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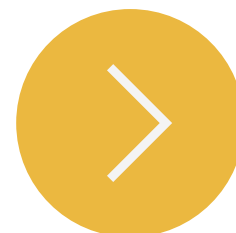
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SENT. STRUCTURE L 9.5 – FINAL CLAUSES (DAMIT, UM... ZU)

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Video Lesson:

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WHAT ARE FINAL CLAUSES?

Final clauses are used to describe a purpose, an intention, or a goal.

The question words are: „Wozu?“, „Wofür?“, „Zu welchem Zweck?“, „Mit welcher Absicht?“, „Mit welchem Ziel?“

They can be constructed with the infinitive construction "um... zu..." or with a standard subordinate clause and the conjunction "damit".

FINAL CLAUSES WITH "DAMIT"

A final clause with "damit" is a subordinate clause. Usually, the subordinate clause comes after the main clause, but it is possible to put it before. Additionally, the final clause with "damit" can also stand alone when the situation is obvious.

- **Wofür arbeitest du so viel?**

„Ich **arbeite** so viel, **damit** ich mir den Urlaub leisten **kann**.“

„**Damit** ich mir den Urlaub leisten **kann**, **arbeite** ich so viel.“

„**Damit** ich mir den Urlaub leisten **kann**.“

- **Wofür lernst du Deutsch?**

„Ich **lerne** Deutsch, **damit** ich einen Job in Deutschland finden **kann**.“

„**Damit** ich einen Job in Deutschland finden **kann**, **lerne** ich Deutschl.“

„**Damit** ich einen Job in Deutschland finden **kann**.“

FINAL CLAUSES WITH INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

A final clause with "um... zu..." is an infinitive clause.

It is always possible to form a final clause with "damit". However, we can form an infinitive clause only if the subject in both clauses is the same.

In the infinitive clause, the subject is then omitted.

"Um" is after the comma, and "zu" + infinitive is at the end of the sentence.

- „Ich **arbeite** so viel, **um** mir den Urlaub leisten **zu können**.“

COMPARISON "DAMIT" / "UM...ZU..."

Wozu braucht man ein Auto?

- Man kann in den Urlaub fahren. // You can go on vacation.
 „**Man** braucht ein Auto, **um** in den Urlaub fahren **zu können**.“
 „**Man** braucht ein Auto, **damit man** in den Urlaub fahren **kann**.“
- Man muss nicht zur Arbeit laufen.
 „**Man** braucht ein Auto, **um** nicht zur Arbeit laufen **zu müssen**.“
 „**Man** braucht ein Auto, **damit man** nicht zur Arbeit laufen **muss**.“

Wozu baut China einen großen Staudamm?

- Die Menschen können den Strom nutzen.
 „**China** baut einen großen Staudamm, **damit die Menschen** Strom nutzen **können**.“

Um...zu... isn't possible here because the subject in each sentence is different ("China" and "die Menschen").

More info in the lesson: Infinitive Constructions

CHARACTERISTICS

The Modal Verbs "sollen", "möchten" and "wollen" can't be used to form a final clause because they already express a goal, an intention, or a purpose. However, they can be exchanged with "können", and they can be omitted.

Wofür brauche ich viel Geld? – Ich will viel reisen.

- „Ich brauche viel Geld, **um** viel **reisen zu können**.“
- „Ich brauche viel Geld, **um** viel **zu reisen**.“

SUMMARY

- Final clauses describe a goal, a purpose, or an intention.
- The question words are: "Wozu?", "Wofür?", "Zu welchem Zweck?", „Mit welcher Absicht?", „Mit welchem Ziel?"
- We form final clauses with "um... zu..." or "damit".
- The modal verbs "sollen", "möchten" and "wollen" can't be used in final clauses since they already express a goal, a purpose, or an intention.

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