



Analysis Use Preposition *VON* and *AUS* In Indonesian

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ABSTRACT

Purpose of the study : Research This aiming For understand the meaning produced by the preposition *von* and *aus* in various situation communication. Pragmatics focus on usage Language in context real, so that can give outlook about How preposition This used For convey appropriate meaning with situation communication.

Methodology: Research This use method descriptive qualitative For analyze preposition *from* and *worn out* in Indonesian. Data obtained from text translation, interview informants, and observations conversation. Analysis covers data reduction, classification function preposition, interpretation contextual, and triangulation For ensure validity results.

Main Findings: Research This find that *von* more often used for show origin or connection ownership, while *aus* referring to the material or origin physical. Error translation often happen consequence translation literally, as in the sentence *I am like that from Germany*, which is more appropriate translated as "I come from from Germany" rather than "I'm coming from Germany". In pragmatics, *by* refers to the relationship abstract, whereas *worn out* more describe connection physique or material. Structure more Indonesian flexible prioritize context conversation, not rule grammatical strict .

Novelty/Originality of this study: Novelty study This lies in the approach holistic that combines analysis translation, interviews , and observations For understand use preposition in context real. Research this also highlights importance understanding pragmatic in translation and providing contribution to teaching German and Indonesian, especially in avoid error general and understanding difference culture as well as linguistics between second language.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesian as tool communication have and wealth structure language that can analyzed from various perspective linguistics. One of the element important in language is preposition, which plays a role For explain connection between words in a sentence. Preposition No only functioning in a way grammatical but also has implications pragmatic in its use [1], [2].In the context of this, research to preposition in Indonesian becomes relevant For understand how connection between words and meaning can built in a way effective [3]-[5]. Preposition *von* and *aus* is example preposition in German language which has equivalent in Indonesian. Second preposition this own function base for show origin, source, or connection ownership. However, in its application ,

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function preposition This often experience adaptation and variation when translated to in Indonesian [6]-[8]. Phenomenon this open opportunity for analyze how preposition *von* and *aus* can interpreted in structure Indonesian language and how its use influence meaning in context pragmatic.

Use preposition in Indonesian is often not own the strictest rules German. This is make analysis to preposition *von* and *aus* interesting Because can to reveal difference pattern thinking between second language mentioned. In Indonesian, the function preposition more flexible, often depending on the context and meaning desired delivered [9], [10]. Therefore that 's important For explore how far is the difference structure and context culture influence use preposition this [11]. Approach pragmatic in study this aiming For understand the meaning produced by the preposition *von* and *aus* in various situation communication . Pragmatics focus on usage language in context real, so that can give outlook about how preposition this used for convey appropriate meaning with situation communication [12]-[14]. In case this, research to equivalent preposition *von* and *aus* in Indonesian can enrich study linguistics pragmatic.

Study this expected can give contribution in understand connection between structure language and function pragmatic preposition in Indonesian [15], [16]. With learn preposition *von* and *aus* , research this can also give outlook new about how a language adapt elements from other languages for convey meaning in different contexts. Research results this expected can become reference for teaching more languages and translations effective in the future.

In line with the research that was conducted by Tulabut et al., [17], there is a gap analysis with the research that is currently being conducted in terms of the research focus and background of the research problem. The research focus of these two studies has a different approach, but complements each other. This study emphasizes the form and function of these prepositions in the context of descriptive linguistics, with data sources from bilingual texts in NADI magazine [18], [19]. In contrast, this study focuses on the analysis of the prepositions *von* and *aus* in the context of Indonesian pragmatics. The holistic approach used includes translation analysis, interviews, and conversational observations. This study emphasizes more on pragmatic aspects, such as cultural adaptation and the relevance of prepositions in real communication situations. The gap between the two studies lies in the approach, the previous study focused more on formal linguistic descriptions, documenting the form and function of prepositions in a structured manner in bilingual texts [20]. In contrast, this study is more oriented towards the pragmatic context, taking into account cultural adaptation and flexible communication functions.

The background of the problem of these two studies also reflects different focuses. Previous studies identified difficulties experienced by German language learners in understanding and applying the prepositions *aus* and *von* [21]. These errors are often caused by significant differences in grammar between German and Indonesian, so researchers highlight the importance of understanding the formal rules of preposition use. On the other hand, this study emphasizes the need to understand the meaning of the prepositions *von* and *aus* in various communication situations [22], [23]. By using a pragmatic approach, this study aims to overcome translation errors, while enriching language teaching methods through understanding the cultural and communication context. The gap between the two studies is clear, the previous study emphasizes grammatical and structural aspects, providing insight into the formal rules of prepositions, while the second study focuses more on the pragmatic context and interpretation of meaning in Indonesian language culture [24]. These complementary approaches show great potential for expanding linguistic insights through the integration of formal description and pragmatic analysis.

This study offers a novel approach to the analysis of the prepositions *von* and *aus* through a pragmatic lens, which has previously been less focused on similar studies. Most previous studies have focused more on descriptive and structural analysis of prepositions in German and their equivalents in Indonesian. The uniqueness of this study lies in its holistic approach that does not only rely on written text analysis, but also involves interviews with informants who have practical experience using both languages, as well as observations of the use of prepositions in real communication situations. This approach provides a new dimension to linguistic studies by integrating structural and pragmatic analysis to understand the meaning and function of prepositions in the context of intercultural communication. so that this research raises uniqueness [22], [25], [26]. Its uniqueness lies in its ability to bridge the structural differences between German and Indonesian by considering the cultural context, pragmatics, and flexibility in language use [27], [28]. The results are not only relevant for academic studies, but also have significant practical value for language learning and translation.

This study makes a significant contribution to the cross-cultural and linguistic understanding of prepositional translation between German and Indonesian. By emphasizing the pragmatic aspect, this study helps to create a more adaptive approach to avoid literal translation errors that can affect the accuracy of messages in interlingual communication [29], [30]. The main implication of this study is to enrich German and Indonesian language teaching methods by providing more in-depth guidance on the use of the prepositions *von* and *aus*. In addition, this study is relevant for translation practitioners and language educators, as it provides insight into the importance of cultural adaptation in understanding the meaning and function of language. The results of this study can also be used to improve language learners' competence in understanding the structural and pragmatic differences between the two languages, thus supporting more effective cross-cultural communication.

The urgency of this research lies in the urgent need to overcome common errors in translating prepositions that often occur due to an overly literal approach. Such errors not only reduce the accuracy of the translation but can also hinder cross-cultural understanding. In the era of globalization, where interlingual communication is becoming increasingly important, understanding the pragmatics of prepositions such as *von* and *aus* is a necessity that cannot be ignored. In addition, this research addresses the gap in previous linguistic studies that mostly only focus on descriptive and structural analysis, without considering the pragmatic and cultural contexts [31], [32]. Therefore, this research is very urgent to enrich the linguistic literature and support the development of more contextual language teaching methods.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the use of prepositions *von* and *aus* in Indonesian from a pragmatic perspective. With this approach, the study aims to provide a deeper understanding of the meaning and function of these prepositions in various real communication contexts. In addition, this study attempts to identify common errors that often occur in the translation of *von* and *aus*, which are often caused by a literal approach that does not consider the cultural and pragmatic context. This study also aims to provide practical solutions to overcome these errors, so as to improve the quality of interlanguage translation.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the use of prepositions *von* and *aus* in Indonesian. The descriptive method was chosen because it aims to describe and explain linguistic phenomena systematically and in depth based on the collected data. Qualitative analysis is used to understand the meaning and function of the preposition in various communication contexts [33]-[35].

The subjects of this study include translated texts from German to Indonesian covering various genres, such as literature, scientific, and official documents. As well as informants with academic backgrounds or experience in using German and Indonesian, who were selected purposively.

The data sources of this research consist of written texts and spoken texts. Written texts are translated texts from German to Indonesian, such as books, articles, or official documents. While spoken texts are in the form of conversations or dialogues that use the prepositions *von* and *aus* and their equivalents in Indonesian, which are obtained through interviews or recordings of conversations.

Data collection techniques are carried out through documentation, structured interviews, and observations. Data collection with documentation by collecting translated texts and written documents containing the prepositions *von* and *aus* and their equivalents in Indonesian, then data collection through structured interviews is carried out by involving informants who are competent in German and Indonesian to obtain data on their understanding and experience related to the use of these prepositions. And the last data collection is carried out by observation, recording and noting the use of the prepositions *von* and *aus* in real communication situations to complement the written data.

Table 1. Structured Interview Questions

No.	Question Categories	Interview Questions	Purpose of Questions
1.	Basic Understanding of Prepositions	What do you understand about the use of the prepositions <i>von</i> and <i>aus</i> in German?	To find out the extent to which informants understand the basic concept of prepositions in German.
2.	Context of Use	In what communication situations do you usually use the prepositions <i>von</i> and <i>aus</i> ?	To explore the specific contexts in which these prepositions are used in everyday communication.
3.	Mistakes and Challenges	Have you ever faced difficulties in using the prepositions <i>von</i> and <i>aus</i> when translating them into Indonesian? If yes, please explain.	To identify common errors and challenges experienced by informants related to the use of these prepositions.
4.	Cultural Adaptation	In your opinion, how does Indonesian language culture influence the use or translation of the prepositions <i>von</i> and <i>aus</i> ?	To understand the influence of cultural adaptation on the use of prepositions in cross-language communication.
5.	Solutions and Approaches	How do you usually deal with errors in the use or translation of the prepositions <i>von</i> and <i>aus</i> ?	To gain insight into the practical solutions applied by informants in overcoming errors.
6.	Pragmatic Context Relevance	How important is the context of the situation in determining the correct equivalent for the prepositions <i>von</i> and <i>aus</i> ?	To explore the role of pragmatic context in selecting appropriate prepositional equivalents.

7.	Relevance Language Teaching	in	What are your suggestions for teaching the prepositions <i>von</i> and <i>aus</i> more effectively for Indonesian language learners?	To gain relevant input for German language teaching, especially regarding the use of these prepositions.
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Data analysis techniques from collected data include data reduction by selecting and grouping relevant data. with use preposition *von* and *aus*. Furthermore data classification with group data based on function prepositions, such as connection origin, ownership, or source in context Indonesian. Then analyze data with interpretation contextual yes Interpreting meaning preposition based on context pragmatics, namely situation and purpose communication [36], [37]. And the last one triangulation of data with compare data from text written, interview, and observation for ensure validity results analysis.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis of data obtained from translated texts, interviews with informants, and conversational observations, this study reveals several main findings related to the use of the prepositions *von* and *aus* in Indonesian.

3.1. Prepositional Equivalents in Indonesian

The German prepositions *von* and *aus* have various equivalents in Indonesian, depending on the context of their use. This reflects the flexibility of Indonesian in adjusting the meaning of prepositions to certain communication situations. The preposition *von* is often translated as "from," which is used to indicate the origin or source of ownership. For example, the phrase "*Ein Geschenk von meinem Vater*" is translated as "A gift from my father." In this case, *von* indicates the possessive relationship between the gift and the giver, namely the father.

In contrast, the German preposition *aus* is often used to indicate the origin of a material, place, or a certain physical condition. For example, the phrase "*Ein Tisch aus Holz*" is translated as "A table made of wood." In this case, *aus* indicates that the material from which the table is made is wood. Another example is the phrase "*Ich komme aus Deutschland*", which indicates the geographical origin of an individual, so it is correctly translated as "I come from Germany." In this context, *aus* not only indicates the physical origin but also represents the individual's geographical identity.

The basic difference between *von* and *aus* lies in the type of relationship indicated by the preposition. *Von* tends to be used for abstract relationships, such as ownership or the source of an idea. For example, the phrase "*Eine Idee von meinem Lehrer*" can be translated as "An idea from my teacher," where *von* indicates that the idea came from the teacher. In contrast, *aus* is more often used for physical or material relationships. For example, "*Ein Gebäude aus Stein*" translates as "A building made of stone," emphasizing the building's construction material.

In Indonesian, the flexibility of prepositional meaning allows the same word, such as "from," to be used for various types of relationships, both abstract and physical. However, the translation of the prepositions *von* and *aus* requires precise interpretation according to the context of the communication. For example, the phrase "*Ein Brief von meiner Freundin*" translates as "A letter from my girlfriend," with *von* indicating the origin or sender of the letter. In contrast, the phrase "*Eine Vase aus Glas*" translates as "A vase made of glass," with *aus* indicating the material from which the vase is made.

This study highlights that the translation of the prepositions *von* and *aus* cannot be done literally without considering the context of their use. While Indonesian has a more flexible structure than German, translating prepositions still requires sensitivity to the nuances of meaning inherent in a particular context. Thus, this study provides in-depth insights into the role of context in determining the appropriate prepositional equivalent, as well as the importance of understanding pragmatics in producing accurate and meaningful translations.

3.2. Common Mistakes in Translation

Common errors in translating the prepositions *von* and *aus* often occur due to a lack of understanding of the pragmatic context and the cultural differences between German and Indonesian languages. Informants in this study indicated that one of the most common errors is a literal translation that does not correspond to the actual meaning. For example, the phrase "*Ich komme aus Deutschland*" is often translated literally as "I come from Germany," when in a more appropriate context, the phrase refers to the geographical origin of an individual and should be translated as "I come from Germany". This error reflects the translator's limitations in understanding the nuances of meaning inherent in the preposition *aus* in German.

A similar thing happens with the preposition *von*. In many cases, *von* is used to indicate abstract relationships such as ownership or the source of an idea. For example, the phrase "*Ein Geschenk von meinem Vater*" is often translated literally as "A gift from my father", which in Indonesian can cause ambiguity. In fact, the context actually means "This gift comes from my father," which emphasizes the ownership relationship more than the physical origin. This error shows the translator's lack of sensitivity to the pragmatic and semantic context in the use of prepositions.

In addition, it was also found that the more flexible structure of the Indonesian language compared to German is often an additional cause of errors. Indonesian tends to rely on the context of conversation to determine the meaning of prepositions, while German has strict and specific grammatical rules for prepositions. As a result, when the prepositions *von* and *aus* are translated into Indonesian without considering the cultural context and communication situation, the message conveyed becomes less accurate.

This study also noted that errors often occur in situations where prepositions have similar meanings but are used in different contexts. For example, *von* is often used for abstract relationships such as the origin of an idea or owner, while *aus* more often indicates physical or material origin. For example, the phrase “*Ein Tisch aus Holz*” (A table made of wood) is correctly translated as “This table is made of wood,” because *aus* indicates the material or origin of the material. However, less experienced translators may misassociate this preposition with an abstract relationship, resulting in an erroneous translation.

This error shows the urgent need for a pragmatic approach in translation, where the translator not only understands the grammatical rules but also considers the communication context and cultural norms. Thus, this study provides important insights into the importance of understanding pragmatics in translating the prepositions *von* and *aus* to produce accurate and appropriate translations for communication purposes.

3.3. Pragmatics in Use Preposition

In the context of pragmatics, the prepositions *von* and *aus* have a significant role in indicating different meaning relationships in communication. The preposition *von* is often used to indicate abstract connections or ownership relationships. For example, in the phrase “*Ein Geschenk von meinem Vater*” (A gift from my father), *von* indicates the relationship between the giver (father) and the object (gift). On the other hand, the preposition *aus* tends to describe physical or material connections, such as in the phrase “*Ein Tisch aus Holz*” (A table made of wood), where *aus* emphasizes the basic material of the object.

In Indonesian, pragmatic meanings like this are often not reflected explicitly through certain words, because Indonesian relies more on situational context to convey meaning. This makes translation from German to Indonesian require in-depth interpretation and adjustment to cultural norms. For example, the phrase “*Ich komme aus Deutschland*” (I come from Germany) requires the understanding that *aus* indicates not only a physical place of origin but also a person’s identity related to a geographical location.

This difference underscores the importance of pragmatic sensitivity in translating prepositions. German has more specific grammatical rules for prepositions, allowing certain meaning relationships to be conveyed clearly and explicitly. In contrast, Indonesian often uses more general terms, such as “from,” to replace a variety of meanings, making interpretation more dependent on context. For example, the preposition *von* can be translated as “from” in the context of abstract origin, but can also mean “by” in the context of possession relationships or sources of action.

In addition, the role of culture in pragmatics is very important. In German, formal and explicit sentence structures reflect a systematic mindset, while in Indonesian, flexibility is preferred to ensure that the message is conveyed effectively without relying too much on strict grammatical rules. This often poses a challenge for translators who are not familiar with these differences, especially in determining the appropriate prepositional equivalent for the context and purpose of the communication.

Pragmatics also influences how these prepositions are used in certain situations. For example, in formal communication, *von* and *aus* may be translated differently than in everyday conversation. In informal conversational contexts, these prepositions are often not translated directly but adapted according to Indonesian speaking habits.

This study shows that a deep understanding of pragmatics is essential to produce translations that are not only accurate but also appropriate to the cultural context and communication situation. Thus, translators need to understand the role of pragmatics in the source and target languages to bridge the differences in meaning and function of the prepositions *von* and *aus* effectively. This also emphasizes the need for a pragmatic approach in language teaching to help learners understand the relationship between meaning, context, and use of prepositions in cross-cultural communication.

3.4. Adaptation Culture in Translation

Cultural adaptation in translation is an important step to bridge the gap between two cultures through language. This process involves not only translating word for word, but also adjusting the meaning to suit the cultural norms and habits of the target language. One example is seen in the use of German prepositions, such as *von* and *aus*, which are often adapted into Indonesian to remain relevant and understandable to readers. In German, the preposition *von* functions to indicate ownership or origin of something, and is often used in formal structures to emphasize the relationship between elements, such as in the phrase “*Das Buch von dem Autor*” (The book of the author). Meanwhile, the preposition *aus* is more often used to indicate the origin of an object from a certain place or material, such as in “*Das Glas aus Plastik*” (Glass made of plastic) and “*Ich komme aus Indonesien*” (I come from Indonesia).

German, with its precise characteristics, prioritizes structural accuracy to reflect the relationship between sentence elements. In contrast, Indonesian tends to be simpler and more flexible, prioritizing context in conveying meaning. In the case of *von* and *aus* adaptations, prepositions such as “*dari*” or alternative phrases such as “*oleh*” are more often used to create clarity without causing ambiguity. For example, the phrase “*Das Buch von dem Autor*” can be translated as “*Buku dari penulis tersebut*” or even simply as “*Buku penulis tersebut*”. This shows that in Indonesian, understanding the context is more important than adherence to rigid grammatical structures.

This adaptation reflects cultural differences in the way of thinking. German demands detailed structures to maintain precision, while Indonesian focuses more on efficiency and ease of communication. This approach allows the message to be conveyed more directly, according to the needs of the reader. Instead of translating literally, translators often choose to use simpler and more concise phrases, such as changing “*von dem Autor*” to “*oleh penulis*”.

A deep understanding of these cultural differences is key in translation practice. Translators must be able to avoid literal translations that can obscure meaning, while conveying the message in a way that suits the expectations of the target reader. Some steps that can be taken are analyzing the communication context, using alternative phrases that are more relevant in the target language, and, if necessary, adding footnotes in the formal text to explain meanings that cannot be conveyed directly. In this way, the translator not only produces a text that is linguistically accurate, but also culturally relevant, making it more acceptable to the reader. Well-done cultural adaptation not only improves the quality of the translation, but also supports the creation of better cross-cultural understanding.

Difference structural between German and Indonesian are located in German language has structural strict grammar, including use preposition that has meaning specific. On the other hand, Indonesian is more flexible in its use and often rely on context For determine meaning. This is cause challenge in translation preposition *von* and *aus*, especially for speaker who does not used to with difference structural the.

Context pragmatic in Indonesian, in pragmatics, the meaning conveyed through preposition no only depends on the structure sentences, but also in situations communication. In Indonesian, the context conversation more stand out, so that prepositions used more nature functional compared to grammatical. Adjustment this reflect need for ensure message delivered in a way effective without must comply rule grammatically rigid.

Research result this highlight importance sensitivity culture and linguistics in translation preposition. Translator need understand that No all preposition can translated in a way literal. Understanding deep to meaning and function pragmatic preposition in second language required for produce accurate and natural translation. Findings this give contribution in teaching language, especially in teach difference structure between German and Indonesian. With understand difference this, students can more easy control second language and avoid error general in use preposition.

Based on previous research conducted in 2021, there is a gap analysis with this study The gap analysis between the two studies shows significant differences in focus, methodology, and impact on linguistics and translation studies. Previous studies focused on the analysis of the preposition "aus" in German using a quantitative approach based on linguistic corpus, such as "deTenTen13," to reveal the semantic and syntactic relationships of preposition-noun combinations [21], [38]. This study provides in-depth insights into the intrinsic meaning of prepositions in emotional expressions, but ignores the pragmatic and cross-linguistic dimensions. In contrast, this study uses a qualitative descriptive method to explore the translation of the prepositions "von" and "aus" from German to Indonesian, highlighting the adaptation of pragmatics in the flexible Indonesian cultural context. However, this study lacks in-depth quantitative analysis of preposition usage patterns, so there is potential to integrate the two approaches to understand the transformation of meaning across linguistics and cultures.

The main gap lies in the lack of integration between the in-depth semantic findings of my previous studies with the pragmatic insights of this study. Previous studies did not pay attention to cultural influences, while this study emphasizes the flexibility of Indonesian culture without discussing the intrinsic meaning of prepositions in their original contexts. An integrated approach that combines corpus linguistic analysis and cross-cultural pragmatics could provide a more comprehensive understanding [39]. In addition, both studies have not bridged pure linguistic theory with practical applications for translation pedagogy. Further studies could enrich cross-linguistic and cross-cultural insights while strengthening more effective and data-driven language teaching and translation.

The research novelties that can be proposed by referring to this study include the integration of semantic and pragmatic analysis of the prepositions *von* and *aus* in German with a cross-cultural pragmatic approach that highlights the flexibility of the Indonesian language. This study will explore how the intrinsic meaning of these prepositions adapts in the context of Indonesian culture and pragmatics, with a holistic approach that highlights the influence of differences in mindset and cultural norms between the two languages. In addition, this study can make a direct contribution to the development of more effective preposition teaching and translation methods, especially by addressing common errors in cross-language translation. The use of a combination of a corpus-based quantitative approach to analyze the frequency of preposition use and a qualitative approach to understand contextual adaptation will produce a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between language

structure and its use [40], [41]. By developing a preposition analysis model that integrates semantic, pragmatic, and cultural aspects, this study makes a significant contribution to applied linguistics, offering guidelines that can be applied in cross-language teaching and translation, especially in the context of languages with different structures and cultural norms [31].

Although this study contributes to the integration of semantic and pragmatic analysis, there are several limitations that need to be considered. First, the corpus data used may not cover all variations in the use of prepositions in various German and Indonesian dialects or contexts, so the results may be less representative. Second, the focus on the prepositions "von" and "aus" may limit the generalization of the findings to other prepositions that have different usage patterns. Third, the cross-cultural approach used may be influenced by subjective interpretations from informants or researchers, especially in analyzing pragmatic contexts. Finally, this study is more oriented towards the relationship between German and Indonesian, so the results may be less relevant for translating prepositions into other languages with different structures and cultures.

To address the limitations and expand the impact of this study, it is recommended that further studies involve more diverse corpus data, covering German and Indonesian language varieties in various cultural, social, and geographical contexts. Further research should also expand the scope of analysis to other prepositions in German that have unique usage patterns to compare the existing findings. In addition, a more in-depth quantitative and qualitative approach with triangulation of data from various sources, including interviews with native speakers and analysis of real contexts, can increase the validity of the findings [42], [43]. Finally, this study can be further developed to include the development of technology-based translation and learning tools, such as artificial intelligence-based software that can utilize the results of this study to provide more accurate and contextual translation recommendations.

4. CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicate that the use of prepositions von and aus in Indonesian is highly dependent on the pragmatic context and language flexibility. This study provides important insights for the field of linguistics, especially in translation and language teaching, by highlighting the importance of understanding language structure and cultural context in the process of interlanguage communication. This study has significant implications in the fields of applied linguistics and cross-language translation. By integrating the semantic and pragmatic analysis of the prepositions "von" and "aus," this study not only enriches the theoretical understanding of cross-language meaning transformation but also provides practical guidance for translators and language teachers in overcoming translation challenges related to cultural differences and language structures. These implications can help in the development of more contextual and adaptive language learning materials, as well as improve translation accuracy. In addition, the model generated from this study can be applied to other linguistic studies to analyze similar language elements in various cross-cultural contexts, strengthening the connection between pure linguistic theory and practical implementation. Future research could explore the use of the prepositions "von" and "aus" in various cultural and linguistic contexts to further understand the influence of pragmatics and language flexibility in interlanguage communication.

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