same period (2013-2020) are used to reflect the bullish and bearish expectations of market participants on the stock market in the next week and month, with a total of 102 groups of data.

Research design: Using Vector Autoregressive Model (VAR) to study the relationship between investors' psychological emotion and stock market changes. VAR model takes each endogenous variable in the system as a function of the lag value of all endogenous variables in the system to construct the model, so as to extend the univariate autoregressive model to the "vector" autoregressive model composed of multivariate time series variables. VAR model has the advantage of determining the dynamic structure of the model by the data itself.

Methods: The relevant data were analyzed by Excel and SPSS20.0 software and EViews software for calculation and statistics.

Results: As shown in Table 1, the values of judgment criteria of order 0-5 VAR model in the short and medium term are given. It can be seen from Table 1 that for both short-term and medium-term good short index, the maximum lag order of the judgment criteria marked by each judgment criterion is 4, so 4 lag periods should be selected. In order to test the accuracy of the measurement results, we use different lag periods to regress respectively. According to the comprehensive judgment of AIC, SC value minimum and other criteria, it is confirmed that the optimal lag order is 4.

Table 1. Values of various judgment criteria of VAR model

VAR model	Lag	Log L	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
Short-term	0	-327.2897	-	3.057484	6.800808	6.853895	6.822274
	1	-312.0468	29.55404	2.427264	6.568996	6.717156*	6.633393
	2	-307.0956	9.403223	2.380674	6.549382	6.814816	6.65671
	3	-302.4888	8.559648	2.351965	6.536872	6.90848	6.687132
	4	-290.6194	21.53629*	1.991388*	6.363516*	6.852397	6.556707*
	5	-289.2546	2.431213	2.115551	6.428949	7.012904	6.665072
Metaphase	0	-289.4364	-	1.406908	6.020326	6.073413	6.041792
	1	-283.0969	12.29784	1.341228	5.97209	6.131351	6.036487
	2	-269.4049	25.9836	1.100452	5.772255	6.026589*	5.879583
	3	-263.5065	10.9566	1.047871	5.733112	6.10472	5.883372
	4	-254.9827	15.46582*	0.955094*	5.628738*	6.11762	5.821930*
	5	-252.0591	5.195312	0.988496	5.662031	6.245986	5.898154

Note: * indicates lag order selected by the criterion.

Conclusions: The results of this study show that there is a two-way causal relationship between the change of Haodan index and the return of Shanghai composite index. Both the change of the good light index and the yield of the Shanghai composite index are affected by their own lag term. Third, the relationship between the good and bad medium-term index and the yield of Shanghai composite index is stronger than the short-term good and bad index. It shows that although investors have large short-term emotional fluctuations and high randomness, they still pay attention to the long-term expectation of the future market and take it as an important basis for investment decision-making.

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THE IMPACT OF MIGRANT WORKERS' ECONOMIC STATUS ON DEPRESSION

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Background: With the increasing pressure of people's life, depression has become a common psychological disease, which seriously affects people's physical and mental health. At present, the incidence of depression in China is increasing year by year. The depressive state of patients and their accompanying adverse symptoms have a great impact on the quality of life of patients. Construction migrant workers are the country's grass-roots assumptions. Because they work at the forefront for a long time, the living environment is poor and the labor intensity is also high, they have become a high-risk group of depression. Farmers' work is the backbone of the development of social modernization. Its economic

status and mental health are directly related to the development of the whole society. This problem has gradually attracted the attention of many scholars in relevant research fields. Nowadays, there are many researches on migrant workers, but most of them focus on demography, socio-economic variables and life events. Studies have shown that most of the depression of the new generation of migrant workers in China is caused by stress events. Some studies also pointed out that the current subjective quality of life of domestic migrant workers is poor, which is related to economic conditions, personality traits, social support and other issues. Some scholars analyzed the subjective well-being factors of migrant workers. The results showed that the influence degree of demographic variables and external environment accounted for only 20% and 15% respectively, while personality could predict life satisfaction, happy emotion and positive emotion. The subjective evaluation of quality of life is an index based on personal feelings and attitudes. Personality traits, as the only driving force of an individual's response to external things and the environment, determine an individual's perception of quality of life. Therefore, quality of life is the core factor leading to depression and affecting the evaluation of quality of life, and economic status is the main factor reflecting quality of life.

Objective: This study discusses the impact of the economic status of migrant workers in the construction industry on the condition of depression and the relationship between them, in order to screen the personality traits related to depression and subjective quality of life evaluation, so as to cultivate the healthy personality of migrant workers and improve their emotional state and quality of life.

Subjects and methods: Eight construction sites of a large-scale project in a city were selected as the research sites, and 200 male migrant workers were selected as the research objects. All the subjects were front-line workers, aged no less than 18 years old. There are 21 people with a monthly income of less than 2000 yuan, 132 people with a monthly income of 2000 yuan to 4000 yuan and 47 people with a monthly income of more than 4000 yuan. The patients were evaluated and analyzed by Center for Epidemiological Survey, Depression scale (CES-D), NEO Five-factor Inventory (NEO-FFI) and World Health Organization Quality of Life-BREF (WHOQOL-BREF).

Research design: CES-D scale is mainly used to evaluate the depression status of migrant workers, mainly including four dimensions: positive emotion, negative emotion, physical symptoms and interpersonal relationship. It adopts a four-level scoring method, with a score of 0-3 points. The final score limit of the scale is 16 points. A score lower than 16 indicates no depressive symptoms, and a score greater than or equal to 16 indicates the presence of depressive symptoms. The NEO-FFI scale consists of five sub scales, which are neuroticism, extroversion, openness, agreeableness and sense of responsibility. Each sub scale has 12 items, which adopts the 5-level scoring method, with a score of 1-5. The WHOQOL-BREF scale includes 26 items, which need to be evaluated according to the actual personal situation of the subjects. It adopts the 5-level scoring method, with a score of 1-5 points. The scale has two total scoring items: the general evaluation of health status and the general evaluation of quality of life, of which 7 items are physiological evaluation, 6 items are psychological evaluation, 3 items are interpersonal evaluation and 8 items are environmental evaluation. The higher the score, the higher the evaluation of quality of life.

Methods: The relevant data were calculated and counted by Excel software and SPSS20.0 software.

Table 1. The NEO-FFI and WHOQOL-BREF scores of the two groups were compared

Project	Experience group	Control group	t	P
General evaluation of quality of life	3.2	3.7	-3.55	<0.001
General health evaluation	3.5	3.8	-2.51	0.008
Physiological field	58.7	72.3	-5.87	<0.001
Psychological field	55.3	68.2	-5.51	<0.001
Interpersonal relationship	56.0	68.4	-4.26	<0.001
Environmental field	45.8	57.4	-4.42	<0.001
Nervous	39.9	29.5	9.13	<0.001
Extroversion	40.4	44.9	-4.33	<0.001
Openness	38.0	37.8	0.28	0.876
Agreeableness	39.3	43.5	-4.96	<0.001
Responsibility	44.9	47.9	-3.23	0.002

Results: All subjects were evaluated by CES-D scale, and the number of migrant workers with depression was 28. These 28 migrant workers with depression were used as the experimental group, and the remaining 172 migrant workers without depression were used as the control group. The scores of NEO-FFI and WHOQOL-BREF of the two groups are compared, as shown in Table 1. It can be seen from Table 1 that the

scores of the overall quality of life, health status and four fields of the experimental group are lower than those of the control group, the neuroticism score of the experimental group is higher than that of the control group, and the scores of extroversions, agreeableness and sense of responsibility are lower than those of the control group.

Conclusions: Because people are influenced by traditional ideas, migrant workers are often discriminated against in cities. Individuals with poor emotional stability are prone to become sensitive, irritable and irritable, accompanied by inferiority complex. Self-concealment is negatively correlated with subjective well-being, in which divine personality plays a partial mediating role. At the same time, individuals with poor emotional stability have the tendency of self-concealment. They are unwilling to disclose their difficulties in life, so that others cannot understand their own difficulties. On the other hand, their poor introversion and agreeableness lead to their lack of ability to communicate with others, so they are not easy to get social support, and their depression cannot be effectively eliminated.

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ANALYSIS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF ORAL ENGLISH EXPRESSION DISORDER

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Background: Thinking is an important feature of human spiritual activities. Normal thinking is purposeful, that is, pointing to a certain purpose, solving a certain problem and consistency. In the process of thinking, the concepts before and after are connected and logical. The main form of expression of thinking is language, which can also be expressed through writing, art or action. Therefore, the abnormality of thinking is also manifested in the abnormality of speech and writing. The clinical manifestations of thinking disorder are diverse, which can be roughly divided into two types: thinking form and content disorders. In terms of thinking form, the obstacles are mainly the obstacles of association process, including the acceleration and deceleration of association process, the irregular synthesis between appearance and concept, and the obstacles of thinking content are mainly delusion, overpriced concept and forced concept. Paranoia is common in schizophrenia, such as relationship paranoia, victim paranoia, love paranoia, and non-lineage paranoia. Thinking disorder is an important and common symptom of mental illness, mainly including thinking form disorder and thinking content disorder (mainly delusion). The obstacles of thinking form are mainly the obstacles of association process, such as the acceleration and deceleration of association process, and the irregular combination between appearance and concept. The obstacles of thinking content are mainly manifested in delusion, over price concept and compulsion concept. Alexithymia, also known as "affective dyslexia", refers to the lack of ability to describe emotions in words, lack of imagination, mostly pragmatic thinking mode, and obstacles to self-emotional information processing. It is mostly used to describe the personality characteristics of patients with psychosomatic diseases who "can't recognize, process and regulate emotions". At present, it is generally believed that alexithymia people often use organ language to express emotional problems, which is a susceptible factor of somatic symptoms that are difficult to explain in medicine. In severe cases, it is manifested as somatic form disorder. This symptom is a dominant concept accompanied by continuous worry and belief in a variety of somatic symptoms, but there is no corresponding verifiable organic disease. Oral English is a way of thinking creation and social communication. Some college students often have different degrees of obstacles in oral English expression. How to treat students' anxiety objectively and find out the causes of anxiety is an important research direction in oral English teaching. It is particularly urgent to analyze the current situation of college students' thinking logic obstacles, find problems in time and take appropriate measures to solve psychological obstacles.

Objective: This study starts from students' thinking and expression barriers in oral English, analyzes the main psychological factors of oral English expression barriers, and explores the improvement effect of targeted teaching methods based on thinking and expression barriers on students' thinking and expression barriers.

Subjects and methods: 200 college students with thinking expression disorder in 5 colleges and universities in a certain area were selected as subjects. The targeted teaching method based on thinking