

mastering the emotional changes of the characters in the story. In the description of literary dialogue, a formal atmosphere is first created through the use of a large number of respectful words. In contrast between the context and the context, the respectful words can show the character's inner struggle, renunciation, and abandonment in this sad atmosphere. Calm and other feelings. In addition, if there is a close relationship between two characters, but there is a gap between the two due to the promotion of the storyline, the language description at this time will often use many respectful and solemn words. At the same time, it expresses a kind of conflicting thoughts and emotions through contradictory names. For example, the use of solemn language in a scene where respectful language should be used will widen the distance between the two parties in the conversation. Combining the development of the story, it can be understood that the subject of the talk is dissatisfied with the speaker to a certain extent.

Conclusions: The use of honorifics has more prominent characteristics in Japanese literature. With the help of the expressions of respect in different scenes of dialogue, it is very vivid to show the respect, humility, dissatisfaction, abandonment, questioning, sadness and calmness of the characters in different scenes. And so on implicit emotions. Not only greatly highlights the character's sense of hierarchy, but also shows more vivid changes in the characters' hearts.

* * * * *

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORKPLACE STRESS AND JOB BURNOUT: THE MODERATING ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL

Mingqian Ma* & Xiaoru Xu

College of Economics and Business Administration, University of Suwon, Hwaseong-si 18323, Korea

Background: Job burnout is used to describe the emotional and physical exhaustion of workers when they face excessive work demands. With the increasingly fierce social competition, higher and higher work requirements, and increasing work pressure, job burnout has received extensive attention and attention from all walks of life. Research involves various work groups and has become a hot topic in disciplines such as psychology, management, and organizational behavior.

The work pressure of modern people is increasing, and the resulting job burnout has adversely affected the personal physical and mental health of employees and the overall performance of the organization. Therefore, how to reduce job burnout has become an urgent problem for organizations. Work stress and job burnout are inextricably linked. However, in the face of the same environment and pressure, some staff have experienced job burnout, and many staff are full of enthusiasm, high morale, optimistic and active in their posts, conscientious and conscientious. Such employees finally won wide acclaim from the company and the leaders. Therefore, exploring the relationship between workplace pressure and job burnout is essential to alleviate the work pressure of the staff and avoid the phenomenon of job burnout, and examining the regulating effect of psychological capital can provide a certain reference and application reference for avoiding job burnout.

Objective: Work requirements and pressure will consume the valuable resources of the individual, and ultimately lead to the negative results of the pressure. If the individual has sufficient personal resources to alleviate and make up for this loss, it is possible to prevent the occurrence of negative results. Therefore, discuss the relationship between work stress, psychological capital and job burnout and the mechanism of psychological capital between work stress and job burnout; discuss the influence of internal and external factors on staff job burnout. According to the research results, it provides staff with a direction for self-adjustment and improvement, and also provides effective guidance and suggestions for corporate management education.

Subjects and methods: 500 questionnaires were issued in an enterprise. The content of the questionnaire consisted of two parts. The first part is the basic information of the survey object, including gender, marital status, age, education background, working years, job title, job level, and the nature of the unit of the survey object. The second part is divided into three scales: Work Stress Scale, Psychological Capital Scale, and Job Burnout Scale.

Study design: Take the form of on-site questionnaires. Conduct an overall sample survey on the employees of the surveyed companies, and uniformly distribute the work stress scale, the psychological capital scale and the job burnout questionnaire. The on-site questionnaire surveyors are uniformly trained. Before the test, the surveyors will have a unified instruction to explain the purpose and significance of the survey to the participants, as well as the requirements and precautions for filling in the questionnaire. All questionnaires were retrieved on the spot.

The work stress questionnaire includes four dimensions of work load, interpersonal relationships, career development, and work-family balance. The answers to the question items are scored according to “completely non-conforming”, “relatively non-conforming”, “somewhat conforming”, “comparatively conforming”, and “completely conforming”. The higher the score, the greater the degree of work pressure.

The psychological capital questionnaire consists of 26 questions, divided into four factors: self-efficacy, resilience, optimism, and hope. Among them, there are 7 items each for self-efficacy and resilience factor, and 6 items each for optimism and hope factor. From “strongly disagree”, “more disagree”, “uncertain”, “more agree”, “strongly agree”, assign a value of 1 to 5.

Job burnout includes three dimensions: emotional exhaustion, cynicism, and low job efficacy. In the score, 1 means “rarely”, 2 means “occasionally”, 3 means “sometimes”, 4 means “often”, and 5 means “always”.

Methods: Statistical software such as SPSS17.0 is used to conduct statistical analysis on the data collected in the questionnaire, and to investigate and analyze the work pressure, psychological capital and job burnout of employees.

Results: The results of the mean and standard deviation of each main variable are shown in Table 1. Except for career development and low work efficiency, the various dimensions of work stress are significantly positively correlated with each dimension of job burnout. The greater the pressure, the higher the degree of burnout. Psychological capital has a significant negative correlation with all dimensions of job burnout. The higher the psychological capital, the lower the degree of burnout.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics and related analysis of each variable.

Factor	Average	Standard deviation
Workload	2.68	1.189
Interpersonal relationship	2.68	1.204
Career Development	3.32	1.484
Work-family balance	2.29	1.135
Psychological capital	4.13	0.498
Emotional exhaustion	3.01	1.057
Cynical	2.46	1.154
Low work efficiency	2.13	1.194

Conclusions: To effectively reduce the work burnout of employees, the psychological capital of employees should be improved while reducing the work pressure of employees. Psychological capital is relatively stable for individuals, and companies can increase their mental capital by improving their resilience and self-efficacy, thereby reducing their job burnout.

* * * * *

INFLUENCE OF PRESCHOOL TEACHER’S BEHAVIOR ON CHILDREN’S PSYCHOLOGY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Jin Gao & Zhanmei Song*

College of Education, Wenzhou University, Wenzhou 325035, China

Background: The hope of revitalizing the nation lies in education, and the hope of revitalizing education lies in teachers. Preschool teachers are the main teachers of kindergarten education. Preschool teachers’ teaching behavior has a great influence on children’s psychology. Positive and positive behaviors in preschool teachers’ educational and teaching behaviors will have a good guiding effect on preschool children, and some “psychic violence” phenomena will cause great harm to children’s psychology. Its root lies in the teachers themselves, teachers in the process of teaching and child-rearing in the existence of their own “psychological barriers”. These correct ideas are an important reason.

Teachers in kindergartens are the first teachers on the way to children’s growth, so their mental health is crucial. Through practical exploration and thinking, we find that in the process of teachers’ training, we can use the way of educational psychology to explore teachers’ “psychological barriers” and guide them. By paying attention to kindergarten teachers’ mental health in the process of their daily teaching behavior, kindergarten teachers’ mental quality and behavior can be improved.