'Magnet'-type Japanese and 'Chain'-type Korean(3) : Dynamics between Languages and Media

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Abstract

Arai (2021, 2022) attempted to illustrate Japanese 'magnet'-type linguistic structures and Korean 'chain'-type ones to provide a uniform explanation about the differences between Japanese and Korean. Following these studies, the current study applies Arai's linguistic models to Japanese and Korean 'non-standard' SNS (Social Networking Services) languages and explores the dynamics between languages and media. The findings reveal that SNS languages maintain their respective linguistic structures and the structures of SNS languages are different from those of standard languages. The dynamics between languages and media are suggested from the uniform perspective of 'magnet/chain'-type linguistic structures. This study also demonstrates the validity of these linguistic structure models.

1. Introduction

Japanese and Korean languages (henceforth, Japanese and Korean) are typologically similar: they both have the so-called subject–object–verb (SOV) structure; they are agglutinative; and they have honorific systems. These features, however, do not imply that these languages have the same linguistic structures. Many studies have investigated the differences between Japanese and Korean from various viewpoints[1].

Arai (2021) focused on the linguistic structures behind ellipses in Japanese and Korean. The findings reveal that compared with Korean, Japanese enables ellipsis in many contexts. In Japanese, the relevant linguistic unit is relatively independent and acts as a magnet piece, which can be detached and rejoined relatively freely. On the other hand, the Korean counterpart fuses with other elements more easily and is more difficult to separate, which is similar to a chain. Based on these two observed aspects of the two languages, Arai (2021) christened Japanese and Korean as a 'magnet'-type language and a 'chain'-type language, respectively. This made it possible to provide a uniform explanation about the differences between the two languages. Consequently, the validity of these models was proved. In addition, Arai (2022) applied these linguistic models to

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Chinese and English, and they can be used to explain the similarities and differences between the languages to some extent. The perspective of the 'magnet/chain'-type structures in Japanese and Korean can be expanded to the 'linguistic magnet/chain' and contribute to linguistic typology. The validity of these models was also demonstrated in Arai (2022).

The current study follows Arai's (2021, 2022) findings and tries to demonstrate the validity of the notion of 'magnet/chain'-type linguistic structures. It deals with 'non-standard' languages in SNS and applies the linguistic models to SNS languages. The study also tries to explain about the ellipsis in Japanese and Korean SNS from the perspective of 'magnet/chain'-type linguistic structures and explore their applicability.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows. Section 2 overviews Arai's (2021, 2022) findings and reviews the notion of 'magnet'-type Japanese and 'chain'-type Korean. Section 3 explores the SNS languages. Section 4 deals with the ellipsis in Japanese and Korean SNS while applying the perspective of 'magnet/chain'-type linguistic structures to it. Section 5 provides a summary. This study also attempts to clarify how the linguistic structures appear uniformly and differently in SNS from the uniform perspective of the linguistic structures. Lastly, this study will demonstrate the dynamics between languages and media and the validity of the 'magnet/chain'-type structures in Japanese and Korean.

2. 'Magnet'-type Japanese and 'Chain'-type Korean: A Brief Review[2)]

Arai (2021) analyzed ellipses in Japanese and Korean, specifically the behaviors of linguistic units, and inductively claimed that Japanese and Korean possess a 'magnet'-type and a 'chain'-type structure, respectively. Furthermore, Arai (2021) applied this perspective to other language phenomena and deductively demonstrated the uniform accountability of these models. Arai (2022) grouped these models into five aspects. A diagrammatic summary is shown in table 1. Though there are many differences between Japanese and Korean language phenomena, these models of 'magnet/chain'-type linguistic structures can explain the differences in a uniform manner.

Table 1. 'Magnet'-type Japanese and 'chain'-type Korean

	Japanese		Korean	
○	*kimi-wa kawaii me-da-naa.* **2.SG-TOP cute eye-COP-MRT** 'You have cute eyes.'	**Connectivity** 'NP-TOP + NP-COP' eel sentence	**ne-nun yeyppun nwun-i-kwuna.* **2.SG-TOP cute eye-COP-MRT**	×
○	*kireena hana!* **beautiful.ATT flower** 'What a beautiful flower!'	**Independence** 'adjective + noun'	*#cham yeyppu-n kkoch!* **really beautiful-ATT.PRS flower**	×

○	*takusan* hito-ga i-masu. **many** people-NOM be-PLT 'There are many people.'	**Connectivity & Independence** free word order	***manhi** salam-i iss-e-yo. **many** people-NOM be-DECL-PLT	×
○	*utagawasiki-wa **bassuru-tekina** hoodoo* suspicious.ATT-TOP **punish-like.ATT** report 'the report that suspicious people are punished'	**Attachment** 'Ni ～ NP/S containing Ni'	**uysimsulew-un* ***kes-un pelha-n-ta-ceki-n** poto* suspicious-ATT.PRS thing-TOP **punish-PRS-DECL-like-ATT. PRS** report	×
○	*atu-i/ø* **hot-PRS/ø** '(It is) hot!'	**Division** adjective stem expression	*ttukep-ta/*ø* **hot-DECL/ø**	×

○ = possible; × = (nearly) impossible

In addition, Arai (2022) applied this perspective to other languages such as Chinese and English. The findings revealed that these models can explain the similarities and differences to some extent, as shown in table 2. The validity of these models was demonstrated, and it was suggested that these Japanese 'magnet'-type and Korean 'chain'-type linguistic models can be expanded to 'linguistic magnet/chain' in linguistic typology.

Table 2. The four languages viewed from a 'linguistic magnet/chain' perspective (Arai 2022: 93)

	Magnet ←————————————→ Chain			
	Japanese	**Chinese**	**English**	**Korean**
Independence	○	△	△	×
Connectivity & Independence	○	×	○	×
Attachment	○	○	×	×
Connectivity	○	△	×	×
Division	○	×	×	×

○ = possible; △ = partially possible; × = (nearly) impossible

Although Arai (2021, 2022) demonstrated the validity of these linguistic structure models, several problems still remain. Linguistic structures can vary depending on styles, media, contexts, and so on. In the recent past, SNS languages have received a lot of attention because there are more 'non-standard' expressions than in other media. Can the perspective of Japanese 'magnet'-type and Korean 'chain'-type linguistic structures be applied to Japanese and Korean SNS languages? This study attempts to explore SNS languages from the viewpoint of the models and explain the dynamics between languages and media.

3. SNS Languages

SNS is one of the computer-mediated communications and an abbreviated form of 'Social Networking Services.' It is also called 'Social Media.' Wikipedia describes SNS as an online platform that people use to build social networks or social relationships with other people who share similar personal or career content, interests, activities, backgrounds, or real-life connections[3]. Many studies have explored the topics of communication and media, and linguistics has particularly paid attention to computer-mediated communications that use 'non-standard' expressions. Crystal (2006) discussed the effect of the internet on languages, and Crystal (2011) explored internet linguistics from the perspective of characterization and methodology. In addition, Crystal (2008) focused on and debated about text-messaging. However, many of these studies only describe the characterization and ignore the linguistic structures behind these expressions. To bridge this gap, the current study deals with Japanese and Korean SNS, specifically Twitter, LINE, and Kakao Talk, and analyzes SNS languages from the perspective of Japanese 'magnet'-type linguistics structures and the Korean 'chain'-type ones.

Twitter is a microblogging platform that permits users to send and receive text-based posts (*tweets*) of up to 140 characters (Crystal 2011: 36). Not only texts but also pictures, videos, location information, and so on can be uploaded. Although Twitter has a character limit, it still allows communication to take place, and it is not limited to text-based communication (=(1)[4]). It is said that Japan has 45 million Twitter users and Korea has 2 million users.

(1J) *ohayoo-gozaimasu! yoku hare-te.i-masu.* **[with the location information and picture]**
good.morning-PLT very sunny-PROG-PLT 'Good morning! It is very sunny.'
(1K) *olman-iya hanpang-thongtalk!!* **[with the location information and picture]**
long.time-COP Hanpang-chicken 'Long time no eat Hanpang chicken!!'

[cited from Twitter[5]]

Next, let us explore LINE and Kakao Talk. LINE is a messenger application. According to its official website, LINE is a new communication application that allows users to make free voice calls and send free messages. Users can also make video calls and send pictures videos, stickers, emojis, themes, and so on[6]. Extremely various communications are conducted like (2J). It is said that there are about 90 million users in Japan.

(2J)
A: **[a sticker showing bowing]**
B: *tumetai*

chilly '(You are) chilly.'

A: *tsumetaku-nai-wa*

chilly-NEG-EMP '(I am) not chilly.'

A: **[The sticker with a dialog 'We are forever friends.']**

B: *mazide?*

really 'Really?'

A: *attaka* **[with an emoji showing a heart]**

warm '(You are) warm.'

[cited from LINE[7]]

On the other hand, Kakao Talk[8] is often used as a communication application in Korea, and it is said that there are approximately 45 million users. Like LINE, Kakao Talk can be used free of charge, and audible and visual messages can be shared through the platform (=(2K)). Although Japan and Korea use different communication applications, the applications are functionally similar.

(2K)

A: *eppa manna-l ttay-uy* ●●[9]

brother see-ATT.FTR when-GEN ●● '●● when she sees her brother.'

A: **[A sticker showing a fashionable dog character]**

B: *nay-ka kuntey swu-kum kwawoy-laso*

1.SG-NOM however Wednesday-Friday home.tutor-so

'However, I work as a home tutor on Wednesday and Friday, so'

A: *chip-ese-uy* ●●

home-LOC-GEN ●● '●● at home.'

A: **[A sticker showing a bearded character with long hair]**

B: *wel kong-i-l ttay ka-ca*

Monday empty-COP-ATT.FTR go-IMP 'Let's go when I have time on Monday.'

B: **[A Korean emoticon '*kh*' showing laughter]**

The current study mainly deals with SNS such as Twitter, LINE, and Kakao Talk. Through the analysis of Japanese and Korean SNS languages, the dynamics between the linguistic structures and the media will be clarified.

4. Ellipsis in Japanese and Korean SNS

This section analyzes the ellipsis in Japanese and Korean SNS. The ellipsis will be dealt with and discussed from the perspective of 'magnet/chain'-type linguistic structures. Nominal-final sentences, sentence-final use of sentence-medial forms, inflection stem expressions, and '*tuita*' expression structures will be overviewed.

4.1. Nominal-final Sentences in SNS

A nominal-final sentence means a sentence by nouns without a copula. This sentence is formulated using 'NP-TOP + NP' in Japanese and Korean. There are more nominal-final sentences in 'magnet'-type Japanese than 'chain'-type Korean. Japanese linguistic units are easy to attach by using a topic marker. Therefore, nominal-final sentences are easily constructed.

Let us turn to SNS languages. Compared with Korean, Japanese SNS has more nominal-final sentences like (3J) and (4J). Though (3J) was used in Twitter, a copula does not appear after the noun. Additionally, (4J) in LINE makes the sentence end by locating the noun at the sentence-final position. The feature of Japanese 'magnet'-type linguistic structure has been maintained also in Japanese SNS. It is suggested that this feature still remains, in this case, the independence, regardless of the genres of media.

(3J) *koko tokoya-?*
here barber　'(Is it) a barber here?'

[cited from Twitter]

(4J) ●● *aratamete* **bakutan**.
●● newly **sudden.emergence**　'●● has newly and suddenly emerged.'

[cited from LINE]

In contrast, Korean uses less nominal-final sentences than Japanese. Instead, there is a sentence that adds a nominalizer to the predicate. For example, (5K) is a nominal predicate sentence, and it adds a nominalizer ending to the copula stem '-*i*-.' In the case of (6K), it is a verbal predicate sentence that adds a nominalizer ending to the verb stem '*kitali*-[wait].' Though these sentences used the nominalizer formally, they are not nominalized semantically. The nominalizer is used as a kind of sentence-final ending. Let us focus on (5K). If the content of (5K) is expressed in Japanese, it will be natural that the nominal-final sentence '*zyugyoo itu-Ø* [class when-Ø]' is used. However, Korean does not omit the copula and add a nominalizer[10]. This can be interrupted: i.e., since linguistic units are more independent in 'magnet'-type Japanese, sentences can be expressed

by locating only the one linguistic unit —a noun in this case— at the sentence-final position. In contrast, linguistic units are more fusional in 'chain'-type Korean. Therefore, a copula and a nominalizer are added to the noun. The aspect of the independence is not observed in 'chain'-type Korean. Notably, the feature of 'magnet/chain'-type linguistic structures are reflected in SNS.

(5K) *swuep encey-i-**m***

class when-COP-**NMLZ** 'When does the class start?'

[cited from Kakao Talk]

(6K) *kitali-**m**.. hayngpokha-ney-yo.*

wait-**NMLZ** happy-MRT-PLT '(I am) waiting. (I am) happy.'

[cited from Twitter]

Example (7K) was observed in Korean Kakao Talk. '-*l/ul ke(s)-ita*' is a compound of a future attributive form '-*l/ul*,'[11] a formal noun '*ke(s)*' and a copula '-*ita*'. It demonstrates future, volition, inference, and so on. Since the form '-*l/ul ke(s)-ita*' originally includes a formal noun, it is regarded as a kind of 'nominalization.' However, another nominalization form '-*m*' was connected in addition. Therefore, it can be said that a 'dual nominalization' occurs. If this sentence is expressed in Japanese, the nominal-final sentence '*iku tumori-Ø* [go.ATT schedule-Ø]' will be mainly used. 'Magnet'-type Japanese can omit a copula and make the sentence end by locating the linguistic unit, such as a noun, in the term of independence. In contrast, the analytic form '-*l/ul ke(s)-ita*' is strongly fused in 'chain'-type Korean. Therefore, a copula cannot be omitted and a nominalizer is added in the sentence-final position. This 'dual nominalization' proves the Korean 'chain'-type linguistic structures. These findings confirm that the linguistic structure of each language is reflected regardless of the media.

(7K) *ipen-ey ka-l **ke-i-m**.*

this.time-LOC go-ATT.FTR **thing-COP-NMLZ** '(I) will go this time.'

[cited from Kakao Talk]

4.2. Sentence-final Use of Sentence-medial Form in SNS

Horie & Kim (2011) assessed the change from 'sentence-medial' to 'sentence-final' (such as the Japanese connective form '-*si* [and]' and the Korean form '-*myense* [while]'). Their findings revealed that the sentence-final is as important as the start point of pragmatical semantic change in an SOV language. Furthermore, Kim (2011) clarified that grammaticalization and (inter)

subjectification had progressed more in Japanese quotative expression '-*mitaina* [seem.ATT]' than in that in Korean '-*ta-nun* [DECL-ATT.PRS].' Arai (2021) reanalyzed this from the notion of 'magnet/chain'-type linguistic structures as follows: Sentence-medial forms can be used more independently and change into sentence-final forms more easily in 'magnet'-type Japanese than in 'chain'-type Korean.

On the other hand, the previous study pointed out that there were a lot of sentence-final uses of sentence-medial forms in Korean SNS (= (8K), (9K)). Horie & Kim (2011) mentioned that '-*tanun*' was located at the sentence-final position without connecting modified nouns. However, it is important to note that these examples of '-*tanun*' are used with the visual information such as a picture and an emoticon. These co-occurrences can be analyzed as follows: Although it is changing from a sentence-medial form to a sentence-final particle, '-*tanun*' is difficult to use as an independent sentence-final particle. In 'chain'-type Korean, '-*tanun*' has to be fused with other forms, in this case, a picture or an emoticon. These examples seem to be counterexamples to the Korean 'chain'-type linguistic structure. In this case, the Korean examples seem to have the aspect of the division. However, they suggest that the Korean 'chain'-type linguistic structure is maintained potentially in Korean SNS such as blogs.

(8K) **[with the picture of the beer]** *saylo nao-n maykwcwu nem-nem*[12] *masiss-ta-nun*...
newly come.out-ATT.PAST beer too-too delicious-DECL-ATT.PRS
'The beer which was newly released is very delicious.'

[from blogs, summarized from Horie & Kim (2011: 204)]

(9K) ...*cey-ka cohaha-nun kes-tul-lo-man sikhy-ess-ta-nun* **[with a Korean emoticon '*kh*']**
1.SG-NOM like-ATT.PRS thing-PL-INS-only order-PAST-DECL-ATT.PRS
'I ordered only my favorite dishes.'

[from blogs, summarized from Horie & Kim (2011: 205)]

4.3. Inflection Stem Expressions in SNS

Since sections 4.1 & 4.2 have shown that Japanese and Korean 'magnet/chain'-type linguistics structures remain in SNS languages, sections 4.3 and 4.4 will clarify the different features of SNS languages.

Standard Japanese can express the mirativity by using only adjective stems (ex. '*atu-Ø*! [hot-Ø, '(It is) hot!']', '*uma-Ø*! [delicious-Ø, '(It is) delicious!']') but Korean, in principle, cannot (ex. '*ttukep-Ø [hot-Ø]', '*masiss-Ø [delicious-Ø]'). However, the following language phenomena are observed in Korean SNS. In (10K), only the stem of '*kuleh-**ci.anh**-ta*', the negative form of

'*kuleh-ta* [so]', was independently expressed. In addition, only the stem of '*phokiha-**yss**-ta*', the past form of '*phokiha-ta* [give up]' appeared independently in (11K). Both of these cases are common in adding pre-final endings and omitting sentence-final endings. Even 'magnet'-type Japanese cannot independently express the stem of the negative or past form of '*i*' adjective (ex. '**atuku-na-Ø* [hot-NEG-Ø]', '**umakat-Ø* [delicious-Ø (PAST[13])]'). Furthermore, Japanese can permit only the '*i*' adjectives of these phenomena. In contrast, Korean SNS can permit inflections such as verbs and adjectives. Therefore, this study regards these expressions as 'inflection stem expressions.'

(10K) ***kuleh-ci.anh-Ø?***
so-NEG-Ø [INTER[14]] 'Isn't it so?'

[cited from Kakao Talk]

(11K) *i sikan-ey ppallay tolli-lye-taka* **phokiha-yss**-Ø;;
this time-LOC washing turn.on-VOL-while **give.up-PAST**-Ø
'(I) gave out while I try to start washing at this time.'

[cited from Twitter]

In the case of Japanese, using only the stems of '*i*' adjectives shows mirativity. However, (10K) and (11K) do not show mirativity. In principle, these expressions have not been discovered in standard Korean. Korean SNS has another motivation for use. It is inferred that these expressions are used for the purpose of saving the cost of character inputs on devices by omitting the sentence-final endings. Though the motivations for use are different between Japanese and Korean, it is important to note that the ellipsis—the inflection stem expressions—are observed more in 'chain'-type Korean than in 'magnet'-type Japanese. Comparing standard Japanese with Korean, the division was observed only in 'magnet'-type Japanese. However, in SNS, the division is also appeared in 'chain'-type Korean. Why does SNS Korean behave differently from standard Korean? This study analyzed these phenomena as follows: Chains change the degree of fusion depending on conditions. Under some conditions, chains get to have magnet forces. Although the linguistic units are fused strongly in 'chain'-type Korean, on the SNS condition, their degree of fusion becomes weak and the degree of independence gets strong (as witnessed in 'magnet'-type Japanese). Similar to the pieces of chain, Korean linguistic units get easy to attach and detach and work like pieces of magnet depending on the SNS conditions. SNS Korean has more 'magnet'-type linguistic structures than standard Korean. This analysis is illustrated diagrammatically, as shown in Fig 1. It can also be regarded as the evidence that linguistic units work just like magnet or chain
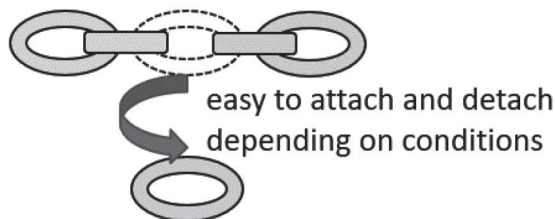
pieces do.

Fig 1. Korean 'chain'-type linguistic structure on SNS

Youn's (2021: 183-187) study investigated the subtitles of various Korean shows and the findings revealed the ellipsis of the predicates (ex. '*kwuychanh-ta*' [bothersome] → '*kwuychanh-Ø*'). This case can be reanalyzed similarly to the case above. Also, on the condition of the subtitle, 'chain'-type Koreans work just like 'magnet'-type Japanese. The dynamics between languages and media can be observed by setting the common frame of 'magnet/chain'-type linguistic structures. The validity of the linguistic structure models is pointed out.

4.4. '*Tuita*' Expression Structures in SNS

Lastly, this study will deal with '*tuita*' expression structures and show the new aspect of 'magnet/chain'-type linguistic structures.

The following expression pattern is observed in Japanese Twitter. First, the text of the tweet has a past form of a verb or an action noun such as '*tuita* [arrive.PAST]', '*kita* [come. PAST]', '*tootyaku* [arrival]' and so on. The location of the destination does not appear in the text. However, the tweet has the picture of the destination as well as the location information. This study names the past form of verbs or action nouns as '*tuita*' expressions and refers to the mixture of the sentence, including these expressions and the picture or the location information, as '*tuita*' expression structures[15]. This is formulated as shown in (12).

(12) '*Tuita*' expression structures = A text including '*tuita*' expression

+ A picture or a location information

Example (13) is an object example of Japanese '*tuita*' expression structures in Twitter. The text '*tuita-!*' which is one of the '*tuita*' expressions, shows that the writer arrived, and the point of the arrival is further denoted by specifying the location information. The additional information

provided is related to the arrival denoted by the tweet, and it confirms that the writer arrived at the arrival point. This structure not only includes verbal information (a text) but also non-verbal information (a picture or a location information). Since SNS, such as Twitter, permit users to upload texts, pictures, and their location information, these multimodal expressions can be possible.

(13J) *tui-ta -!* ***[with the location information]***
arrive-PAST '(I) arrived!'

[cited from Twitter]

Some examples corresponding to '*tuita*' expression structures were also discovered in Korean. However, their number is extremely limited. Furthermore, the texts of the limited examples do not only display '*tuita*' expressions. Temporal adverbs or causative/purposive expressions seemed to appear together. This does not only show the facts of the arrival or the points of the arrival that the pictures or location information show. The temporal adverb '*ilccik* [early],' modified by the degree adverb '*nem* [too]' is added to the '*tuita*' expression in the Korean Twitter example (14K). This tweet does not only show that the writer arrived at the point, but it also explains the circumstances in detail.

(14K) *nem* ***ilccik*** *w-ass-e* [with the location information and picture]
too **early** come-PAST-DECL '(I) have come very early.'

[cited from Twitter]

Furthermore, at the time of the survey, the researchers discovered that '*tuita*' expressions are omitted and only purposive expressions, or 'verb stem + *le/ule*[16]' are left behind. In (15K), the text explains only the purpose, which is the fact that the writer got to the point of the arrival. In addition, the fact that the user arrived at the point is expressed by the location information. Different from Japanese '*tuita*' expression structures, the explanation of the circumstance and the fact of the arrival are expressed independently, each in the text and the location information. Other than the purposive expressions, (16K) explains the incidental circumstances under which the user was put before s/he came to the department store using the text and the fact that s/he got to the arrival point using the location information.

(15K) *ceynek* ***mek-ule*** [with the location information]
dinner **eat-PUR** 'In order to eat dinner.'

(16K) *emppa-lang atunim **mosi-ko*** [with the location information]

parents-COM son **take-while**　'While (I) take my son with my parents.'

[cited from Twitter]

This section has analyzed the Japanese '*tuita*' expression structures and the corresponding Korean ones. Why are they different? Are these language phenomena related to Japanese and Korean linguistic structures? This study tries to explain the differences and the background from the perspective of 'magnet/chain'-type linguistic structures. The findings reveal that 'magnet'-type Japanese has the aspect of the connectivity and different linguistic units are easy to attach just like magnet pieces are. In the case of Japanese '*tuita*' expression structures, the only linguistic unit, the '*tuita*' expression, shows the fact of the arrival in the text while the other linguistic units are omitted. On the other hand, picture and location information is used to shows the point of the arrival, which is not shown by the text. The picture or location information, which is the non-verbal part, works as the text, which is the verbal part in this multimodal communication. Therefore, it can be concluded that non-verbal parts are some kinds of linguistic units functionally. The fact of the arrival and the arrival point are extremely similar and related to each other. This explains why both the verbal text and the non-verbal part show the similar and related information and are connected. In standard Japanese, linguistic units from the verbal parts are easy to connect. On the other hand, linguistic units from different groups, both verbal and non-verbal, are connected in Japanese Twitter. This behavior qualifies them to be described as magnet pieces. Magnet pieces can be connected not only horizontally but also vertically. Not only N pole and S pole can be connected differently, but also the same poles can be connected simultaneously. In the case of Japanese '*tuita*' expression structures, similar parts from different modal groups are connected just like magnets (See Fig 2). If the connectivity mentioned in section 2 is regarded as 'horizontal connectivity,' then this kind of connectivity can be described as 'vertical connectivity.' Through the analysis of '*tuita*' expression structures, it can be reconfirmed that linguistic units work just like magnet pieces. The new aspect of the vertical connectivity was observed. It can be said that Japanese SNS languages have more 'magnet'-type linguistic structures than the standard ones. In contrast, Korean has the 'chain'-type linguistic structure and its linguistic units are fused strongly. Therefore, it is difficult to form '*tuita*' expression structures in which the specific linguistic units with similar functions are focused. Different parts are selected separately from the text and the non-text and combined into a whole tweet just like a whole chain.

The analysis above is illustrated diagrammatically, as shown in Fig 2. The difference between Japanese and Korean SNS can be explained clearly from the perspective of the 'magnet/ chain'-type linguistic structures. In addition, the findings reveal that Japanese SNS languages

show the new aspect of the features, the vertical connectivity, differently from standard Japanese. Japanese SNS languages are more 'magnet'-type than standard Japanese. The dynamics between languages and media are observed clearly, and the validity of the 'magnet/chain'-type linguistic structures are pointed out again.
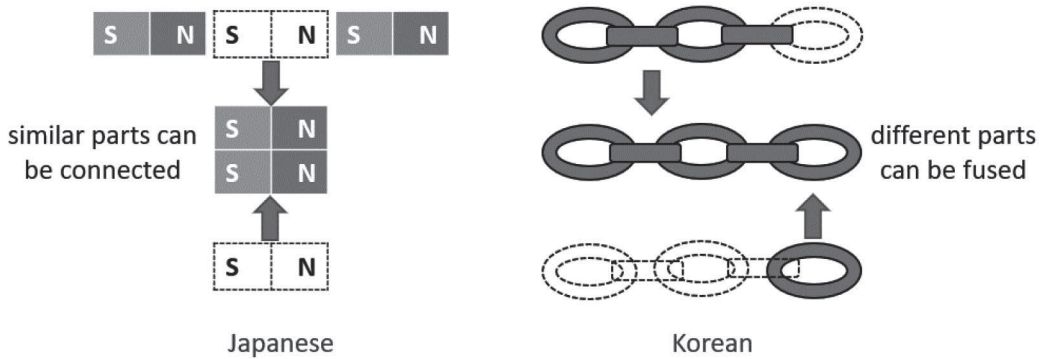

Fig 2. Vertical connectivity in '*tuita*' expression structures

5. Conclusion

This study focused on Japanese and Korean SNS languages. These languages are regarded as non-standard languages. However, this study attempted to discuss them from the perspective of the 'magnet/chain'-type linguistic structures observed in standard Japanese and Korean (Arai 2021, 2022). The findings reveal that these linguistic structures remain potentially even in non-standard SNS languages. The aspect of the division is also maintained in Japanese and Korean SNS. It can be said that these linguistic structures are uniform features in Japanese and Korean, regardless of the media. On the other hand, unique features in SNS languages were also discovered. Inflection stem expressions, which form some kind of division, were observed in 'chain'-type Korean in which linguistic units are strongly fused. SNS Korean was found to be more 'magnet'-type than standard Korean. This was further reanalyzed with the chain pieces being considered to work just like magnet pieces do, depending on various conditions. The '*tuita*' expression structures were observed in Japanese SNS. Similar parts from both verbal and non-verbal groups were combined to form these structures. From the perspective of the 'magnet'-type linguistic structures, these phenomena can be analyzed by considering the fact that magnet pieces can be connected both horizontally and vertically. The SNS in Japanese was found to be more 'magnet'-type than in standard Japanese. Through the analysis of the ellipsis in Japanese and Korean SNS, both points were clarified: SNS languages maintain each linguistic structure and the structures in SNS languages behave differently from those in standard languages. The validity

of the perspective of the 'magnet/chain'-type linguistic structures and the dynamics between languages and media have also been pointed out.

However, this study is not without its own limitations. This study only deals with some ellipsis. It is possible that other aspects of 'magnet/chain'-type linguistic structures are observed through the analysis of other language phenomena. In addition, detailed studies on each language phenomena and media are necessary. Further studies should clarify the dynamics between languages and media more evidently.

Arai (2021) illustrated the characteristics of Japanese 'magnet'-type linguistics structures and Korean 'chain'-type ones using a contrastive study between Japanese and Korean. In addition, Arai (2022) applied this perspective to other languages such as English and Chinese to derive the 'linguistic magnet/chain' in linguistic typology based on the structures. Drawing inspiration from Arai's findings, this study attempted to clarify the dynamics between languages and media from the perspective of the 'magnet/chain'-type linguistic structures. This perspective can contribute to related fields such as media studies, sociolinguistics, and so on. Further discussions are required.

Acknowledgments

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Abbreviations

1 first person, 2 second person, ATT attributive, COM comitative, COP copula, DECL declarative, EMP emphatic, FTR future, GEN genitive, IMP imperative, INS instrumental, INTER interrogative, LOC locative, MRT mirative, NEG negative, NMLZ nominalizer, NOM nominative, PAST past, PL plural, PLT polite, PROG progress, PRS present, PUR purposive, SG singular, TOP topic, VOL volitional

Notes

1) These studies are reviewed in Arai (2021).
2) This section largely follows Arai (2021, 2022). The details can be checked in these studies.
3) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_networking_service (May 13, 2022)
4) For transliteration of Japanese, *Kunrei* romanization is used. Yale romanization is used for transliteration of Korean. Additionally, the initial J means Japanese sentences, and the initial K means Korean sentences.
5) The author collected Japanese and Korean tweets data from 2016 to 2018. Some of these data are cited in this study.
6) https://line.me/en/ (May 17, 2022)
7) LINE and Kakao Talk data cited in this study was collected from university students in 2017 and 2018.
8) https://www.kakaocorp.com/ (May 17, 2022)
9) Not '*eppa*' but '*oppa*' means a brother as an address term. In the case of SNS, the wrong expression can be (un)consciously used. ●● shows the name of the writer anonymously.
10) This formal nominalization is discussed more in detail in Arai (in preparation).
11) '*-L*' connects with a vowel-stem verb and a '*l*'-stem verb, and '*-ul*' connects with a consonant-stem verb.
12) '*Nem*' is the abbreviation form of '*nemwu* [too]' mainly used in SNS.
13) Japanese speakers can infer that the omitted part shows the past by observing the inflection of the adjective in the preposition of it.
14) The following question mark can make us know that the interrogative marker was omitted in this case.
15) Twitter is pronounced as '*tuittaa*' in Japanese. This naming of the expressions is a kind of word plays.
16) '*-Le*' connects with a vowel-stem verb and a '*l*'-stem verb, and '*-ule*' connects with a consonant-stem verb.