Resultative Constructions (RCs) show a wide range of cross-linguistic variation, which may pose non-trivial challenges to L2 learners. Given the well-established typological differences between Korean and English, it is reasonable to expect some syntactic transfer effects in L1-Korean speakers’ L2 acquisition of English RCs. However, the question of how subtle semantic differences in resultatives might affect L2 acquisition of English RCs has received little attention in the literature. Moreover, little research has been conducted on how L1 semantics of resultatives (i.e., telicity) might influence the development of L2 syntax (i.e., mode of merge). In this talk, I discuss these issues by closely investigating L1-Korean learners’ knowledge of L2-English resultative constructions. Two different experiments are presented. The first is a comprehension test that employs an acceptability judgment task and an elicited choice task, and the second is a production test using an elicited writing task. The experimental results consistently show that Korean learners project English resultatives with adjunct structures and interpret them as atelic events, in sharp contrast to native speakers of English. This finding is in line with previous studies in demonstrating that L1 syntax plays a crucial role in projecting L2 syntax. More importantly, this study provides novel evidence that L1 semantics (i.e., telicity) crucially influence L2 acquisition, in tandem with (but over and above) L1 syntax. The study’s results imply that a proper theory of L2 acquisition of resultatives must consider not only syntactic transfer effects but also subtle semantic differences between L1 and L2. I also comment on some limitations and possible extensions of the current study, capitalizing on intra-linguistic variation in resultatives in Korean (complement-type vs. adjunct-type), which has not received much attention in the previous studies.