

CM	Name	Type	Governing Verb / Cue	Negative	Translation
<i>ut</i>	Purpose (Final Clause)	Adv.	Answers question “Why?”	<i>nē</i>	1. Infinitive: “He went <i>to buy</i> food.” 2. “in order that / so that... may / might” “He goes <i>so that</i> he <i>may</i> buy food.” “He went <i>so that</i> he <i>might</i> buy food.”
<i>ut</i>	Result (Consecutive Cl.)	Adv.	Anticipatory Adjective or Adverb	<i>ut nōn</i>	<i>Johnny Carson</i> : “He had a really enormous car. <i>audience</i> : How big was it? <i>Johnny</i> : “It was <i>so big that...</i> ”
<i>ut</i>	Indirect Command (Jussive clause)	Noun	Verb of ordering, wishing, resolving, or allowing	<i>nē</i>	1. acc. + inf. “He told <i>me to be nice</i> ” 2. “that” + subjunctive “He asked <i>that I be nice</i> ”
<i>ut</i>	Noun Result (Substantive Clause of Result)	Noun	Subject of <i>fit</i> , <i>accidit</i> Direct Object of <i>efficiō</i> or in apposition to a neuter pronoun: <i>id</i> , <i>hoc</i>	<i>ut nōn</i>	Dummy “it”: “It happens that...” “He brings it about that...” He accomplished <i>this, namely that...</i> ”
<i>nē</i>	Clause of Fearing	Noun	Verb of Fearing	<i>ut</i>	“I am afraid <i>that it may / will...</i> ”