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Computer-Aided Design AND APPLICATIONS

Development of Medical Research-Driven Psychological Sentiment of Legal Belief Through Extraction of College Students' Group Emotional Features

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Abstract. Emotion is one of the critical points of human psychology research. It plays a vital role in all aspects of people's lives. Mastering an individual's emotional state is significant for its profound development. In general, the critical role of emotion is mainly manifested in four aspects. Emotion is a psychological tool for people to adapt to survive. It can stimulate the motivation of psychological activities and behavior. It is the organizer of mental activities. It is also an essential means of interpersonal communication. To realize the rule of law and establish a country under the rule of law, we must first awaken the public's consciousness of subjectivity, citizenship, and rights. It makes the public pay more attention to their independent personality, freedom, and interests, makes the awareness of rights the core of the concept of the rule of law, and stimulates citizens' trust and respect for the rule of law. Feature extraction is a concept in computer vision and image processing. It refers to using computers to extract image information and determine whether each image point belongs to an image feature. The result of feature extraction is to divide the points on the image into different subsets, which often belong to isolated points, continuous curves, or continuous regions. At this age, college students are in a critical stage with good social morality, behavioral habits, and sound personality. Its legal concept plays a pivotal role in constructing the rule of law in China. Cultivating college students' legal concepts is not only an inevitable requirement of China's modern legal system construction but also an inevitable requirement of China's socialist legal system construction. Therefore, this paper proposes the psychological and emotional analysis and development of the rule of law belief based on extracting college students' group dynamic characteristics. The paper focuses on classifying and recognizing emotions and optimizing their algorithms. This paper also conducts a questionnaire survey on a university in the experiment. Through the investigation and comparison of college students' belief problems, this paper analyzes the reasons for these problems. This paper examines the perspectives of family, society, and individuals and finally draws the following conclusions. The cognition of the belief in

the rule of law of the college students in this university could be better. More than 60% of the people do not pay much attention to it, and more than 70% do not believe in the rule of law. More than 70% of people do not know the importance of belief in the rule of law.

Keywords: Faith in the Rule of Law, Psycho-emotional Analysis, Sentiment Feature Extraction, College Students; Medical Research-Driven.
DOI: https://doi.org/10.14733/cadaps.2024.S24.238-252

1 INTRODUCTION

The Seventeenth National Congress put forward that "socialism with Chinese characteristics" is the ideal foundation for the joint efforts of all the people and the foundation of the party and the country. As an educator in an ordinary university, while studying and implementing the spirit of the 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, we must take practical and effective measures to strengthen and improve college students' ideological and political education. It is a "qualified builder" and a "reliable successor" to build a socialist harmonious society. Although the party and the state have paid more attention to college students' ideological and political education work, the work effect of ideological and political education still needs to be satisfactory to most teachers and students engaged in ideological and political education.

Although the ideological and political work in colleges and universities has increasingly attracted the attention of people all over the country, it must be clearly understood that the results of its work cannot satisfy most teachers and students. There is a need to achieve the goal of higher education and cultivate high-level compound talents. It is necessary to realize the socialist strategy of governing the country by law. It is the inherent requirement of developing socialist material, political, and spiritual civilization. The legal concept of college students is essential in the moral education work of colleges and universities. Therefore, it is urgent to discuss the cultivation of college students' legal concepts systematically.

This paper mainly discusses the classification and recognition of emotion, then studies its algorithm and optimizes it. Finally, this paper also conducts a questionnaire survey on a particular college in the experimental part, investigates the students' belief problems in the college, and makes comparative statistics. It then discussed its reasons, researched the aspects of family, society, itself, etc., and finally concluded. The article analyzes the problems in colleges and universities' ideological and political education. Research on ideological and political education in colleges and universities can effectively promote the development of ideological and political education in colleges and universities to realize the construction of a country under the rule of law.

2 RELATED WORK

The party and the state propose governing the country by law and establishing a socialist country under the rule of law. The people have widely supported it, aligning with the actual state-governing strategy and value choice of the socialist modernization drive. The rule of law has long been recognized as essential in serving society and individuals. The findings presented by Saide A showed that there is a strong negative correlation between belief in science and religion in the rule of law. If belief in science does lead to emotion-related benefits, its role may vary across population categories [15]. The experience of faith in its emotional and aesthetic brilliance and depth captures and moves people to care and serve. Wellman J K used the embodied choice theory of the rule of law to explain that humans combine emotion and choice in their rule of law lives. It involves faith, pious behavior, and how a person's heart, mind, and body are transformed [18]. Faucher N of

Rome's view of faith in his report on the sentence problem in Book III was based on comparing faith to rhetoric. His firm intellectual identity is purposeful, driven by emotion or emotional bias [7]. The rule of law is more than just making demands on the world. They also provide existential resources for dealing with fundamental human problems. Ballard B correctly explained the nature of belief, including how emotions and desires are integrated into belief and contribute to its cognitive rationality [2].

In affective computing research, emotion recognition has become critical research in this field. Humans can perceive books related to the world through five organs: vision, taste, hearing, smell, and touch. The perception of other people's emotions is done through sight and hearing. It is mainly accomplished through facial emotion recognition, language tones emotion recognition, and language and text emotion recognition. Facial, speech, behavior, and emotion recognition technologies have been developed relatively maturely. There are relatively few studies on physiological signal emotion recognition. Text sentiment analysis is a system where, from a series of texts or documents or public opinion on a particular product or general topic, a text feels positive, negative, or neutral in polarity. Using machine learning and natural language processing techniques, Ajitha P's work aimed to gain insight into sentiment mining on tweets [1]. Due to the wide variety of data platforms, the performance of sentiment classifiers using a single modality (i.e., visual or text) still needs to be improved. Jindal K proposed a new framework called VIsual-TExtualSA (VITESA). It performs visual analysis and textual analysis for polarity classification [9]. Sentiment analysis classifies messages according to their positive, negative, or neutral polarity. Singh NK focused on vocabulary and machine learning-based sentiment analysis methods for social media posts [16]. They both do an excellent job illustrating the relationship between emotional characteristics and belief in the rule of law and analyzing their relationship. However, they did not conduct detailed research on the belief in the rule of law in beliefs, so their experimental conclusions still need to be in line with reality.

3 EXTRACTION ALGORITHM OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' GROUP EMOTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Emotional Characteristics

Emotion is the human body's possible or inevitable evaluation and experience of behavior success, including joy, anger, worry, thinking, sadness, fear, and shock, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Emotional expression map.

The stronger the movement of the body, the greater its emotion. For example, they dance when happy, grit their teeth when angry, vent when sad, and suffer when unhappy. People sometimes have two-sided emotions, as shown in Figure 2.

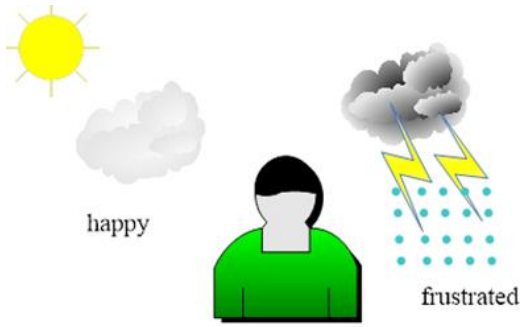

Figure 2: Legend of two-sided emotions.

3.2 Emotion Feature Extraction Algorithm

The critical foundation of affective computing is affective recognition. To perform affective computing, we must first complete affective recognition. The so-called emotion recognition does not require the computer to see the emotional state of human-like human beings directly. Still, it refers to the computer first inferring the emotional state through a series of information collection, such as expression, behavior, and emotion-induced environment. The normalization operation is to perform noise reduction processing on the raw data obtained by the subjects in the six emotional states and then subtract the corresponding noise reduction signals in the quiet state [19],[13], namely:

$$A_e = A_{emotion} - A_{calm} \tag{1}$$

The first part is the original data after noise reduction of the experimental object, which is the average noise of the observed object in a quiet state.

In pattern recognition, effective feature extraction is the focus of classification research. Sound absorption and noise reduction control noise intensity on the propagation path. The excellent absorption effect of objects is ubiquitous, and the good absorption effect is related to the sound absorption material and the selected sound absorption structure. This technique is mainly used in interior spaces. Performing noise reduction and normalization processing on the galvanic skin signal is based on the change of the galvanic skin signal of the human body. Figure 3 and Figure 4 show the galvanic skin signals of a subject in six emotional states. It can be seen visually that the amplitude and reference value of the galvanic skin signal are very different in different emotional states. In the state of fear, the change curve is the most obvious. Each graph's horizontal axis is time, and the vertical axis is amplitude [5].

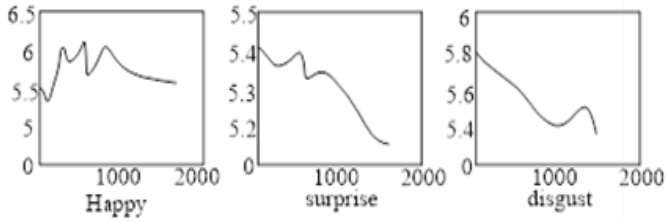

Figure 3: GSR signals stimulated by pleasure, surprise, and disgust.

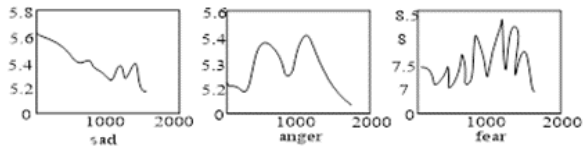

Figure 4: GSR Signals Triggered by Sadness, Anger, and Fear.

1. Statistical feature extraction

The composition of the frequency domain feature set is firstly processed by discrete Fourier transform of the electrodermal signal data. It then calculates the mean, median, standard deviation, maximum, and minimum values to obtain a frequency domain feature. After the DFT change, the information on the signal frequency change can be obtained in the frequency domain. The calculation formula of statistical features is as follows [17],[8]:

Mean:

$$v_a = \frac{1}{M}\sum_{m=1}^{M} A_m \tag{2}$$

Standard deviation:

$$\phi_a = \left(\frac{1}{M-1}\sum_{m=1}^{M}(A_m - \beta_a)^2\right)^{1/2} \tag{3}$$

Normalized:

$$\tilde{A}_m = \frac{A_m - \beta_a}{\phi_a} \tag{4}$$

First-order difference:

$$1t_m = A_{m+1} - A_m \tag{5}$$

The mean of the absolute value of the first difference:

$$\alpha_a = \frac{1}{M-1}\sum_{m=1}^{M-1}|A_{m+1} - A_m| \tag{6}$$

First-order difference absolute value mean of the normalized signal:

$$\tilde{\alpha}_a = \frac{1}{M-1}\sum_{m=1}^{M-1}\left|\tilde{A}_{m+1} - \tilde{A}_m\right| = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}_a}{\tilde{\phi}_a} \tag{7}$$

Second-order difference:

$$2t_m = A_{m+2} - A_m \tag{8}$$

The mean of the absolute value of the second difference:

$$\chi_a = \frac{1}{M-2}\sum_{m=1}^{M-2}|A_{m+2} - A_m| \tag{9}$$

The second-order difference absolute value mean of the normalized signal:

$$\tilde{\gamma}_a = \frac{1}{M-2}\sum_{m=1}^{M-2}\left|\tilde{A}_{m+2} - \tilde{A}_m\right| = \frac{\tilde{\chi}_a}{\tilde{\phi}_a} \tag{10}$$

Minimum ratio:

$$min\,R\,atio = \frac{Min}{M} \tag{11}$$

Maximum ratio:

$$max\ R\ atio = \frac{Max}{M} \tag{12}$$

2. Data normalization processing

The value ranges of the eigenvalues of the 30 statistical features extracted according to the formula are in different orders of magnitude. To facilitate unified comparison, standardize the statistical distribution of data, and facilitate subsequent processing, it is necessary to normalize each feature. It limits the value range of each eigenvalue to between. Normalization formula definition:

$$a_j = \frac{A_j - A_{jmin}}{Ajmin_{jmax}} \tag{13}$$

3.3 Feature Extraction Optimization Algorithm

1. Feature selection

From the solution space composed of 30 statistical characteristics, this paper finds the optimal combination scheme composed of m characteristics [4],[10] and gives a feasible combination scheme:

$$n = G_{30}^{m} = \frac{30}{m(30-m)} \tag{14}$$

2. Particle swarm optimization algorithm based on immune mechanism

The immune particle swarm optimization algorithm applies the three characteristics of immunity, namely the diversity of antibodies, immune memory, and antibody self-adaptation, to particle swarm optimization. The formula for calculating the affinity of ordinary particles to optimal particles:

$$T_j = \frac{1}{1+d_j} \tag{15}$$

$$d_j = \frac{g(a_j) - g_{min}}{gj_{max}} \tag{16}$$

The formula for calculating the antibody concentration F:

$$F = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} f(j)}{n}, f(j) = \begin{cases} 1, T_j > \varepsilon \\ 0, T_j \le \varepsilon \end{cases} 0 < \varepsilon \le 1 \tag{17}$$

Probability of choice:

$$q_j = \gamma \frac{T_j}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} T_i} + (1-\gamma)\frac{1}{M} exp(^{-F}/_{\eta})(\gamma, \eta \in (0,1)) \tag{18}$$

Linearly decreasing weighting factors in particle swarm optimization are defined by choosing probabilities:

$$\lambda(j) = 1 - q_j \tag{19}$$

The updated formula response of particle velocity is updated as follows:

$$u_{jt}^{d+1} = \lambda(j) u_{jt}^{d} + f_1 \mu(pbesd_{pt}^{d} - a_{pt}^{d}) + f_2 \varphi(q_{gt}^{d} - a_{pt}^{d}) \tag{20}$$

4 PSYCHOLOGICAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE RULE OF LAW BELIEF BASED ON THE EXTRACTION OF THE EMOTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

4.1 Experimental Design

1. Research Design

This study is divided into two parts. The first part, through the questionnaire, tests to understand the status quo of college students' belief in selected colleges and universities, analyzes and compares the relationship between the college students' beliefs and psychological health, and explores the correlation between different types of beliefs and mental health.

The second part compares and analyzes the relationship between students' beliefs and mental health.

2. Experimental subjects

Taking Henan Jiaotong Vocational and Technical College as the object, this paper selects a group of students using stratified positive group random sampling. Three hundred questionnaires were collected in this study, of which 261 valid questionnaires were recovered, with an efficiency of 89.4%. The details are shown in Table 1.

Boy	*129*
Girl	*132*
First grade	*119*
Second grade	*98*
Third grade	*34*

Table 1: Distribution of the number of subjects.

3. Experimental tools

1. SCL-90 symptom self-assessment scale

The SCL-90 includes 90 questions covering emotions, thinking, emotions, awareness, behavior, living habits, relationships, diet, sleep, and more. The test results of this study show that its reliability and validity are high. The scoring standard ranges from 1 to 5, with 1 for no symptoms, 2 for mild or mild, 3 for moderate, 4 for severe, and 5 for trying. There are 90 questions, which include ten factors, which are:

Somatization: It mainly reflects physical discomfort. It includes cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, respiratory, and other systemic discomfort. It also includes head, back, and muscle soreness and physical pain, such as anxiety.

Obsessive-compulsive symptoms are thoughts, impulses, and behaviors that do not make sense. Although they knew it wasn't necessary, they couldn't avoid it.

Interpersonal sensitivity mainly refers to the discomfort and inferiority between some people, especially compared with others.

Depression: The typical symptoms are melancholic mood and mood, manifested as decreased interest in life, lack of motivation, decreased energy, etc. It manifests as disappointment, pessimism, and physical and conscious depression, as well as thoughts about death and suicide.

Anxiety disorder: It usually refers to physical symptoms such as irritability, restlessness, nervousness, and body tremors.

Hostility is mainly carried out in thought, emotion, and behavior. There are boring fantasies, littering, and quarrels until they get out of hand.

Terror: The main fear is traveling, open-air activities, public places, transportation, etc.

Delusional disorder: It mainly refers to projective thinking, hostility, doubt, delusion, negative experience, exaggeration, etc. It is also a manifestation of unrestricted spirituality.

Other terms: This is listed as the tenth factor so that the sum of each factor is equal.

2. Self-made belief questionnaire

The purpose of the self-compiled questionnaire is to determine whether college students hold beliefs, their understanding of beliefs, and their views on the influencing factors of beliefs. The self-made questionnaire consists of 8 questions, each with five alternative answers. The first five items are single-choice, the last three are multiple-choice, and the monthly options are open [11].

4.2 Experimental Analysis

1. Analysis of the Current Situation of College Students' Belief

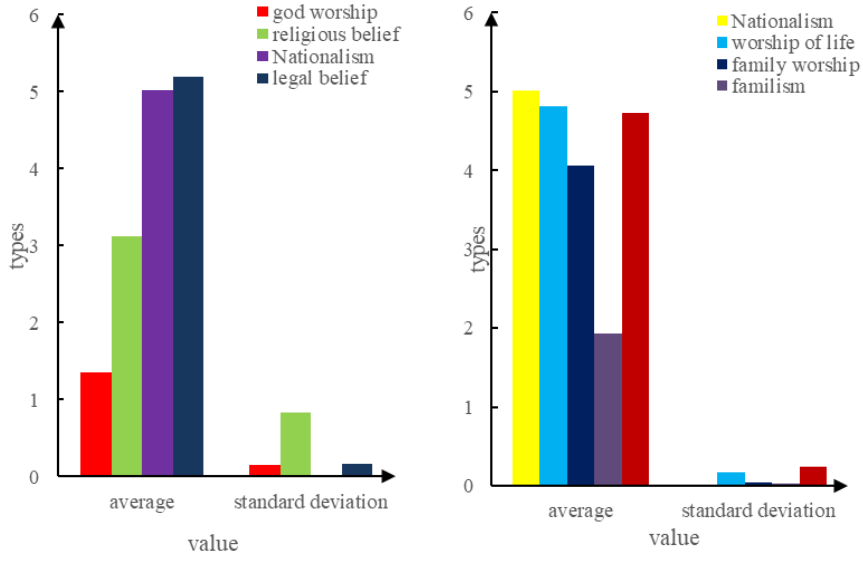

Figure 5: Scores on the secondary beliefs questionnaire of the subjects.

Through the descriptive analysis of Figure 5, this paper finds that among various factors, such as secondary beliefs, the highest is the belief in the rule of law. Through the difference test of 9 secondary factors of current college students' beliefs, it is found that there are significant differences in different religions [20],[6].

belief category	*average*	*standard deviation*	*F*	*P*
supernatural beliefs	*2.23*	*0.49*	*2566.22*	*0.00*
social beliefs	*4.74*	*0.06*		
Practical belief	*3.88*	*0.10*		

Table 2: Analysis of the tested college students' status quo.

From the description and analysis in Table 2, it can be seen that there are differences in the first factor in the belief status of schools.

2. Comparison of faith in gender, grade, and major

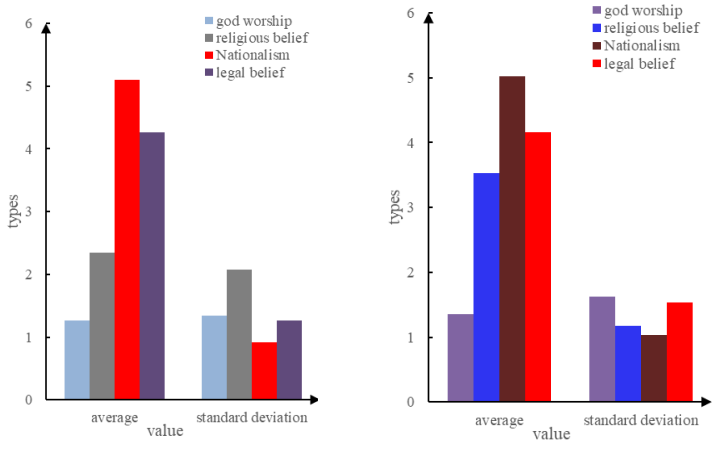

Figure 6: Different gender tests of the status of secondary beliefs.

From the data analysis in Figure 6, it can be concluded that there are significant differences between genders in belief in the rule of law and faith in gods.

3. Analysis of the degree of belief of college students

Answer	*number of people*	*percentage*
Haven't thought about faith	*158*	*60.54*
have a clear belief	*77*	*29.50*
Have a clear concept of faith	*89*	*34.10*
Faith is essential to you	*65*	*24.90*

Table 3: Analysis of belief cognition of tested college students.

The descriptive analysis of the college students' belief cognition in Table 3 shows that their cognition of beliefs could be more optimistic. Over 60% think less about beliefs, over 70% do not have explicit beliefs, and over 70% do not realize the importance of beliefs.

Figure 7: The students' analysis of what their beliefs are.

Figure 7 shows that most college students in this university believe that belief is the rule of law, Marxism-Leninism, or another, and a few believe that belief is science or material. The order is the rule of law, Marxism-Leninism, law, science, and matter.

Options	*number of people*	*percentage*
family	*216*	*82.82*
School	*181*	*69.35*
society	*38*	*14.56*
itself	*172*	*65.90*
other	*15*	*5.75*

Table 4: Analysis of the factors the tested college students think affect their beliefs.

Table 4 shows that most college students in this university believe that the habits that affect their beliefs come from their families, schools, or themselves; At the same time, a few think they come from society and other factors. The order is family, school, self, culture, and others.

4. Analysis of the mental health level of the tested college students

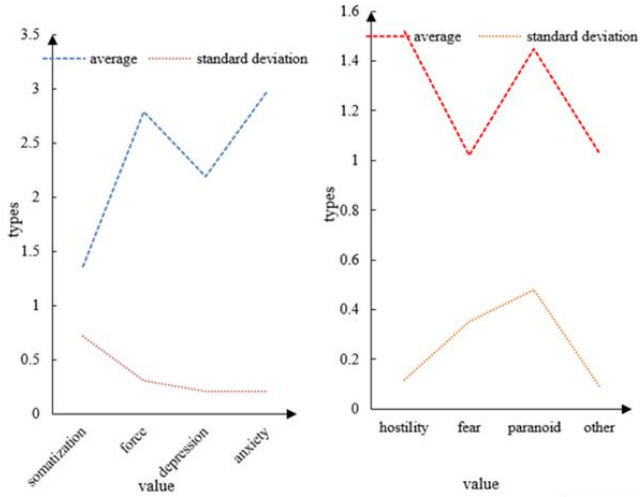

Figure 8: Factor scores and comparison of the SCL-90 results of the tested college students.

From the descriptive analysis results in Figure 8, it can be seen that college students have higher scores on several factors, such as interpersonal relationships, anxiety and obsession, depression, and paranoia, while other aspects have lower scores. It is ranked as interpersonal, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive, depression, hostility, paranoia, somatization, other, terror, psychotic. This paper makes a difference test on the psychological health factors of college students, and the results show that the scores of college students on different psychological health factors are significantly different [3],[14].

5. Correlation analysis on the status quo of college students' beliefs and mental health level

The correlation analysis between the four factors of a college student's mental health and the secondary factors of belief status shows the following results: Obsessive-compulsive factors were significantly positively correlated with supernatural beliefs, social beliefs, and practical beliefs;

depression was significantly positively correlated with social beliefs, and anxiety was significantly positively correlated with social beliefs.

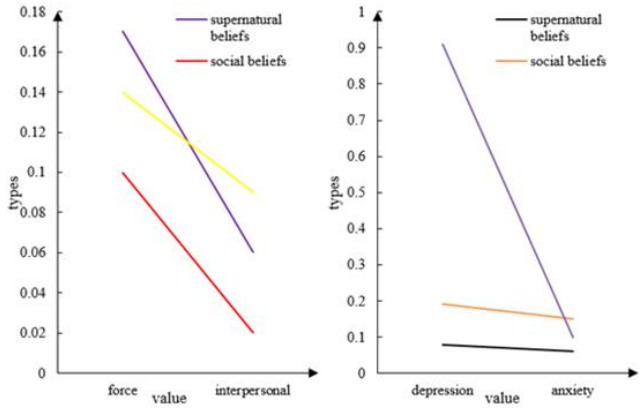

Figure 9: Correlation analysis between the four factors of SCL and the three first-level factors of belief status.

4.3 Discussion and Analysis

1. The current state of belief and mental health of college students

The survey of the mental health status of the tested college students showed that the four factors of obsession, interpersonal relationship, depression, and anxiety were significantly higher than the norm. This conclusion also validates people's perceptions that college students are prone to interpersonal problems, anxiety, depression, obsessive-compulsive and other mental disorders. Analyzing the current situation, it can be seen that there is a relationship between this and the problems presented by the current college students' spiritual world. When the basic needs are met, college students pursue high-level psychological needs. Due to their limitations in thinking and understanding, the relatively monotonous living environment, and the influence of the family and social environment, their spiritual world is prone to faults and emptiness. This is reflected in all aspects of college students' daily lives and individual psychological processes [12].

2. The psychological status of college students with different beliefs is different

The results of the correlation analysis between the four factors of mental health of the tested college students and the secondary factors of belief status are as follows. Coercion is significantly and positively correlated with the worship of gods, belief in the rule of law, nationalism, worship of life, and worship of money. Interpersonal relationships were significantly negatively correlated with belief in the rule of law and positively correlated with family worship. Depression was significantly positively associated with political belief, nationalism, and money worship, and anxiety was significantly positively correlated with political belief, nationalism, and money worship. The correlation analysis between it and the belief status sub-factor shows the following results. Obsessive-compulsive factors are positively associated with supernatural, social, and practical beliefs. Depression was significantly positively correlated with social beliefs, and anxiety was significantly positively correlated with social beliefs. The results of such analysis show that the beliefs of the tested college students lead to the appearance of psychological symptoms on specific factors of mental health. For example, college students who worship gods are prone to coercion, and college students who believe in the rule of law are prone to coercion and interpersonal problems. All these

show that the current status beliefs of college students can not play a role in alleviating psychological problems but strengthen these problems to some extent.

4.4 Causes of College Students' Belief Problems

The formation of beliefs involves the influence of individuals, others, and the social environment. The present situation of college students' beliefs is also due to the impact of these three factors. Therefore, we only discuss the cause of the problem from these three levels. Specifically, there are cognitive attitudes of individual factors, family education on other factors, and school education and social atmosphere based on social stratum.

1. Incorrect cognition of beliefs

From the perspective of the development stage, college students are in a period of forming stable ideas. At the same time, the openness of this period makes it easier for them to accept new ideas and things. However, the immaturity of their thinking also makes college students use an "all" or "nothing" way of thinking to absorb mainstream scientific knowledge and views unthinkingly. Giving a one-sided and inaccurate belief understanding is easy in this wrong way of thinking.

Stereotypes often make college students see only the tip of the iceberg of belief but firmly believe that it has been fully understood by themselves. The survey found that many students often equate belief with the rule of law, believe that belief is a slightly superstitious behavior, and hold a stereotype of belief. The reason is that long-term scientific education has made college students reject and negate the non-scientific rule of law. It focuses on the blind worship of the rule of law to the mysterious power and the narcotic effect of ritualized behavior on people. It ignores the function of the rule of law, which is to comfort and guide an individual's soul.

2. Family education is not in place

The concept of family education in China needs to be revised. Most parents focus on their children's academic performance and believe "only learning is high." Some parents also instill some practical ideas into their children from an early age, thinking that "only good learning can lead to good money." Utilitarian thought is the thought that pays attention to making meritorious achievements and earning profits. In the pre-Qin period, Confucianism despised utilitarianism. The Taoist school advocates no desire and inaction and opposes utilitarianism; the representatives of Legalism, Shang Yang and Han Fei, support utilitarianism. They take the self-interest theory as the starting point and regard the pursuit of personal interests as human nature and the determinant factor governing human behavior. Such parents have everything at home centered on their child's learning. Parents care for the child's other affairs, thinking so that the child can focus on learning. The result is that children open their mouths and clothes to stretch their hands at home and develop bad habits such as laziness, irresponsibility, and self-centeredness. At the same time, due to the changes in the family structure in China, most families have only one child. Parents often place a lot of expectations and requirements on this only child and are used to designing and planning the child's life. It is hoped that the child will have a smooth and unhindered life. Most of these consequences lead to a sense of manipulation in children, loss of interest in various things, and lack of initiative. When they grow up, they lack the purpose of life, which leads to the weakening and lack of spiritual belief.

There are also problems with the way Chinese families are taught. Research generally divides family education styles into laissez-faire, doting, and democratic. Regarding the current form of home education in China, most are between the doting and laissez-faire types. There are no strict requirements or necessary constraints on children's words and deeds, and they are allowed to develop. The children raised by such families are often free-spirited, self-righteous, willful, and stubborn. Specifically, there are two types of families: neglected and indulgent. The former has low

participation and control in children's parenting activities and needs to fulfill the responsibility of parenting. The latter has high warmth, acceptance, joint control, and low requirements for children. Because parents in the current family structure are often busy with their work, they spend relatively little time with their children, communicate less with them, and rarely have the opportunity to discipline them. At the same time, this situation also leads to a parent's psychological sense of guilt towards the child, which is often compensated for in the form of spoiling. Parents are obedient to their children, unconditionally meet all their demands, and give their children excessively superior material enjoyment. This leads to the child's lack of psychological feeling of being cared for, on the one hand, equating material enjoyment with caring and establishing inappropriate concepts from childhood. These ideas will subtly affect the child's view of money and material in later life and then affect the establishment of values, outlook on life, and spiritual beliefs. On the other hand, the over-indulgence of parents in their children leads to children not seeking to make progress, being unrestrained and undisciplined, and being overly dependent on others.

3. Influenced by social atmosphere

It cannot establish clear goals in daily life. When people encounter difficulties, they often cannot hold on to their beliefs. They are prone to pessimism and world-weariness and cannot appropriately solve problems. They usually stray from social norms, protesting and dissatisfying with social rules and regulations and even committing illegal and criminal behaviors. The spiritual beliefs of college students are easily affected by the global social atmosphere.

In the ideal of the hedonists, humanity's most beautiful and high life should be a good day full of sufficient and sustainable enjoyment while minimizing its misery as much as possible. College students face such a social reality that money worship and hedonism are popular. They are undoubtedly susceptible to temptation and deceit. It is prone to a relative split between material and spiritual pursuits, resulting in psychological confusion. Therefore, how college students view these things, such as understanding the hidden lessons behind them, how to consider others and society, how to view money and morality, etc., has become the main factor that troubles the healthy development of their physical and mental health. In the final analysis, this is still a topic of belief, and the results of thinking about these issues affect the establishment of college students' beliefs.

With the advent of the information age, different levels of integration have appeared in the global culture, economy, and other fields. Under such influence, China is bound to be influenced and impacted by foreign cultural thoughts. This has led to coexistence between the dominant artistic form and ideology advocated by the state and various non-mainstream ideologies and cultures. Under such circumstances, people have never needed the support of relatively stable ultimate spiritual goals as strongly as today. It needs to place its own spiritual home in a changing world. However, this situation also makes it difficult for people to figure out the true meaning of life, and people inevitably fall into contradictions. Under the influence of such diversified thoughts, college students often cannot cope with complex and volatile social life. It is challenging to distinguish between the mainstream and the tributary. Ideology and ideology are prone to confusion and confusion.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Contemporary college students will be the main body ruling the country by law in the future, and cultivating their legal concept will be a long-term and arduous task. It is an urgent problem that needs to be solved to ensure the smooth progress of China's legal system's construction. How to do this work well and play an active role in practice requires the research of this paper to keep pace with the times and explore constantly. By cultivating students' primary connotation and specific legal knowledge of the socialist rule of law, they can improve their use of legal theoretical knowledge to solve problems, analyze problems, guide their behavior, and enhance their awareness of the rule of

law. It makes the rule of law the value goal pursued in its heart and drives the formation of society's belief in the rule of law. It has changed the rule of law from the proposition of a few decision-makers to the conscious action of the majority. It will ultimately achieve the great goal of ruling the country according to law and establishing a socialist country under the rule of law. In the medical field, effective communication is crucial. Developing AI-driven tools that optimize language learning paths based on individual strengths and weaknesses could immensely benefit medical professionals. These tools could personalize learning experiences, adapt to different learning paces, and cater to specific medical contexts, enhancing overall communication and comprehension skills.

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