Adaptation of "The Legend of Chunhyang" in Contemporary Korean Literature: the Analysis from the Perspective of Comparative Literary Variation based on the Optimized ItemCF and the Philosophical Dialectical Thought

Xindong Li*
School of liberal arts, Minnan Normal University, Zhangzhou Fujian 363000, China
haohao100831@163.com

Abstract: In the case of Joseon, the social development in the last millennium, the increasing aesthetic awareness, the admiration for Chinese literature and culture, the strong spread of advanced Chinese thought and culture, and the active exchanges between Joseon students and Chinese literati have provided the main soil for the emergence of literary theories in Joseon, and there are sufficient data to prove that Chinese literary texts and literary ideas have had an influence in Joseon. So far, numerous materials indicate that the formal essence and dialectical philosophical thought of Chinese literature have significantly influenced Korean culture and the mindset of Koreans. Moreover, in the process of fusion and evolution with Korean literature and philosophical thought, Chinese literature and philosophical ideas are influenced by native Korean culture, leading to variations. It can be said that without Chinese classical literature and philosophy, there would be no Korean classical literature and philosophy. Based on the evolution of Korean literature and the optimized ItemCF algorithm, this paper analyzes in depth the influence of Chinese classical literature on the literary creation of the Korean peninsula and accurately grasps the relationship between the origin and flow of Chinese and Korean classical literature. The experimental results indicate that the optimized ItemCF algorithm can accurately identify Chinese literary stories present in Korean literature, along with the underlying philosophical and dialectical ideas from Chinese literature. Moreover, through similarity analysis, the algorithm computes the potential evaluative value of Chinese stories within Korean literature, aiding in evaluating and analyzing philosophical and dialectical thinking within these narratives. The experiments prove that the optimized algorithm can significantly improve the data cleaning efficiency compared with ItemCF, and its user similarity matrix generation speed and efficiency are significantly improved by 20%. After the matrix test, the algorithm has obvious advantages for the variation of comparative literature.
Keywords: ItemCF; Algorithm optimization; Comparative literature variation; Korean literature; Philosophical dialectical thought

1. INTRODUCTION

Throughout the evolution of China's five thousand years of civilization, a stable sphere of influence is formed around China, encompassing

Confucian culture and dialectical philosophical thought. As a result, the Korean Peninsula, situated in China's periphery, inevitably comes under the sway of this historical and philosophical influence (Li, 2022). In the case of Japan, for example, Japanese culture was spread to the Japanese archipelago by Chinese culture through the Korean peninsula (Liu et al., 2021). Wang Ren brought Confucian classics to Japan, used Chinese characters, and later created kana (Bai, 2020). In this process, Korean, Japanese, and Vietnamese countries were reading Chinese classics, such as the Four Books and the Five Classics, which were used as teaching materials, and Chinese cultural textbooks were used (Yun & Kim, 2021).

In the process of literary creation, numerous elements of writing, including plot, characters, settings, and story development, are imbued with the Confucian cultural essence and dialectical philosophical thought of Chinese literature (Yasar & Kiyici, 2021). For example, there are certain similarities between the biography of Chunhyang and The West Wing, which are household names in North Korea. While Korean national sentiment is high and there is a tendency to "de-Chineseize" both texts and literature, it is undeniable that its classical literature is based on the tone of Chinese culture (Jung et al., 2021). Only a deep understanding of this can lead to the right direction in the study of classical literature.

The embodiment of dialectical philosophical thought in Confucian literary works, represented by literary stories, is characterized by rich forms and profound connotations. Confucian literary works often depict opposing relationships among characters, events, and plotlines, revealing the internal contradictions and conflicts within things. Simultaneously, through the harmonization and unification of these opposing relationships, they convey the core tenets of dialectical philosophical thought. With the growth and experience of characters as clues, these works illustrate life's changes and developmental processes.

By depicting such changes, Confucian literary works convey the notion from dialectical philosophy about the constant evolution and development of things. These works reveal the universality of human nature by portraying characters' inner conflicts and struggles. Confucian literary works convey the understanding of the pervasive existence of contradictions by delving into the nature of contradictions and their resolutions, which is central to dialectical philosophical thought. The embodiment of dialectical philosophical thought in Confucian literary works, represented by literary stories, manifests in diverse forms and connotations. Through manifestations like unity of opposites, change and development, Yin and Yang balance, universality of contradictions, and

harmonious coexistence, they convey profound contemplations about the development of things, the handling of contradictions, and harmonious coexistence.

The Korean peninsula had a highly flourishing culture and civilization thousands of years ago, but Chinese characters were not officially used as literary merchants until the third century A.D. Various other groups had actually introduced Chinese characters into use in Korea (Levin-Sparenberg et al., 2020). The Korean peninsula has historically had close ties with the Middle Kingdom, and the southern region where Korea is located today is very heavily Sinicized (Lee, 2020). Officially, Chinese was used on the Korean peninsula until the establishment of the phonetic script. This continued until the invention of the Hunmyongsong script, but because the Korean peninsula was politically and economically dependent on the Middle Kingdom, Chinese character dictionaries persisted (Olugunle, 2020). To this day, Koreans have a Chinese name and Koreans quote some Chinese idioms, such as hundred battles and absurdity beyond compare.

Korea is deeply influenced by Confucian culture, and most of the major events in history are somehow related to Confucian culture, and controversies over Confucian classics always turn into controversies over routes. Based on Chinese Confucian culture, the Koreans created the theory of the "four ends and seven emotions" and, like Japan, Joseon still adheres to Confucian rituals (Kwon & Ki, 2016).

For example, when dining in a family, elders and children are ordered, and big gifts are given to elders every time, even in international competitions such as taekwondo, which is based on the culture of etiquette; in terms of clothing, Joseon has long borrowed from the clothing system that has been in place since the Tang and Song dynasties. North Korean cultural practices are also similar to those of China. In the early 20th century, North Korean spring couplets were still written in Chinese (Wang, 2017).

Throughout the history of Korean literary production, Chinese literature occupies an important place. When it is necessary to enhance the expressive power of a work, it is necessary to use idioms and sentences from Chinese culture, historical allusions, poems, songs, and other humanistic classics (Leach et al., 1998). In the biography of Chunxiang, there are more than 20 direct quotations from poems and lines, more than 80 historical figures, and more than 10 places of integration (Swank, 2019). For example, when offering incense, Chunxiang says she is determined to keep the festival, although she dares not compare the ambition of Xu You,

the morality of Bo Yi Shu Qi, but even the ambition of Meng Ben, Su Qin and Zhang Yi. Obviously, as the daughter of a prostitute, Chunxiang's cultural attainment in sinology is quite high.

In terms of storyline, the plot of Chun-hyang's biography has similarities with the main plots of The Fan of Peach Blossoms and The West Wing, especially the theme of The Fan of Peach Blossoms (Hart, 2017). Although the classical literature of the Korean peninsula has its own characteristics and style, the main story line can still be found in ancient Chinese literature. The characters Xiangjun and the prostitute Sheng Chunxiang both have unparalleled beauty and talent, and they both have the integrity of ancient chaste and virtuous women (Weng, 2017).

In the arrangement of the story plot, the work uses regions or characters from China as its backdrop, highlighting the universality of characters and emphasizing various layers and types of contradictions. This accentuates the corresponding dialectical philosophical thinking. Moreover, the emphasis and appraisal of poetry on the Korean Peninsula have contributed to the preservation of numerous materials and documents (Smith, 2017). Not only classical Chinese literature, but also Tang poetry and Song and Yuan operas have had a profound influence on creative writing, using Chinese language and borrowing techniques from classical Chinese literature in their texts.

While studying the adaptation of the literary work "The Legend of Chunhyang" in Korean literature, the analysis is conducted from the perspective of comparative literary variation based on the optimized ItemCF and the philosophical dialectical thought.

In order to facilitate this process, this paper employs the theory of comparative literary variation for the analysis. Chinese literary thought and culture transmitted to North Korea is bound to change and produce variation due to the filtering and selection of the recipient subjects in the process of transmission, as well as cultural and aesthetic differences (Harrison, 2016).

Therefore, it is reasonable to apply the theory of variation to the study of the influence of Chinese literary thought on Korean literature, and to effectively present such differences, while avoiding the limitations of literary history-based reasoning about literary thought and the need for empirical evidence for impact studies. Using the method of comparative literary influence studies, we can trace the actual interaction between the Korean countries and China, and take a proper view of the formation of Korean literary thought from the perspective of literary canon dissemination. By combining the theory of variation with the method of

impact studies, a more comprehensive consideration of the factors involved in literary exchange can be achieved. The principle of the recommendation system is actually a funnel-like mechanism for screening materials (Gardiner et al., 2014; Zhou & Li, 2019).

By mining user preferences, different algorithms are chosen at each step to match user preferences and select the most matching material. For example, in the recall process, due to the large number of materials involved, a simpler algorithm is chosen in calculating the matching degree in terms of time consumption . However, in the fine ranking stage, a complex depth model is chosen to calculate the match because more accuracy is needed.

The wide application of recommendation system brings higher business value to companies: Alibaba's e-commerce recommendation system has effectively improved users' stickiness and usage time on applications such as Tmall and Taobao; ByteBounce has created video applications such as Douban through its powerful recommendation system engine, which is popular worldwide; NetEase Cloud Music even applies the recommendation system to its music recommendation system to recommend suitable.

The music has been a part of human life since ancient times. Since ancient times, music has been an indispensable part of human life. People like to use music to express their various emotional changes. When human beings are in different moods, they also want to listen to different types of music. As an adaptation of a classic play, The Legend of Chunxiang also has its unique musical properties that can be fitted and computed using the ItemCF algorithmic model. Figure 1 below shows the data relationships in the example.

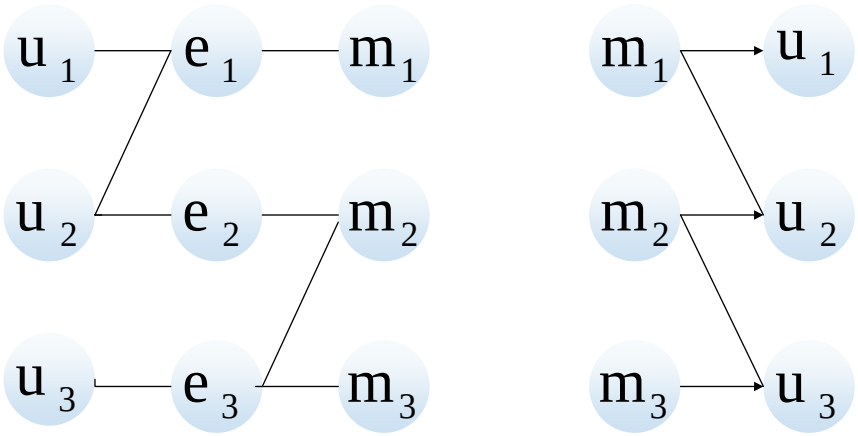

Figure 1: Instance data relationship diagram

Mining and analysis of user information preferences, recall of basic algorithms, algorithm sorting of refined ranking models, and

rearrangement of mixed rules. Among them, in the recall link, the most commonly used algorithms are collaborative filtering, matrix decomposition and other technologies. In the fine sorting process, technologies such as ensemble trees and wide-depth models are used. For recommendation systems, due to different business scenarios, in fact, each scenario has corresponding characteristics. For music recommendation systems, they are generally unique.

2. RELATED WORK

Worldwide scholars and researchers have conducted extensive analysis and research to achieve precise recommendations for various purposes, including literary styles (such as Confucian, Taoist, modern, and ancient), literary ideas (encompassing philosophical dialectics, contemplation of life, and socio-political themes), and literary genres (novels, poetry, and comedy). With the popularity of recommendation technology abroad, many domestic professionals and learners are gradually joining the queue of learning and research, and more and more enterprises are using it. In this paper, we analyze the problem of relatively scattered data distribution of user rating matrix and propose a CF algorithm based on user rating estimation of literature.

First, the similarity between the literature is calculated, and then the user group similar to the target user is combined to predict his rating of the unrated literature and significantly improve the recommendation quality. In response to the current research status of CF algorithms, studies (Holquist, 2013; Lin & Si, 2014) summarize the current thinking and future industrial needs of CF algorithms, and point out the direction for subsequent researchers.

Studies (Gottschlich et al., 2013; Luo et al., 2013) give the temporal order of users' operations in the system so that the group most similar to the current user or literature can be found, and then the group is included in the CF method based on probabilistic determinants to improve the pushing accuracy. Studies (Guilfoyle et al., 2013; He et al., 2013) introduce the characteristics of users in social media in terms of inter-user relatedness measurement, so as to adapt the similarity measurement method among users.

This paper summarizes the use of ranking learning, analyzes the application of machine learning in recommendation, and provides an outlook on future trends. To address the current problem of adding new

users (literature) to the CF algorithm, a viewpoint of users with different influences at different moments of operation, passive or active users, and user preferences for new literature is designed; then, a new estimation scoring method is redefined based on the relationship between users and literature with timestamps, and validity analysis shows that the method is effective in terms of novelty and other aspects. A CF method that combines two stages of clustering together is given. The idea is to use today's relatively new common clustering (BlockClust) and NMF methods to calculate users' unrated literature scores, greatly reducing the impact caused by sparse matrices.

Collaborative filtering algorithm can be divided into scoring prediction recommendation algorithm and Top-N recommendation algorithm from the perspective of prediction results. Both the early literature and the Netflix recommendation algorithm competition aimed at predicting user ratings, so rating prediction and recommendation algorithms quickly became the mainstream direction of early research. Rating prediction recommendation algorithms are divided into memory-based and model-based recommendation algorithms.

For example, using clustering methods to improve the scalability of recommendation systems, There are improved algorithms based on user clustering and joint clustering; another example is improving the similarity calculation method to improve the recommendation accuracy, and there are template optimization combined with semantic similarity.

3. RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

In order to accomplish the objective of analyzing the differences in content style and philosophical thinking between Korean and Chinese literary stories from a comparative literary perspective, this work assesses the performance of recommendation algorithms on a user-recommended online learning dataset. The data set includes 1324501 user comments from January to March 2017. User comments are user comments on specific community journals ("social journals").

A social magazine turned many reviews into raw data. In this document, the above empirical data are considered as original data. It is difficult to find that users will publish raw data in major social literature review magazines. According to statistics, "social science and literature review" is close to the comments. Its LDA topic model is shown in Figure 2 below:

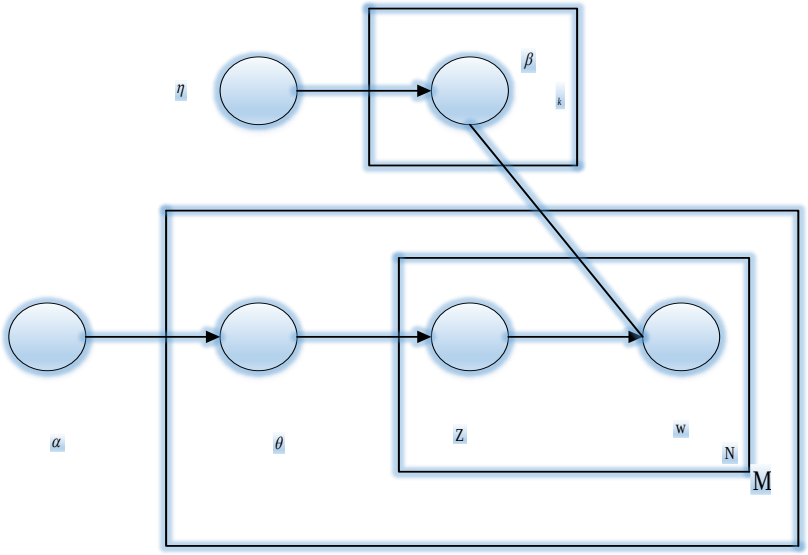

Figure 2: LDA topic model

Before calculating user sentiment, it is necessary to perform data cleaning and literature feature extraction on the original data. First delete comment records that do not contain literary features; Secondly, the number of different literary features published by users in comments is usually not more than 3. In order to prevent users from irritating, that is, sending many different literary features in one comment, records with more than 3 expressions are deleted; Next, consider that very few social journals have less than 3 users, among them, the number of users is 1, and the only user is the founder of the social journal. Journal records. Its subject algorithm flow Figure 3 is shown below.

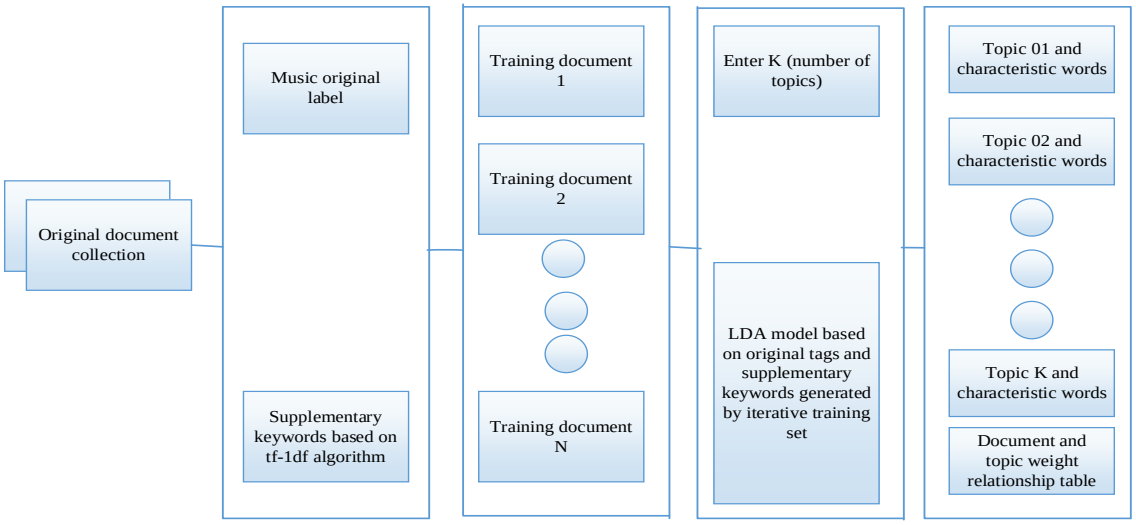

Figure 3: Flowchart of the algorithm for literary feature topics

This paper defines the original data retained after the above three steps as the filtered data. In order to obtain denser data, this paper constructs a projection network on the screened data, that is, a user who has

commented on a certain social journal is regarded as a new unit node, and if there is the same user or social journal with other unit nodes, an edge will be generated. Finally, k-kernel decomposition is applied on the projection network. In the experiment, the maximum value of k is 3442, and the most core unit node can be obtained.

From the unit nodes corresponding to the above maximum k value, retain user and social journal information, and define the part of users and social journals as core users and core social journals, and then filter out the part of core users and social journals from the screening data. The review data of the journal, that is, the filtered review data is the review data containing literary features published by the core users to the core journals. This paper defines this part of the data as experimental data. So far, the data cleaning and literature feature extraction are all over. When using the LDA model for classification tasks, the most important parameter is the selection of the number of topics K.

At present, the perplexity index is widely used in the industry to judge the effect performance of LDA topic model. The lower the value of perplexity, the better the training effect of the model. The specific formula of perplexity is:

$$\text{Perplexity}\ (D) = \exp\left\{\frac{\sum_{n=1}^{N}\log\left(p\left(d_n\right)\right)}{\sum_{n=1}^{N}K_n}\right\} \quad (1)$$

Represents the total number of text in the entire file. There are several words in the text:

$$p(dn) = \prod_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{i} p\left(\omega_t \mid z_i = j\right) p\left(z_i = j \mid d_n\right) \quad (2)$$

$$dn = \left(\omega_1, \omega_2, \ldots, \omega_n\right) \quad (3)$$

4. METHODS

In this chapter, the collection of original tags for songs comes from two parts. The first is to use crawler technology to crawl the tags of the song from other music websites on major music websites. The second is to manually label and supplement the songs with missing tags or a small number of tags through internal operation personnel to ensure that each song has a certain number of tags. The content of the label is a generalization of the rhythm of the song, such as soothing, gentle, cheerful.

There is also the singing type of the song itself, such as chorus, Jpop, enka, nursery rhyme, etc. Or songs for holiday genres, such as songs for Christmas, songs for Valentine's Day, and so on. In short, the label content is very rich. The specific data comes from the company's actual online data. There are 180,997 songs in the online data, including 130,021 songs with more than ten tags.

The entire song library has an average of 15.3 tags per song. Extract the keyword part, extract the music lyrics through the TF-IDF algorithm, set the number of extracted words to 20 through experience, and form the original document by extracting the lyrics keywords and original tags. Music song topic representations will be obtained by training on the original document dataset. The processor experiment environment used in this paper is the company's Spark cluster, which consists of 48 servers.

4.1 CF Algorithm Combining Rating Scale Factor and Literary Attributes

The item-based collaborative filtering algorithm is currently the most used algorithm in the industry. itemCF recommends items to users that are similar to the items they previously liked. The ItemCF algorithm does not use the content attributes of items to calculate the similarity between items; it mainly calculates the similarity between items by analyzing the user's behavior records.

The algorithm assumes that item A and item B are very similar because most users who like item A also like item B. In the traditional similarity calculation method, when the number of common users of two literary scores is very small, the similarity calculated according to the Pearson correlation coefficient is very large, which is actually not in line with the facts. The concept of the scale factor of the number of users with common scoring and the number of users with non-common scoring of the two literatures is introduced to solve the problem, thereby reducing the problem caused by data sparsity.

In addition, for the general correlation measurement, the relationship between the intrinsic properties of literature itself is not considered. This paper proposes the concept of the weight of literary attributes. For the attributes of literature, according to the relationship between the most similar literary attributes of each literature relationship, quantifies the literary attributes, and assigns a weight to the literary attributes.

According to the literary attribute weight and rating scale factor, an improved CF algorithm is proposed, which is verified by experiments on different datasets. The list of basic algorithm steps is as follows. See Table 1.

Table 1: Optimization steps of ItemCF algorithm

Initialization:	**User item scoring matrix $R=\Phi$, item similarity matrix $W=\Phi$.**
Step1	According to the user history information, establish the user item scoring matrix R.
Step2	Use matrix R to calculate the similarity of two projects w_{ij}, and construct project project similarity matrix W.
Step3	For user u, search for the most similar K item sets $S(I_j,k)$ for items I_j that have not been selected.
Step4	Calculate the preference score of the target item I_j according to formula (2), and produce the top-N recommendation list according to the preference score.
Step5	The algorithm ends.

4.2 Solving the cold start problem

A new push method is designed to address the joining problem of new users (literature readers) in literature. Calculate the top k users with the highest similarity of each messenger, then find the intersection of these user sets, count the number of occurrences of each user, and count the usage with a frequency of more than 0.5 , count the scores of these users for each literature, then sort these literatures according to the score, and select the top N literatures to push to new users. The feedback steps are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Cold start optimization steps table

Initialization:	**Training set $X=\Phi$, Test set $TX=\Phi$, Set threshold θ.**
Step1	For user u, according to the threshold θ Divide the project into positive feedback project and negative feedback project, and construct training set X and test set TX.
Step2	Use training set X to train SVM classifier f.
Step3	Use the classifier f to classify the items in the test set TX, and filter the items divided into negative categories directly; For items divided into positive categories, use the $f(x)$ function to predict the preference score of these items
Step4	Sort the items according to the predicted preference score, and generate the final Top-N recommendation list.
Step5	The algorithm ends.

4.3 CF Algorithm Combined with Clustering

CF is an algorithm that uses all data between users and literature, so there are two problems:

(1) the quality of recommendations is not good.

(2) The efficiency of the algorithm will be greatly affected. In particular, if there are more users or literature in the system, it will take a long time to calculate the similarity between users or literature.

Therefore, in order to solve the time problem, it is suggested to improve the CF algorithm while clustering. Users are advised to group users or literature, and users are advised to find the first group.

The similarity between users and other users in the group is measured. Among them, the recall rates and predictors of different precisions are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Predictor table of different precisions

θ	A	A^+	A^-	P	R	F
3	0.8472	0.9585	0.1069	0.2401	0.2731	0.2558
4	0.6955	0.7324	0.4596	0.1299	0.1765	0.1495
5	0.7922	0.2038	0.8997	0.0099	0.0176	0.0125

5. CASE STUDY

According to user groups, count the number of users who are simultaneously selected for any magazine. As shown in Table 1, taking the publications m2 and m3 as examples, the user who has selected both m2 and m3 at the same time is only u3, so the corresponding value in the co-occurrence matrix is 1. Shown in Table 4:

Table 4: Co-occurrence matrix of literary features

-	m_1	m_2	m_3
m_1	-	1	0
m_2	1	-	1
m_3	0	1	-

5.1 Improvement of accuracy

As shown in Figure 4, there are 5 points in each algorithm, which represent Top-1~5 recommendations from left to right. Taking the ItemCF-emoji algorithm as an example, the first point indicates that when the Item-CF-emoji algorithm performs Top-1 recommendation, the precision and recall rates are 0.054 and 0.036, respectively, and so on.

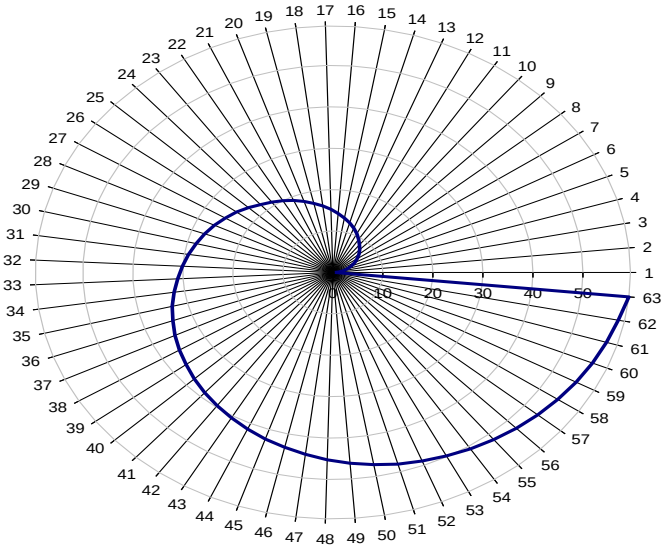

Figure 4: Fitting graph of precision and recall

A commonality between the two literary works is the substantial number of users selecting them, which facilitates the analysis of literary expressions and philosophical dialectical thinking. The similarity between the two works is the greatest, and more people will like them. The similarity in calculation is achieved by formula (3).

Where n (I) indicates that a user group selects the first item, n (J) indicates that a user group selects the first item, n (I) indicates that a user group selects the first item, and n (J) indicates. The schematic diagram of its collection is shown in Figure5 below.

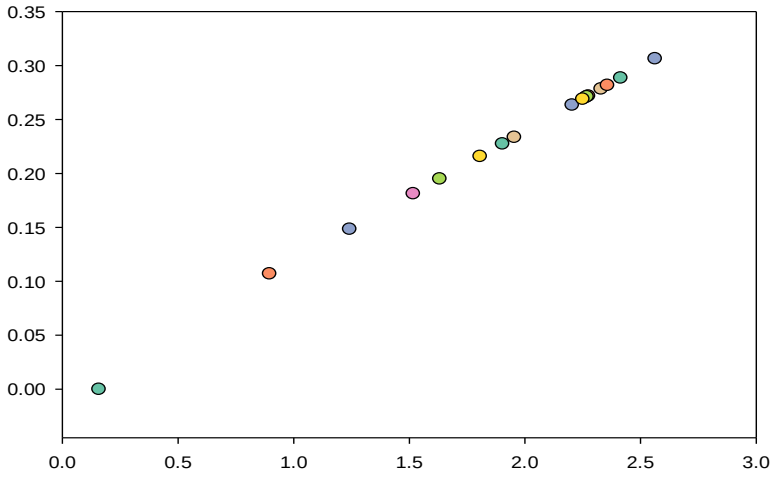

Figure 5: Multivariate fitting linear diagram

5.2 Improvement of Algorithm Optimization Average

From the experimental results in Figure 4, it can be seen that ItemCF is a more accurate algorithm than ItemCF, which lists values and F1 values.

To be exact, CF is the algorithm expression with the average value of

0.039, 0.059 and 0.044 of the first five suggestions respectively. Combining with Table 4, it can be seen that the average value of Top1~5 of the F1 value of the Item-CF-emoji algorithm is 0.023 higher than that of the ItemCF algorithm. The increase in the average value is shown in Figure 6.

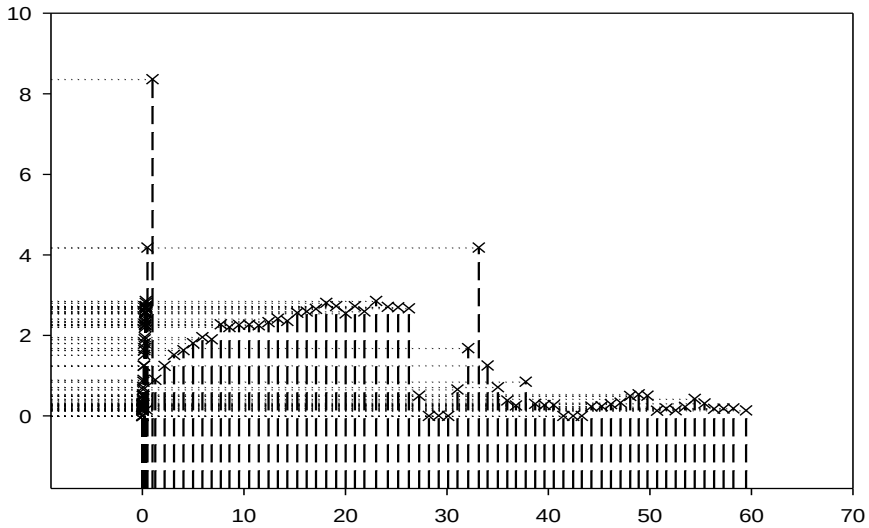

Figure 6: Average lift fitting graph

5.3 Fastening of Kernel Functions

If the work core is selected, the classification that affects the performance of SVG model will be selected. Therefore, if you choose the appropriate core teachers to suggest the problems in this document, you can improve the performance of pnnf svmcf. Pnnf svmcf is not the core of jaws with only one parameter, but linear, linear, multi boundary, Gaussian Linearity. The detailed experimental results are shown in Figure 7.

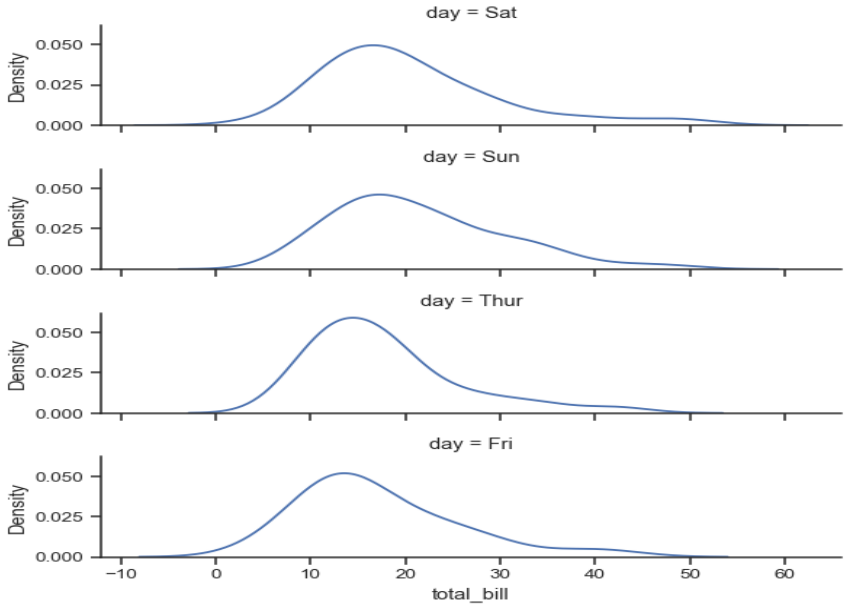

Figure 7: The calculation efficiency of the kernel function is improved

Figure 8 is a comparison of the other two kernel functions and the H kinds of recommended indicators of the linear kernel under the optimal parameters. According to the performance of the polynomial kernel and the Gaussian kernel in Figure 7, the optimal kernel parameters are p=1 and a=9. It can be seen that the polynomial kernel is not much different from the Gaussian kernel, and the linear kernel recommendation performance is better than the other two kernel functions. To sum up, the linear kernel is superior to the other two kernel functions in both classification performance and recommendation performance, so the linear kernel with better performance is selected for subsequent experiments. Its detailed description is shown in Figure 8.

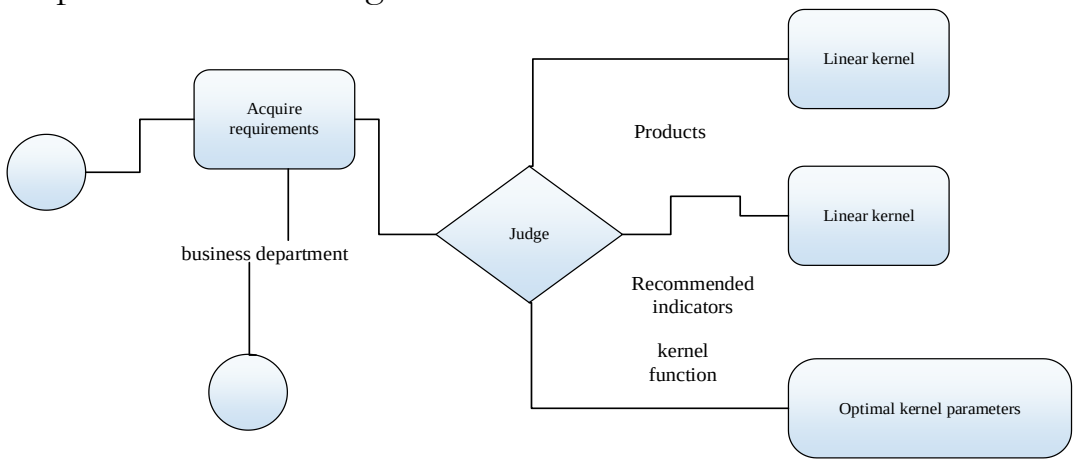

Figure 8: Kernel function performance optimization flow chart

Under the Jester and MovieLens and Book-Crossings datasets, the recall rate and accuracy rate are used to verify whether the literature similarity calculation method after the improvement of literary attributes and rating scale factors is correct, and the above top-N set is used for verification. The accuracy and recall test results obtained on MovieLens movie data are shown in Figure 9:

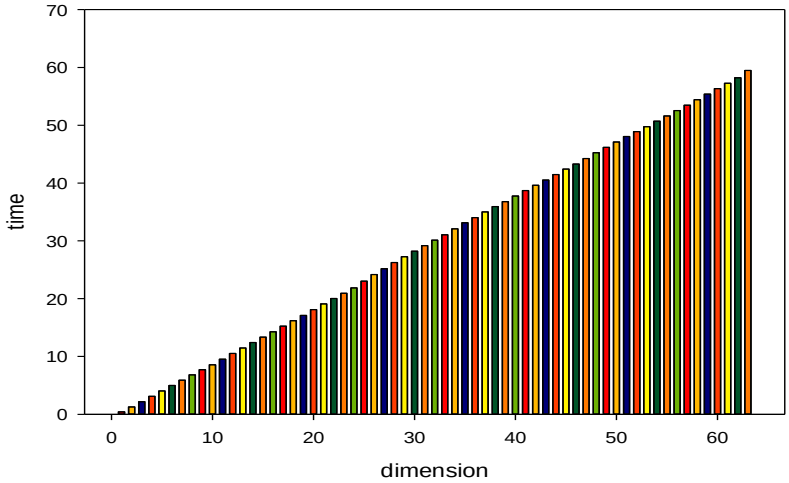

Figure 9: Checking map of nuclear density

The algorithm provides a way to increase and decrease the notification frequency. The increase in the previous step is because the number of users in each group reaches the optimal value with the increase of the number of groups. At this time, the results obtained by calculating similar users of the target user are more accurate.

Then use similar users to evaluate the scores of target users more accurately to pay for more accurate literature, and the notification frequency reaches the best value. As the number of groups increases, the number of users in each group will decrease, so similar users of the target users may be lost, and the expected results may be very different from the actual results. This will reduce the number of notifications. Aiming at the problem that the current CF algorithm users' scoring data distribution is scattered, the third chapter of this paper proposes a CF algorithm that combines the scoring scale factor and literary attributes.

The algorithm first uses the ratio of the number of the same raters and non-identical raters in the literature as the influence factor of the same raters between the literatures on the calculation of the similarity of the literature, that is, the scoring scale factor; then the algorithm calculates the most similar literature for each literature, and then calculates the literature.

The attribute uses a full permutation method to make the sum of the similarity of each literature and its most similar literature to achieve the maximum value, so as to obtain the weight of the literature attribute; Finally, the similarity of literature is calculated using the traditional Pearson × rating scale factor × literature's own feature weight.

6. CONCLUSION

In classical literary works like "The Legend of Chunhyang", Chinese cultural elements and philosophical dialectical ideas are prominently featured and frequently appear. The development of Korean literature is based on Chinese literature, allusions and idioms and other aspects reflect a strong Chinese color, and there are also Chinese in the narrative structure and storyline. cultural imprint.

Based on this, it can be observed that Chinese classical literary works and Korean Peninsula literary works share a relationship of influence and origin in terms of cultural elements and philosophical dialectical ideas. Besides, the algorithm maintains the good recommendation performance of the PNF-SVMCF algorithm with a small number of recommended items, and at the same time when there are many recommended items, the PNF-

GDSVVMCF algorithm also shows good recommendation ability, which makes the application scenarios of the algorithm more extensive, and on the data set M⊬1M with higher data sparsity, the PNF-GDSVVMCF algorithm recommendation can be as good as the performance. It shows that the algorithm is more suitable for large-scale data recommendation problems.

6.1 Data Availability

The experimental data used to support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

6.2 Conflicts of Interest

The authors declared that they have no conflicts of interest regarding this work.

6.3 Funding Statement

There is no specific funding to support this research.

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