Ut Clauses

In Latin, one very common type of subordinate clause is an "Ut Clause."

The vast majority of *ut clauses* use **subjunctive verbs**.

Purpose Clauses

A purpose clause is introduced by **ut** and expresses purpose. Purpose clauses must contain a **subjunctive verb**.

Purpose clauses are most literally translated as
- **in order that** … **may/might** or
- **so that....would**.

Example:

leonēs convērunt ut Simbam audīrent.
> *The lions gathered together **in order that** they **might** hear Simba.*
> *The lions gathered together **so that** they **would** hear Simba.*

A purpose clause can also be translated as **to _____** (just like an **infinitive**).

leonēs convēnērunt ut Simbam audīrent.
> *The lions gathered together **to hear** Simba.*

In a more complicated sentence, the literal translation is generally easier to use (it allows you to read left to right a bit more easily).

Negative Purpose Clauses

To make a purpose clause negative, the Romans used the word **nē** instead of **ut**.

Example:

pugnāvīmus **nē** servī essemus.
> *We fought **in order that** we **might not** be slaves.*
> *We fought **so that** we **would not** be slaves.*

Negative purpose clauses can also be translated with **lest**.

pugnāvīmus **nē** servī essemus.
> *We fought **lest** we be slaves.*