

Purpose of motion and purpose in general: a typological research

In many languages adverbial clauses of purpose behave in a special way if they are subordinate to the matrix verb of motion. For example, in German purposive meaning is usually expressed by means of *um ... zu* or *damit* construction, depending on the subordinate subject's reference (1). However, if the matrix verb is *gehen* 'go' or *kommen* 'come', a bare infinitive construction can be used (3), which is normally not possible (2).

(1) *Ich arbeite viel, um immer Geld zu haben.*

(2) **Ich arbeite viel immer Geld haben.*

(3) *Ich gehe schlafen.*

My doctoral project is devoted to the typology of purpose of motion constructions -- the purpose constructions which are restricted to the matrix verbs of motion, as in (3). Being a recurrent phenomenon in various languages throughout the world, they can differ from general (unconstrained) purpose clauses in various ways. In some languages, as in German, they are defined by the absence of general purpose marking. Some others make use of dedicated purpose of motion markers. In some cases purpose of motion, but not general purpose, can be expressed by means of a serial verb construction. The main goal of my research is to describe the crosslinguistic variety of purpose of motion constructions and to provide explanation for the most remarkable tendencies.