

# A Comparative Study of Subject Ellipsis in Chinese and Korean Sentence

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**ABSTRACT:** *When the transmission of sentiments or feelings is based on communication, we normally usually try to express them with the minimum of content. This is when the phenomenon called Ellipsis appears, and according to researches, Ellipsis is not a single event and can take different forms of variety. Therefore, if the forms of Ellipsis are varied and if they represent several phenomena, it also implies a variety of phenomena in grammar, therefore Ellipsis phenomenon exists in all languages; but it appears in different frequency, Ellipses often appear in the components of sentence formation, and both Chinese and Korean have this kind of grammatical phenomenon. The nature of the omission phenomenon and its definition are alike in these two languages, but scholars from these two countries have different opinions. This paper compares the simple Chinese grammar that circles around “ellipses” and “implications,” and introduces various types of “ellipses” in the Korean language. Then we’ll move on to compare the situations of Chinese subject ellipses, including conversations, context and style, which will benefit those who are learning these languages.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Subject ellipsis; Chinese; Korean; Grammar comparison*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

When the transmission of sentiments and meanings is based on communication, we usually try to express ourselves with the minimum of content. Because of the influence of commercial benefits, phenomenon of Ellipsis has appeared naturally, and the goal is to succeed in the transmission of meaning in the most effective way.

According to researches and articles, Ellipsis is not a single phenomenon and can take different forms of variety. Therefore, if the forms of Ellipsis are varied and if they represent several phenomena, it also implies a variety of phenomena in grammar. The Ellipsis phenomenon exists in all languages; it is just the frequency of appearance which is different. Although the Ellipsis is a widespread phenomenon in daily life, only a few serious researches have been conducted on this phenomenon so far. The main reason why there has been a lack of research in this area is because Ellipsis is related to phonology and other complex linguistic phenomena, and is not based on regular patterns. It is an erratic phenomenon related to direct perception through the senses, it has no fixed structures. For this reason, an in-depth research is difficult to conduct. However, it is only by conducting an in-depth research that we could be able to avoid the apparition of ellipsis in languages. Ellipsis is the embodiment of the human phenomenon that consists of seeking the maximum income with minimum efforts. Language is always created in a specific context, and so the content of what is said is naturally affected by the linguistic context. But the linguistic context is not the only influence; there are also more specific circumstances. Thus, it is necessary to study the Ellipsis phenomenon in the population of Korean learners and in the population of Koreans learning Chinese. We should use Ellipsis properly to strengthen the dialoguing capacities between the speaker and the listener, and improve the way to express a message through the use of words. Thus, this paper proposes an analysis of the Ellipsis phenomenon centered on Korean and Chinese languages.

## II. METHOD(S)

Language consists of parts that can be omitted in a dialogue or in writings depending on the context. The fundamental structure of a sentence consists of the subject, the predicate and the object. Sometimes it is possible to omit the subject or even the predicate and the object based on the situation and the context. Hence, the Ellipsis will also be different according to the context. This article aims to discuss about the concepts and properties of Ellipsis and the diversity of its forms in Chinese and Korean languages. Chinese is formed by the subject, predicate, object, attribute, complement adverbs etc. However, Korean consists of a different structure composed of the subject, predicate, object, complement, attribute, adverb, parenthesis etc. Although it is almost the same structure between Chinese and Korean as far as the subject, predicate, and object are concerned, they, however, possess some differences in many sentences. For example, there are some similar functions of attribute,

adverbs and complement both in Chinese and Korean, but they have some obvious differences as well. When we compare Chinese articles with Korean articles, we can find some different points such as the parenthesis, which can be excluded from the whole sentence, and can be a complete sentence by itself but not an element of the article. So it is possible to compare and analyze the component of articles' subject with the three same functions in subject, predicate, and object.

Through observation, four forms of omissions can be studied: (1) Spoken language and the grammar. The grammar in written language should be distinguished from the spoken language and the context in which the conversation takes place should be analyzed as well. (2). According to the sentence pattern, we need to clearly identify the definition of narration and documentary article. They can be separately analyzed once they are divided into declarative articles. (3). The subject used in the previous sentence can be omitted based on the article component and the purpose of the answer in the given context. In addition, we need to distinguish the differences between subject, attribute, subject omission and type analysis for the article. (4). According to the word order of the article, we need to distinguish the anterograde omissions and retrograde omissions in order to analyze the article. Also, we should divide the article into declarative sentences, questions, imperative sentences, cooperative sentences, etcetera on the basis of the article meaning.

Steinizand Helviget.although that the Ellipsis means "even if some elements are omitted, the meaning of the sentence doesn't change"(Lu, 2011). As a pioneer researcher kim li Yong of the Korean sentence component ellipsis phenomenon, defined the ellipsis as "conceptual structure of deep structure" or as "surface structure leading to sentences(Kim I. , 1982). MrLvShuxiangthe founder of the modern Chinese language research, in his published work "Chinese Language" said "the situation of ellipsis is complex in a real language." He pointed out that some eliminated phrases were not even seen in the sentence or not clear at all. He also mentioned that the ellipsis' did not have to be too formal, and were actually a kind of concise and vivid expression of Chinese sentences(Lv, 1986). By comprehending the above views, the author thought that ellipsis is a common phenomenon of a language; in particular, it refers to making clearer and more concise the meaning of a sentence rather than repeating the part between the first and following sentences.

There are two standards for analyzing Ellipses of Chinese and Korean sentence elements: (1). Ellipsis contains a certain context, sentence or conversation based language background. Omitting some parts of a sentence can indeed emphasize the central meaning; but if you don't know the context of these sentence executions, the listener will hardly understand the specific meaning of the sentence or it might create ambiguity. (2) The omitted part is supposed to introduce a possible restoration. Omission should reveal a deep structure of the surface on which a "certain kind of information" is constructed - a phenomenon of disappearance due to some change; but that omitted information can actually be recovered, and can instantly be found the omitted portion by using the context or the condition, and also, the recovered sentence can be established grammatically(Lee, 2015). (Seo , 2013)refer the possibility of restoration as the basic condition of Ellipsis, and in this way only, the Ellipsis is supplemented with the omitted text, and makes the whole sentence complete once again.

Apart from this,divided the conditions of Ellipsis into "repeated conditions," "similar indicator conditions," and "precedence conditions(Kim I. , 1982)." which have been widely recognized in the academic community.No other concepts are discussed here.

Ellipsis phenomenon has seven functions: (1) Simplicitymeans that the sentence, after undergoing the ellipsis, should contain more concise meaning than before. (2)Arbitrariness means that the arbitrary ellipsis is used depending upon the environment and the situation, which is also called as irregularity. (3) Rapidity refers to attributes derived from the ellipsis, the shorter the converted sentence, the more concise the language becomes. (4) Emphasis means after removing the unnecessary portion, the remaining part adds importance in conveying the overall meaning of the sentence. At this point, the emphasis helps the listener understand the speaker's words more clearly. (5) Directivity causes the reaction of the emphasis. This article emphasizes the central meaning of the sentence, so that the listener's attention is focused on that kind of meanings. (6) Implicativeness indicates that at the time of speaking, due to the hiding of some specific parts, the part that speaker has not said is also understood. Superficially, the sentence seems to be meaningless, but in fact, the hidden part indicates a lot of meaning. This feature appears very frequently in both Chinese and Korean languages, which is called "deletion" in Korean grammar, and "hiding" in Chinese grammar. (7) Connectivity means that the linguistic context of ellipsis is continuous. One of the conditions of ellipsis is the context, a context of the necessary conversation. Here, the environment means a series of events performed continuously, and therefore, connectivity is needed in order to understand the ellipsis. Besides, emphasis on the sentence is the central meaning of the sentence, and this center must connect the upper and the lower context.

When we talk about Korean language, ellipsis may be divided into four types viz. "생략(ellipsis)", "삭제(delete)", "영대용(zero - shaped anaphora)"and "공백화(blank)"(Oh, 1996). They are shown below: -

(1) 누가 맛있는 음식을 먹고 싶어 할까요?

美味的食物谁想吃?

Who wants to eat delicious food?

(2) a 나는 맛있는 음식을 먹고 싶습니다.

美味的食物我想吃。

I want to eat delicious food.

b.(맛있는 음식을 ) 나는 먹고 싶습니다.

(美味的食物) 我想吃。

I want to eat (delicious food).

From cases (2)a and (2)b, it is seen that due to the language of economics, the contents that both the speaker and the listener know may be omitted. This kind of zero anaphora is often seen in the dialogues.

“Blank” is the concept proposed by Ross, which is a special phenomenon of Ellipsis. For instance (Kim & Kim, 2010).

(3) 거기는 은희 ( ) , 저기는 재희 ( ) , 여기는 민호가 있다.

恩熙 (站) 这里, 才嬉 (站) 这里, 闵浩站这里.

Eunhee (stands) here, Jaehee (stands) here, Min-ho stands here.

(4) 오늘 삼겹살을 먹었어, 양념 갈비도 ( ) , 소금 구이도 ( )

今天吃了五花肉, 酱腌排骨 (也吃了), 加盐烤肉 (也吃了)。

Ate streaky pork, (also ate) sauce pickled pork ribs, (also eat) salty barbecue today.

Examples (3) and (4) are similar, as they are Ellipsis phenomenon that can only appear on the allelic structure, when the coordinating two or more sentences have the same verbs, the second or the following verb can be omitted. The place of omission constitutes a “blank”.

Ellipsis phenomenon of Chinese grammar can be divided into "omission" and "hiding". Among them, The convolution and extension of the “omission” is the same as in Korean language, that is elimination according to the concept of similarity or uniformity as mentioned earlier, but according to the grammatical structures of both languages, the “hiding” concept is different, and is only roughly equivalent to the “deletion” concept of Korean grammar.

Currently, the world of linguistics struggles to distinguish the concepts of “omission” and “deletion,” is still controversial even today. Nevertheless, we can still benefit from a number of perspectives from a basic distinguishing standard – whether the sentence after restoration is fluent or not. If the omitted portion is restored, the recovered sentence will still have to be smooth and naturally expressed. It can be seen as “omitted”; or on the contrary, if the meaning of the omitted part is restored, then the omitting ingredients after restoration becomes grammatically unnatural, and it is supposed to be considered as "deletion." For example :-

(5) a. 죽겠다.

死定了。

Dead.

b.(나-당신-누가 ) 죽겠다.

(我-你-谁)死定了。

I - you - who is) dead.

In Example (5) b, the predicate “dead” can use the subject “I”, “you”, “who” or other person pronoun. In the case of Korean, such sentences do not normally add subjects; so after the recovery of omitted components, the sentence turns out to be unnatural, and this category indicates the “subject deletion”.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Korean and Chinese have the same sentence elements, namely “subject,” “object,” and “predicate.” In a Korean sentence, components often constitute particles with lattice, which Chinese grammar does not have. For example, with “을 / 를 (eul / reul)”,

“이 / 가 (i / ga)”, “-이다 (-ida)”,

Postpositions (Case-auxiliary words) exist only in Korean. Therefore, by comparing Korean Ellipsis/omit, the study of Chinese becomes easier to understand. Hereafter, four areas of omissions viz. session’s subject omission, autobiography omission, imperative sentences omission and context to compare omission and their

conditions in two languages are discussed.

General characteristics of the session's subject omission is to form a mutual omitted utterance, a question and answer, so as a subject of "You" and "I" are likely to be omitted.

(6) a. (너) 돈있어?

(你) 有钱吗?

Do (You) have money?

b. (나) 돈(있어).

(我) 有钱。

(I) have money.

(7) a. (너밥을) 먹었어?

(你) 吃(饭)了吗?

Did (You) eat (rice)?

b. (나밥을) 먹었어

(我) 吃(饭)了。

(I) ate (rice).

In example (6) and example (7), the conversation between these two people is very clear, so subjects may be omitted from the interrogator and respondent's dialogues. In addition to omitting subjects like in these two sentences, we can usually omit many other sentence elements in the dialogue. With respect to the "omission," conditions of "deletion" in dialogue appear more in dialogue, a sentence can be reduced to become a word, this situation is more common in the use of proverbs or idioms. Because the session containing characteristics and tone are referred to according to the person at the other end to a time, place, person or some other specific characteristic, the words and sentences, compared to arbitrariness and more freedom, have more free succinct syntactic features.

Moreover, in example (6), there is the subject "my" in the respondent's sentence. If you restore the "I," then the entire session will look very natural: if the emphasis means "my money," then there will be no problem, but if it is emphasized like "I have no money," then the words will look strange. In Chinese, this sentence is an elliptical sentence, but in Korean, it is a case of "deletion." In Korean, according to the strictness of restorative possibility, to raise the sense of the subject, the unnatural part before deletion from the previous sentence should be regarded as the "delete."

Autobiography text Ellipsis often referred to omitting the subject "I" in writing autobiographies or diaries in style. This kind of ellipsis is omission in verbal conversation and/or omissions of lines in the body of articles. The biggest feature of Autobiography ellipsis is the elaboration of text contents associated with the speaker himself, so the presence or absence of the subject is less important. Such as:

(8) (나는) 오늘아침에 일어나서, (나는) 밥을 먹고, (나는) 학교에 갑니다.

(我) 今天早上起床 (我) 吃饭, (我) 上学。

(I) got up this morning, (I) ate, (I) went to school.

This is a typical Autobiography text omission, since the autobiography is the writer's starting point, therefore, not important, it can be omitted. However, in an autobiographical article, there are texts that cannot be omitted or situations where the subject is specially emphasized.

(9) (나는) 오늘오랜만에친구를만나서, 나는 기분이 좋다.

(我) 今天遇到朋友了, 我心情很高兴。

(I) met a friend today, and I felt very happy.

In this case, also an auto-biographical text, although first sentence has an 'I' omitted, but in the following sentence, "I" was not omitted. It is because the subject was emphasized. If from "I felt very happy," the subject "I" is omitted, there will be no such effective expression.

On the Topic of the Imperatives of Chinese Grammar are classified in Korean grammar as two types namely "Imperatives" and "Induction." For "imperatives," subject can be omitted. Most imperative sentences belong to this type. "Induction" generally cannot omit the subject, but there are exceptions. Here, we will discuss the situations of two types of imperative subject omission. For ease of discussion, we refer to "Imperatives" directly as the narrow concept called "imperative sentence."

Imperative sentence from where the subject is omitted means that a speaker requires something the listener does

or does not do, which carries the mood of an imperative sentence.

(10) 담배를피우지마세요.

请勿抽烟。

Please do not smoke.

(11) 주차금지

禁止停车。

Parking is prohibited.

(12) 엘리베이터에서물러나있어주세요.

离电梯远一点。

A little far from elevator

These three sentences have the hidden subject of a second person “you,” because the object is well-known to everybody, and therefore, it can be omitted. The condition of the subject-to-be-omitted is usually an object of a person, and the speaker and the listener are very clear. For this, there is no exception.

Induction is the sentence where the speaker persuades the listener and the speaker himself or together finishes a particular behavior, an induction reflected by a form of a suffix. Induction as regards a text, which carries an imperative mood, is an imperative sentence.

(13) ( 우리 ) 우리집에가자.

(我们) 回家吧。

(We) Let's go home.

(14)(은희야) 우리집에가자.

(恩熙) 我们回家吧。

(Eunhee) We/Let's go home.

"We" of the example (13) includes “you” (singular), “I”, “you” (plural) which represents the concept of "second person" pronouns. In this case, the expression of the speaker can have only two meanings, such as “we,” “You,” and “I.” Therefore, the subject can be omitted, based on the specific expression and contextual understanding. In addition, there is a case that includes a third person, as in example (14). Not only is there a speaker and a listener, the third person may also be present. “we” = “name of the person (“Eunhee” in this case)” + “I”.

However, some argue that the subject cannot be omitted from the lure text, for example:

(15)민호야같이가자.

闵浩一起走。

Min-ho goes together.

(16)나도한잔만마시자.

我也喝一杯。

I also drink one cup.

Both sentences are the propositions from which a subject cannot be omitted. The subject in the example, (15) i.e. “Min-ho,” is a third person. As the third person is indefinite, it cannot be omitted; there will be a discrepancy if it is omitted. Subject of the example (16) i.e. “I” is the first person, an emphatic body, which usually cannot be omitted.

The subject context omission is one of the formal style subject omission, usually appears in complex sentence structure existed between the preceding and the following sentences. Subject Context Omission has two conditions:-first, the preceding sentence and the following sentence constitute the same language environment; second, the identical sentence components exist. On the basis of the different locations of the omitted parts, subject context omission may be divided into antero-grade and retro-grade ellipsis.

Subject antero-grade ellipsis means when certain parts of the preceding sentence becomes the subject of the following sentence, This is the frequently occurring form of the ellipsis. From the psychological perspective, as people will not do the same thing again and again, human cognitive functions, like patterns, are reflected in the sentence too, and hence, what is mentioned in the preceding sentence will not be repeated in the succeeding sentences.

There are a lot of identical subjects in preceding and succeeding sentences, the two states and actions emerged

by a subject are used at the time of expression. Usually two states possess a parallel relationship, and the two actions have a cause-and-effect relationship.

(17) 민호는 똑똑하고 (민호는) 유능하다.

闵浩很聪明, (闵浩) 很有能力。

Min-ho is very clever, (Min-ho) is very capable.

(18) 나는 우승을 해서, 갑자기 (나는) 웃고 싶어졌고, 또 (나는) 울고 싶어졌다.

我拿到了奖杯, (我) 突然想笑, (我) 还想哭。

I got the trophy, (I) suddenly wanted to laugh, (I) want to cry again.

(19) 민아, 민호, 민성이 자리에서 일어나, (민아, 민호, 민성이) 이쪽으로 온다.

敏儿, 闵浩, 闵成站起来, (敏儿, 闵浩, 闵成) 这边来。

Mina, Min-ho, Min-sung stand up, (Mina, Min-ho, Min sung) come here.

In example (17), “Min-ho” was omitted in the succeeding sentence because the subjects of the succeeding and the preceding sentences is the same. In this sentence, two states of “Min-ho” appears to be the side-by-side relationship. In example (18), the subject of the preceding sentence “I” is omitted in the succeeding sentence with the method of antero-grade omission. Similarly in example (19), the subjects “Mina”, “Min-ho” and “Min sung” are omitted, again undergoing the antero-grade ellipsis.

Attributes in Korean languages are divided into four categories: articles, predicate type articles, nominals and the nominals constituted from the particle of the structure “의/(ui) (‘的)’”(Nam & Ko, 2014). At the time of carrying out an ellipsis along the line of the attribute, the particles of the type “의/(ui) (‘的)’” can be omitted. When an attributive of the first sentence becomes the subject of the succeeding sentence, antero-grade omission can be carried out, such as affectionate term in front of “의/(ui) (‘的)’” can be omitted, but inside those Chinese words, verb used with “하다 / (hada)” and noun and its affectionate terms can not be omitted. This is because they can be placed in front of the subject of the predicate of Chinese words, not as a form of the particle “의/ (ui) (‘的)’”, but as a form of the verb “하+ㄴ / (ha + nieun)”.

(20) 민호는 키가 크고 (민호는) 튼튼하다.

闵浩的个子高, (闵浩) 身体强壮。

Min-ho is tall, (Min-ho)'s body is strong.

(21) 나는 가슴이 아프다, 아직도 (나는) 그 여자를 잊을 수 없다.

我的心好痛, (我) 到现在还没有把这个女人忘了。

My heart hurts very much, (I) have not forgotten this woman yet.

(22) 요즘 사람들은 직업 선택의 기준을 바꿨어, (사람들은) 공무원에 관심이 많다.

现在的人们职业选择变了, (人们) 重视公务员。

Nowadays, people's career choices have changed, (people) giving importance to be a civil servant.

These three cases have attributive forms in front of the subjects of the preceding sentence, and the subject of the succeeding sentence has undergone an antero-grade ellipsis. The omitted parts are the attributes “의 / (ui) (‘的)’” and at the head of the subject is the subject “Min-ho”, “I” and “people”, which all belong to affectionate terms of nouns. Of course, ruthless noun can also be omitted ruthlessly, but in case of Korean language, ruthless nouns cannot be omitted.

At the time of transforming the object of the first sentence into the subject of the succeeding sentence, the antero-grade ellipsis phenomenon is not seen too much. Generally, the succeeding sentence is sequentially connected to the first sentence, the first sentence describes the condition, so the occurrence of an event in the succeeding sentence may exist.

(23) 조교님이 나를 추천해서, (나는) 반대표 선거에 참여할 수 있게 됐어.

助教推荐了我, (我) 能参加班长选举了。

The assistant recommends that (I) participate in the elections for class monitor.

(24) 나는 책을 찾고 있었는데, 뜻밖에도 (책이) 책상 위에 놓여져 있었다.

我正在找书, 没想到 (书) 正在桌子上。

I'm looking for the book, did not think (book) is on the table now.

(25) 나는 좀 더 일찍 학교에 가고 싶지만, (학교가) 너무 멀다.

我想早点去学校, (学校) 太远了。

I want to go to school a little early, (school) is too far.

In all three cases, objects of the first sentence “I”, “book”, and “school” have become subjects of succeeding sentence, and hence, can be omitted. In example (23), the preceding sentence is the cause, the succeeding sentence is the result; in the example (24), the preceding and the succeeding sentences hardly show any relationships; in example (25), preceding sentence is the result, the succeeding sentence is the cause, just opposite to the example (23).

This kind of situation of antero-grade ellipsis usually occurs in possessively related compound sentences. Possessively related compound sentences are constructed by two parts - main sentence and subsidiary sentences. The main sentence may usually be a single sentence, subsidiary sentence in front of the main sentence can be adverbial modification of the main sentence. In case the subject of the main sentence and that of the subsidiary sentence are the same, subject of the main sentence can be omitted.

(26) 선생님께서 우리한테 수업을 하시면서, (선생님께서) 많은 지식을 가르쳐 주신다.

老师在上课的时候, (老师) 教了我们很多知识。

When the teacher was giving a lesson, (teacher) taught us a lot of knowledge.

(27) 사람이 마음의 상처를 받았을 때 (사람을) 치료하는 방법은 많다.

人的心受伤的时候, (人) 治疗的方法很多。

When people have a chest pain, They have many treatment options.

In example (26), the subject “teacher” of the subsidiary sentence and the subject of the main sentence is the same, therefore, the subject of the main sentence is omitted. In example (27), the antecedent subject qualifier “people” becomes subject of the succeeding sentence, so it can be omitted. In both cases, the subsidiary sentences “when the teacher is giving a lesson and” when people have a chest pain “are called” first phrase “that seems more appropriate than “first sentence.”

A retrograde ellipsis of a subject means when certain ingredients of the succeeding sentences becomes subject of the preceding sentence, the subject of the preceding sentence is omitted. Retrograde ellipsis and daily habits contradict, so frequency of occurrence is not so high. When a retrograde omission occurs, sentences often use flashbacks, instantly writes down the results of the event, and then describes of the origination and expansion.

Subject retrograde ellipsis means when the subjects of preceding and succeeding sentences is the same, then the subject of the preceding sentence is omitted.

(28) (네가) 한번 해봐, 너는 할 수 있어.

(你) 试一次吧, 你能做到的。

(You) try once, you can do it.

(29) (내가) 웃고 싶을 때 웃고, (내가) 울고 싶을 때 우는 것, 그것이 내가 살고 싶은 인생이다.

(我) 想笑的时候笑, (我) 想哭的时候哭, 我想要这样的人生。

(I) laugh when I want to laugh, (I) cry when I want to cry, I want this type of life.

In example (28), the subject “you” of the first sentence is the same as that of the succeeding sentence, and hence, can be omitted. In the example (29), the subject “I” of the first two short sentences and that of the last short sentence is the same, therefore it may be omitted, and possesses emphasized significance.

This is exactly the opposite to the situation previously. Here, the type of attribute to be omitted can be added with attribute “의 / (ui) (的),” in front of the nominal particle.

(30) (나는) 그 남자를 잊을 수가 없어, 아직도 내 마음은 아파.

(我) 忘不了这个男的, 到现在我的心还在痛。

(I) will never forget this man, and till now my heart still hurts.

(31) (너는) 택시를 타면 안 돼, 너지갑을 잃어버렸잖아.

(你) 别坐出租车, 你的钱包忘了。

(You) do not take a taxi, forgot your wallet.

In both example (30) and example (31), the attributes of the subjects of the succeeding sentences serve as the retro-grade ellipsis of the succeeding subject. Omitted parts are the objects “me” and “you” in front of the subject possesses emphasized significance.

This is exactly the opposite to the situation previously. Here, the type of attribute to be omitted can be added with attribute “의 / (ui) (‘的),”.

The object of succeeding sentence serves as the ellipsis of the subject of the preceding sentence, object of the succeeding sentence and subject of the preceding sentence is the same, so the subject of the preceding sentence is omitted.

(32)(강아지) 어디있지? 강아지를봤니?

(小狗)在哪里? 看见小狗了吗?

Where is the (Puppy)? You saw the dog?

(33)(민성이는)참똑똑해, 나는민성이처럼되고싶어.

(闵成)真聪明, 我想成为闵成。

(Min sung) is really smart, I want to be like Min sung.

In these two examples, the subjects “Puppy” and “Minsung” are objects of the succeeding sentences, and therefore can be omitted.

Subject ankylose ellipsis is one of the a special form of ellipsis, which appears under special conditions. Only when three or more simple sentences occurs simultaneously, subject and object to the front and rear can undergo cross-ellipsis.

(34) 나는케이크를먹고싶어,(나는)지금배가고프거든,(케이크)냄새참좋다.

我想吃蛋糕, (我)肚子饿, (蛋糕)气味真好。

I want to eat cake, (I) am hungry, (cake) smells really nice.

(35) 나는민호를만날약속이있었지만, (나의) 퇴근이늦어서만날수가없었고,(민호는) 이미가버렸다.

我今天有跟闵浩见面的约定, 因为(我)下班晚了见不到了, (闵浩)已经走了。

I had an appointment to meet Min-ho today, but because I came home late from work (I) didn't meet her. (Min-ho) had already left.

In example (34), the omitted subject “I”of the second phrase of the succeeding sentence and subject “cake” of the third phrase serve as the subject and the object respectively in the preceding sentence. In example (35), the subject of the preceding sentence becomes the subject of the second phrase, hence can be omitted; object of the first sentence becomes the subject of the third phrase, and therefore can also be omitted.

Double Subject sentences in the Korean language are sentences in which a predicate takes tow nominal auxillary words. In Chinese, sentences in which consecutive nouns NP1 and NP2 serve as double subject sentences. There is no double subject phenomenon in Indo-European languages, but they are present in both Korean and Chinese, and are very similar, as defined as [NP1 [NP2 + VP]] sentence pattern.

There is quite a lot of discussion about double subjects in Korean: subject, deformation, same class subject, predicate segment, phrase verb segment etc(Ahn , 2001). For natural language processing, the types of double subject can be double divided into three categories: firstly, NP2 is a complement; secondly, NP2 is a subject, NP1 can be regarded as deformation of “의 (ui) / 예 (e) / 에서 (e- seo) / 에게 (e-ge)”; and lastly, NP2 is a quantifier or a reflexive pronoun( Kim & Park, 2003).

The condition of NP2 is the complement is that among the two subjects, NP1 is the actual subject, NP2 serves as a complement component.

(36)물이얼어버려서, 지금(물을)마실수가없다

水变成冰块了, 现在不可以喝(水)了。

Water turned into ice, now can not drink (water).

The actual subject of this example is “water”, so the subject in the succeeding sentence can be omitted. NP2 “ice” is the subject in the grammatical structure, but cannot be a subject in meaningful structure. So NP1 can be omitted but NP2 can not be omitted.

NP1 can be seen as the situation of deformation of “의 (ui) / 예 (e) / 에서 (e-seo) / 에게 (e-ge)”

(37) 코끼리코가길다(코끼리의코가길다)

大象鼻子大。(大象的鼻子大。)

Elephant trunk is large. (Elephant's trunk is large.)

(38)그일은돈이든다(그일에돈이든다)

那事花钱。(往那事上花钱。)

That thing costs money. (Spend money on that thing.)

(39) 이밭은채소가잘자란다.(이밭에서채소가잘자란다.)

这块地上的蔬菜长的好。(在这块地上蔬菜长得好。)

Vegetables in this land are long enough. (Vegetables grow well in this land.)

(40) 나는산책이즐겁다.(내게산책은즐겁다.)

我觉得散步很有意思。(对我来说散步很有意思。)

I think walking is very interesting. (Walking is very interesting for me.)

These four examples are deformation of “의 (ui)”, “에 (e)”, “에서 (eseo)” and “에게 (ege)”, this type is preceding sentence against subject, subject antero-grade ellipsis of the attribute and retrograde ellipsis of succeeding sentences against the attribute of subjects from the same situation, such as when the “NP1 + 의 (ui) / 에 (e) / 에서 (eseo) / 에게 (ege) + NP2 + VP” forms appear.

NP1 is the body of the word, but does not include quantifiers and reflexive pronouns. NP2 may act as a quantifier and a reflexive pronoun.

(41) 학생이세명이모였다.

(학생은) 모두여기있다.

召集了三名学生。(学生)全在这里。

Convened three students, all (students) are here.

(42) 그는자신의차를몰고(그는)여행을떠났다.

他自己驾车(他)去旅行了。

He himself drove (him) to a trip.

In example (41), NP1 “student” is omitted, NP2 “whole” working as a quantifier is retained. In case (42) however, NP2 omits the reflexive pronoun. If the omitted subject of the succeeding sentence is restored, the sentence will be unnatural, because “he” and “his own” are actually describing “own.”

Based on the above analysis, three cases of double subject omission can be summarized as follows: Under normal circumstances, in a double subject omitted sentence, N1 is the actual subject, NP2 is the objective implementation of the action, N1; NP2 may have the same content as the object, so in an ellipsis of double subject sentence structures, sentence components may be omitted; however, there are special circumstances, too; e.g. when NP2 reflexive pronoun is omitted, and if NP1 is restored, the sentence will not be read naturally or smoothly, and so it will be deleted

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Ellipsis’ in Chinese grammar may be classified according to the language environment into different types of “Session omission,” “context implication,” and “Monologue omission” sentence components that may be omitted. Korean language has an even more detailed classification of omission, but are indeed very similar to the omissions found in Chinese language. However, the ways of using Chinese and Korean grammar always has exactly the same content – “subject,” “object,” and “predicate.” Ellipsis phenomenon has conciseness, arbitration, rapidity, emphasis, directionality, connectivity, and connotation. Moreover, ellipsis must also meet two conditions: first, must have a certain language environment; second, must possess the properties of recovery.

By comparative analysis of spoken conversation, autobiographical text, imperative sentences, subject ellipsis of the context, we clarify similarities and differences between Ellipsis in Chinese and Korean languages. Understanding these differences will certainly inspire Korean students learning Chinese language or Chinese students learning Korean language.

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