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:

Negative Purpose	Negative Result	Negative Ind. Command
that . . . not **ne**	that . . . not **ut . . . non**	that . . . not **ne**

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.