1. Introduction

This paper reconsiders the assumption that the morpheme -key is a kind of predicative suffix while the morpheme -i is a kind of adverbial suffix, based on Jang (1997). In the tradition, the morpheme -key is considered as both a predicate and an adverb, not to mention, the morpheme -i is considered as an adverb. However, the morpheme -key seems to be readily combined with the verb stems (or action verbs) but the morpheme -i tends to be combined with adjectives (or stative verbs): that is, the morpheme -key is basically a kind of predicative suffix rather than an adverb one. From this view, we will show the distribution of their two suffixes. We will also show the two morphemes are different from each other in their syntactic behavior, based on Jang (1997).

We can have the three possible position of the two types of adverbials. That is, the first is the sentence to allow only the word with the morpheme -key. the second is the sentence to allow only the word with the morpheme -i and the final is the sentence to allow both the morphemes -key and -i. look at the following examples, these are selectly taken from examples in Jang (1997):

(1) a. na-nun [SC ku-lul *solkikh-i/solkikha-key] sayngkakha-n-ta.
   na- Top he-Acc honest consider-Pst-Dec
   'I consider him honest.'

b. cha-ka mell-i/*mel-key salacy-ess-ta.
   train-Nom far disappear-Pst-Dec
   'the train disappeared far away.'

c. Chelswu-ka ppal-i/ppalu-key talin-ta.
   Chelswu-Nom fast run-Dec
   'Chelswu runs fast.'

2. Predicate -key in Korean

Jang(1997) argues that while the word with the morpheme -i is a real adverb, the word
with the morpheme -key is a (secondary) predicate, showing some evidence from small clause, purposive clause, depictive clause, causative clause, and resultative clauses. Take a look at the examples, taken from Jang (1997).

(2) a. small clause construction
    na- Top he-Acc honest consider-Pst-Dec
    'I consider him honest.'

b. purposive clause construction
    pang-i *siwenh-i/siwenha-key, mwun-ul yelenoha-la.
    room-Nom cool door-Acc open-Imp
    'Leave the door open to make the room cool.'

c. depictive predicate construction
    John-i mwulkoki-lul *sinsenh-i/sinsenha-key mek-ess-ta.
    John-Nom fish-Acc fresh eat-Pst-Dec
    'John ate the fish fresh.'

d. causative clause construction
    twu kitwung sai-uy keli-lul *mel-i/mel-key hayla.
    two pole inbetween-Gen distance -Acc far do-Imp
    'Make the distance between the two poles far.'

e. resultative clause construction
    John-un kkangthong-ul *napcak-i/napcakha-key nwul-ess-ta.
    John-Top can-Acc flat press-Pst-Dec
    'John pressed the can flat.'

From the above examples, Jang's (1997) claim seems to be resonable. However, Wechsler and Noh (2001) have another claim against Jang (1997). Look at the following example, taken from Wechsler and Noh (2001).

(3) kang-i tantanha-key el-ess-ta.
    river-Nom solid-Adv freeze-Pst-Dec
    'The river froze solid.'

Wechsler and Noh (2001) argue that tantanha-key in the sentence (3) is an adverb. They give some evidence such as the replacement of the morpheme -key into the adverb suffice-i. That is, replacing tantanha-key in the sentence (3) with antanh-i. Take a look at the example below: