

addiction has a negative impact on our real-life work performance, Grandpa Xu's achievements and interpersonal relationships, but reduces our sense of self-esteem and self-efficacy. The research of Petrie Armstrong, Phillips and sailing found that people with low self-esteem have a better tendency to win Internet addiction, and speculated that Internet addicts may use the Internet as a means of escape because of poor social skills and low self-confidence.

(3) Anxiety. Anxiety not only makes people produce subjective tension in social activities, but also affects their way of social communication. At this time, not only will there be an increase in internal alertness, but also unwilling to meet people and interrupt the behavior at that time. In online communication, there is no embarrassment in the face of communication. This unique way of communication can provide a sense of intimacy that is difficult to provide in the traditional way. Therefore, its spiritual communication often exceeds the "interview" way in depth, which can make strangers who have never met quickly become confidants. Those who have social anxiety are more willing to find friends on the Internet, because this can avoid bad emotions such as anxiety when communicating with others in real life. Obviously, this is easy to cause internet addiction.

(4) Loneliness. Loneliness is also a boring topic concerned by Internet addiction researchers. There are two views on this issue: Internet addiction leads to loneliness and loneliness leads to Internet addiction. Those who hold the former view believe that long-term use of the Internet leads to the isolation of Internet users from the real world. They develop hypocritical and fragile network interpersonal relationships at the expense of interpersonal relationships in the real world. Therefore, loneliness is a by-product of excessive use of the Internet. This view is supported by the results of Kraut et al. Found that excessive use of the Internet will increase loneliness and depression, reduce social involvement, and reduce psychological well-being. Some scholars pointed out that people with loneliness, lack of social support, and dissatisfied love and belonging are easy to seek emotional sustenance on the Internet. Because of this superficial connection in virtual society, people with a sense of loneliness cannot meet their sense of belonging and feel more and more lonely. The latter view holds that lonely people are more likely to be attracted by the Internet. The overuse of the Internet is because it provides a broader social network and a variety of online communication forms. Lonely people will be attracted by some interactive social activities in the network, which can provide a sense of belonging, friendship and communication opportunities. Shapiro believes that those who are already lonely will spend more time online, that is, loneliness leads to Internet addiction. McKenna's research shows that people with high loneliness are more likely to connect with others on the Internet, but this does not increase their loneliness.

Conclusions: Compared with non-internet addicted adolescents, Internet addicted adolescents have obvious differences in Internet behavior characteristics and psychological risk factors. It has important guiding value for guiding the diagnosis and treatment of Internet addicted adolescents and preventing them from Internet addiction.

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ANALYSIS OF TOURISTS' PSYCHOLOGICAL BEHAVIOR AND TOURISM PERCEPTION BASED ON NETWORK INFORMATION DATA

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Background: Internet and tourism are the most influential technical solutions and the most promising consumer field. In 2015, the State Council issued the "guiding opinions on actively promoting the" Internet plus "action and the" opinions on further promoting tourism investment and consumption, aiming to give play to the reform and innovation power of the Internet and actively promote the integration and development of the Internet and tourism. The opinions clearly put forward that we should actively develop "Internet Tourism", innovate and open up the tourism market and cultivate new consumption hotspots. With the strong influence and support of Internet technology, the development of tourism is undergoing subversive changes. First, tourism in the "Internet plus" era has made tourists no longer passively attached to the tour group's travel service. Tourists can understand the information of tourist destinations through the Internet, arrange tours for hotels and scenic spots, and arrange tours freely. Secondly, as a big data platform, the Internet enables online tourism service enterprises to collect tourism behavior perception

information data such as tourist users' travel sharing information and consumption comment data in daily website operation, so that tourism related enterprises and scenic spots can better understand the travel needs of tourists, improve their own products, management, and services, and provide reference for tourists to formulate more suitable tourism products help.

Objective: With the advent of the era of "Internet plus tourism" and the increasing demand for tourism, more and more tourists have made travel trips, booked travel services and shared their travel experiences through the Internet. Mining the network information shared by tourists for tourism behavior perception has become a hot spot in tourism research.

Subjects and methods: (1) Research on tourists' psychological behavior. As for the study of tourism motivation, Lu Lin, the earliest scholar in China, investigated the tourism motivation of Huangshan tourists with the method of empirical investigation and analysis, summarized the tourism motivation of mountain tourists, compared its motivation characteristics with relevant foreign studies, and then obtained the differences of tourism motivation of different types of tourists at home and abroad. Su Qin, Cao Youhua, Zhang Hongxia, etc., take Xidi tourists as the research object. Through the investigation and analysis of their tourism motivation, interest pursuit and behavior mode, they can be divided into four types according to the different tourism motivation of tourists: professional learning tourists, exploratory cultural tourists, developmental cultural tourists and recreational cultural tourists. Finally, it analyzes the basic characteristics of different types of tourists' social attributes, tourism behavior and interest pursuit. Based on the questionnaire data of Korean tourists in Jiuhua Mountain, and through factor analysis, Liu Li and Wu Huiji come to the conclusion that there are five main motives for Korean tourists to travel to Jiuhua Mountain: Buddhist worship, getting close to nature, leisure and relaxation, cultural experience and tourism shopping. Xu Xingxing uses the method of cluster analysis to analyze the tourism motivation of tourists. Tourists can be divided into three types: Fitness escape type, social emotion type and exploration seeking type. Qiu Hailian, Hong Xia, Li Minglong, etc., used the questionnaire survey method to study the tourism motivation and behavior of self-driving tourists in Urumqi, to find the problems existing in self-driving tourism products and tourism services in Urumqi, and then provide suggestions on the development of self-driving tourism products.

(2) Research on tourism perception. Bai Kai, Ma Yaofeng and Li Tianshun studied the tourism perception and evaluation of inbound tourists in Beijing by means of random sampling questionnaire, analyzed the distribution of tourist sources, tourism evaluation and cognition, summarized the overall perception and impression of foreign tourists on Beijing, and put forward the development countermeasures of inbound tourism market in Beijing. From the perspective of tourists, Fang Fang conducted a questionnaire survey on visiting tourists with the West Lake scenic spot as a case to explore the relationship between the specific composition of tourist destination image and behavior intention. Wen Tong and Liao Haimu conducted a sample questionnaire survey on Hong Kong residents, analyzed their perception and attitude towards the uncivilized behavior of mainland tourists, and concluded that at present, Hong Kong residents belong to the type of "contradictory supporters". Although their attitude is generally to support the development of tourism, they also have many dissatisfactions and complaints in their hearts. In the long run, this perception attitude of destination residents caused by tourists' behavior will directly affect the development of destination tourism. Through empirical analysis, Yu Yong, Tian Jinxia, Su Juan found that post tour behavior perception is not determined by a single variable, it is the result of multi variables such as local dependence, value perception and experience quality. Wang Chaohui, Lu Lin, Xia Qiaoyun, taking domestic tourists of Shanghai World Expo as the survey object, conducted in-depth research on tourists' perception and behavior intention by constructing the relationship model between tourists' perceived value and behavior intention, which has important guiding significance for China to continue to host major events in the future. Yang Yang designed a questionnaire to investigate tourists' perception and satisfaction of low-carbon tourism, so as to formulate targeted countermeasures for the development of low-carbon tourism. Taking Zhangjiajie, a typical tourist city, as a case area, Wang Zhaofeng used factor analysis and multiple regression analysis to analyze the perception dimension and performance of Zhangjiajie tourists' public transport, as well as the impact of the perception dimension of public transport on the overall satisfaction and behavior intention of tourists' destination.

Results: From the research progress of tourists' behavior perception at home and abroad, the research can be divided into macro and micro levels. At the macro level, the research focuses on the model of tourism spatial behavior, tourism spatial structure, tourism flow characteristics and tourism destination image. At the micro level, the research mainly includes tourists' travel motivation, spatial behavior, consumption preference, tourism perception and satisfaction. This paper is based on the micro level of tourists' behavior perception based on network information data. Therefore, it summarizes the research on tourism motivation, tourism spatial behavior, consumption behavior preference, tourism perception and satisfaction. Comparing the research contents of domestic and foreign scholars, it is found that foreign scholars pay more attention to the research on individual behavior perception of tourists at the micro level, and the research scale of

domestic scholars is large, mostly at the macro level, such as the behavior characteristics of tourists in typical tourist cities and popular scenic spots, tourism spatial structure, destination image perception and so on. In terms of research perspectives, foreign scholars' topics are more detailed and novel, mostly based on the perspectives of psychology, behavior and other disciplines. In terms of research methods, foreign scholars have a wide range of disciplines and diverse research methods. Although the research on tourists' behavior perception is mainly empirical research at home and abroad, the empirical analysis of the specific content needs to be further studied by domestic scholars. There are few studies on analyzing tourists' behavior perception based on network information data, and in the few existing studies, scholars only conduct research and analysis based on network travel notes, and the structural elements of the research are relatively scattered, while the analysis of the results is generally obtained only through word frequency analysis, and the logical main line and content analysis depth of the research need to be strengthened. There are defects in spatial analysis and visual expression combined with ArcGIS and other software. On the basis of summarizing previous relevant studies, this study takes tourists in Bama longevity and health international tourism area as the research object to study and analyze the perception of tourism behavior. Firstly, based on the online travel notes and tourist comments, this paper studies and analyzes the tourists' travel motivation, spatial behavior, tourism consumption preference and post travel perception evaluation, then discusses the factors affecting the formation of tourists' behavior perception in the tourism area according to the behavior perception analysis results, and finally puts forward suggestions for the tourism development of the tourism area according to the needs of tourists.

Conclusions: First, the change of travel time and number of tourists is that April and October are the peak of travel. Most tourists choose a short-term sightseeing tour of 2 days, and few tourists choose a deep tour of more than 4 days. Most tourists choose to travel by car (including renting a car in a transit city). Most tourists taking other modes of transportation choose Nanning as a transit station. The main tourist motivations are "Relaxation" and "cognition". The specific behaviors are exploring health culture, leisure vacation, natural photography and sightseeing, escaping from work and relaxing. Second, the hot spots and spatial distribution formed by the tourism area are consistent with the actual development of the tourism area, that is, Bama is the core gathering area of the tourism area, with the most mature tourism development and the largest number of tourists. Fengshan and Donglan are close to Bama. Driven by Bama's radiation, the tourism market has developed well and become the main gathering area for tourists. Dahua, Du'an and Tian'e are not affected by the core tourism radiation, and the overall tourism development is weak, which is in the primary or initial stage. Third, the consumption items of tourists in the scenic area are mainly tickets, cruise ships, performances and red envelopes. In terms of accommodation selection, tourists prefer Hotels with good accommodation conditions, high grade and service level and rich entertainment activities, followed by places near the scenic spot with convenient transportation, life and shopping. In terms of diet choice, tourists prefer local health food and characteristic foods, such as natural spring water, fragrant pig, hemp, oil fish and Pearl yellow corn. In terms of tourism shopping, tourists prefer commodities with affordable prices and local characteristics. Fourth, tourists' foreign perception of tourism experience is greater than emotional perception of tourism experience, and the factors affecting tourists' perception are the local natural environment and cultural atmosphere. In terms of tourist evaluation, tourists should be satisfied with the life of the tourist area, and are dissatisfied with the problems such as environmental damage caused by disorderly development and construction and population overload, backward tourism infrastructure, low level of management and service, homogenization of scenic spots and insufficient product innovation, which also leads to a slightly lower loyalty of tourists to the tourist area and a lot of lost tourists.

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A STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL NARRATION IN LITERARY DISCOURSE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF PRAGMATIC STYLISTICS

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Background: In recent years, the study of interface has become the focus of linguistic research. In pragmatic studies, there are pragmatic semantics, pragmatic phonetics, pragmatic grammar, pragmatic