

This study explores the impact of applying motivation theory combined with positive psychology group therapy in English teaching on college students with schizophrenia.

Subjects and Methods. The study selected schizophrenia students from a university as the research subjects and divided them into a control group and an experimental group. The control group received traditional college English teaching, while the experimental group applied motivation theory combined with positive psychology group therapy in college English teaching. The Schizophrenia Rating Scale was used for evaluation and statistical analysis was conducted using SPSS22.0.

Results. After a 6-month experiment, the score on the schizophrenia rating scale in the control group changed from 72 to 69 points, while the score in the experimental group changed from 75 to 58 points. In the experimental group, the symptoms of students with schizophrenia were significantly relieved ($P < 0.05$). The experimental results show that combining motivation theory with positive psychology group therapy in college English teaching has a significant influence on college students with schizophrenia.

Conclusions. The application of motivation theory combined with positive psychology group therapy in college English teaching can effectively affect the symptoms of college students with schizophrenia, providing a potential treatment method. This research result provides reference and inspiration for the field of college English teaching and mental illness treatment.

Text mining analysis of factors related to employment anxiety disorders among science and engineering students

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Background. In recent years, the issue of employment anxiety disorder among science and engineering college students has become increasingly prominent. The study analyzed the relevant factors of employment anxiety disorder among science and engineering students through text mining methods.

Subjects and Methods. The study selected students from a certain university of science and engineering as the research subjects and divided them into anxiety group and non-anxiety group. Social media data was used for text mining to identify factors related to employment anxiety disorder among science and engineering students. The statistical software SPSS23.0 is used to analyze data and evaluate the correlation of factors using methods such as t-tests or correlation coefficients.

Results. By analyzing social media texts of science and engineering students, research has identified several factors related to employment anxiety. In the anxiety group, the score of employment pressure was significantly higher than that of the non-

anxiety group ($M=4.58$ in the anxiety group, $M=3.26$ in the non-anxiety group, $P < 0.001$), Score of career uncertainty (anxiety group $M=3.92$, non-anxiety group $M=2.95$, $P < 0.001$), competitive pressure (anxiety group $M=4.27$, non-anxiety group $M=3.18$, $P < 0.001$), and career development opportunities (anxiety group $M=2.68$, non-anxiety group $M=3.52$, $P < 0.001$). The results showed significant high scores in the anxiety group.

Conclusions. The research provides valuable information for universities and related institutions to develop targeted coping measures and psychological support, thereby reducing the employment anxiety disorder of science and engineering students and promoting their career development.

Establishing accounting efficiency mechanism in SMEs on workplace anxiety disorders analysis

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Background. Workplace anxiety disorder has a negative impact on the mental health and work performance of employees in small and medium-sized enterprises. The research aims to explore the impact of establishing financial accounting management efficiency mechanisms on workplace anxiety disorder in small and medium-sized enterprises.

Subjects and Methods. The study focused on small and medium-sized enterprise employees and divided them into an experimental group and a control group. The employees in the experimental group have established a financial accounting management efficiency mechanism, including standardized financial systems, clear accounting processes, and effective internal controls. The control group maintained traditional financial accounting management methods. The study used a questionnaire survey method to obtain data on employees' workplace anxiety disorder scores, and used software Statistical Analysis Systems (SAS) for data processing and analysis.

Results. The study found that the workplace anxiety disorder scores of the experimental group employees were significantly lower than those of the control group. The average anxiety score of the experimental group employees was 3.25, while that of the control group was 4.62. The t-test and analysis of variance were used to verify the statistically significant differences between the experimental group and the control group.

Conclusions. Results shown that small and medium-sized enterprises can significantly reduce workplace anxiety disorders by establishing financial accounting management efficiency mechanisms. Standardized financial systems, clear accounting processes, and effective internal controls can help alleviate employees' anxiety.