

integrating ideological and political teaching, the mental health indicators such as mode somatization, obsessive-compulsive disorder, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, terror, paranoia and psychoticism have been improved.

**Table 1.** Improvement rate of 9 factor subscale in blank group

Mental health indicators	After 1month	After 2 months	After 3 months
Somatization	73.0	83.0	87.0
Obsession	72.0	82.0	84.0
Interpersonal sensitivity	72.0	81.0	83.0
Depressed	74.0	83.0	90.0
Anxious	71.0	81.0	86.0
Hostile	71.0	82.0	86.0
Terror	73.0	82.0	88.0
Paranoid	72.0	84.0	84.0
Psychotic	73.0	83.0	83.0

\* \* \* \* \*

## THE SYNTAX OF NORMAL MANDARIN CONDITIONAL: BASE GENERATION AND ITS PSYCHOLOGICAL PREDICATION

Yanying Ma<sup>1</sup> & Hongbo Sun<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of College English Teaching, Qufu Normal University, Qufu 273165, China*

<sup>2</sup>*School of Foreign Languages, Heze University, Heze 274015, China*

**Background:** The academic research on Chinese conditional sentences mainly focuses on logical semantics, but rarely considers polarity, modality, semantics, tense and so on. The study holds that Chinese conditional sentences are basically generated, while Hagemann holds that English conditional sentences are mobile. The suggestions here have both empirical and psychological evidence. From the perspective of experience, it is supported by corpus data and conforms to the universality of the Limberg language. From a psychological point of view, there is evidence that L2 learners regard connectives as the beginning of conditional phrases. The antecedent and the successor are located in the specifier and complement of the conditional phrase respectively. The evidence comes from the hypothesis of motion. This assumption is wrong in three respects. Linguistically, this violates the principle of constraint. Empirically, functionality cannot appear in the results of conditional structure and post-thought structure. Psychologically, it violates the time sequence in which people always deal with events from the time they occur. Logically, the necessity operator is not overwritable. There are at least four kinds of logical relations: sufficient conditions (if, knowledge and desire), necessary conditions (such as close friends), sufficient and necessary conditions (such as Chu Fei) and insufficient conditions (such as Ulun, unofficial, and Ulun). The research starts from the easier psychological connection and replaces the necessity with the condition operator.

According to markedness theory, connectives, as the head of functional projection, carry the characteristics and functions of probes. Therefore, the merging of normal conditions is probe driven and marked as external merging. In other words, the antecedent is the subordinate relationship of the antecedent. The psychological prediction ability of the basic generation method is reflected in two aspects. The first psychological prediction refers to the similarity between time adverbials and conditional sentences, and the syntactic parallelism between English and Chinese. English time adverbials and conditional sentences are generated through movement, while Chinese time adverbials and conditional sentences are generated through movement. The similarities between English time adverbials and conditional sentences lie in the following points: they all have higher construal meaning and lower construal meaning. If there is a prepositional argument, there is an inventive effect. They are not compatible with MCP. The similarities between Chinese conditional sentences and time adverbials are different in the following aspects: they lack low construal meaning; Where there is a dispute, there is no invention effect; They are MCP compatible. The second kind of psychological prediction is the co-occurrence of adverbs and conditional sentences facing the speaker. Speaker oriented adverbs include frankly speaking “Frank”, lucky “lucky”, obvious “obvious” and possible “possible”. These adverbs are higher than the conditional operators. This psychological result supports the word order of antecedents prior to their successors. It supports the

additional projection hierarchy of Cinque scholars on the left periphery. However, it is worth noting that in Putonghua, the status of cognitive modality is higher than that of evaluation adverbs. This runs counter to the proposal of Cinque scholars.

**Objective:** Combined with the research status at home and abroad, this paper analyzes the syntax of conventional Chinese conditional sentences, and gives the results of basic generation and psychological prediction, in order to provide reference for the standardized use of Chinese grammar.

**Subjects and methods:** SAS statistical analysis software was used to analyze conditional sentences and related factors. According to the correlation data analysis, the measurement data conforming to the normal distribution is expressed by the mean  $\pm$  standard deviation.  $P < 0.05$  means that the difference has significant statistical difference, and  $P < 0.01$  means that the difference has very significant statistical difference.  $P < 0.01$  indicates that the difference has a very significant statistical difference. The value range of correlation coefficient is set as follows, 0.8-1.0 refers to very strong correlation; 0.6-0.8 refers to strong correlation. 0.4-0.6 indicates moderate intensity correlation. 0.2-0.4 indicates weak correlation. 0.0-0.2 indicates very weak correlation and uncorrelation.

**Results:** Table 1 refers to the psychological prediction results of conventional Chinese conditional sentences and other relevant factors. The results of psychological prediction show the similarity between time adverbials and conditional sentences, and the syntactic parallelism between English and Chinese. In addition, the co-occurrence of adverbs and conditional sentences for speakers indicates that there is a positive correlation between them.

**Table 1.** Psychological prediction results of conventional Chinese conditional sentences and other related factors

Stimulation	Relevance	Significance
Chinese time adverbial	0.635	<0.05
English time adverbial	0.625	<0.01
Adverbs of the speaker	0.536	<0.05

**Conclusions:** Generally speaking, the academic field usually analyzes and studies conditional sentences from the perspective of logical semantics, but pays little attention to the characteristics of syntax itself. The performance of Chinese conditional sentences in polarity and other syntactic aspects can have a deeper insight into the individuality and commonness of sentences. The similarity between time adverbials and conditional sentences, and the syntactic parallelism between English and Chinese. The positive correlation between speaker-oriented adverbs and conditional sentences.

\* \* \* \* \*

## RESEARCH ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTEGRATION OF CHINESE TRADITIONAL CULTURE INTO MODERN CERAMIC ART ON CONSUMERS' AESTHETIC PSYCHOLOGY

Wei Li

*Wuxi Vocational Institute of Arts and Technology, Yixing 214206, China*

**Background:** As the deep connotation of culture, aesthetics is closely related to religious beliefs, consumption customs and values. In view of different cultures, there will be great differences in connotation, which also has a great impact on the aesthetic outlook. Consumers' aesthetic psychology and aesthetic orientation occur at any stage of the consumption process. Consumption aesthetic orientation refers to consumers' appreciation of the beauty of consumption objects and their perception of interests. Aesthetic difference means that consumers of different classes, different times, different nationalities, different aesthetic abilities and different personalities have different aesthetic understanding and appreciation of the same aesthetic object, which is a common psychological expression in aesthetic activities. The difference of the times is mainly manifested in the different changes of aesthetic psychology with the changes of the times, the formation of different and updated aesthetic concepts and consciousness with the development of the times, and the continuous creation of more novel and colorful beauty in the process of consumption. Any nation has its own language, economic life, consumption style, psychological culture and other characteristics different from other nations. The Chinese nation regards red as the beauty of sincerity and warmth, while some western countries regard white as the beauty of nobility and purity. Class difference refers to the different psychology of individuals in the process of consumption due to