

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.

**Acknowledgment:** This research work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (no. 72061010). The Provincial Science Foundation of Hainan (under no. 2019CXTD402). This research work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (no. 71761009).

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

Jun Liao

*School of Foreign Language, Jiaying University, Meizhou 514015, China*

**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

rhetoric, pragmatic translation, and other interfaces. Among many interface studies, cognitive pragmatic stylistics combines cognition, pragmatics, and literature, and has attracted more and more attention in the academic circle. Language and literature have always been in the state of “separation” as leech said. Writers believe that linguistic methods are too formal, while linguists question the systematic Ness and validity of literary research, believing that their terms are loose, and their methods are arbitrary. Linguistics and literature have always been strangers and lack of dialogue. Scholars who try to combine linguistics with literature are also accused of academic incompetence. However, with the continuous development of the two fields, the research prospect of stylistics is optimistic, because some authors believe that literary criticism can benefit a lot from linguistics, and then explore the possibility of applying linguistic theory to the analysis of literary works. In fact, linguistics and literature are adjacent disciplines, both involving language, communication, and users. Although the speech act model of literary discourse has its uniqueness, this kind of communication is not fundamentally different from other types of speech communication. “It is the speech communication between the author and the reader. In this communication, the author directly or indirectly invites (or may persuade, stimulate, induce, etc.) the reader to understand the formal structure and conceive its context.” Linguistic research cannot be separated from literature with highly concise language, and literary research cannot be separated from the language showing the means of literary expression. Therefore, language research and literary research are interdependent and inseparable.

**Objective:** Compared with traditional stylistics, pragmatic stylistics shows the breadth of thinking in interpreting the text and its connotation. Psychological narration is one of the branches of pragmatic stylistics. It can better explain the complicated inner world of the characters. This paper intends to take Cohn’s psychological narration as the theoretical framework and take the stream of consciousness novel Mrs. Dalloway as an example to explore how the author skillfully uses different psychological narrative categories to express the theme of the work.

**Subjects and methods:** With the emergence of discourse linguistics, pragmatics, discourse analysis and other disciplines, stylistic theory continues to push through the old and bring forth the new, and various schools are colorful. As two important branches of linguistics, pragmatics, and stylistics blend with each other. Mutual penetration is a form of appreciation and interpretation of literary works. “Only by combining pragmatics, stylistics and literary works research can we understand the essence of literary communication and explain the connotation of literary works.” The combination of pragmatics, literary research and literary stylistics forms a new interdisciplinary - literary pragmatics. It can also be said to be pragmatic stylistics. Pragmatic stylistics better unifies the basis of language and literary meaning, provides a new vision for literary appreciation, and has developed vigorously in literary research. However, from the perspective of pragmatic stylistics, the research on the psychological narration of characters in literary works, especially stream of consciousness works, is still shallow. Taking Mrs. Dalloway as the research text, this paper analyzes and explains the production and stylistic style of the work by the way of reproduction of characters’ thinking - psychological narration, so as to present the “unspoken” words of the protagonist. Help readers establish a conscious awareness of language and style.

The psychological narrative mode synchronously transmits the narrator’s voice and the character’s voice. These narrative voices are cleverly mixed in the text to further show the ideological and Semantic Connotation of the characters in the work. The third person psychological narration is not only an effective way to depict the characters in the novel, but also an important perspective for readers to interpret the characters’ thinking. Woolf’s exquisite work Mrs. Dalloway focuses on the details of Clarissa Dalloway’s life one day after World War I. The current context of this excerpt is Clarissa’s elaborate party. Clarissa learned about septes’ suicide and resonated with it. She believed that the meaning of death was liberation. After septes’ freedom was violated, her thought and courage to challenge the society were transmitted to Clarissa, which brought rebirth to her spirit.

**Results:** (1) Narrator review (NCOD) and narrative style of thinking and behavior (NRTA). The narrator’s comment is an important discourse feature in the novel. M Almgren pointed out: “in the process of narration, the speaker occasionally makes some descriptive and narrative comments on the characters, events and their fictionality in the fictional world”. Here, it focuses on “comment” and “Narration” The narrator analyzes and summarizes the psychological tendency of the characters and combines the viewpoints and views based on the characters’ events. In contrast, the narrative style of thinking behavior is that the narrator directly comments or refers to the “narrative behavior” itself, which is similar to description and comment. Its more prominent feature is that the comments made by the narrator use clear lexical means such as adverbs to express the meaning of the discourse, so that the readers can more clearly feel the subtle relationship between Narration and comment in the “Discourse”.

(2) Indirect thinking (IT) and free indirect thinking (FIT). In psychological narrative theory, indirect thinking is the most open expression of formalization. With the dual transformation of context and characters, the change of discourse meaning is complex. Free indirect thinking reduces the intervention of the author. It is a silent language expression in the character’s heart, which creates the effect of inner

monologue. Its flexible use fully shows that the author is good at capturing the impression in the character's mind and does not break the continuity of style.

(3) Direct thinking (DT) and free direct thinking (FDT). Direct thinking, as the name suggests, the author directly quotes the character's thought in the statement to maintain the integrity of the original character's thinking. Direct thinking can fully show the personality characteristics of the characters and enhance the psychological speaking function of the characters in the novel. The use of the first person and the subjective narrative tone makes it easy for readers to distinguish the unique personality characteristics of the characters in the novel. Free direct thinking refers to those sentences that directly quote people's thinking discourse by omitting quotation verbs, quotation marks, or both. In free direct thinking, the characters' thinking clearly expressed in language is directly reported. The narrator can freely inherit the characteristics of the inner independence of the repeater, that is, he can directly state his thoughts in the first person and describe the content of the repeater's thoughts in the form and words of the repeater's inner independence. It is the freest way of telling the inner monologue of the person being told. The flexibility of its formal features makes readers immersed in the subjective world of the characters.

**Conclusions:** Take a glimpse to see the whole picture. Due to space limitations, only part of the content that is the complete psychological description is selected in the article. But it is not difficult to see that psychological narration is the main narrative mode of the novel "Mrs. Dalloway". Psychological narration makes it break away from the framework of traditional novels. Make emotional and spiritual experience the main body of the novel structure. It plays an important role in the development of the plot of the novel and revealing the character and relationship of the characters. The author does not retreat behind the scenes, but acts as a "bridge", guiding readers to read from beginning to end. This kind of discourse analysis enhances the explanatory power of mental narrative theory for literary text research, and guides readers to understand the theme of the work from a psychological point of view.

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## RESEARCH ON THE INTEGRATION OF IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY EDUCATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Chu Liu

*The School of Naval Architecture and Ocean Engineering, Guangzhou Maritime University, Guangzhou  
510725, China*

**Background:** Patriotic education is the core content of the four histories and ideological and political education. The integration of the four histories and ideological and political education can enable students to understand the party history, national history and development history, so as to know the history and love the country. In the four histories and ideological and political education, teachers can guide students to visit museums or historical sites, have a deep and comprehensive understanding of the four histories, enrich students' learning experience, make students deeply understand Chinese traditional virtues, guide students to establish correct values, carry forward and inherit traditional culture. The four histories and ideological and political education can enable students to understand the development history of the party and the country, realize that the current peaceful life is hard won, guide students to strengthen their ideals and beliefs, and strive for China's further development and realize the Chinese dream of great rejuvenation.

**Objective:** In the educational practice of colleges and universities in China, there are still many deficiencies and gaps in college students' mental health education and ideological and political education, which makes it necessary to pay attention to and study the development direction of contemporary college students' mental health education and ideological and political education.

**Subjects and methods:** 1. Improve the ideological and political curriculum system. At present, the curriculum system of Ideological and political education in colleges and universities mainly focuses on Mao's concept and modern Chinese history, and the teaching content involves the knowledge of the four histories. For example, the construction of the collaborative education system of the four histories and ideological and political education can systematically discuss the embodiment of the four histories in the ideological and political curriculum, expand the ideological and political education resources, make the ideological and political education curriculum more organized, improve the ideological and political curriculum system, make students have a comprehensive understanding of the party history, national history and development history, and more deeply understand the national spirit and the spirit of the times. 2. Strengthen the effectiveness of Ideological and political education. Ideological and political education in colleges and universities can be brought into the field of ideology. The educational goal is to guide students to understand