

A STUDY ON PREPOSITIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MIDDLE AND ADVANCED KOREAN STUDENTS “CHU LE YI WAI”

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<https://doi.org/10.54922/IJEHSS.2024.0795>

ABSTRACT

At present, the research on prepositional framework has been fruitful ontological research results, but there is not much research that combines ontological research with foreign Chinese teaching. Based on the research of the former, this paper collects and collates the prepositional framework "chu le... yi wai" from the HSK dynamic composition corpus. Using the statistical method, using the method of structural matching analysis, To systematically examine the configuration and use of the prepositional framework "chu le... yi wai" by senior Korean students, Analyzing the correlation strength between prepositional framework and its collocative words and the semantic preference of Korean students in choosing collocative words; In terms of usage, a comparative study of native speakers and Korean students was conducted with a view to helping the teaching of the Korean prepositional framework.

Keywords: Korean International Students; prepositional framework; chu le.....yi wai, Configuration Matching Analysis Method.

1. INTRODUCTION

Prepositions are an important category in TCSL (Teaching of Chinese as a Second Language). Prepositional framework is a specific form in modern Chinese, which is formed gradually in the process of prepositional development. The prepositional framework is more used in Chinese, and the prepositional framework itself has the characteristics of complex and diverse situation and flexible semantics, which increases the students' learning difficulty. Korean, as a sticky language, does not have a direct correspondence with Chinese prepositions, so it is not easy for native Korean students to master and use the prepositional framework correctly. Therefore, we should pay attention to the teaching of prepositional framework in Korean Chinese teaching.

Throughout the academic field, the research on the prepositional framework "chu le... yi wai" mainly focuses on the generation and development of the format, and its grammatical, semantic, pragmatic functions and other ontological research. At present, a relatively mature ontology research system has been formed, but the results of ontology research are not much applied in the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language. This paper aims at retrieving relevant materials of prepositional framework of intermediate and advanced Korean students in intermediary corpus based on the research of the former. Using configuration and combination analysis method, using statistics SPSS software to perform Fisher precision testing. To systematically examine the configuration and match of prepositional framework among intermediate and senior Korean students, to help us understand the acquisition of prepositional frameworks by Korean students at intermediate and senior levels. Promote TCSL prepositional framework teaching.

Overview of the use of the exclusion class preposition framework

Exclusion of the preposition framework is an important category of preposition framework, "chu le...yi wai" is the typical representative of it, is the heavy difficulty in Chinese learning, how to make students better grasp the preposition framework is an urgent problem we need to solve.

By searching the 1.8 million-word database of Korean students, 115 items of language were recorded for intermediate-level students. There are 102 words for high-level students, and 217 words for the framework of the preposition "chu le...yi wai" for intermediate- and high-level Korean students.

In order to better analyze the introduction of the preposition framework “chu le ... yi wai ” we have organized the introduction of the preposition framework“ chu le ... yi wai ” to facilitate the analysis of student knowledge of“ chu le ... yi wai ” We extract the compositions from the preposition components and use SPSS software to calculate the strength of the associative association between the compositions and the preposition framework, allowing us to drill down into the attraction strength of the preposition framework "chu le...yi wai" to the different compositions.

A Quantitative Analysis of the Introductory Elements

When analyzing the preposition components of the framework, we ignore the bias of the preceding or subsequent terms, only use the wrong language as a bias for this part of the combination, and exclude the bias output material. The statistics show that intermediate-level students correctly output the preposition framework "chu le...yi wai" preposition 114 quotations, and high-level students 102 quotations.

We classify the preposition components from a grammatical point of view, and we classify the preposition framework "chu le... yi wai" as the three main categories of words, phrases and phrases, and words continue to be classified according to their nature. Phrases are further classified according to the type of phrase. Table 1 below:

Table 1 Types of Intermediary Components

		Intermediate	Advanced
Words	Pronouns	Self, self (5), this, this, I (6), they, you, myself	This (2), this (3), I (2), she, He, they (2), themselves
	Noun	Sunday, Bar, Family, Chinese, Korea, Child, Mandarin, Parents, patient, surface, smoker (3), outside, Above, God, Food, Wife, Modern Chinese, Human, Crop, Chinese	Professional, Noise, English, Smoker, Smoking rooms, sound, life, rural, Agricultural, Boyfriend, Hunger, Personal, Results, "Listen to the Sea," Economics
	Verb	Learning (6)	Talk, produce, starve
Phrase	An identical phrase	I am alone, our nationals, himself alone, himself	I am alone (2), we three, I personally

	Conjoint Phrase	I'm with my mom, (the boss, the second, the old sister). (clothing, food, accommodation), (meals, sleep)	Street and own home, eat, drink, eat, watch movies
	Primary Predicate Phrase	Health, declining smoking, climate change	The temperature difference between the day and the night is large, the climate changes, the traffic is somewhat inconvenient, traffic is congested. Air pollution
	Partial Phrase	Natural death, Chinese society, only brother's affairs, such aspects, So things like this, the water lift in this story, the learning of knowledge in schools, the learning of problems, advanced countries, smokers, the reason I write, the content I write, I wrote this relationship above, my mother, my mother, my country, My dad, digital camera, methods of using fertilizers and pesticides, car exhaust, Young people, green food, pop songs (2), economic conditions, The relationship of vengeance, Korean pop songs, classical music, drinking with friends, Rich countries, parents and children, people who die of starvation, good for the human body, Adults	Religious issues, their own people, their own work, so that they understand each other, Such benefits, eye-catching people, modern trends, four hours of class, Indoor air, methods of using fertilizers and pesticides, survival crisis, the above mentioned areas, The above-mentioned view of religious life, the above-mentioned, the above-mentioned conditions, human health, Green food, health issues, talk to each other, worry, Excess pesticides, parents and children's efforts, care for my life, good for the human body, Adverse effects on the Earth's environment, toxic food, harsh car horns, annoying phone ringing, Dinner time, other music
	Moving Phrases	Only make the dishes he wants to eat, earn money, master the profession, smoke	Influencing the health of yourself and others, learning Chinese, writing letters, thinking of parents, Satisfy smokers, know your heart, exercise, get sick, I get sick, and it brings good things
	Number Phrase	This is the reason for this situation (2), this method, these problems, These people, these, this thing (2), this reason, This thing, this exam, this method, this "green food", A few	This profession, this number, this word, these methods, This problem (2), this approach, some poor areas, some countries, Some successful people, some of your favorite snacks, some of the

		intellectuals and students, few popular songs, several countries, these objective everyday things appear	countries with a lot of land, a few developed countries
	Phrase		Do it yourself
	The orientation phrase		In this temple, in the classroom
	Preface Phrase	For the heart, from a social point of view	
	Small Sentence		Some of the countries with the ability to work together to help them solve these problems, he lost a beloved wife, and the sound of the car horn mentioned in the paper was replaced by the sound of the ocean's waves and the sound of the telephone ring with the sound of the river's flowing water

As shown in Table 1, in terms of the type of intermediation, Korean students at the intermediate and senior levels are compared. When they use the preposition framework "chu le...yi wai", the type of preposition used is not very different, students at both levels use pronouns, nouns, verbs, isotope phrases, conjoint phrases, primary predicate phrases, Preformal phrases, moving phrases, and number phrases indicate that the framework of prepositions for intermediate and senior Korean students "chu le... yi wai" is more attractive to the above-mentioned types of prepositions. In addition, intermediate-level Korean students also use the phrase, and as Chinese level improves, high-level Korean students also use the phrase. Orientation phrases and phrases. In general, Korean students at the intermediate and advanced levels use roughly the same grade of alluvial ingredients, that is, Korean students use the preposition framework "chu le... yi wai" The type of alluvial ingredient is relatively stable. The Chinese level has only a slight effect on the selection of the mesophile type.

For statistical convenience, we measure them, and we are given table 2:

Table 2 Introduction Component Measurement Table

		Intermediate		Advanced	
		Frequency	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency
Words	Pronouns	17	14.91%	12	11.76%
	Noun	22	19.30%	15	14.71%
	Verb	6	5.26%	3	2.94%
Phrase	An identical phrase	4	3.51%	4	3.92%
	Conjoint Phrase	4	3.51%	4	3.92%
	Primary Predicate Phrase	3	2.63%	5	4.90%
	Partial Phrase	34	29.82%	30	29.41%
	Moving Phrases	4	3.51%	10	9.80%
	Number Phrase	18	15.79%	13	12.75%
	Phrase	0	0%	1	0.98%
	The orientation phrase	0	0%	2	1.96%
	Preface Phrase	2	1.75%	0	0%
Small sentence		0	0%	3	2.94%
Totals		114	100%	102	100%

Based on Table 2, we rank the frequencies of each mesosuramic ingredient type used by Korean students at the intermediate and advanced levels from high to low. The frequency of the various inductive ingredient types used by intermediate-level Korean students is sorted as: partial normal phrases > nouns > number phrases > pronouns > verbs > active phrases = homogeneous phrases =

synonymous phrases > primary predicates > intermediate phrases; The frequency of the various index component types used by Korean students at the advanced level is sorted as follows: Partial normal phrases > nouns > number phrases > pronouns > moving phrases > principal phrases = homogeneous phrases > verbs > small sentences > orientation phrases > words. From the order of frequency of each ingredient type, Korean students at intermediate and advanced levels are generally not very different, indicating that Korean students use the preposition framework "chu le...yi wai", the preference for the type of ingredient is stable. The influence of Chinese level on the preference of mesophilic ingredient types was not significant.

In terms of the overall frequency of use, the most common types of intermediation ingredients used by Korean students at intermediate level are partial normal phrases, nouns, and quantity phrases. The most common types of premissive ingredients used by Korean students at advanced levels are partial-normal phrases, nouns, pronouns, Number Phrase, Moving Phrase. As we can see from Table 1, the frequency of use of the preposition framework "chu le...yi wai" by Korean students at the intermediate and senior levels is not evenly distributed among the various types of prepositions. The types of intermediation ingredients for advanced Korean students are concentrated on partial normal phrases, nouns, quantity phrases, pronouns, Other types of intermediation are less common. Korean students at the intermediate and senior levels use the most frequently quoted component of a partial positive phrase, such as "rich country" and "religious issues", indicating that the intermediate and senior Korean students preposition framework "chu le... yi wai" is the most attractive to a partial positive phrase. Korean students at both the intermediate and advanced levels prefer to use the paranormal phrase as a mediating element.

Critical Strength Analysis of Construction Collocation

Overview of the intensity of the combination

Constructional combination analysis is guided by the theory of constructive syntax, which analyzes languages based on a semantic library, and can be used to examine semantic clusters of coterminous words in a constructive slot. In a specific operation, we can analyze it by calculating the intensity of the association between the target equation and its coterminous. There are three specific types of compositional combination analysis: Compositional lexic analysis method, compositional lexic analysis method, and several significant compositional lexic analysis method. The contemporaneous lexic analysis method is applied to a single construct. This article examines the strength of the composition of the preposition framework "chu le...yi wai" and the associative strength of the coexisting lexic analysis method. The contemporaries are the words that I am attracted to in the constructions, that is, the combinations that we extract from the preferred ingredients. In our study, we used SPSS statistical software to do Fisher's exact test. Using the preposition framework "chu le...yi wai" as an example, we can calculate the attractiveness of the preposition frame's preposition component to the coterminous. That is to say, we can look at what compositions the preposition framework is more appealing to. In conclusion, the present paper selects the cooccurrence lexicon analysis method as the method of this paper, and adds specific steps to the study. Table 3 below is the original template for the cooccurrence lexicon analysis.

Table 3 Co-occurrence Morpheme Analysis Template (Gries & Stefanowitsch 2010)

	Target constructions	Other constructions	The line total
The target word	a	b	a+b
Other words	c	d	c+d
Column total	a+c	b+d	a+b+c+d

After data weighting by the exact test of contemporaneous words, we can calculate a P value, the so-called combinatorial intensity value, which can correlate the intensity of the preposition with the preposition framework "chu le... yi wai". In this study, we specified the range of P values and their implications: If $P < 0.05$, we could have a significant correlation between the cotermines and the preposition framework, chu le... yi wai; If $P < 0.01$, mark the intensity of the association between the term mate and the preposition frame "chu le ... yi wai" as very significant; If $P < 0.001$, the intensity of the association between the term companion and the preposition frame "chu le... yi wai" is extremely significant. That is, the P value is inversely related to the strength of the equation.

In the calculation step of the actual calculation, we calculate the strength of the combination of the preposition frame "chu le...yi wai" and its contemporaneous words by counting four data marked as: A, b, c, d. A indicates the frequency at which the cotermines occurs in the preposition frame "outside the chu le...". B indicates how often the coalesce occurs in other constructs of the corpus. C represents the other compositions of the phrase chi le in the preposition frame "chu le... yi wai", which are obtained by subtracting the value a by subtracting the total frequency of all compositions. The d value indicates the number of other compositions in the other formulae in the library, which is obtained by subtracting a, b, c from the summary of all compositions in the library. We illustrate this by using the phrase "we", which is used by intermediate-level Korean students in Table 4 below. We retrieve the value of the prefix "we" in the preposition frame "chu le... yi wai", i.e., a value equal to 1, and continue to retrieve the frequency of the phrase "we" in other constructions in the corpus, to find that the b value equals 36. Subtract a value of 115 from the total number of all compositions of the preposition frame "chu le.....yi wai", that is, 115 minus 1, to get a value of c equal to 114. Subtract the total of 2710 for all the compositions in the corpus from the values of a, b, c and so on to get the value d equal to 2559. After the four values are calculated, the data can be weighted by an exact Fischer test imported into SPSS software, resulting in a P value, which is the process of calculating the intensity of the equation and association.

Table 4 Analysis of collocation critical strength of “wo men” and prepositional frame

	“chu le.....yi wai”	Other constructions	The line total
"We"	A=1	B=36	37
Other words	C=115-1=114	D=2710-1-36-114=2559	2673
Column total	115	2595	2710

Calculation of key strength of construction collocation

In the course of statistical composition, we will find that some coterminations appear the same frequency in the same constructions, but we cannot directly infer that they are of equal intensity to the constructions. This is because although they have the same frequency in this target construct, they do not have the same frequency in other constructs of the corpus. This problem can be solved by contemporaneous lexic analysis, which provides us with a more scientific and feasible means of calculating more scientifically the strength of the conformal association between the cotermines and the preposition framework "chu le... yi wai".

It should be noted that in the case of a constructive combination analysis, the cotermin form must be a word, that is to say, the word is extracted from the preposition frame "chu le... yi wai" preposition component. From the above analysis of the interferable ingredients, we have found that there are many non-lexical components such as phrases and phrases in the composition. Therefore, this study stipulates the following two principles for extracting coterminous words:

First, the basic retrieval unit for a physical phrase is the word. In other words, when we filter the physical phrase in the preposition frame "chu le... yi wai" preposition component, we extract its central word as our companion according to the principle. For example, in the interferment "Method of use of fertilizers and pesticides", we extract its central word "method" as a coterminus, and the coterminus of that ingredient is denoted as "method".

Second, we mark all the term items within the phrase as coterminous words for the rational union phrase and the equivalent phrase, respectively. For example, "a small number of intellectuals" and "students" are recorded as "intellectuals" and "students" respectively.

Based on the above method, we have compiled the intensity of the structural combination of intermediate-stage contemporaries and the intensity of the structural combination of advanced-stage contemporaries separately, as shown in Tables 5 and 7.

Table 5 Collocational Strength of Co-occurrence Words-Intermediate Students

Serial number	Phrase	Frequency	The structure matches the intensity of the association
1	Music	5	1.26E-07
2	Self	6	9.38E-07
3	Things	4	0.000098
4	Reason	3	0.000289
5	Relationship	2	0.005208
6	Songs	4	0.012445
7	method	2	0.016413
8	Smokers	3	0.032774
9	Mom	2	0.032598
10	Surface	1	0.042435
11	Mandarin	1	0.042435
12	Bar	1	0.042435
13	Change	1	0.042435
14	Exhaust gas	1	0.042435
15	God	1	0.042435

16	Camera	1	0.042435
17	Outside	1	0.042435
18	Sunday	1	0.042435
19	This	1	0.042435
20	This	1	0.042435
21	Chinese	1	0.042435
22	Itself	1	0.042435
23	Modern Chinese	1	0.042435
24	Nationals	1	0.042435
25	Intellectuals	1	0.042435
26	You	1	0.083085
27	Wife	1	0.083085
28	Above	1	0.083085
29	Exam	1	0.083085
30	These	1	0.083085
31	I	1	0.083085
32	Chinese	1	0.122023
33	Food	1	0.122023
34	I am	6	1.35E-01
35	They	1	0.147417
36	Society	1	0.152559
37	Patient	1	0.159322
38	Problem	2	0.160699
39	Situation	2	0.191559
40	States	2	0.191559
41	Content	1	0.229271
42	Crops	1	0.229271
43	Korea	1	0.293446
44	Children	1	0.293446
45	Condition	1	0.323518
46	Smoking	1	0.323518
47	Human	1	0.406328
48	Students	1	0.406328
49	Family	1	0.455868
50	Parents	1	0.501307
51	Aspects	1	0.501425
52	We	1	0.529391

Table 5 shows the terms and frequencies used by intermediate-level Korean students in the preposition framework “chu le...yi wai” and the strength of their association with the preposition framework“ chu le...yi wai ”

Common terms are specifically used as follows:

- ① Because there is no one else but myself.

- ② Apart from that, the reason I like pop songs is that I like singers.
- ③ Apart from this examination, there is hardly anything else.
- ④ In addition to these, there are health problems.

Analysis of the composition-pair correlation intensity table leads us to the following conclusions: First, in the preposition framework "chu le... yi wai", even if there are some compositions with equal frequencies, their constructive association intensity is different. For example, the two coterminous words "social" and "surface" appear in the preposition frame "chu le... yi wai" with a frequency of 1, but the associative strength of "social" is 0.152559, while "surface" is 0.042435. In the order of the intensity of the constellation association, the "social" number is 36, whereas the "surface" number is 10. The reason for this difference is that although the two words appear the same frequency in the preposition frame "chu le...yi wai", the total frequency in the corpus is different. This also means that even if the coterminations occur with the same frequency in the same constructions, we cannot directly infer that the coterminations are of equal intensity to the constructions, and we cannot simply judge them by looking at the frequency of the coterminations. Second, according to our previous article, in general, the P value is inversely related to the strength of the equation-matched association. In other words, the less the value of the constructive association of a certain cword with the strength P, we can think that the term is more relevant to the preposition framework "chu le... yi wai" and that the preposition framework is more attractive to the term. And vice versa.

Third, we can determine the intensity of the association between the cotermines and the preposition frame "chu le... yi wai" by means of the numerical interval of the P value, as shown in Table 6 below:

Table 6 Strength of association between prepositional frames and collocations-Intermediate students

P	Relationship	Words
P > 0.05	There is no significant association	You, Wife, Above, Exam, These, myself, Chinese, food, I (6), they, society, patients, Question (2), Situation (2) Country (2) Content, Crop, Korea, Children, conditions, smoking, human, Students, families, parents, aspects, We
0.01 <P <0.05	The intensity of the association was significant	Songs (4), Method (2), Smoker (3), Mom (2), Surface, Mandarin, Bar, Change, Exhaust, God, Camera, Outside, Sunday, this, this, Chinese, itself, the machine, modern Chinese, the people, Intellectuals
0.001 <P <0.01	The intensity of the association is significant	Relationship (2)
P < 0.001	The intensity of the association was extremely significant	Music (5), Self (6), Things (4), Reasons (3)

We have classified the preposition framework, “chu le...yi wai”used by intermediate-level Korean students into four categories, based on the P value. A class of P greater than 0.05 indicates that the cotermine does not have a display association with the preposition frame "chu le... yi wai ". A class of P less than 0.05 is a class where the intensity of the coterminals associated with the preposition frame "chu le ... yi wai" is significant, for example: "Song (4), method (2), Smoker (3), Mom (2), Surface, Mandarin, Bar, change, fumes, God, camera, outside, Sunday, this point, This, the Chinese, the self, the machine, Modern Chinese, People, Intellectuals, etc. A P value between 0.001 and 0.01 is a class, for example, "relation (2)", which indicates that the relationship is strongly associated with the preposition frame "chu le... yi wai". A P value less than 0.001 is a class, for example: "Music (5), Self (6), Things (4), Reason (3) "etc., explain" Music, self, learning, Things, the reason "with the preposition framework" chu le... yi wai "The relationship is extremely significant in the intensity of the association.

If one of the preposition frames "chu le...yi wai" has the highest frequency and the lowest frequency in the corpus, then the term is most strongly associated with the "chu le...yi wai" configuration, and vice versa. We put the combination of the preposition framework "chu le...yi wai" in order of frequency from high to bottom (here is an example of the top 10): I = myself = study > music > things > song > reasons > smokers > relationships > methods. We further rank the intensity of these 10 combinations in terms of their structural combinations according to their P values, that is, in order of their intensity from weak to strong, as follows: Music <self> learning <things <reasons> relationship <song> methods <smoker> me. By comparison, it was found that in the preposition framework "chu le...yi wai", the current term "me" is used most frequently, but its P value is the largest, that is, the association strength is also the weakest. This means that the phrase "I" appears very frequently in the corpus. The compositional term "music" is used most frequently in the preposition frame "chu le... yi wai", but in these 10 compositional terms the intensity of the compositional association is the least, indicating that the compositional word "music" appears less frequently in the library.

We use the same method to match the strength of the preposition framework “chu le...yi wai ” and its contemporaries to the high level Korean students as shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7 Collocational Strength of Co-occurrence Words-Advanced students

Sort	Interferable ingredients	Counts the a value	P
1	This	3	0.000374
2	This	2	0.001168
3	method	2	0.006699
4	Problem	4	0.014236
5	Food	2	0.016008
6	States	3	0.02932
7	Achievements	1	0.034343
8	Economics	1	0.034343
9	Agricultural products	1	0.034343
10	Rural	1	0.034343
11	Change	1	0.034343
12	Crisis	1	0.034343

13	Class	1	0.034343
14	Singer	1	0.034343
15	Dim Sum	1	0.034343
16	English	1	0.034343
17	Approach	1	0.034343
18	Words	1	0.034343
19	Occupation	1	0.034343
20	Professional	1	0.034343
21	I am	2	0.060876
22	Action	1	0.067519
23	Role	1	0.067519
24	Pesticides	1	0.067519
25	These	1	0.067519
26	Air	1	0.067519
27	Noise	1	0.067519
28	Benefits	1	0.067519
29	Music	1	0.099565
30	Sound	1	0.099565
31	Talk	1	0.099565
32	Smoking room	1	0.099565
33	Region	1	0.099565
34	Contamination	1	0.130520
35	She	1	0.13052
36	Life	1	0.145508
37	Streets	1	0.160421
38	Self	1	0.189304
39	Aspects	2	0.288447
40	Hunger	1	0.319602
41	Friends	1	0.319602
42	Condition	1	0.319602
43	He	1	0.319602
44	Health	1	0.343056
45	They	2	0.389859
46	Work	1	0.408721
47	Individual	1	0.429130
48	Time	1	0.448842

Common terms are specifically used as follows:

- ⑤ But I have a non-religious boyfriend who is good except for religious issues.
- ⑥ Another way to do this is to change the sound to a sound other than noise.
- ⑦ This is because there are many other food items besides agricultural products as the socio-economic development has developed recently.
- ⑧ The main content is that in addition to containing toxic food, whether the 10,000 yuan of

preserved food or the few dollars of box lunch in the body is the same and small effect. We can determine the intensity of the association between the cotermines and the prepositional frame "except for... yi wai" by the numerical interval of the P value, as shown in Table 8 below:

Table 8 Strength of association between prepositional frames and collocations- Advanced students

P	Relationship	Words
P > 0.05	There is no significant association	I (2), measures, effects, pesticides, These, air, noise, benefits, music, voice, conversation, smoking room, Area, pollution, she, life, Street, self, aspect (2), hunger, Friend, condition, he, health, They (2), work, personal, time
P <0.05	The intensity of the association was significant	Question (4), Food (2), Country (3), Achievements, Economics, Agricultural Products, Rural, Change, Crisis, class, singer, snack, English, method, word, occupation, Professional
0.001 <P <0.01	The intensity of the association is significant	This (2), Method (2)
P < 0.001	The intensity of the association was extremely significant	This point (2)

Using the P value as a criterion, the prepositional framework used by Korean students at advanced level, *Chu le...yi wai*, is divided into four categories of strength related to the matching words. A class of P greater than 0.05 indicates that the cotermines does not have a display association with the prepositional frame "*chu le... yi wai*". P less than 0.05 is a class of one, which is strongly associated with the prepositional framework "*chu le... yi wai*", e.g. "problem (4), food (2), Country (3), Achievements, Economics, Agricultural Products, Rural, change, crisis, lessons, Singer, Dim Sum, English, How, The word, profession, profession". A P value between 0.001 and 0.01 is a class, for example: "This (2), method (2)", indicating that the relationship is strongly associated with the prepositional framework "*chu le... yi wai*". A P value less than 0.001 is a class, for example: "This point (2)". The strength of the "this point" combination P is also the smallest of all terms, indicating that the strength of the "this point" association with the prepositional frame "*chu le... yi wai*" is extremely significant, and the most intense association with the prepositional frame's configuration.

A Study of Co-occurrence Nouns in Prepositional Frame

In order to determine the semantic type of the prepositional framework of Korean students "*chu le...yi wai*" the semantic composition of the prepositional components this part of the study does not distinguish between medium and advanced levels and combines the two grade semantics Each cooccurrence term was classified with a standard line of P less than 0.05, i.e., the strength of the significant association between the cooccurrence term and the equation, as shown in Table 9.

Table 9 Semantic types of collocations

Semantic type		Phrase
The name of the person or person		Self (6), Smoker (3), Mom (2), Singer, Self, the people, the intellectuals
Table transaction	Table abstractions	Learning (6), Things (4), Methods (4), Questions (4), Reason (3), State (3), Relationship (2), Approach, Change (2), Crisis, Occupation, Professional, Surface
	Table specific things	Music (5), Songs (4), Food (2), Snacks, rural, economics, agricultural products, modern Chinese, English, Mandarin, Grades, Words, Lesson, exhaust, God, camera, Bar, Chinese
Indicates pronouns		This (3), this (3)
Table time		Sunday
Table premises		Outside

According to Table 9, the semantic components marked by the preposition framework “chu le...yi wai” output by intermediate- and senior-level Korean students can be divided into five categories that refer to either person or thing or to time or place.

First, the name of a person or person. For example, the "self" in the "smokers" in the "hunger" and the "them" in the death of the children are all meant to refer to people.

⑨ If I don't do it, no one will do it, but if there is someone other than myself, the situation will change. I don't do it, but there are people who do it.

⑩ In addition, people around you, apart from smokers, are also affected.

11 If people continue to grow small amounts of green food, it is too unfair that only a part of the population can be happy to be healthy and that no one but them can eat food.

Second, to represent things, that is, to represent concrete things, or abstract things. For example, the pop song in the document represents a concrete thing, while the abstract in the document "crisis of survival".

12 At that time, pop songs were the subject of our discussion. So it's very important, but after college, we found very interesting themes other than pop songs.

13 Apart from the crisis of survival, things that are not loved to do are easy to be lazy and not to do.

Third, the dictation pronouns. Indicates that the object specified by the pronouns is determined by the context. For example, "this" in 1C cannot be inferred for a specific designation object due to lack of context. The "point" in the document refers to the fact that "it has just been made clear that the mentality of initiative and initiative to advance is important".

14 They forgive him when the judge feels that there is no other way.

15 I just explained that it is important to be proactive and proactive, but besides that, I found that the story also tells us a lesson that cannot be ignored: A monk came later. So the two men took water and drank... when the two were together, there was no problem. Adding one more person becomes "no one is the same".

Fourth, time. For example, the name "except the sky" in the main part of the movie indicates the time frame for which you will not be working.

16 All members of the company are required to work except for the days of the stars. Fifth, the premises. The range of premises that are not available is "except outside".

17 Nothing but the outside.

18

A Comparative Study of Interlanguage and Native Language

A Comparative Study of the Use of Prepositional Frame

This section analyzes the use of the preposition framework "chu le... yi wai" by native speakers, composing the preposition component used by native languages, and also computes the intensity of the associative association between the coposition and the preposition framework with the statistical SPSS software. It also compared the use of the preposition framework, "chu le...yi wai" by Korean students with native speakers.

This article selected from the BCC source works by famous domestic authors and magazines as native language materials for the study, with a total of 1.8 million characters. The total number of words in the intermediate and native languages in this study is consistent, making the comparative analysis objective, scientific and feasible. We have retrieved a total of 98 excluded preposition frames from the Native Language Library, with 2 intermediation frames "chu le... yi wai". We compare the intermediation with the preposition framework "chu le...yi wai" quoted by native speakers, as shown in Table 10 below.

Table 10 Comparison of Intermediary Components

		Middle-level Korean students	Advanced level Korean students	Native language
Words	Pronouns	Self, self (5), this, this, I (6), they, you, myself	This (2), this (3), I (2), she, He, they (2), themselves	
	Noun	Sunday, Bar, Family, Chinese, Korea, Child, Mandarin, Parents, patient, surface, smoker (3), outside, Above, God, Food, Wife, Modern Chinese, Human, Crop, Chinese	Professional, Noise, English, Smoker, Smoking rooms, sound, life, rural, Agricultural, Boyfriend, Hunger, Personal, Results, "Listen to the Sea," Economics	
	Verb	Learning (6)	Talk, produce, starve	
Phrase	An identical phrase	I am alone, our nationals, himself alone, himself	I am alone (2), we three, I personally	
	Conjoint Phrase	I'm with my mom, (the boss, the second, the old sister). (clothing,	Street and own home, eat, drink, eat, watch movies	The entire machined blue knuckles and several land deeds

		food, accommodation), (meals, sleep)		
	Primary Predicate Phrase	Health, declining smoking, climate change	The temperature difference between the day and the night is large, the climate changes, the traffic is somewhat inconvenient, traffic is congested. Air pollution	

Phrase	Partial Phrase	Natural death, Chinese society, only brother's affairs, such aspects, So things like this, the water lift in this story, the learning of knowledge in schools, the learning of problems, advanced countries, smokers, the reason I write, the content I write, I wrote this relationship above, my mother, my mother, my country, My dad, digital camera, methods of using fertilizers and pesticides, car exhaust, Young people, green food, pop songs (2), economic conditions, The relationship of vengeance, Korean pop songs, classical music, drinking with friends, Rich countries, parents	Religious issues, their own people, their own work, so that they understand each other, Such benefits, eye-catching people, modern trends, four hours of class, Indoor air, methods of using fertilizers and pesticides, survival crisis, the above mentioned areas, The above-mentioned view of religious life, the above-mentioned, the above-mentioned conditions, human health, Green food, health issues, talk to each other, worry, Excess pesticides, parents and children's efforts, care for my life, good for the human body, Adverse effects on the Earth's environment, toxic food, harsh car horns, annoying phone	Political significance
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		and children, people who die of starvation, good for the human body, Adults	ringing, Dinner time, other music	
Moving Phrases		Only make the dishes he wants to eat, earn money, master the profession, smoke	Influencing the health of yourself and others, learning Chinese, writing letters, thinking of parents, Satisfy smokers, know your heart, exercise, get sick, I get sick, and it brings good things	
Number Phrase		This is the reason for this situation (2), this method, these problems, These people, these, this thing (2), this reason, This thing, this exam, this method, this "green food", A few intellectuals and students, few popular songs, several countries, these objective everyday things appear	This profession, this number, this word, these methods, This problem (2), this approach, some poor areas, some countries, Some successful people, some of your favorite snacks, some of the countries with a lot of land, a few developed countries	
Phrase			Do it yourself	
The orientation phrase			In this temple, in the classroom	

	Preface Phrase	For the heart, from a social point of view	
	Small Sentence		Some of the countries with the ability to work together to help them solve these problems, he lost a beloved wife, and the sound of the car horn mentioned in the paper was replaced by the sound of the ocean's waves and the sound of the telephone ring with the sound of the river's flowing water

In terms of the frequency of use, it is found that Korean students are overusing the preposition framework "chu le...yi wai", compared to the 2 frequency used by native speakers, and that Korean students use the preposition framework "chu le...yi wai" more frequently than native speakers. In terms of the type of intermediation, native speakers have only partial and conjoint phrases, and do not use words or phrases, in contrast, Korean students use more types of intermediates than native speakers.

The composition matches the intensity of the correlation

Based on the compositional lexicon analysis described above, this section continues to use SPSS software to accurately test the preposition framework "chu le... yi wai" and its introduction component combinations that appear in the native lingua, calculate and sort the P values for their constructive association combination strength. According to this order, according to the rule that the lower the P value, the stronger the attraction of the composition to the introduction component combination words, We can judge the intensity of the attraction of the preposition framework “chu le... yi wai ” to its cotermines and the semantic propensity of these combinations to enter the preposition framework“ chu le... yi wai ” in terms of the degree to which the composition attracts words We can generalize and verify the significance of the constructional.

Interstitial composition matched correlation strength comparison

In accordance with the principle of coterminous extraction, we have drawn from the native language materials the contemporaneous words of the preposition framework "chu le...yi wai" used by native speakers include "axia", "title deeds" and "meaning". We calculated the intensity of the three compositions and then compared them with the intensity of the compositions used by Korean students at the intermediate and advanced levels and their association with the preposition framework.

The intensity of the contextual association between the preposition framework “chu le ... yi wai ” and its conjugates is shown in Table 11 below:

Table 11 Construction Collocation Relevance Strength of Native Speakers

Phrase	The target preposition frame frequency	Other preposition frame frequency	The structure matches the intensity of the association
Car	1	0	0.0005
Title deeds	1	0	0.0005
Meaning	1	6	0.001167

According to Table 12, the three combinations of the terms "axle", "title" and "meaning" all have a frequency of 1, but their structural combinations have a different intensity of association. We have also confirmed the conclusion that "even if the same number of compositions appear in the target equation, the intensity of their association with the preposition frame is not necessarily the same".

We can determine the intensity of the association between the combination word and the preposition frame "chu le... yi wai" in the native language by means of the numerical interval of the P value, as shown in Table 12 below:

Table 12 Strength of association between prepositional frames and collocations

P	Relationship	Words
0.001 <P <0.01	The intensity of the association is significant	Meaning
P < 0.001	The intensity of the association was extremely significant	Land Deeds

According to the table of the intensity of the composition of the primer framework "chu le... yi wai", the intensity of the associative combination of "meaning" ranges from 0.001 to 0.01, and the intensity of the association with the preposition framework "chu le... yi wai" is significant. The intensity of the conjugation is less than 0.001 for both the conjugation of the words "palaeus" and "titling" and the preposition framework "chu le... yi wai" is extremely significant. The P values for "axia" and "title deeds" are less than "meaning", indicating that the preposition framework "chu le... yi wai" is the most attractive to "axia" and "title deeds".

Based on the above calculations, we have extracted three compositional terms used by native speakers, 52 for intermediate-level Korean students, and 48 for high-level students. In accordance with the principle of consistency in the number of words, we can compare three of the matching terms used by Korean students at the middle and high levels with native speakers, which can better reflect the scientific and feasibility of the comparison. Therefore, in the next comparison of intermediate and native languages, we compare the compositions used by Korean students at the intermediate and upper grades with the native language materials, and we get Table 13:

Table 13 Comparison of Construction Collocation Relevance Strength between Interlanguage and Mother Tongue

Serial number	Intermediate Korean students form a combination of strength and strength		Advanced Korean student configuration with strength		The strength of the native language combination	
	Common words	Structure fit strength	Common words	Structure fit strength	Common words	Structure fit strength
1	Music	1.26E-07	This	0.000374	Car	0.0005
2	Self	9.38E-07	This	0.001168	Title deeds	0.0005
3	Things	0.000098	方法	0.006699	Meaning	0.001167

Table 13 compares the three combinations of intermediate Korean students, senior Korean students, and native language combinations with the strongest association. In comparison between native speakers and Korean students, we found that the three coterminous combinations with the greatest correlation strength used by intermediate-level Korean students had a structural associativity strength of less than 0.001, and that the three coterminous combinations were extremely strongly associated with the preposition framework "chu le...yi wai". Of the three combinations with the greatest correlation strength used by Korean students at the advanced level, the combinatorial combinations of this and method are between 0.001 and 0.01, and the intensity of the association with the preposition framework "chu le...yi wai" is significant; The "this point" has an associative strength of less than 0.001, which is extremely significant in relation to the preposition frame "chu le... yi wai". In the first three compositions of the native-language combination, the intensity of the association between the two is less than 0.001 and the intensity of the association with the preposition framework "chu le... yi wai" is extremely significant; The intensity of the "meaning" combination correlates between 0.001 and 0.01, and the intensity of the preposition framework "chu le... yi wai" correlates significantly.

Concurrent semantic type comparison

Compare the semantic types of compositions used by medium and advanced students and native speakers, respectively, according to Table 13, as shown in Table 14:

Table 14 Comparison of Semantic Types of Interlanguage and Mother Tongue

Semantic type		Middle-school Korean students	Advanced Korean student codings	Local language
The name of the person or person		Self		
Table transaction	Table abstractions	Things	method	Meaning
	Table specific things	Music		Land Deeds
Indicates pronouns			This, this	

Based on the above table, we found that the most intense combinations associated with the intermediate-level Korean student preposition framework "chu le...yi wai", semantic types are human and abstract or concrete things; The higher level is a table abstraction or a specific thing; The native language is used as a representation of concrete or abstract things. The compositional words used by students at intermediate and advanced levels, as well as native speakers, have semantic types of abstract things. In contrast to native speakers, intermediate and senior Korean students also use a combination of the epithet or the pictorial pronouns.

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