to then give answers while explaining the reasons for them

creates a contrast with the claims of the symbolism school of thought. Symbolism is interpretable in terms of logical reasoning, and because logical reasoning is the way humans think and solve problems, there is generally a high level of acceptance of the solutions to problems given by this school of thought, but not so much for the answers given by artificial neural networks. The biggest challenge in using artificial neural networks for electronic warfare, for example in the field of confrontation and gaming, is the user's trust in the algorithm, which cannot tell what it has learned and what decisions it will make. In this context, the concept of "interpretable artificial intelligence" has emerged and has attracted a great deal of attention.

Artificial intelligence has been developed from a psychological perspective, particularly in the area of cognitive psychology, which has given strong theoretical support to AI. Artificial intelligence has been studying how human intelligence can be simulated. From the analysis of the current state of development of artificial intelligence, human intuitive thinking and simple repetitive actions have been simulated by artificial intelligence, while complex thinking or complex continuous actions cannot be fully grasped by artificial intelligence, or the simulation is not mature enough. This shows that human dialectical thinking and difficult movements cannot be simulated by AI, and that human self-awareness, psychological emotions and emotional attitudes are areas that AI cannot reach. This is why interpretable AI is a major direction for future development in this field.

The ultimate goal is not to fully understand the internal features of a neural network, but to disentangle how much information can be explained and how much information cannot be explained at present. give an explanation. Much of the current literature explores the issue of interpretable artificial intelligence from a computer technology perspective, with researchers generally looking at how to build models with explanatory features or methods for interpreting data for artificial neural networks. In this paper, we attempt to provide an explanation of intelligent reasoning through the interpretation of function properties by artificial neural networks from a psychological perspective, and then propose a trust relationship between humans and artificial neural networks according to the psychological characteristics and laws of human learning, which will provide a scientific reference for the subsequent application analysis of neural networks.

Objective: The US DARPA Interpretable Artificial Intelligence project focuses on human-computer interaction and user psychological analysis, aiming to build a harmonious human-computer interaction relationship through different forms of acceptance of the results given by the artificial intelligence. With the development of AI technology, AI machines have now become an important part of human society, and it is a common human need to have AI machines give interpretable results during human-computer interaction. It aims to ask people to look at the future development of AI with a proper attitude and rational gaze, which is of great significance to the application and practice of AI in various fields.

Subjects and methods: This paper takes interpretable AI as the research object, delves into it from a psychological perspective, and explores the development status of interpretable AI. The literature research method is used to grasp the current status of research through the collection and analysis of a large amount of literature. From 2001 to 2021, there is a large amount of literature on interpretable AI in the Internet, but due to the deepening of research and the changing development of AI, I only choose references from 2017 onwards, during which there are a total of 524 papers studying neural networks, artificial intelligence and interpretable AI. The keywords of the literature were analysed and the highest frequency of neural networks and deep learning was observed. These literature and keywords are in the hot keywords of interpretable AI research, which shows that most of the interpretable research objects at home and abroad are reflected in the neural network model of deep learning. Many of the current literature is exploring the issue of interpretable AI from the perspective of computer technology, and researchers generally focus on artificial neural networks to study how to build models with interpretative features or give data interpretation methods. In this paper, we attempt to analyse the future prospects for the development of interpretable AI from a psychological perspective. A case study approach is used to analyse whether a pilot of a fighter jet equipped with an AI computer should take countermeasures or avoidance measures by referring to the advice given by the computer when it is targeted by a surface-to-air missile, using electronic warfare as a case study to explore how trust should be established between the user and the machine, and whether the machine should explain itself to the user or gain the user's trust through past success stories.

Result: For a given problem, the user generally has his own answer, while the machine with artificial intelligence will also give an answer. When the user and the machine agree on the answer, the need for the user to ask the machine for an explanation is no longer strong, and when the answer is inconsistent or deviates significantly, the user will ask the machine for an explanation. In the case of an electronic warfare application, a fighter equipped with an AI computer is targeted by a surface-to-air missile, which is coming towards the fighter at supersonic speed. The pilot is then faced with the following choices: (1) maintain flight and the airborne self-defence jammer interferes with the missile's guidance radar so that

the missile can be deflected from its target; (2) the fighter immediately rolls sideways to turn on the acceleration function and turns into a manoeuvre to escape. These two options can only take one, because the fighter in the high-speed manoeuvring state, self-defence jamming effect decreases, at this time the artificial intelligence gives the advice to take the first measure, the reason is that after statistical analysis, the fighter in this case the probability of survival is greater, and the pilot is different, his instinctive reaction is to choose the second measure, because his own life should be in his own hands, for the decision to avoid the missile, the user The pilot is in a dilemma because he has different ideas from the AI. The problem belongs to the study of social psychology and is akin to trying to convince a person to voluntarily accept another viewpoint that does not agree with one's own, followed by techniques such as having someone with experience explain it so that the listener is more receptive to the advice given by the successful person. When artificial intelligence gives advice, it will generally show the user in the past success stories, establish prestige in the user's mind, or under long-term living together, the user establishes a good trust relationship with the machine, at which time the user is more likely to accept the results given by the machine, which is very similar to human society, the way to build trust between people and people is after a long period of time, even if the machine only gives results at a later stage, without making explanations, the user will Even if the machine only gives results without explanation later on, the user will readily accept the machine's suggestions.

Conclusion: Artificial intelligence is at the heart of the current technological landscape and interpretability is an important research topic within the field of AI, aiming to facilitate human interpretation of the action decisions of AI computers and systems. In fact interpretable AI is not a completely new issue, as it has been studied in terms of expert system explanations, and in terms of transparency and accuracy, emphasising the actual extent to which AI gives its own working principles, which is an important basis for users to understand AI machines. Accuracy aims to emphasise the ability to fit models with the ability to predict unknown samples. As the impact of AI on human life deepens, the human need for interpretable AI rises.

A series of studies culminated in the conclusion of interpretable and persuasive psychoanalysis. According to the findings, if a pilot takes the advice given by AI and is successful, the pilot will be more likely to accept the advice given by AI in subsequent similar scenarios, which shows that the trust relationship between the user and AI is an ongoing process of strengthening. Artificial intelligence also requires skills to persuade users, for example, people use hints to persuade others during communication, and some decisions are not directly persuasive, but are usually illustrated by case studies to avoid offending the other party. In addition, the persuasion technique of "moving people with emotion" can also be used, i.e. reasoning and moving people with emotion, although this is more difficult for artificial intelligence machines, and it is difficult to make machines resemble human emotions. For example, speech machine synthesis can incorporate emotional elements in terms of vocal tone, timbre, and intonation, so that speech expressions have a certain degree of emotion. The US DARPA Interpretable AI project focuses on human-computer interaction and user psychoanalysis, aiming to build a harmonious human-computer relationship through different forms of acceptance of the results given by the AI.

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BASED ON THE MODEL OF STUDENTS' PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH EDUCATION OF CONFUCIANISM STUDY ON THE CONSTRUCTION

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Background: Confucianism has always advocated a proactive approach to self-knowledge and the reshaping of self-personality. It has provided a strong basis for the development and improvement of current educational psychology. The theories of benevolence, morality and harmony advocated by Confucianism have become important theoretical references for the practical application of educational psychology. At the same time, the basic theories of body cultivation in Confucianism are also of great importance for the reshaping of the personality and physical and mental development of university students.

In recent years, the number of university students who have dropped out of school or withdrawn from school due to psychological disorders has been increasing, and the proportion of violence and suicidal tendencies on university campuses is also gradually rising. The issue of mental health education for university students has become one of the most important concerns of the education authorities. The