problem, and establish a new and appropriate problem representation through the reconstruction of the problem, so as to solve the problem. Epiphany is a core component of the creative process. From the perspective of cognitive psychology, Epiphany involves the reconstruction of problem situation, and cognitive reconstruction is the essential feature of epiphany. There are three main factors in cognitive reconstruction: distraction refocusing, cognitive reappraisal and constructive refocusing. Distraction refocusing refers to individuals thinking about other things, preferably positive things, without keeping in touch with emotional stimuli or events; Cognitive reappraisal refers to the change of emotion by changing the evaluation of events or situations that trigger individual emotion; Constructive refocusing refers to trying to change, redefine or explain the factual characteristics of an event, such as what behavior we choose? What has happened? What can you learn from it? Instead of explaining the situation. As one of the three factors of cognitive reconstruction, cognitive reappraisal has the characteristics of creative reconstruction.

Conclusion: In view of the above problems, we propose an effective expression of teachers' “guidance” based on “children's position”: pay attention to children's learning needs and speech level, and guide children to express their emotions completely and accurately; Pave the way for communication and guide children to express freely and easily in aesthetic experience; Improve the mother tongue quality of kindergarten teachers and guide children to express love in the family. Preschool teachers' guidance on children's language development includes respect and care for children, mastering the law of mother tongue learning, and the value orientation of aesthetics, pleasure, motivation and communication. It can be seen that preschool teachers' guiding language is not a simple skill, but the external embodiment of internal emotion and language accumulation. This is the natural externalization of rich mother tongue literacy. Therefore, to fulfill the guiding responsibility of children's language development, preschool teachers should not only study the law of children's language learning, pay attention to children's learning and aesthetic psychology, and pay attention to the professional requirements of teachers' language, but also pay attention to improving their mother tongue literacy and reflecting on their own teaching language.

INFLUENCE OF URBAN LAND EXPROPRIATION ON CRIME RATE BASED ON AFFECTIVE DISORDER AND ANXIETY FACTORS

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Background: With the development of economy and the optimization of people's life, social contradictions are becoming increasingly prominent, resulting in a high crime rate. Therefore, this paper discusses the crime rate of Land Expropriation from this perspective, which has a certain practical significance. Especially from the perspective of emotional disorders and anxiety factors, it is more practical to check the crime rate of criminals.

Research Objects and Methods: the group research object group selected the elderly as the research object by using the convenient sampling method in Muye district and Hongqi District of Xinxiang City from March to April of the group year. Inclusion criteria: (1) age ≥ 60; (2) Speak clearly, have normal hearing, and be able to correctly understand and answer the questionnaire in groups; (3) I am willing to participate in this study and sign the informed consent form. Exclusion criteria: (1) local residents < 6 months; (2) There are serious physical group diseases and cannot cooperate with the investigators. A total of 550 questionnaires were distributed to the group (according to the rough group estimation method of sample size, the sample size is 5 ~ 10 times the number of variables, and considering the loss rate of 15% of the group, the sample size is 230 ~ 460, which can meet the needs of this study). 550 questionnaires were recovered, and 36 unqualified questionnaire groups such as incomplete reply items, no difference in answers to different questions, and obvious inconsistency between option answers and requirements were excluded. Finally, 514 valid questionnaires were obtained, and the effective recovery rate of the questionnaire group was 93.5%. The investigation method is to conduct on-site investigation by uniformly trained investigators, fully explain to the group, obtain understanding and cooperation, and distribute small gifts to the group on site. The investigator conducted a face-to-face questionnaire survey on the elderly in the community, and the group answers were filled in by the investigator. The general information questionnaire of the group includes basic information such as gender, age, education level, number of chronic agricultural diseases, original occupation, number of good friends, relationship with family, average monthly group income, physical health and so on.

Results: (1) the number of land requisitions has a significant impact on the agency rate of the dual land system. Every 1% increase in land acquisition will increase the crime rate by 0.420%. That is, using different indicators to measure crime rate and land expropriation, the results are still stable. (2) The impact of urban-rural dual land system in eastern, provincial capital and sub provincial cities on crime rate is not significantly different from that in other regions. Compared with non minority cities, the impact of urban-rural dual land system inhabited by ethnic minorities on the crime rate is 31.8%.

The results of emotion survey showed that after controlling demographic variables, the correlation between depression and anxiety and cognitive emotion regulation strategies. The dimensions of self-blame, meditation, catastrophes, blaming others, reception, self-comfort, refocus planning, positive refocus and positive reappraisal were (4.66 ± 1.72), (5.01 ± 2.08), (4.31 ± 1.93), (4.32 ± 1.79), (6.40 ± 1.88), (5.58 ± 1.95) respectively (6.32±2.16), (5.47±1.95), (6.25 ± 1.87) points. The results of correlation analysis showed that the score of depression was positively correlated with self-blame, contemplation, catastrophes and blaming others (RRs values were 0.11, 0.24, 0.26 and 0.21, P < 0.05), and negatively correlated with reception, self-comfort, refocus planning, active refocus and positive reappraisal (RRs values were -0.13, -0.13, - 0.17, - 0.11 and -0.19, P < 0.05); Anxiety score and self-blame, contemplation, catastrophes and blaming others (RRs values were 0.07, 0.28, 0.33 and 0.23, respectively, P < 0.05), and negatively correlated with acceptance, self-comfort, refocus planning, active refocus and positive reappraisal (RRs values were -0.10, -0.08, -0.12, -0.05 and -0.12, respectively, P < 0.05).

Conclusion: This paper combs the typical facts of the dual system of urban land acquisition, and puts forward the hypothesis that land acquisition increases the probability of crime, so as to promote the rise of crime rate. Then, OLS and 2SLS estimation methods are used to verify the research theory, and further verify the impact of land acquisition activities on the crime rate in
different regions, cities and ethnic minority inhabited areas. The main conclusions are as follows: after controlling other explanatory variables, the amount of land acquisition has a significant impact on the crime rate. Every 1% increase in the amount of land acquisition will increase the crime rate by 0.420%. When land use and crime are measured in different ways, the results are still reliable. The impact of land acquisition in the eastern region, provincial capital cities and sub provincial cities on the crime rate is not significantly different from that in other regions. Compared with the amount of land acquisition in non minority inhabited cities, the amount of land acquisition in minority inhabited cities has a greater impact on the crime rate, which is 31.8%. The policy implications of the above conclusions are obvious. In order to curb the rapid rise of urban crime, but also to create a more harmonious society and make people's lives happier and more stable. However, the limitation of this paper is that the use method is more traditional and not novel enough.

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RETHINKING THE FUNCTIONAL EXPANSION OF QUASI-DUPLICATE-VALENCE VERBS FROM THE CHANGE OF SYNTACTIC VALENCE -- AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS BASED ON THE CHANGE OF EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR AND COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: This paper focuses on the functional expansion of quasi-double-valency verbs in order to find the changes caused by valency changes and the deep mechanism leading to these changes. In particular, the changes of emotional behavior of word users need to be further studied.

Research Objects and Methods: Firstly, 648 quasi-double-valency verbs in modern Chinese are searched in BCC and CCL corpus. According to statistics, the exact number of quasi-double-valency verbs with functional expansion is 123, accounting for 18.98% of the total.

Results: We found that the function expansion of quasi-double-valency verbs followed the valence change mode of "valency-raising", and realized the valency change through argument mark deletion and position transfer. After the function is expanded, it further leads to multi-dimensional covariation. Syntactically, the syntactic status of NP2 rises to the object, the verb obtains transitivity, and the whole sentence structure becomes shorter. Semantically, the identification of argument roles becomes difficult, and the agentity of NP1 and the passivity of NP2 are enhanced. In fact, NP2's information status has risen. Quasi-double-valency verbs' entry into sentence pattern S3 helps to meet the expression needs of users for different structures. In terms of pragmatic function, compared with S1 and S2, S3 sentence pattern is concise, economical, novel and eye-catching. The deep mechanism of multi-dimensional collaborative variation is the compensation mechanism. Questionnaire survey was used to investigate the emotional micro behavior of using Chinese mobile phones in various countries and regions. This experiment focuses on how separated Reappraisal (adaptive cognitive style) and redundant thinking (maladaptive cognitive style) affect the emotional effect of psychological expectation itself and the regulatory effect of expectation on the emotional arousal of subsequent negative stimulation. This experiment intends to manipulate three factors: expectation (Level 2: expected / unexpected) and the emotional titer of target stimulus. Level: negative stimulation / neutral stimulation) and cognitive style (Level 3: separate reappraisal, redundant thinking and no response). The study was completed by the combination of fMRI and peripheral physiological records. During the experiment, the activity level of frown muscle under different experimental conditions was recorded as an objective index of the change of emotional expression. It is planned to recruit 36 healthy subjects to participate in the experiment (18 men and 18 women). Subjects with anxiety or depression were screened by filling out the questionnaire. At the expected stage of the appearance of the target stimulus, the subjects applied the corresponding cognitive styles respectively. The experiment adopts the method of block design. According to different cognitive styles, it is divided into separate reappraisal block, non cognitive coping block and redundant thinking block (that is, one block applies only one given cognitive style). In order to rule out the possible influence of cognitive style blocks on the experimental manipulation of non coping blocks, non coping blocks are always presented first. The order of separated reappraisal and redundant thinking block was balanced among subjects. Before the beginning of each block, practice the cognitive style to be used in the expected stage, and start the experiment after the subjects confirm that they are proficient in using the cognitive style. After the experiment, the subjects were asked to evaluate the degree of successful use of the cognitive style through a 5-point scale (1 = very unsuccessful, 5 = very successful). The main points of the guidelines for the three cognitive styles are as follows: 1) no cognitive response (as a control condition) - the appearance of a red circle will prompt, followed by negative emotional stimulation. But I just need to pay attention to the fixation point in the center of the screen and don't have to deal with it in any way; 2) Separate reappraisal - the red circle will prompt, followed by negative emotional stimulation. Although I don't know what the specific content is, negative stimulation is undoubtedly a part of the real world, so there's no need to make a fuss. Redundant thinking - the red circle will prompt, and then there will be negative stimulation. Although I don't know what the specific content is, I should think about what stimulation they may be and what impact they will have on me.

Conclusion: A large number of statistical data show that the functional expansion of quasi-double-valency verbs is worth studying. This paper shows these new findings from the perspective of syntactic valence change, and reveals that the potential mechanism governing the operation of syntactic change is psychological "compensation". Compared with other studies, the research perspective and conclusion of this paper are unique. However, its only limitation is that it fails to re-examine this phenomenon from the perspective of diachronic grammar.

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