Table 1. Mean, standard deviation, reliability coefficient and correlation coefficient of study variables.

Variable	M	SD	1	2	3	4
Psychological capital	3.760	0.520	0.962	-	-	-
Job performance	4.030	0.580	0.700**	0.963	-	-
Job satisfaction	3.480	0.710	0.610**	0.540**	0.714	-
Intention to leave	2.460	0.630	-0.500**	-0.450**	-0.590**	0.824

Conclusions: This research has carried on the positive research to the hotel staff mental health question, to a certain extent has enriched about the hotel staff mental health theory, staff's psychological capital takes one kind of sustainable and may develop the positive psychological resources competitive advantage, is individual and enterprise's competitive advantage is, how better develops and uses staff's psychological capital, thus causes staff better to integrate the organization, enhances the performance level, is the important question which the enterprise faces. With the rapid integration of knowledge economy and information, employees are facing more and more pressure. Especially when employees enter the organization or face the organizational change, good psychological quality becomes a necessary guarantee for employees to better integrate into the organization and work with high performance. The effective cognition of employees' mental health provides a new way for human resource management, which is helpful for organizations to develop and manage employees' mental resources and create unique competitive advantages.

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AN ANALYSIS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESS AND THINKING EMOTION MODEL OF TIME CONSCIOUSNESS BASED ON TIME SPACE METAPHOR MODEL

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Background: On the representation system of spatial metaphor of time, scholars generally believe that it is based on two metaphorical models: Ego-moving (hereinafter referred to as EM) metaphorical model and time-moving (hereinafter referred to as TM) metaphorical model. However, the psychological validity and processing model of spatial metaphorical representation of time have always been controversial. Scholars at home and abroad have done a lot of research on this topic, but the object of study is the language material as an object, and the main research method is the subjective language material analysis. In order to understand the similarities and differences of temporal and spatial metaphorical representations between native speakers of Chinese and English more scientifically, it is necessary to start from the perspective of language user. Traditional real-time processing of time sentences is used to study whether the mental processing patterns of spatial metaphorical representation of time are different between Chinese and English speakers. To find out whether they have mental process of online spatial mapping when they deal with this highly fixed metaphorical representation, and EM metaphorical model is the main mental process. Based on TM metaphorical model, this paper discusses the cause of psychological processing model of spatial metaphorical representation of time.

Objective: The spatial representation of time is based on two metaphorical systems: The metaphor system of "time in motion" and "ego in motion". These two metaphor systems show that the order of "before" and "after" is different. Through the investigation of the real-time online processing of time sentences based on these two kinds of metaphors, we find that there is indeed a mapping from space to time when people infer time relations.

Subjects and methods: The average age of 100 students in a school was 21.57 years. Students are required to participate voluntarily, vision or correct vision is normal, belonging to different disciplines and specialties.

Study design: Two sets of background sentences, two sets of measure sentences. One group of background sentences is composed of 15 sentences of self-verb metaphor system, the other group of background sentences is composed of 15 sentences of time-verb metaphor system. Therefore, there are 20 sentences in the metaphorical system and 20 sentences in the metaphorical system. All the sentences indicate the temporal relationship between the two events. The experiment design of 2 × 2 with repeated measurement was adopted. The independent variables are whether the metaphorical types of test sentences

(time verb and self-verb) and background sentences are consistent with the test sentences. The former is the interviewee factor, the latter is the subject factor. The consistency and inconsistency of the metaphorical types of the background sentence and the test sentence are treated as experiments.

(1) Time in motion background sentence time in motion test sentence

(2) Ten Time Active Test Sentences

(3) Time in motion background sentence ego in motion test sentence

(4) Self-action-background sentence self-action-test sentence

Each processing has 5 groups of sentences, each group consists of 3 metaphorical background sentences and one test sentence. The subjects were randomly divided into two groups: one group was treated (1) and (2), and the other group was treated (3) and (4).

Methods: The subjects sat in front of a computer screen about 50 cm away from the screen. The experimental materials were presented on a black-and-white screen with white characters in 16 × 16 dot matrix Song style. Figure 3 shows how the material is rendered. Present one sentence at a time. There is a time axis below the sentence. The second event in each sentence is centered on the timeline. The subjects were asked to press one of two keys to indicate whether the first event (birthday) of the sentence occurred in the past or in the future relative to the second event (holiday) ("Q" means the past and "P" means the future). Make 10 sentences for each group. In each group, three metaphorical contextual sentences of the same kind were presented and then a test sentence was presented. The computer automatically records the reaction time and accuracy of the test sentences. The results were statistically analyzed by SPSS18.0 software.

Results: Test the statistics in different cases as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Statistical results under different circumstances.

Background sentence	Test sentence	Accuracy rate	Average reaction time (ms)	Standard deviation
Temporal moving metaphor	Temporal moving metaphor	0.97	2728.16	1646.98
Ego active metaphor	Ego active metaphor	0.98	2025.96	1655.33
Temporal moving metaphor	Ego active metaphor	0.93	3495.17	2204.32
Ego active metaphor	Temporal moving metaphor	0.98	4323.02	2461.03

Conclusions: Time metaphor is a complex psychological phenomenon. The study of time metaphor is helpful to understand human cognition of time and the cognitive mechanism of human brain in abstract domain. The study of time-space metaphor tends to expand from the linguistic level to the non-linguistic level, from the time-space level to the distance-sustaining conceptual level, and then to all the concrete - abstract conceptual levels. As a cognitive mechanism of human being, it has its universality and particularity. Therefore, the cross-cultural contrastive study of time-space metaphor is rising. Whether time can be represented by spatial metaphor becomes a question worth considering as the research goes on deeply and emerges at the same time. The research on this issue needs to be further explored in both theoretical and empirical research.

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THE GUIDANCE OF "POSITIVE ENERGY" PUBLIC OPINION RESOURCE COMMUNICATION TO COLLEGE STUDENTS' MENTAL HEALTH

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Background: With the new media as the carrier, "the communication of public opinion resources has the characteristics of openness, virtuality, interaction, permeability and so on." These characteristics have a