

THE FEMININE VIEW OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF NATIONAL CULTURE UNDER THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: Social psychology refers to the study of the psychological and behavioral development and changes of individuals and groups in social interactions. Social psychology explores interpersonal relationships at the individual and social group levels. Individual socialization process, communication, speech development, partners, family and living environment, and the influence of school on individuals are studied at the individual level. At the level of social groups, the study includes: group communication structure, group norms, attitudes, racial prejudice, aggression, customs and culture. Social psychology is a major branch of psychology. It deals with psychological issues related to society. We know that all social events have human factors in them, that is, there are psychological problems in them. The psychology that studies these subjects is social psychology. In contemporary psychological science, cognitive psychology and social psychology are paid more attention to. Social psychology studies the development and change of individual psychological activities from the perspective of individual and social interaction. Social psychology not only emphasizes the interaction between society and individual, but also attaches importance to the discussion of social situation and the inner psychological factors of individual. The research scope of social psychology involves individual social psychology and social behavior, social interaction psychology and behavior, group psychology, and applied social psychology. The specialty orientation is social psychology oriented by humanities and social sciences, and insists on the research thinking of social psychology combining humanities and social sciences under the frame of natural sciences. Analyzing the feminine view of Russian literature from the perspective of social psychology and national culture is conducive to ensuring the logic and comprehensiveness in the process of analysis.

Objective: The concept of women is the core of Russian Orthodox culture, which is rooted in the Russian national cultural psychology and an organic part of moral, ethical, philosophical and theological ideology. Therefore, based on the above analysis, under the social psychology union national culture angle of view, analyzes in the Russian literature female view.

Subjects and methods: In a certain school, 20 teachers and students were selected to be interviewed in the form of recruitment, 9 of whom were teachers and 11 students. Let the interviewees have a deep understanding of the three female images in 19th century Russian literature (Dagiana, Sophia, and Maslova).

After reading the article deeply, the interviewees were asked to make a group discussion to analyze the three typical female images from the perspective of social psychology and national culture. Keep a record of the interview process and file it at the end.

Results: (1) Dagiya, the heroine of Eugene Onegin, is a beautiful artistic figure with a "Russian soul". Her beauty, kindness and simplicity, Russian nature and the Russian people, is the formation of her personality the most profound reason. This character is in contrast to Onegin. She also has intellectual beauty. This image has provided the beneficial model for later many Russian writers, has had the very big influence. (2) Sophia is the heroine of Crime and Punishment. She is similar to Dagiya in beauty, kindness and simplicity. But she is a woman from the bottom of the family who has to work as a prostitute for the sake of her family's livelihood. But she moves the college student Raskolnikov with her beautiful personality. Raskolnikov knelt at her feet to confess and portray the image of her suffering Russian mother. (3) Maslova is the hero of The Resurrection. In beauty, goodness, simplicity, and so on, and the first two images consistent, she is also the bottom of the civil women, also experienced many sufferings. Tolstoy saw her self-sacrificing love as the highest form of human emotion, and she eventually chose the path of exile in Siberia with the revolutionaries.

The discussion found that: Together, these three women portray women in nineteenth-century Russian literature: Together, these three women portray women in nineteenth-century Russian literature: The Orthodox worship of the Virgin Mary leads to the female worship of the Virgin Mary, and the image of the Russian Mother is derived from the worship of this religion.

Conclusions: As a core element of Russian culture, the concept of women has long been recognized and admired by the country's writers. Compared with the traditional western literature, Russian literature is more inclined to shape and foil the sacred female image. Therefore, in the field of Russian literature, although many female images experienced hardships and ill-fated, but they were able to fight their own destiny, the pursuit of sacred human liberation. Through the surface of literary images, social psychology and national culture, readers can truly feel that women dare to fight against injustice, pursue human liberation and treat feelings of sincerity, and then be infected with strong human charm. Therefore, when analyzing Russian literature, the key is to make full use of social psychology, thoroughly understand the typical images of women portrayed by writers, and explore the important clues of Russian literature.

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MENTAL HEALTH COGNITION OF STAFF IN STAR TOURISM THEME HOTEL

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Background: In recent years, with the economic globalization and market competition intensifying in a highly uncertain competitive environment, more and more enterprises have realized the importance of people-oriented management. According to management guru Edgar Henri Shah, what an organization needs is only a part of a person's specific activities, but what comes to work is the whole person, with many attitudes, feelings and perceptions that are not exactly what the organization expects and that do not fit in with the plan. And these attitudes, emotions and perceptions are implicitly brought to work. Hotel services are invisible, comprehensive and synchronized with production and consumption, which put forward higher requirements for the mental health of high-star hotel staff: They not only need to have a positive and good attitude and high emotional intelligence, but also need to have effective self-regulation ability. Only those employees who have good mental health can provide better service to the customers and improve the service quality perceived by the hotel guests. As a labor-intensive hotel and a relatively high rate of staff turnover of enterprises, the effective management of staff has become an important part of hotel management. The hotel staff (especially the grass-roots staff), as the personnel who serve the guests, are the direct laborers who create the economic value of the hotel. Only the satisfied staff have satisfied customers. With the continuous improvement of the level of employee needs, the needs of employees have gradually changed from the material level to the spiritual level. Therefore, hotel managers should continue to care for employees, care for their vested interests, but also from the perspective of mental health to care for employees. However, in recent years, the hotel industry competition is increasingly intensified, the staff salary treatment, the high rate of loss makes the hotel human resources management in trouble. How to adjust the employees' job burnout and eliminate the negative psychological emotions has become a common problem for the hotel human resources management department.

Objective: Based on the study of mental health and mental health standards of hotel staff, this paper analyzes the relationship between mental health and behavior tendency of hotel staff through data analysis, so as to provide the basis for the hotel industry to enhance the effective management of staff by paying attention to mental health of staff.

Subjects and methods: Using the method of random sampling, this study selects 10 representative star hotels in a certain city to conduct research, and carries out questionnaire distribution with the assistance of hotel human resources and department managers. In order to ensure the validity and reliability of the questionnaire, more than one item is omitted or all items are one answer is deleted as a scrap, and 253 valid questionnaires are retrieved, with an effective rate of 84.33%. The basic information of hotel employees included in the statistics shall be: In terms of gender, women accounted for 56.1% and men 43.9%; In terms of age, 21-30 years old employees accounted for 67% of the total number of samples; In terms of academic qualifications, 2.3 per cent were in junior secondary schools and below, 28.3 per cent in senior secondary schools and technical secondary schools, 51.4 per cent in junior secondary schools and 17.9 per cent in undergraduate schools and above; In terms of monthly income, the respondents' monthly income ranged from 1001 yuan to 3,000 yuan, accounting for 46.2%, and 30.1-5,000 yuan, accounting for 37.6%; In this hotel, 41.6% of employees work for 1 year or less, 28.9% for 1 to 3 years, 12.1% for 3 to 5 years and 17.3% for 5 years or more. The survey is conducted mainly for star-rated hotels, and the employees include the Front Office 29.5%, Housekeeping 11%, Catering 32.9%, HR 7.5%, Sales 3.5% and other major business departments.

Results: In this study, the internal consistency (Cronbach coefficient) in SPSS19.0 was used to test the reliability of each variable in order to ensure the reliability and validity of the questionnaire. The test results in Table 1 show that the Cronbach coefficients (reliability) of all variables are between 0.74 and 0.95, meeting the minimum acceptable criteria of at least greater than 0.7 set out by Nunnally (1994), indicating good consistency and high reliability of the variables. The results are shown in Table 1.