Ut Clauses of Purpose, Result and Indirect Command

The expression of purpose, result, and indirect command are distinct:

He died in order that we might live. (Purpose)
It rained so hard that my basement was flooded. (Result)
I requested that he go. (Indirect command).

For each of these constructions, Latin uses a subordinate clause introduced by *ut* with the verb of the subordinate clause in the subjunctive mood.

I. Ut Clauses of Purpose:

A Purpose Clause is preceded by *ut* (in order that) with the verb in the subjunctive.

*Venit ut eam videat.* He comes in order that he might see her (“to see her”).

A negative purpose clause is formed with *ne* (in order that . . . not).

*Puella discessit ne videretur.* The girl left (in order) that she not be seen.

N.B. In a relative Purpose Clause, *qui, quae, quod* may replace *ut* when the antecedent of the relative pronoun is expressed.

*Viros misit qui hoc facerent.* He sent men (who were) to do this.

N.B. When the Purpose clause has a comparative, *ut* is often replaced by *quo.*

*Glaudium abiecit quo facilius curreret.* He threw away his sword so that he might run more easily.

II. Ut Clauses of Result:

A result clause is preceded by *ut* (so that) with the verb in the subjunctive.

A negative result clause is formed with *ut . . . non* (so that . . . not).

N.B. *Tam* (so, so very), *sic* (so, in such a way), *ita* (so, so very, in such a way), *tantus, -a, -um* (so large, so great) and the like often precede a Result Clause.

*Tanta fecit ut urbem servaret.* He did such great things that he saved the city.

*Tam strenue laborat ut multa perficiat.* He works so energetically that he accomplishes many things.

*Erant tot aedificia ut omnia videre non possem.* There were so many buildings that I could not see them all.
III. *Ut* Clauses of Indirect Command:

Sometimes an *ut* clause simply expresses a command, wish, desire, hope, etc., without any strong meaning of purpose or result.

A negative indirect command clause is formed with *ne*.

*Mihi persuasit ut venirem.* He persuaded me that I come (to come).

*Me monuit ne venirem.* He warned me that I not come (not to come).

*Ab eis petivit ne se vulnerarent.* He begged them not to wound him.

IV. Negative *Ut* Clauses:

Negative *ut* Clauses use distinctive introducing words. Learn the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negative Purpose</th>
<th>Negative Result</th>
<th>Negative Ind. Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>that . . . not <em>ne</em></td>
<td>that . . . not <em>ut . . . non</em></td>
<td>that . . . not <em>ne</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Purpose:**
*Celeriter cucurrit ne capi posset.*
He ran quickly in order that he not be caught.

**Result:**
*Tam celeriter cucurrit ut capi non posset.*
He ran so quickly that he could not be caught.

**Indirect Command:**
*Eum oravit ne tam celeriter curreret.*
I begged him that he not run so fast.