[Nominativo](#_heading=h.30j0zll)

[§NomSubj. Sujeito](#_heading=h.1fob9te)

[§NomPred. Predicado](#_heading=h.2et92p0)

[§NomInd. Independente](#_heading=h.3dy6vkm)

[§NomVoc. Como Vocativo](#_heading=h.4d34og8)

[Genitivo](#_heading=h.17dp8vu)

[§GenPos. Possessivo](#_heading=h.3rdcrjn)

[§GenPart. Partitivo](#_heading=h.lnxbz9)

[§GenQual. Qualidade](#_heading=h.1ksv4uv)

[§GenExpl. Explicação](#_heading=h.2jxsxqh)

[§GenMat. Material](#_heading=h.3j2qqm3)

[§GenMeas. Medida](#_heading=h.4i7ojhp)

[§GenSubj. Subjetivo](#_heading=h.1ci93xb)

[§GenObj. Objetivo](#_heading=h.2bn6wsx)

[§GenVal. Valor](#_heading=h.3as4poj)

[§GenVerb. Complemento do verbo](#_heading=h.49x2ik5)

[§GenSep. Origem e separação](#_heading=h.147n2zr)

[§GenTime. Tempo](#_heading=h.23ckvvd)

[§GenComp. Comparação](#_heading=h.32hioqz)

[§GenLoc. Local](#_heading=h.1hmsyys)

[§GenAbs. No Genitivo Absoluto](#_heading=h.2grqrue)

[§GenRef. Referência](#_heading=h.3fwokq0)

[§GenCaus. Causa](#_heading=h.4f1mdlm)

[Dativo](#_heading=h.19c6y18)

[§DatVerb. Complemento do verbo](#_heading=h.3tbugp1)

[§DatPos. Possuidor](#_heading=h.28h4qwu)

[§DatAdvn. Vantagem (ou Desvantagem)](#_heading=h.37m2jsg)

[§DatEthic. Dativo ético (ou Dativo de sentimento)](#_heading=h.46r0co2)

[§DatAgent. Agente](#_heading=h.111kx3o)

[§DatMean. Modo e meios](#_heading=h.206ipza)

[§DatMeas. Medida de diferença](#_heading=h.2zbgiuw)

[§DatInstr. Instrumento](#_heading=h.3ygebqi)

[§DatCaus. Causa ou finalidade](#_heading=h.sqyw64)

[§DatAccom. Acompanhamento](#_heading=h.1rvwp1q)

[§DatTime. Tempo](#_heading=h.2r0uhxc)

[§DatLoc. Local](#_heading=h.3q5sasy)

[§DatResp. Respeito](#_heading=h.kgcv8k)

[§DatExpr. Experienciador](#_heading=h.1jlao46)

[Acusativo](#_heading=h.2iq8gzs)

[§AccObj. Objeto direto](#_heading=h.xvir7l)

[§AccCog. Cognato (ou de Objeto interno)](#_heading=h.1x0gk37)

[§AccSubj. Sujeito do infinitivo ou do particípio](#_heading=h.2w5ecyt)

[§AccResp. Respeito](#_heading=h.3vac5uf)

[§AccTime. Tempo](#_heading=h.pkwqa1)

[§AccSpac. Espaço](#_heading=h.1opuj5n)

[§AccDirec. Direção](#_heading=h.2nusc19)

[§AccAdv. Adverbial](#_heading=h.3mzq4wv)

[§AccOath. Juramentos](#_heading=h.haapch)

[§AccDoubl. Duplo Acusativo](#_heading=h.1gf8i83)

[§AccCaus. Causa ou objetivo](#_heading=h.2fk6b3p)

[Vocativo](#_heading=h.3ep43zb)

[§Voc. Exclamações e chamamento direto](#_heading=h.1tuee74)

[Presente](#_heading=h.4du1wux)

[§Pres. Presente de Continuidade](#_heading=h.2szc72q)

[§PresIter. Atividade habitual (Iterativo)](#_heading=h.184mhaj)

[§PresCona. Presente conativo](#_heading=h.3s49zyc)

[§PresHist. Presente histórico](#_heading=h.279ka65)

[§PresPerf. Presente Resultativo e Perfectivo](#_heading=h.meukdy)

[§PresNoni. Não indicativo (aspecto imperfectivo)](#_heading=h.36ei31r)

[Imperfeito](#_heading=h.1ljsd9k)

[§Impf. imperfeito de continuidade](#_heading=h.45jfvxd)

[§ImpfIter. Ação habitual (Iterativa)](#_heading=h.2koq656)

[§ImpfCona. Imperfeito conativo](#_heading=h.zu0gcz)

[§ImpfComp. Imperfeito de ação concluída](#_heading=h.3jtnz0s)

[§ImpfDesc. Imperfeito de Descrição](#_heading=h.1yyy98l)

[§ImpfCons. Imperfeito de ação consecutiva](#_heading=h.4iylrwe)

[Futuro](#_heading=h.2y3w247)

[§Fut. Eventos ou expectativas futuras](#_heading=h.1d96cc0)

[§FutHypo. Hipótese ou verdade geral](#_heading=h.3x8tuzt)

[§FutJuss. Futuro Jussivo](#_heading=h.2ce457m)

[§FutNoni. Não indicativo](#_heading=h.rjefff)

[Aoristo](#_heading=h.3bj1y38)

[§Aor. Aoristo Resultativo](#_heading=h.1qoc8b1)

[§AorIngr. Aoristo de Início de Ação](#_heading=h.4anzqyu)

[§AorComp. Aoristo complexo](#_heading=h.2pta16n)

[§AorGnom. Gnômico Aoristo](#_heading=h.14ykbeg)

[§AorSug. Perguntas Sugestivas e Pedidos](#_heading=h.3oy7u29)

[§AorIter. Atividade Habitual (Iterativo)](#_heading=h.243i4a2)

[§AorDram. Aoristo dramático](#_heading=h.j8sehv)

[§AorNoni. Não indicativo (aspecto perfectivo)](#_heading=h.338fx5o)

[Perfeito](#_heading=h.1idq7dh)

[§Perf. Ação concluída](#_heading=h.42ddq1a)

[§PerfInten. Perfeito intensivo](#_heading=h.2hio093)

[§PerfFut. Perfeito por Futuro do Pretérito](#_heading=h.wnyagw)

[§PerfNoni. Não indicativo](#_heading=h.3gnlt4p)

[Pluperfect](#_heading=h.1vsw3ci)

[§Pperf. Pretérito Perfeito](#_heading=h.4fsjm0b)

[§PperfImm. Mais-perfeito de ocorrência imediata](#_heading=h.2uxtw84)

[§PperfInt. Mais-que-perfeito intensivo](#_heading=h.1a346fx)

[Futuro Perfeito](#_heading=h.3u2rp3q)

[§Futperf. Ação futura concluída](#_heading=h.2981zbj)

[§FutPerfInten. Consequência intensiva ou imediata](#_heading=h.odc9jc)

[Voz ativa](#_heading=h.1nia2ey)

[§Act. Voz ativa](#_heading=h.47hxl2r)

[Voz média](#_heading=h.11si5id)

[§MidIndir. Média Reflexiva Indireta](#_heading=h.3ls5o66)

[§MidDir. Média Reflexiva Direta](#_heading=h.20xfydz)

[§MidSpee. Média de Ato de Fala](#_heading=h.4kx3h1s)

[§MidMotion. Movimentos e funções do corpo](#_heading=h.302dr9l)

[§MidMent. Atividade Mental, Processo ou Percepção](#_heading=h.1f7o1he)

[§MidRecip. Média de reciprocidade](#_heading=h.3z7bk57)

[§MidSpon. Processo espontâneo Meio](#_heading=h.2eclud0)

[Voz passiva](#_heading=h.thw4kt)

[§Pass. Voz passiva](#_heading=h.3dhjn8m)

[Indicativo](#_heading=h.4cmhg48)

[§Ind. Asserções e perguntas](#_heading=h.2rrrqc1)

[§IndOblig. Obrigação não cumprida](#_heading=h.16x20ju)

[§IndWish. Desejo inatingível](#_heading=h.3qwpj7n)

[§IndCount. Contrafactual Indicativo](#_heading=h.261ztfg)

[Subjuntivo](#_heading=h.356xmb2)

[§SubjHort. Subjuntivo Exortativo](#_heading=h.1kc7wiv)

[§SubjProh. Subjuntivo proibitivo](#_heading=h.44bvf6o)

[§SubjDoubt. Afirmação duvidosa](#_heading=h.2jh5peh)

[§SubjDelib. Subjuntivo Deliberativo](#_heading=h.ymfzma)

[§SubjHomer. Subjuntivo antecipado (Homérico)](#_heading=h.3im3ia3)

[§SubjDenia. Negação enfática](#_heading=h.1xrdshw)

[§SubjSubor. Em uma oração subordinada](#_heading=h.4hr1b5p)

[Optativo](#_heading=h.1c1lvlb)

[§OptWish. Optativo de Desejo (desejo)](#_heading=h.3w19e94)

[§OptComm. Comando ou solicitação](#_heading=h.2b6jogx)

[§OptPoten. Potencial optativo](#_heading=h.qbtyoq)

[§OptSubor. Na oração subordinada](#_heading=h.3abhhcj)

[Imperativo](#_heading=h.1pgrrkc)

[§ImprComm. Comando ou proibição](#_heading=h.49gfa85)

[§ImprAssum. Assunção, concessão ou saudação](#_heading=h.2olpkfy)

[Infinitivo](#_heading=h.13qzunr)

[§InfDyn. Infinitivo dinâmico](#_heading=h.3nqndbk)

[§InfDec. Infinitivo declarativo](#_heading=h.22vxnjd)

[§InfIdio. Expressões idiomáticas](#_heading=h.i17xr6)

[§InfComm. Infinitivo de ordens, desejos e exclamações](#_heading=h.320vgez)

[§InfArt. Infinitivo articular](#_heading=h.1h65qms)

[Particípio](#_heading=h.2gb3jie)

[§PartAttr. Particípio atributivo e substantival](#_heading=h.vgdtq7)

[§PartCirc. Particípio circunstancial](#_heading=h.3fg1ce0)

[§PartGen. Particípio Circunstancial - Genitivo Absoluto](#_heading=h.1ulbmlt)

[§PartAcc. particípio circunstancial - acusativo absoluto](#_heading=h.4ekz59m)

[§PartSupp. Particípio suplementar](#_heading=h.2tq9fhf)

[Artigo](#_heading=h.3sv78d1)

[§1º. Artigo específico](#_heading=h.280hiku)

[§ArtSubs. Como Substantivador](#_heading=h.n5rssn)

[§ArtPron. Pronominal](#_heading=h.375fbgg)

[§ArtGener. Genérico](#_heading=h.1maplo9)

[§ArtAbst. Conceito abstrato](#_heading=h.46ad4c2)

[§ArtProp. Nomes Próprios](#_heading=h.2lfnejv)

[§ArtPoss. Posse](#_heading=h.10kxoro)

[O pronome αὐτός](#_heading=h.3kkl7fh)

[§AutEmph. Enfático](#_heading=h.1zpvhna)

[§AutPron. Pronome pessoal](#_heading=h.4jpj0b3)

[§AutIden. Identificação](#_heading=h.2yutaiw)

[§AutRefl. Reflexivo](#_heading=h.1e03kqp)

[Observações:](#_heading=h.3xzr3ei)

[Referências:](#_heading=h.2d51dmb)

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# **Nominativo**

### **§NomSubj. Sujeito** [[1]](#footnote-0)

O caso nominativo denota o sujeito do verbo.

→ "[ταῦτα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%3Dta&la=greek&can=tau%3Dta0) [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BF%E1%BC%B1&la=greek) [**αἱρετοὶ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%28retoi%5C&la=greek&can=ai%28retoi%5C0&prior=oi() [ἀγγέλλουσι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29gge%2Fllousi&la=greek&can=a%29gge%2Fllousi0&prior=ai(retoi%5C) [τοῖς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%3Ds&la=greek&can=toi%3Ds0&prior=a)gge/llousi) [στρατιώταις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%83%CF%84%CF%81%CE%B1%CF%84%CE%B9%CF%8E%CF%84%CE%B1%CE%B9%CF%82&la=greek)" [**Xen. Anab. 1.2.3**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.2.3&lang=original); ⇾ Os delegados relatam essas coisas aos soldados

→ [**"Πρόξενος**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*pro%2Fcenos&la=greek&can=*pro%2Fcenos0) [παρῆν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=parh%3Dn&la=greek&can=parh%3Dn0&prior=*pro/cenos)" [**X. A. 1.2.3**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.2.3&lang=original); ⇾Próxeno estava presente

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### **§NomPred. Predicado**[[2]](#footnote-1)

O substantivo predicado em concordância com o sujeito de verbos como [εἰμί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29mi%2F&la=greek&can=ei%29mi%2F0&prior=stratiw/tais) e [γίγνομαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gi%2Fgnomai&la=greek&can=gi%2Fgnomai0&prior=ei)mi/) está no nominativo.

→ ["Κλέαρχος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*kle%2Farxos&la=greek&can=*kle%2Farxos0&prior=gi/gnomai) [**φυγὰς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fuga%5Cs&la=greek&can=fuga%5Cs0&prior=*kle/arxos) [ἦν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%29%3Dn0&prior=fuga%5Cs)" [**Xen. Anab. 1. 1. 9**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.1.9&lang=original); ⇾ Clearco era um exilado

→ "[πᾶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%3Dn&la=greek&can=pa%3Dn0&prior=*kroi=se) [ἐστὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29sti%5C&la=greek&can=e%29sti%5C0&prior=pa=n) [ἄνθρωπος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fnqrwpos&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fnqrwpos0&prior=e)sti%5C) [συμφορή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%83%CF%85%CE%BC%CF%86%CE%BF%CF%81%CE%AE&la=greek)." [**Hdt. 1.32.4**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hdt.+1.32.4&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0125); ⇾ O homem é inteiramente (uma vítima do) acaso.

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### **§NomInd. Independente[[3]](#footnote-2)**

O nominativo pode ser usado independentemente na citação de nomes de pessoas e coisas.

→ "[προσείληφε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=prosei%2Flhfe&la=greek&can=prosei%2Flhfe0&prior=h)=n) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn0&prior=prosei/lhfe) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn0&prior=th%5Cn) [πονηρῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ponhrw%3Dn&la=greek&can=ponhrw%3Dn0&prior=tw=n) [κοινὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=koinh%5Cn&la=greek&can=koinh%5Cn0&prior=ponhrw=n) [ἐπωνυμίαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pwnumi%2Fan&la=greek&can=e%29pwnumi%2Fan0&prior=koinh%5Cn) [συκοφάντης](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%83%CF%85%CE%BA%CE%BF%CF%86%CE%AC%CE%BD%CF%84%CE%B7%CF%82&la=greek)" [**Aeschin. 2.99**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aeschin.%202.99&lang=original); ⇾ ele recebeu o apelido comum de vil, i.e. 'informante'

→ "[τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C0&prior=su_kofa/nths) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%270&prior=to%5C) [**ὑμεῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28_mei%3Ds&la=greek&can=u%28_mei%3Ds0&prior=d%27) [ὅταν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Ftan&la=greek&can=o%28%2Ftan0&prior=u(_mei=s) [λέγω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=le%2Fgw&la=greek&can=le%2Fgw0&prior=o(/tan), [λέγω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=le%2Fgw&la=greek&can=le%2Fgw1&prior=le/gw) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn1&prior=le/gw) [πόλιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Flin&la=greek&can=po%2Flin0&prior=th%5Cn)" [**D. 18.88**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2018.88&lang=original); ⇾ quando digo vós, estou me referindo ao Estado

Os nominativos independentes também são usados em frases incompletas:

→ "[τίθημι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2Fqhmi&la=greek&can=ti%2Fqhmi0&prior=po/lin) [δύο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=du%2Fo&la=greek&can=du%2Fo0&prior=ti/qhmi) [ποιητικῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poihtikh%3Ds&la=greek&can=poihtikh%3Ds0&prior=du/o) [εἴδη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2Fdh&la=greek&can=ei%29%2Fdh0&prior=poihtikh=s): [**θεία**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qei%2Fa_&la=greek&can=qei%2Fa_0&prior=ei)/dh) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn0&prior=qei/a_) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C0&prior=me%5Cn) [**ἀνθρωπίνη**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nqrwpi%2Fnh&la=greek&can=a%29nqrwpi%2Fnh0&prior=kai%5C)" [**P. Soph. 266d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Soph.%20266d&lang=original); ⇾ Eu assumo dois tipos de poesia: a divina e a humana

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### **§NomVoc. Como Vocativo[[4]](#footnote-3)**

Em alguns casos, o nominativo é usado em vez de um vocativo para se dirigir ou invocar.

→ ["ὦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%3D&la=greek&can=w%29%3D0&prior=*oi)di/pous) [**πόλις**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Flis&la=greek&can=po%2Flis0&prior=w)=) **πόλι**ς" [**Soph. OT 633**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.+OT+633); ⇾ Ó cidade, cidade!

→ [**"ὁ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%281&prior=ei)se/rxomai) [**παῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pai%3Ds&la=greek&can=pai%3Ds0&prior=o() [ἀκολούθει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29kolou%2Fqei&la=greek&can=a%29kolou%2Fqei0&prior=pai=s) [δεῦρο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=deu%3Dro&la=greek&can=deu%3Dro0&prior=a)kolou/qei) [τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C1&prior=deu=ro) [σκεύη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=skeu%2Fh&la=greek&can=skeu%2Fh0&prior=ta%5C) [φέρων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fe%2Frwn&la=greek&can=fe%2Frwn0&prior=skeu/h)" [**Aristoph. Rãs 521**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aristoph.+Frogs+521); ⇾ Siga, escravo, e traga minha bagagem.

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# **Genitivo**

### **§GenPos. Possessivo[[5]](#footnote-4)**

O genitivo denota propriedade, posse ou pertencimento. O genitivo de possuidor marca uma pessoa ou coisa que possui alguém ou alguma outra coisa (e não o possuído). Quando se refere a pessoas, o genitivo pode denotar a relação de filho para pai, esposa para marido ou inferior para superior.

→ ["ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%280) [**Κύρου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ku%2Frou&la=greek&can=*ku%2Frou0&prior=o() [στόλος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%83%CF%84%CF%8C%CE%BB%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek)" [**Xen. Anab. 1.2.5**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.2.5&lang=original); ⇾ a expedição de Ciro

→ ["ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%280&prior=de/) [οἰκία](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29ki%2Fa_&la=greek&can=oi%29ki%2Fa_0&prior=h() [ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%281&prior=oi)ki/a_) [**Σίμωνο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*si%2Fmwnos&la=greek&can=*si%2Fmwnos0&prior=h()ς" [**L. 3.32**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%203.32&lang=original); ⇾ a casa de Simão

→ ["Θουκυδίδης](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*qouku_di%2Fdhs&la=greek&can=*qouku_di%2Fdhs0&prior=diaba/llei) [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%281&prior=*qouku_di/dhs) [**Ὀλόρου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29olo%2Frou&la=greek&can=*%29olo%2Frou0&prior=o()" [**T. 4.104**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%204.104&lang=original); ⇾ Tucídides, o filho de Oloro

→ "[**Διὸς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*dio%5Cs&la=greek&can=*dio%5Cs0&prior=uio/s) [Ἄρτεμις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29%2Fartemis&la=greek&can=*%29%2Fartemis0&prior=*dio%5Cs)" [**S. Aj. 172**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20Aj.%20172&lang=original); ⇾ Ártemis, filha de Zeus

→ ["ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%283&prior=*)/artemis) [**Σμικυθίωνος**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*smi_kuqi%2Fwnos&la=greek&can=*smi_kuqi%2Fwnos0&prior=h() [Μελιστίχη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*melisti%2Fxh&la=greek&can=*melisti%2Fxh0&prior=*smi_kuqi/wnos)" [**Ar. Eccl. 46**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aristoph.%20Eccl.%2046&lang=original); ⇾ Melística esposa de Esmicítion

→ ["Αυδὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*au_do%5Cs&la=greek&can=*au_do%5Cs0&prior=*melisti/xh) [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%282&prior=*au_do%5Cs) [**Φερεκλέου**ς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ferekle%2Fous&la=greek&can=*ferekle%2Fous0&prior=o()" [**E. 1.17**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Andoc.%201.17&lang=original); ⇾ Lídio, o escravo de Fércules

O genitivo possessivo é usado com o artigo neutro (singular ou plural) denotando assuntos, condições, poder e similares:

→ "[τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C3&prior=e)fo/rwn) [τῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds0&prior=to%5C) [τέχνης](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=+%CF%84%CE%AD%CF%87%CE%BD%CE%B7%CF%82&la=greek)" [**P. G. 450c**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Gorg.%20450c&lang=original); ⇾ (a função) da arte

→ "[τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C4&prior=te/xnhs) [τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D2&prior=to%5C) [**Σόλωνο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*so%2Flwnos&la=greek&can=*so%2Flwnos1&prior=tou=)ς" [**P. Lach. 188b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Lach.%20188b&lang=original); ⇾ (a máxima) de Sólon

→ ["ἄδηλα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fdhla&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fdhla0&prior=*so/lwnos) [τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C0&prior=a)/dhla) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn1&prior=ta%5C) [**πολέμων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pole%2Fmwn&la=greek&can=pole%2Fmwn0&prior=tw=n)" [**T. 2.11**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%202.11&lang=original); ⇾ (as chances) de guerra são incertas

→ "[τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C1&prior=pole/mwn) [τῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds1&prior=ta%5C) [πόλεως](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CF%8C%CE%BB%CE%B5%CF%89%CF%82&la=greek)" [**P. A. 36c**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Apol.%2036c&lang=original); ⇾ (os interesses) do Estado

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### **§GenPart. Partitivo [[6]](#footnote-5)**

O genitivo pode expressar a classe geral à qual um substantivo específico pertence. O genitivo partitivo ou o genitivo *do todo dividido* pode ser usado com qualquer palavra que expresse ou implique uma parte.  
→ "[οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%280&prior=sto/los) [ἄποροι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fporoi&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fporoi0&prior=oi() [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn0&prior=a)/poroi) [**πολιτῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=politw%3Dn&la=greek&can=politw%3Dn0&prior=tw=n)" [**Dem. 18.104**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2018.104&lang=original); ⇾ os necessitados entre os cidadãos

→ "[τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn7&prior=ei)=nai) [**Θρᾳκῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*qra%7Ckw%3Dn&la=greek&can=*qra%7Ckw%3Dn0&prior=tw=n) [πελτασταί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CE%B5%CE%BB%CF%84%CE%B1%CF%83%CF%84%CE%B1%CE%AF&la=greek)" [**T. 7.27**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%207.27&lang=original); ⇾ alvos dos trácios

→ ["ὀλίγοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29li%2Fgoi&la=greek&can=o%29li%2Fgoi0&prior=pruta/newn) [**αὐτῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=au%29tw%3Dn0&prior=o)li/goi)" [**X. A. 3.1.3**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%203.1.3&lang=original); ⇾ poucos deles

→ "[τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn17&prior=au)tw=n) [ἄλλων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fllwn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fllwn0&prior=tw=n) [**Ἑλλήνων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%28ellh%2Fnwn&la=greek&can=*%28ellh%2Fnwn0&prior=a)/llwn) [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%284&prior=*(ellh/nwn) [βουλόμενος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B2%CE%BF%CF%85%CE%BB%CF%8C%CE%BC%CE%B5%CE%BD%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek)" [**T. 3.92**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%203.92&lang=original); ⇾ quem quer que seja do restante dos gregos assim deseja

→ "[οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%2811&prior=a)rrh/twn) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn0&prior=oi() [**αὐτῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=au%29tw%3Dn2&prior=me%5Cn), [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%2812&prior=au)tw=n) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%271&prior=oi() οὔ" [**P. A. 24e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Apol.%2024e&lang=original); ⇾ alguns deles e não outros

→ "[οἳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28%5C&la=greek&can=oi%28%5C0&prior=ou)/) [ὕστερον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28%2Fsteron&la=greek&can=u%28%2Fsteron0&prior=oi(%5C) [ἐλήφθησαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29lh%2Ffqhsan&la=greek&can=e%29lh%2Ffqhsan0&prior=u(/steron) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn20&prior=e)lh/fqhsan) [**πολεμίων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=polemi%2Fwn&la=greek&can=polemi%2Fwn0&prior=tw=n) "[**X. A. 1.7.13**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.7.13&lang=original); ⇾ aqueles dos inimigos que foram tomados mais tarde

→ "[οὐδεὶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29dei%5Cs&la=greek&can=ou%29dei%5Cs0&prior=polemi/wn) [**ἀνθρώπων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nqrw%2Fpwn&la=greek&can=a%29nqrw%2Fpwn2&prior=ou)dei%5Cs)" [**P. S. 220a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Sym.%20220a&lang=original); ⇾ ninguém no mundo

→ "[τὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%5C&la=greek&can=ti%5C0&prior=a)nqrw/pwn) [τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D8&prior=ti%5C) [τείχους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%84%CE%B5%CE%AF%CF%87%CE%BF%CF%85%CF%82&la=greek)" [**T. 7.4**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%207.4&lang=original); ⇾ uma parte da muralha

→ ["ἓν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28%5Cn&la=greek&can=e%28%5Cn0&prior=qeo/s) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn21&prior=e(%5Cn) [**πολλῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pollw%3Dn&la=greek&can=pollw%3Dn0&prior=tw=n)" [**P. A. 17a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Apol.%2017a&lang=original); ⇾ uma das muitas coisas

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### **§GenQual. Qualidade [[7]](#footnote-6)**

O genitivo de qualidade denota a qualidade de uma pessoa ou coisa e geralmente é usado como um predicado.

→ ["ἐὼν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29w%5Cn&la=greek&can=e%29w%5Cn0&prior=ei(=s) [**τρόπου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tro%2Fpou&la=greek&can=tro%2Fpou0&prior=e)w%5Cn) [**ἡσυχίου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28suxi%2Fou&la=greek&can=h%28suxi%2Fou0&prior=tro/pou)" [**Hdt. 1.107**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hdt.%201.107&lang=original); ⇾ ter uma disposição pacífica

→ "[οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%2813&prior=h(suxi/ou) [δέ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%2F&la=greek&can=de%2F2&prior=oi() [τινες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tines&la=greek&can=tines1&prior=de/) [**τῆς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds20&prior=tines) [**αὐτῆς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29th%3Ds&la=greek&can=au%29th%3Ds1&prior=th=s) [**γνώμης**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gnw%2Fmhs&la=greek&can=gnw%2Fmhs0&prior=au)th=s) [ὀλίγοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29li%2Fgoi&la=greek&can=o%29li%2Fgoi2&prior=gnw/mhs) [κατέφυγον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kate%2Ffugon&la=greek&can=kate%2Ffugon0&prior=o)li/goi)" [**T. 3.70**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%203.70&lang=original); ⇾ mas alguns poucos da mesma opinião fugiram

→ "[ταῦτα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%3Dta&la=greek&can=tau%3Dta0&prior=kate/fugon) [**παμπόλλων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pampo%2Fllwn&la=greek&can=pampo%2Fllwn0&prior=tau=ta) [ἐστὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29sti%5C&la=greek&can=e%29sti%5C2&prior=pampo/llwn) [**λόγων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lo%2Fgwn&la=greek&can=lo%2Fgwn0&prior=e)sti%5C)" [**P. L. 642a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Laws%20642a&lang=original); ⇾ isso exige uma discussão completa

→ "[θεωρήσατ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qewrh%2Fsat%27&la=greek&can=qewrh%2Fsat%270&prior=lo/gwn) [αὐτόν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%2Fn&la=greek&can=au%29to%2Fn0&prior=qewrh/sat%27), [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C0&prior=au)to/n) [**ὁποτέρου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28pote%2Frou&la=greek&can=o%28pote%2Frou0&prior=mh%5C) [τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D9&prior=o(pote/rou) [λόγου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lo%2Fgou&la=greek&can=lo%2Fgou0&prior=tou=), [ἀλλ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ll%27&la=greek&can=a%29ll%271&prior=lo/gou) [**ὁποτέρου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28pote%2Frou&la=greek&can=o%28pote%2Frou1&prior=a)ll%27) [τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D10&prior=o(pote/rou) [βίου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bi%2Fou&la=greek&can=bi%2Fou1&prior=tou=) [ἐστίν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%90%CF%83%CF%84%CE%AF%CE%BD&la=greek)" [**Aes. 3.168**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aeschin.%203.168&lang=original); ⇾ considereis, não a maneira de vosso discurso, mas a maneira de vossa vida

→ "[εἰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29&la=greek&can=ei%291&prior=e)sti/n) [δοκεῖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dokei%3D&la=greek&can=dokei%3D1&prior=ei)) [ταῦτα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%3Dta&la=greek&can=tau%3Dta1&prior=dokei=) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C2&prior=tau=ta) [**δαπάνης**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dapa%2Fnhs&la=greek&can=dapa%2Fnhs0&prior=kai%5C) [**μεγάλης**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mega%2Flhs&la=greek&can=mega%2Flhs1&prior=dapa/nhs) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C3&prior=mega/lhs) [**πόνων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Fnwn&la=greek&can=po%2Fnwn0&prior=kai%5C) [**πολλῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pollw%3Dn&la=greek&can=pollw%3Dn1&prior=po/nwn) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C4&prior=pollw=n) [πραγματείας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pra_gmatei%2Fa_s&la=greek&can=pra_gmatei%2Fa_s0&prior=kai%5C) [εἶναι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dnai&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dnai3&prior=pra_gmatei/a_s)" [**D. 8.48**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%208.48&lang=original); ⇾ se esses assuntos parecerem envolver grandes despesas e muito trabalho e dificuldade

O uso atributivo ocorre na poesia:

→ "[**χόρτων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xo%2Frtwn&la=greek&can=xo%2Frtwn0&prior=ei)=nai) [**εὐδένδρων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=eu%29de%2Fndrwn&la=greek&can=eu%29de%2Fndrwn0&prior=xo/rtwn) [Εὐρώπα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*eu%29rw%2Fpa_s&la=greek&can=*eu%29rw%2Fpa_s0&prior=eu)de/ndrwn)ς" [**E. I. T. 134**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Eur.%20IT%20134&lang=original); ⇾ Europa com suas pastagens em meio a belas árvores

→ "[**λευκῆς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=leukh%3Ds&la=greek&can=leukh%3Ds0&prior=*eu)rw/pa_s) [**χιόνος**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xio%2Fnos&la=greek&can=xio%2Fnos0&prior=leukh=s) [πτέρυξ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CF%84%CE%AD%CF%81%CF%85%CE%BE&la=greek)" [**S. Ant. 114**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20Ant.%20114&lang=original); ⇾ uma asa branca como a neve (de neve branca)

### **§GenExpl. Explicação[[8]](#footnote-7)**

O genitivo de explicação, também chamado de genitivo apositivo, acrescenta especificação ou explicação ao significado de uma palavra mais geral. Essa construção é usada principalmente em poesia, mas também pode ser encontrada em prosa.

→ ["ἄελλαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fellai&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fellai0&prior=kate/fugon) [**παντοίων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pantoi%2Fwn&la=greek&can=pantoi%2Fwn0&prior=a)/ellai) [**ἀνέμων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ne%2Fmwn&la=greek&can=a%29ne%2Fmwn0&prior=pantoi/wn)" [**Hom. Od. 5.292**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hom.%20Od.%205.292&lang=original); ⇾ rajadas de vento de todo tipo

→ [**"ὑὸς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28o%5Cs&la=greek&can=u%28o%5Cs0&prior=e) [μέγα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%2Fga&la=greek&can=me%2Fga0&prior=u(o%5Cs) [χρῆμα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xrh%3Dma&la=greek&can=xrh%3Dma2&prior=me/ga)[[9]](#footnote-8) " [**Hdt. 1.36**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hdt.%201.36&lang=original); ⇾ um monstro de um javali

→ "[τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C13&prior=xrh=ma) [ὄρος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29%2Fros&la=greek&can=o%29%2Fros0&prior=to%5C) [**τῆς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds21&prior=o)/ros) [**Ἰστώνη**ς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29istw%2Fnhs&la=greek&can=*%29istw%2Fnhs0&prior=th=s)" [**T. 4.46**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%204.46&lang=original); ⇾ a colina Istona

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### **§GenMat. Material[[10]](#footnote-9)**

O genitivo de material expressa a composição ou o conteúdo de um substantivo ou especifica o material do qual algo é feito.

→ ["ἕρκος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28%2Frkos&la=greek&can=e%28%2Frkos0&prior=*kalli/straton) [**ὀδόντων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29do%2Fntwn&la=greek&can=o%29do%2Fntwn0&prior=e(/rkos)" [**Hom. Il. 4.350**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hom.+il.+4.350&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0135); ⇾ a cerca (que consiste) dos dentes

→ "[κρήνη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=krh%2Fnh&la=greek&can=krh%2Fnh0&prior=*d) [**ἡδέος**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28de%2Fos&la=greek&can=h%28de%2Fos0&prior=krh/nh) [**ὕδατο**ς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28%2Fdatos&la=greek&can=u%28%2Fdatos0&prior=h(de/os)" [**X. A. 6.4.4**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%206.4.4&lang=original); ⇾ uma fonte de água doce

→ "[σωροὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=swroi%5C&la=greek&can=swroi%5C0&prior=u(/datos) [**σίτου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=si%2F_tou&la=greek&can=si%2F_tou0&prior=swroi%5C), [**ξύλων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=cu%2Flwn&la=greek&can=cu%2Flwn0&prior=si/_tou), [**λίθων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=li%2Fqwn&la=greek&can=li%2Fqwn0&prior=cu/lwn)" [**X. H. 4.4.12**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%204.4.12&lang=original); ⇾ montes de milho, madeira, pedras

→ "[στεφάνους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=stefa%2Fnous&la=greek&can=stefa%2Fnous0&prior=fo/rou) [**ῥόδων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=r%28o%2Fdwn&la=greek&can=r%28o%2Fdwn0&prior=stefa/nous) [ὄντα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29%2Fntas&la=greek&can=o%29%2Fntas0&prior=r(o/dwn)ς, [ἀλλ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ll%27&la=greek&can=a%29ll%272&prior=o)/ntas) [ου᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%27&la=greek&can=ou%270&prior=a)ll%27) [**χρυσίου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xru_si%2Fou&la=greek&can=xru_si%2Fou1&prior=ou%27)" [**D. 22.70**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2022.70&lang=original); ⇾ coroas que eram de rosas, não de ouro

→ ["ἐστρωμένη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29strwme%2Fnh&la=greek&can=e%29strwme%2Fnh0&prior=xru_si/ou) [ἐστὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29sti%5C&la=greek&can=e%29sti%5C3&prior=e)strwme/nh) [ὁδὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28do%5Cs&la=greek&can=o%28do%5Cs0&prior=e)sti%5C) [**λίθου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=li%2Fqou&la=greek&can=li%2Fqou0&prior=o(do%5Cs)" [**Hdt. 2.138**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hdt.%202.138&lang=original); ⇾ uma estrada foi pavimentada com pedra

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### **§GenMeas. Medida[[11]](#footnote-10)**

O genitivo de medida denota a extensão no espaço, tempo ou grau de um substantivo ou sua quantidade.

→ ["ὀκτὼ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29ktw%5C&la=greek&can=o%29ktw%5C0&prior=tinos) [**σταδίων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=stadi%2Fwn&la=greek&can=stadi%2Fwn0&prior=o)ktw%5C) [τεῖχος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%84%CE%B5%E1%BF%96%CF%87%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek)" [**T. 7.2**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%207.2&lang=original); ⇾ uma parede de oito estádios de comprimento

→ "[πέντε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pe%2Fnte&la=greek&can=pe%2Fnte0&prior=tei=xos) [**ἡμερῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28merw%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%28merw%3Dn0&prior=pe/nte) [σιτία](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=si_ti%2Fa&la=greek&can=si_ti%2Fa0&prior=h(merw=n)**"** [**T. 7. 43**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0199%3Abook%3D7%3Achapter%3D43); ⇾ provisões para cinco dias

→ ["ἐπειδὰν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29peida%5Cn&la=greek&can=e%29peida%5Cn0&prior=pro/sodos) [**ἐτῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=e%29tw%3Dn0&prior=e)peida%5Cn) [ᾖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%3D%7C&la=greek&can=h%29%3D%7C0&prior=e)tw=n) [τις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tis&la=greek&can=tis0&prior=h)=%7C) [τριάκοντα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tria%2F_konta&la=greek&can=tria%2F_konta0&prior=tis)" [**P. L. 721a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Laws%20721a&lang=original); ⇾ quando um homem tem trinta anos de idade

→ "[τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C7&prior=tria/_konta) [τείχη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tei%2Fxh&la=greek&can=tei%2Fxh0&prior=ta%5C) [ἦν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%29%3Dn1&prior=tei/xh) [**σταδίων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=stadi%2Fwn&la=greek&can=stadi%2Fwn1&prior=h)=n) [**ὀκτώ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29ktw%2F&la=greek&can=o%29ktw%2F0&prior=stadi/wn)" [**T. 4.66**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%204.66&lang=original); ⇾ as muralhas tinham oito estádios de comprimento

→ "[δυοῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=duoi%3Dn&la=greek&can=duoi%3Dn0&prior=h(liki/a_s) [**μναῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mnai%3Dn&la=greek&can=mnai%3Dn0&prior=duoi=n) [πρόσοδος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CF%81%CF%8C%CF%83%CE%BF%CE%B4%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek)" [**X. Vect. 3.10**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Ways%203.10&lang=original); ⇾ uma renda de duas minas

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### **§GenSubj. Subjetivo[[12]](#footnote-11)**

Com substantivos derivados de verbos, o genitivo pode denotar o sujeito da ação expressa no substantivo. O genitivo subjetivo tem sentido ativo.

→ "[**τῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn25&prior=basi/leios) [**βαρβάρων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=barba%2Frwn&la=greek&can=barba%2Frwn1&prior=tw=n) [φόβος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%86%CF%8C%CE%B2%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek)" [**X. A. 1.2.17**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.2.17&lang=original); ⇾ o medo dos bárbaros (que eles sentem: [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%2814&prior=fo/bos) [βάρβαροι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ba%2Frbaroi&la=greek&can=ba%2Frbaroi0&prior=oi() [φοβοῦνται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fobou%3Dntai&la=greek&can=fobou%3Dntai0&prior=ba/rbaroi))

→ "[ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%289&prior=fobou=ntai) [**βασιλέως**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=basile%2Fws&la=greek&can=basile%2Fws0&prior=h() [ἐπιορκία](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29piorki%2Fa_&la=greek&can=e%29piorki%2Fa_0&prior=basile/ws)" [**X. A. 3. 2. 4**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.+Anab.+3.2.4&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0202); ⇾ o perjúrio do rei ([βασιλεὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=basileu%5Cs&la=greek&can=basileu%5Cs0&prior=e)piorki/a_) [ἐπιορκεῖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29piorkei%3D&la=greek&can=e%29piorkei%3D0&prior=basileu%5Cs))

→ "[μῆνιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%3Dnin&la=greek&can=mh%3Dnin0) [ἄειδε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Feide&la=greek&can=a%29%2Feide0&prior=mh=nin) [θεὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qea%5C&la=greek&can=qea%5C0&prior=a)/eide) [Πηληϊάδεω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*phlhi%2Ba%2Fdew&la=greek&can=*phlhi%2Ba%2Fdew0&prior=qea%5C) [**Ἀχιλῆο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29axilh%3Dos&la=greek&can=*%29axilh%3Dos0&prior=*phlhi+a/dew)ς" [**Hom. Il. 1.1**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=hom.+Il.+1&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.04.0007); ⇾ Canta, ó deusa, a ira de Aquiles, filho de Peleu

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### **§GenObj. Objetivo [[13]](#footnote-12)**

O genitivo objetivo denota o objeto em um sentido passivo com substantivos derivados de verbos, e é muito comum com substantivos que indicam um estado de espírito ou uma emoção:  
→ "[φόβος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fo%2Fbos&la=greek&can=fo%2Fbos1&prior=fobou=ntai) [**τῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn2&prior=fo/bos) [**Εἱλώτων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ei%28lw%2Ftwn&la=greek&can=*ei%28lw%2Ftwn0&prior=tw=n)" [**Thuc. 3.54**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%203.54&lang=original); ⇾ o medo dos hilotas (sentido em relação a eles: [φοβοῦνται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fobou%3Dntai&la=greek&can=fobou%3Dntai1&prior=*ei(lw/twn) [τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs0&prior=fobou=ntai) [Εἵλωτας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%95%E1%BC%B5%CE%BB%CF%89%CF%84%CE%B1%CF%82&la=greek)）

→ [ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%2810&prior=*ei(/lwtas) [**τῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn27&prior=h() [**Ἑλλήνων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%28ellh%2Fnwn&la=greek&can=*%28ellh%2Fnwn1&prior=tw=n) [εὔνοια](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=eu%29%2Fnoia&la=greek&can=eu%29%2Fnoia0&prior=*(ellh/nwn) [**X. A. 4.7.20**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%204.7.20&lang=original); ⇾ boa vontade para com os gregos ([εὐνοεῖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=eu%29noei%3D&la=greek&can=eu%29noei%3D0&prior=eu)/noia) [τοῖς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%3Ds&la=greek&can=toi%3Ds0&prior=eu)noei=) [Ἕλλησι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%28%2Fellhsi&la=greek&can=*%28%2Fellhsi0&prior=toi=s))

→ ["ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%2811&prior=*(/ellhsi) [**τῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn28&prior=h() [**καλῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kalw%3Dn&la=greek&can=kalw%3Dn0&prior=tw=n) [συνουσία](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sunousi%2Fa_&la=greek&can=sunousi%2Fa_0&prior=kalw=n)" [**P. L. 838a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Laws%20838a&lang=original); ⇾ relação com o bem ([σύνεισι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=su%2Fneisi&la=greek&can=su%2Fneisi0&prior=sunousi/a_) [τοῖς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%3Ds&la=greek&can=toi%3Ds1&prior=su/neisi) [καλοῖς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=+%CE%BA%CE%B1%CE%BB%CE%BF%E1%BF%96%CF%82&la=greek))

→ ["ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%287&prior=ai)th/sews) [**θεῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qew%3Dn&la=greek&can=qew%3Dn1&prior=o() [πόλεμος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CF%8C%CE%BB%CE%B5%CE%BC%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek)" [**X. A. 2.5.7**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%202.5.7&lang=original); ⇾ guerra com os deuses

→ ["ὅρκοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Frkoi&la=greek&can=o%28%2Frkoi0&prior=po/lemos) [**θεῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qew%3Dn&la=greek&can=qew%3Dn2&prior=o(/rkoi)" [**E. Hipp. 657**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Eur.%20Hipp.%20657&lang=original); ⇾ juramentos dos deuses

→ [**"ἀδικημάτων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29dikhma%2Ftwn&la=greek&can=a%29dikhma%2Ftwn0&prior=eu)xai/) [ὀργή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29rgh%2F&la=greek&can=o%29rgh%2F0&prior=a)dikhma/twn)" [**L. 12.20**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%2012.20&lang=original); ⇾ raiva da injustiça

→ ["ἐγκράτεια](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29gkra%2Fteia&la=greek&can=e%29gkra%2Fteia0&prior=o)rgh/)[**ἡδονῆς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28donh%3Ds&la=greek&can=h%28donh%3Ds0&prior=e)gkra/teia)" [**I. 1.21**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Isoc.%201.21&lang=original); ⇾ moderação no prazer

→ "[**σοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sou%3D&la=greek&can=sou%3D0&prior=fi/lwn) [μῦθος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BC%E1%BF%A6%CE%B8%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek)" [**S. O. C. 1161**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20OC%201161&lang=original); ⇾ discurso contigo

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### **§GenVal. Valor [[14]](#footnote-13)**

O genitivo de valor denota o valor de um substantivo, como o preço de um objeto. Com verbos de compra, venda, custo ou troca, o preço dado está no genitivo.

→ ["ἱερὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28era%5C&la=greek&can=i%28era%5C0&prior=di/khs) [**τριῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=triw%3Dn&la=greek&can=triw%3Dn1&prior=i(era%5C) [**ταλάντων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tala%2Fntwn&la=greek&can=tala%2Fntwn0&prior=triw=n)" [**L. 30.20**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%2030.20&lang=original); ⇾ oferendas no valor de três talentos

→ "[**χιλίων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xi_li%2Fwn&la=greek&can=xi_li%2Fwn0&prior=tala/ntwn) [**δραχμῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=draxmw%3Dn&la=greek&can=draxmw%3Dn0&prior=xi_li/wn) [δίκην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=di%2Fkhn&la=greek&can=di%2Fkhn0&prior=draxmw=n) [φεύγω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=feu%2Fgw&la=greek&can=feu%2Fgw0&prior=di/khn)" [**D. 55.25**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2055.25&lang=original); ⇾ Sou réu em uma ação que envolve mil dracmas

→ [**"ἀργυρίου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29rguri%2Fou&la=greek&can=a%29rguri%2Fou0&prior=tini) [πρίασθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pri%2Fasqai&la=greek&can=pri%2Fasqai0&prior=a)rguri/ou) [ἢ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%5C&la=greek&can=h%29%5C1&prior=pri/asqai) [ἀποδόσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29podo%2Fsqai&la=greek&can=a%29podo%2Fsqai0&prior=h)%5C) [ἵππον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28%2Fppon&la=greek&can=i%28%2Fppon1&prior=a)podo/sqai)" [**P. R. 333b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Rep.%20333b&lang=original); ⇾ comprar ou vender um cavalo por dinheiro

→ ["Θεμιστοκλέα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*qemistokle%2Fa_&la=greek&can=*qemistokle%2Fa_0&prior=i(/ppon) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn19&prior=*qemistokle/a_) [**μεγίστων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=megi%2Fstwn&la=greek&can=megi%2Fstwn1&prior=tw=n) [**δωρεῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dwrew%3Dn&la=greek&can=dwrew%3Dn0&prior=megi/stwn) [ἠξίωσαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29ci%2Fwsan&la=greek&can=h%29ci%2Fwsan0&prior=dwrew=n)" [**I. 4.154**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Isoc.%204.154&lang=original); ⇾ eles consideraram Temístocles digno dos maiores presentes

→ "[οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k1&prior=h)ci/wsan) [ἀνταλλακτέον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ntallakte%2Fon&la=greek&can=a%29ntallakte%2Fon0&prior=ou)k) [μοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=moi&la=greek&can=moi1&prior=a)ntallakte/on) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn6&prior=moi) [φιλοτιμίαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=filoti_mi%2Fa_n&la=greek&can=filoti_mi%2Fa_n0&prior=th%5Cn) [**οὐδενὸς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29deno%5Cs&la=greek&can=ou%29deno%5Cs0&prior=filoti_mi/a_n)[**κέρδους**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BA%CE%AD%CF%81%CE%B4%CE%BF%CF%85%CF%82&la=greek)" [**D. 19.223**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2019.223&lang=original); ⇾ Não devo trocar meu espírito público por nenhum preço

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### **§GenVerb. Complemento do Verbo [[15]](#footnote-14)**

Alguns verbos usam o genitivo como objeto, como os verbos compartilhar, começar, visar, alcançar, lembrar, cheirar, tocar, ouvir, perceber, arquivar, governar, separar, liberar, privar, comandar etc. Muitos desses verbos também podem receber um objeto no acusativo ou dativo, com pequenas diferenças de significado. O objeto de certos verbos compostos (particularmente aqueles que começam com ἀπο-, ἐκ-, κατα-, προ- etc.) está no genitivo. Além disso, os objetos em genitivo podem frequentemente ser considerados como o genitivo de fonte, causa, comparação, etc.

→ "[**τῆς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds1&prior=feu/gw) [**θαλάττης**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qala%2Ftths&la=greek&can=qala%2Ftths0&prior=th=s) [ἐκράτει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29kra%2Ftei&la=greek&can=e%29kra%2Ftei0&prior=qala/tths)" [**Plat. Menex. 239e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Menex.%20239e&lang=original); ⇾ ele era o senhor do mar

→ "[λήγειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lh%2Fgein&la=greek&can=lh%2Fgein0&prior=*w) [**τῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn0&prior=lh/gein) [**πόνων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Fnwn&la=greek&can=po%2Fnwn0&prior=tw=n)" [**I. 1.14**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Isoc.%201.14&lang=original); ⇾ deixar de trabalhar

→ ["ἐπιστήμη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pisth%2Fmh&la=greek&can=e%29pisth%2Fmh0&prior=po/nwn) [χωριζομένη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xwrizome%2Fnh&la=greek&can=xwrizome%2Fnh0&prior=e)pisth/mh) [**δικαιοσύνης**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B4%CE%B9%CE%BA%CE%B1%CE%B9%CE%BF%CF%83%CF%8D%CE%BD%CE%B7%CF%82&la=greek)" [**P. Menex. 246e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Menex.%20246e&lang=original); ⇾ conhecimento divorciado da justiça

→ "[εἴργεσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2Frgesqai&la=greek&can=ei%29%2Frgesqai0&prior=strathgi/a_s) [**τῆς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds2&prior=ei)/rgesqai) [**ἀγορᾶς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29gora%3Ds&la=greek&can=a%29gora%3Ds0&prior=th=s)" [**L. 6.24**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%206.24&lang=original); ⇾ para ser excluído do fórum

→ "[σῶσαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sw%3Dsai&la=greek&can=sw%3Dsai0&prior=a)gora=s) [κακοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BA%CE%B1%CE%BA%CE%BF%E1%BF%A6&la=greek)" [**S. Ph. 919**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20Phil.%20919&lang=original); ⇾ para salvar do mal

→ ["ἀποστερεῖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29posterei%3D&la=greek&can=a%29posterei%3D0&prior=e)c) [με](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me&la=greek&can=me0&prior=a)posterei=) [**τῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn2&prior=me) [**χρημάτων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xrhma%2Ftwn&la=greek&can=xrhma%2Ftwn1&prior=tw=n)" [**I. 17.35**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Isoc.%2017.35&lang=original); ⇾ ele me priva de minha propriedade

→ "[πάντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%2Fntes&la=greek&can=pa%2Fntes0&prior=pra/_gmatos) [μετεῖχον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=metei%3Dxon&la=greek&can=metei%3Dxon0&prior=pa/ntes) [**τῆς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds3&prior=metei=xon) [**ἑορτ**ῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28orth%3Ds&la=greek&can=e%28orth%3Ds0&prior=th=s)" [**X. A. 5.3.9**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%205.3.9&lang=original); ⇾ todos participaram do festival

→ "[**σίτου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=si%2F_tou&la=greek&can=si%2F_tou0&prior=a)qanasi/a_s) [κοινωνεῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=koinwnei%3Dn&la=greek&can=koinwnei%3Dn0&prior=si/_tou)" [**X. M. 2.6.22**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Mem.%202.6.22&lang=original); ⇾ tomar uma parte da comida

→ "[(ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%280&prior=me/ros) [νόσος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BD%CF%8C%CF%83%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek)) [ἥψατο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28%2Fyato&la=greek&can=h%28%2Fyato0&prior=no/sos) [**τῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn3&prior=h(/yato) [**ἀνθρώπων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nqrw%2Fpwn&la=greek&can=a%29nqrw%2Fpwn0&prior=tw=n)" [**T. 2.48**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%202.48&lang=original); ⇾ a praga tomou conta dos homens

→ "[**τοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D6&prior=w(=de) [**λόγου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lo%2Fgou&la=greek&can=lo%2Fgou1&prior=tou=) [ἤρχετο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%2Frxeto&la=greek&can=h%29%2Frxeto0&prior=lo/gou) [ὧδε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28%3Dde&la=greek&can=w%28%3Dde1&prior=h)/rxeto)" [**X. A. 3. 2. 7**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%203.2.7&lang=original); ⇾ ele começou seu discurso da seguinte forma

→ [**"ἀνθρώπων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nqrw%2Fpwn&la=greek&can=a%29nqrw%2Fpwn1&prior=le/gwn) [στοχάζεσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=stoxa%2Fzesqai&la=greek&can=stoxa%2Fzesqai0&prior=a)nqrw/pwn)" [**X. C. 1.6.29**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%201.6.29&lang=original); ⇾ apontar para os homens

→ ["ὀλίγοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29li%2Fgoi&la=greek&can=o%29li%2Fgoi0&prior=lo/gou) [**σίτου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=si%2F_tou&la=greek&can=si%2F_tou1&prior=o)li/goi) [ἐγεύσαντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29geu%2Fsanto&la=greek&can=e%29geu%2Fsanto0&prior=si/_tou)" [**X. A. 3.1.3**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%203.1.3&lang=original); ⇾ poucos provaram a comida

→ "[**τῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn10&prior=*c) [**ἀπόντων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29po%2Fntwn&la=greek&can=a%29po%2Fntwn0&prior=tw=n) [**φίλων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fi%2Flwn&la=greek&can=fi%2Flwn0&prior=a)po/ntwn) [μέμνησο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%2Fmnhso&la=greek&can=me%2Fmnhso0&prior=fi/lwn)" [**I. 1.26**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Isoc.%201.26&lang=original); ⇾ lembre-se de seus amigos ausentes

→ ["ἀκροώμενοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29krow%2Fmenoi&la=greek&can=a%29krow%2Fmenoi0&prior=qo/rubon) [**τοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D8&prior=a)krow/menoi) [**ᾁδοντο**ς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2F%7Cdontos&la=greek&can=a%29%2F%7Cdontos0&prior=tou=)" [**X. C. 1.3.10**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%201.3.10&lang=original); ⇾ ouvindo o cantor

→ "[**κρομμύων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=krommu%2Fwn&la=greek&can=krommu%2Fwn0&prior=e)pi/stasqai) [ὀσφραίνομαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29sfrai%2Fnomai&la=greek&can=o%29sfrai%2Fnomai0&prior=krommu/wn) "[**Ar. Ran. 654**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aristoph.%20Frogs%20654&lang=original); ⇾ Sinto cheiro de cebola

→ "[**τροφῆς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=trofh%3Ds&la=greek&can=trofh%3Ds0&prior=ai)tiw=n) [εὐπορεῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=eu%29porei%3Dn&la=greek&can=eu%29porei%3Dn0&prior=trofh=s)" [**X. Vect. 6.1**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Ways%206.1&lang=original); ⇾ ter muitas provisões

→ "[**τῆς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds20&prior=a)/rxein) [**θαλάττης**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qala%2Ftths&la=greek&can=qala%2Ftths0&prior=th=s) [ἐκράτει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29kra%2Ftei&la=greek&can=e%29kra%2Ftei0&prior=qala/tths)" [**P. Menex. 239e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Menex.%20239e&lang=original); ⇾ ele era o senhor do mar

→ ["ἡγεῖτο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28gei%3Dto&la=greek&can=h%28gei%3Dto0&prior=basileu/ei) [**τῆς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds21&prior=h(gei=to) [**ἐξόδου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29co%2Fdou&la=greek&can=e%29co%2Fdou0&prior=th=s)" [**T. 2.10**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%202.10&lang=original); ⇾ ele liderou a expedição

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### **§GenSep. Origem e Separação [[16]](#footnote-15)**

O genitivo pode indicar o lugar ou o ponto do qual algo é separado, especialmente em palavras que denotam movimento ou separação. Aqui pode ser classificado o genitivo de origem, indicando origem, fonte ou descendência.

→ "[λήγειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lh%2Fgein&la=greek&can=lh%2Fgein0) [**τῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn0&prior=lh/gein) [**πόνων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Fnwn&la=greek&can=po%2Fnwn0&prior=tw=n)" [**I. 1.14**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Isoc.%201.14&lang=original); ⇾ deixar de trabalhar

→ ["ἐπιστήμη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pisth%2Fmh&la=greek&can=e%29pisth%2Fmh0&prior=po/nwn) [χωριζομένη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xwrizome%2Fnh&la=greek&can=xwrizome%2Fnh0&prior=e)pisth/mh) [δικαιοσύνης](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B4%CE%B9%CE%BA%CE%B1%CE%B9%CE%BF%CF%83%CF%8D%CE%BD%CE%B7%CF%82&la=greek)" [**P. Menex. 246e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Menex.%20246e&lang=original); ⇾ conhecimento divorciado da justiça"

→ "[**πίθων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pi%2Fqwn&la=greek&can=pi%2Fqwn0&prior=a)ntepoiou=nto) [ἠφύσσετο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29fu%2Fsseto&la=greek&can=h%29fu%2Fsseto0&prior=pi/qwn) [οἶνος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BF%E1%BC%B6%CE%BD%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek)" [**Hom. Od. 23.305**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hom.+od.+23+305&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133); ⇾ o vinho foi tirado dos barris

→ "[ταῦτα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%3Dta&la=greek&can=tau%3Dta0&prior=du/o) [δέ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%2F&la=greek&can=de%2F0&prior=tau=ta) [**σου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sou&la=greek&can=sou0&prior=de/) [τυχόντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%84%CF%85%CF%87%CF%8C%CE%BD%CF%84%CE%B5%CF%82&la=greek)" [**X. A. 6. 6. 32**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%206.6.32&lang=original); ⇾ obtendo isso de ti

→ "[μάθε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ma%2Fqe&la=greek&can=ma%2Fqe0&prior=tuxo/ntes) [**μου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mou&la=greek&can=mou0&prior=ma/qe) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C1&prior=mou) [τάδε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%2Fde&la=greek&can=ta%2Fde0&prior=kai%5C)" [**X. C. 1.6.44**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%201.6.44&lang=original); ⇾ aprenda isso também comigo

→ "[κύματα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ku%2F_mata&la=greek&can=ku%2F_mata0&prior=*fili/ppou) [**παντοίων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pantoi%2Fwn&la=greek&can=pantoi%2Fwn0&prior=ku/_mata) [**ἀνέμων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ne%2Fmwn&la=greek&can=a%29ne%2Fmwn0&prior=pantoi/wn)" [**Hom. Il. 2.369**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133%3Abook%3D2%3Acard%3D369); ⇾ ondas causadas por todos os tipos de ventos

→ "[**Δαρείου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*da_rei%2Fou&la=greek&can=*da_rei%2Fou0&prior=y) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C0&prior=*da_rei/ou) [**Παρυσάτιδος**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*parusa%2Ftidos&la=greek&can=*parusa%2Ftidos0&prior=kai%5C) [γίγνονται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gi%2Fgnontai&la=greek&can=gi%2Fgnontai0&prior=*parusa/tidos) [παῖδες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pai%3Ddes&la=greek&can=pai%3Ddes0&prior=gi/gnontai) [δύο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=du%2Fo&la=greek&can=du%2Fo1&prior=pai=des)" [**X. A. 1.1.1**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.1.1&lang=original); ⇾ de Dario e Parisátis nasceram dois filhos

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### **§GenTime. Tempo[[17]](#footnote-16)**

O genitivo denota o tempo *no qual*, ou em um determinado ponto *do qual*, uma ação ocorre. Em contraste com o acusativo de tempo, o genitivo indica um período de tempo para uma ação.

→ "[τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn3&prior=kru/fa) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn1&prior=to%5Cn) [χειμῶνα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xeimw%3Dna&la=greek&can=xeimw%3Dna0&prior=me%5Cn) [ὕει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28%2F_ei&la=greek&can=u%28%2F_ei0&prior=xeimw=na) [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%282&prior=u(/_ei) [θεός](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B8%CE%B5%CF%8C%CF%82&la=greek), [τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D23&prior=qeo/s) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C3&prior=tou=) [**θέρεος**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qe%2Freos&la=greek&can=qe%2Freos0&prior=de%5C) [χρηίσκονται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xrhi%2Fskontai&la=greek&can=xrhi%2Fskontai0&prior=qe/reos) [τῷ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C1&prior=xrhi/skontai) [ὕδατι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BD%95%CE%B4%CE%B1%CF%84%CE%B9&la=greek)" [**Hdt. 3.117**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hdt.%203.117&lang=original); ⇾ durante (todo) *o inverno o deus chove*, *mas em* (uma parte do) verão eles precisam da água

O genitivo pode denotar o tempo *desde que* uma ação aconteceu ou o tempo *até que* uma ação aconteça:

→ ["οὐδείς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29dei%2Fs&la=greek&can=ou%29dei%2Fs1&prior=h(me/ra_s) [μέ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%2F&la=greek&can=me%2F0&prior=ou)dei/s) [πω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pw&la=greek&can=pw0&prior=me/) [ἠρώτηκε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29rw%2Fthke&la=greek&can=h%29rw%2Fthke0&prior=pw) [καινὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kaino%5Cn&la=greek&can=kaino%5Cn0&prior=h)rw/thke) [οὐδὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29de%5Cn&la=greek&can=ou%29de%5Cn1&prior=kaino%5Cn) [**πολλῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pollw%3Dn&la=greek&can=pollw%3Dn1&prior=ou)de%5Cn) [**ἐτῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=e%29tw%3Dn0&prior=pollw=n)" [**P. G. 448a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Gorg.%20448a&lang=original); ⇾ por muitos anos ninguém me fez uma nova pergunta

→ "[βασιλεὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=basileu%5Cs&la=greek&can=basileu%5Cs0&prior=e)tw=n) [οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%296&prior=basileu%5Cs) [μαχεῖται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=maxei%3Dtai&la=greek&can=maxei%3Dtai0&prior=ou)) [**δέκα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%2Fka&la=greek&can=de%2Fka1&prior=maxei=tai) [**ἡμερῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28merw%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%28merw%3Dn0&prior=de/ka)" [**X. A. 1.7.18**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.7.18&lang=original); ⇾ o rei não lutará por dez dias

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### **§GenComp. Comparação[[18]](#footnote-17)**

O genitivo de comparação complementa os comparativos e superlativos como um padrão de comparação.

→ [**"ἡμῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28mw%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%28mw%3Dn2&prior=xw/ra_s) [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%285&prior=h(mw=n) [γεραίτερος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B3%CE%B5%CF%81%CE%B1%CE%AF%CF%84%CE%B5%CF%81%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek)" [**X. C. 5.1.6**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%205.1.6&lang=original); ⇾ o mais velho de nós

→ "[οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%2810&prior=gerai/teros) [πρεσβύτατοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=presbu%2Ftatoi&la=greek&can=presbu%2Ftatoi0&prior=oi() [**τῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn19&prior=presbu/tatoi) [**στρατηγῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=strathgw%3Dn&la=greek&can=strathgw%3Dn0&prior=tw=n)" [**X. A. 3.3.11**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%203.3.11&lang=original); ⇾ o mais velho dos generais

→ "[σίτῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=si%2F_tw%7C&la=greek&can=si%2F_tw%7C0&prior=strathgw=n) [**πάντων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%2Fntwn&la=greek&can=pa%2Fntwn0&prior=si/_tw%7C) [**ἀνθρώπων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nqrw%2Fpwn&la=greek&can=a%29nqrw%2Fpwn1&prior=pa/ntwn) [πλείστῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=plei%2Fstw%7C&la=greek&can=plei%2Fstw%7C0&prior=a)nqrw/pwn) [χρώμεθ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xrw%2Fmeq%27&la=greek&can=xrw%2Fmeq%270&prior=plei/stw%7C) [ἐπεισάκτῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%90%CF%80%CE%B5%CE%B9%CF%83%CE%AC%CE%BA%CF%84%E1%BF%B3&la=greek)" [**D. 18.87**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2018.87&lang=original); ⇾ fazemos uso de grãos importados mais do que todos os outros povos

Também é usado com um advérbio superlativo:

→ ["ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%287&prior=e)peisa/ktw%7C) [ναῦς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nau%3Ds&la=greek&can=nau%3Ds1&prior=h() [ἄριστά](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Frista%2F&la=greek&can=a%29%2Frista%2F0&prior=nau=s) [μοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=moi&la=greek&can=moi0&prior=a)/rista/) [ἔπλει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fplei&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fplei0&prior=moi) [**παντὸς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=panto%5Cs&la=greek&can=panto%5Cs0&prior=e)/plei) [**τοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D7&prior=panto%5Cs) [**στρατοπέδου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=stratope%2Fdou&la=greek&can=stratope%2Fdou0&prior=tou=)" [**L. 21.6**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%2021.6&lang=original); ⇾ meu navio era o melhor navegador de toda a esquadra

### **§GenLoc. Local [[19]](#footnote-18)**

O genitivo denota o lugar *no qual* ou *em que* uma ação acontece. Isso é mais frequente na poesia do que na prosa.

→ [**πεδίοιο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pedi%2Foio&la=greek&can=pedi%2Foio0&prior=xeimw=nos) [διωκέμεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=diwke%2Fmen&la=greek&can=diwke%2Fmen0&prior=pedi/oio) [**Hom. Il. 5.202**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133%3Abook%3D5%3Acard%3D202); ⇾ perseguir na planície

→ [λελουμένος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=leloume%2Fnos&la=greek&can=leloume%2Fnos0&prior=e(te/roio) [**Ὠκεανοῖο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29wkeanoi%3Do&la=greek&can=*%29wkeanoi%3Do0&prior=leloume/nos) [**Hom. Il. 5.6**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133%3Abook%3D5%3Acard%3D1); ⇾ tendo se banhado no Oceano

→ "[οὔτε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29%2Fte&la=greek&can=ou%29%2Fte0&prior=*)wkeanoi=o) [**Πύλου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*pu%2Flou&la=greek&can=*pu%2Flou0&prior=ou)/te) [ἱερῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28erh%3Ds&la=greek&can=i%28erh%3Ds0&prior=*pu/lou) [οὔτ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29%2Ft%27&la=greek&can=ou%29%2Ft%270&prior=i(erh=s) [**Ἄργεος**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29%2Fargeos&la=greek&can=*%29%2Fargeos0&prior=ou)/t%27) [οὔτε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29%2Fte&la=greek&can=ou%29%2Fte1&prior=*)/argeos) [Μυκήνης](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%9C%CF%85%CE%BA%CE%AE%CE%BD%CE%B7%CF%82&la=greek)" [**Hom. Od. 21.80**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0135%3Abook%3D21%3Acard%3D80); ⇾ nem em Pilos sagrada, nem em Argos, nem em Micenas

→ "[τόνδ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%2Fnd%27&la=greek&can=to%2Fnd%270&prior=f) [εἰσεδέξω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29sede%2Fcw&la=greek&can=ei%29sede%2Fcw0&prior=to/nd%27) [**τειχέων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=teixe%2Fwn&la=greek&can=teixe%2Fwn0&prior=ei)sede/cw)" [**E. Phoen. 451**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Eur.%20Phoen.%20451&lang=original); ⇾ admitiste este homem dentro dos muros

→ "[**λαιᾶς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=laia%3Ds&la=greek&can=laia%3Ds0&prior=prosio/ntas) [**χειρὸς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xeiro%5Cs&la=greek&can=xeiro%5Cs0&prior=laia=s) [οἰκοῦσι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29kou%3Dsi&la=greek&can=oi%29kou%3Dsi0&prior=xeiro%5Cs)" [**A. Pr. 714**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aesch.%20PB%20714&lang=original); ⇾ residem do lado esquerdo (possivelmente ablativo).

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### **§GenAbs. No Genitivo Absoluto[[20]](#footnote-19)**

Um particípio circunstancial que concorda com um substantivo ou pronome genitivo que não está na construção principal da frase fica no genitivo absoluto. O substantivo ou pronome que acompanha o particípio expressa o sujeito:

→ "[ταῦτ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%3Dt%27&la=greek&can=tau%3Dt%270) [ἐπράχθη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pra%2F_xqh&la=greek&can=e%29pra%2F_xqh0&prior=tau=t%27) [**Κόνωνος**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ko%2Fnwnos&la=greek&can=*ko%2Fnwnos0&prior=e)pra/_xqh) στρατηγοῦντος" [**I. 9.56**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Isoc.%209.56&lang=original); ⇾ essas coisas foram afetadas enquanto Cónon estava no comando

→ ["Ἠϊόνα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29hi%2Bo%2Fna&la=greek&can=*%29hi%2Bo%2Fna0&prior=a)ne/sthsan) . . . [**Μήδων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*mh%2Fdwn&la=greek&can=*mh%2Fdwn0&prior=*)hi+o/na) [ἐχόντων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29xo%2Fntwn&la=greek&can=e%29xo%2Fntwn0&prior=*mh/dwn) [πολιορκίᾳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poliorki%2Fa%7C&la=greek&can=poliorki%2Fa%7C0&prior=e)xo/ntwn) [εἷλον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%28%3Dlon&la=greek&can=ei%28%3Dlon0&prior=poliorki/a%7C)" [**T. 1.98**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.98&lang=original); ⇾ bloquearam e capturaram Êion, que estava em poder dos medos

→ "[τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn1&prior=pe/mpei) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C0&prior=to%5Cn) [Κῦρον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ku%3Dron&la=greek&can=*ku%3Dron0&prior=de%5C) [ἦγον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%3Dgon&la=greek&can=h%29%3Dgon0&prior=*ku=ron) [ἔσω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fsw&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fsw0&prior=h)=gon) [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%280&prior=e)/sw) [θεράποντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qera%2Fpontes&la=greek&can=qera%2Fpontes0&prior=oi() [κελεύσαντος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=keleu%2Fsantos&la=greek&can=keleu%2Fsantos0&prior=qera/pontes) [**τοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D0&prior=keleu/santos) [Ἀστυάγεος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29astua%2Fgeos&la=greek&can=*%29astua%2Fgeos0&prior=tou=)" [**Hdt. 1.116.3**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hdt.1.116.3.&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0125); ⇾ os assistentes conduziram Ciro para dentro a pedido de Astíages

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### **§GenRef. Referência[[21]](#footnote-20)**

O genitivo de referência é usado com verbos de dizer ou pensar para declarar o assunto e expressa uma conexão ou relação mais ou menos próxima com um assunto.

→ "[τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F0&prior=peri/) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C0&prior=ti/) [**ἵππων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28%2Fppwn&la=greek&can=i%28%2Fppwn0&prior=de%5C) [οἴει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29%2Fei&la=greek&can=oi%29%2Fei0&prior=i(/ppwn);" [**P. R. 459b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Rep.%20459b&lang=original); ⇾ mas o que achas dos cavalos?

→ "[εἰπὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29pe%5C&la=greek&can=ei%29pe%5C0&prior=oi)/ei) [δέ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%2F&la=greek&can=de%2F0&prior=ei)pe%5C) [μοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=moi&la=greek&can=moi0&prior=de/) [πατρός](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CE%B1%CF%84%CF%81%CF%8C%CF%82&la=greek)" [**Hom. Od. 11.174**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0135%3Abook%3D11%3Acard%3D138); ⇾ mas me fale sobre meu pai

→ "[**τοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D0&prior=l) [**κασιγνήτου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kasignh%2Ftou&la=greek&can=kasignh%2Ftou0&prior=tou=) [τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F1&prior=kasignh/tou) [φῄς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%86%E1%BF%84%CF%82&la=greek);" [**S. El. 317**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20El.%20317&lang=original); ⇾ o que dizes de teu irmão?

→ ["ἵππος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28%2Fppos&la=greek&can=i%28%2Fppos0) [ἢν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=h%29%5Cn0&prior=i(/ppos) [κακουργῇ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BA%CE%B1%CE%BA%CE%BF%CF%85%CF%81%CE%B3%E1%BF%87&la=greek), [τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn0&prior=kakourgh=%7C) [ἱππέα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28ppe%2Fa_&la=greek&can=i%28ppe%2Fa_0&prior=to%5Cn) [κακίζομεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BA%CE%B1%CE%BA%CE%AF%CE%B6%CE%BF%CE%BC%CE%B5%CE%BD&la=greek): [**τῆς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds0&prior=kaki/zomen) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C0&prior=th=s) [γυναικός](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B3%CF%85%CE%BD%CE%B1%CE%B9%CE%BA%CF%8C%CF%82&la=greek), [εἰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29&la=greek&can=ei%290&prior=gunaiko/s) [κακοποιεῖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kakopoiei%3D&la=greek&can=kakopoiei%3D0&prior=ei)) [κτλ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ktl&la=greek&can=ktl0&prior=kakopoiei=)." [**X. O. 3.11**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Ec.%203.11&lang=original); ⇾ se um cavalo é manhoso atribuímos a culpa ao tratador; mas no que diz respeito a uma esposa, se ela se comporta mal, etc.

→ ["ὡσαύτως](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28sau%2Ftws&la=greek&can=w%28sau%2Ftws0&prior=ktl) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C1&prior=w(sau/tws) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C0&prior=de%5C) [**τῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn0&prior=kai%5C) [**ἄλλων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fllwn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fllwn0&prior=tw=n) [**τεχνῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=texnw%3Dn&la=greek&can=texnw%3Dn0&prior=a)/llwn)" [**P. Charm. 165d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Charm.%20165d&lang=original); ⇾ e assim também no caso das outras artes

→ "[τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F0&prior=texnw=n) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C2&prior=ti/) [**τῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn1&prior=de%5C) [**πολλῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pollw%3Dn&la=greek&can=pollw%3Dn0&prior=tw=n) [**καλῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kalw%3Dn&la=greek&can=kalw%3Dn0&prior=pollw=n);" [**P. Ph. 78d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Phaedo%2078d&lang=original); ⇾ e as muitas coisas belas?

### 

### **§GenCaus. Causa[[22]](#footnote-21)**

Nos verbos de emoção e disputa, o genitivo denota a causa. Esses verbos são *para admirar, admirar*, *invejar*, *elogiar*, *culpar, odiar*, ter *pena*, *entristecer-se, zangar-se, vingar-se* e outros semelhantes. O genitivo de causa está intimamente ligado ao genitivo dos verbos de disputa e dos verbos de ação judicial.

→ ["ἐθαύμασα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29qau%2Fmasa&la=greek&can=e%29qau%2Fmasa0&prior=pro/s) [**τῆς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds6&prior=e)qau/masa) [**τόλμης**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%2Flmhs&la=greek&can=to%2Flmhs0&prior=th=s) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn8&prior=to/lmhs) [λεγόντων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lego%2Fntwn&la=greek&can=lego%2Fntwn0&prior=tw=n)" [**L. 12.41**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%2012.41&lang=original); ⇾ Fiquei surpreso com a coragem dos oradores

→ "[τοῦτον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3Dton&la=greek&can=tou%3Dton0&prior=lego/ntwn) [ἀγασθεὶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29gasqei%5Cs&la=greek&can=a%29gasqei%5Cs0&prior=tou=ton) [**τῆς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds7&prior=a)gasqei%5Cs)[**πρᾳότητο**ς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CF%81%E1%BE%B3%CF%8C%CF%84%CE%B7%CF%84%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek)" [**X. C. 2.3.21**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%202.3.21&lang=original); ⇾ admirando-o por sua brandura

→ ["ζηλῶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=zhlw%3D&la=greek&can=zhlw%3D0&prior=pra%7Co/thtos) [σε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=se&la=greek&can=se0&prior=zhlw=) [**τοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D2&prior=se)[**νοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BD%CE%BF%E1%BF%A6&la=greek), [**τῆς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds8&prior=nou=) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C0&prior=th=s) [**δειλίας**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=deili%2Fa_s&la=greek&can=deili%2Fa_s0&prior=de%5C) στυγῶ" [**S. El. 1027**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20El.%201027&lang=original); ⇾ Eu te invejo por tua prudência, eu te odeio por tua covardia

→ "[σὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=se%5C&la=greek&can=se%5C0&prior=stugw=) [ηὐδαιμόνισα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=hu%29daimo%2Fnisa&la=greek&can=hu%29daimo%2Fnisa0&prior=se%5C) [**τοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D3&prior=hu)daimo/nisa) [**τρόπου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tro%2Fpou&la=greek&can=tro%2Fpou0&prior=tou=)" [**P. Cr. 43b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Crito%2043b&lang=original); ⇾ Eu te considerava feliz por causa de tua disposição

→ "[τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn0&prior=a)meloume/nwn) [ξένον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ce%2Fnon&la=greek&can=ce%2Fnon0&prior=to%5Cn) [δίκαιον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=di%2Fkaion&la=greek&can=di%2Fkaion0&prior=ce/non) [αἰνέσαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%29ne%2Fsai&la=greek&can=ai%29ne%2Fsai0&prior=di/kaion) [**προθυμίας**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CF%81%CE%BF%CE%B8%CF%85%CE%BC%CE%AF%CE%B1%CF%82&la=greek)" [**E. I. A. 1371**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Eur.%20IA%201371&lang=original); ⇾ é correto elogiar o estrangeiro por seu zelo

→ "[**τοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D4&prior=me/myh%7C) [**πάθους**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%2Fqous&la=greek&can=pa%2Fqous0&prior=tou=) [ᾤκτιρεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%2F%7Ckti_ren&la=greek&can=w%29%2F%7Ckti_ren0&prior=pa/qous) [αὐτόν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%2Fn&la=greek&can=au%29to%2Fn1&prior=w)/%7Ckti_ren)" [**X. C. 5.4.32**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%205.4.32&lang=original); ⇾ ele tinha pena dele por sua miséria

→ ["ἠμφισβήτησεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29mfisbh%2Fthsen&la=greek&can=h%29mfisbh%2Fthsen0&prior=a)rxh=s) [Ἐρεχθεῖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29erexqei%3D&la=greek&can=*%29erexqei%3D0&prior=h)mfisbh/thsen) [**τῆς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds13&prior=*)erexqei=)[**πόλεως**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CF%8C%CE%BB%CE%B5%CF%89%CF%82&la=greek)" [**I. 12.193**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Isoc.%2012.193&lang=original); ⇾ disputou a posse da cidade com Erecteu

→ "[αἰτιᾶσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%29tia%3Dsqai&la=greek&can=ai%29tia%3Dsqai0) [ἀλλήλους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29llh%2Flous&la=greek&can=a%29llh%2Flous0&prior=ai)tia=sqai) [**τοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D0&prior=a)llh/lous) [**γεγενημένου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gegenhme%2Fnou&la=greek&can=gegenhme%2Fnou0&prior=tou=)" [**X. Idade. 1.33**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Ages.%201.33&lang=original); ⇾ para acusar uns aos outros pelo que havia acontecido

→ ["ἐμὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29me%5C&la=greek&can=e%29me%5C0&prior=feu/gw) [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%280&prior=e)me%5C) [Μέλητος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*me%2Flhtos&la=greek&can=*me%2Flhtos0&prior=o() [**ἀσεβείας**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29sebei%2Fa_s&la=greek&can=a%29sebei%2Fa_s0&prior=*me/lhtos) [ἐγράψατο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%90%CE%B3%CF%81%CE%AC%CF%88%CE%B1%CF%84%CE%BF&la=greek)" [**P. Euth. 5c**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Euthyph.%205c&lang=original); ⇾ Meleto me processou por impiedade

→ "[**δώρων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dw%2Frwn&la=greek&can=dw%2Frwn0&prior=e)gra/yato) [ἐκρίθησαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29kri%2Fqhsan&la=greek&can=e%29kri%2Fqhsan0&prior=dw/rwn)" [**L. 27.3**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%2027.3&lang=original); ⇾ foram julgados por suborno

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# **Dativo**

### **§DatVerb. Complemento do Verbo[[23]](#footnote-22)**

O dativo expressa o objeto indireto de um verbo, enquanto o objeto direto geralmente está no acusativo. O dativo pode ser usado como objeto de muitos verbos, como beneficiar, ajudar, prejudicar, agradar, desagradar, ser amigável ou hostil, culpar, ficar com raiva, ameaçar, invejar, confiar, acreditar, encontrar, obedecer etc.

O objeto de certos verbos compostos (em particular com [σύν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=su%2Fn&la=greek&can=su%2Fn6&prior=a)mfisbhtei=n), [ἐν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%2F&la=greek&can=e%29pi%2F2&prior=e)n), [ἐπί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%2F&la=greek&can=e%29pi%2F2&prior=e)n), e com alguns compostos com [παρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=para%2F&la=greek&can=para%2F1&prior=e)pi/)ά, [περ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=peri%2F&la=greek&can=peri%2F1&prior=para/)ί, [πρό](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pro%2Fs&la=greek&can=pro%2Fs2&prior=peri/)ς, e [ὑπό](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28po%2F&la=greek&can=u%28po%2F8&prior=pro/s), etc.) está no dativo, porque a preposição mantém um sentido que requer o dativo. Os objetos no dativo frequentemente também podem ser considerados como o dativo de vantagem, acompanhamento, etc.

→ ["ἐμβλέψας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29mble%2Fya_s&la=greek&can=e%29mble%2Fya_s0&prior=u(po/) [αὐτῷ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B1%E1%BD%90%CF%84%E1%BF%B7&la=greek)" [**P. Charm. 162d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Charm.%20162d&lang=original); ⇾ olhando para ele

→ ["ἐλπίδας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29lpi%2Fdas&la=greek&can=e%29lpi%2Fdas0&prior=au)tw=%7C) [ἐμποιεῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29mpoiei%3Dn&la=greek&can=e%29mpoiei%3Dn0&prior=e)lpi/das) [**ἀνθρώποι**ς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nqrw%2Fpois&la=greek&can=a%29nqrw%2Fpois1&prior=e)mpoiei=n)" [**X. C. 1.6.19**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%201.6.19&lang=original); ⇾ para criar expectativas nos homens

→ "[**αὐτοῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29toi%3Ds&la=greek&can=au%29toi%3Ds7&prior=a)nqrw/pois) [ἐπέπεσε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pe%2Fpese&la=greek&can=e%29pe%2Fpese0&prior=au)toi=s) [τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C8&prior=e)pe/pese) [Ἑλληνικόν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%28ellhniko%2Fn&la=greek&can=*%28ellhniko%2Fn0&prior=to%5C)" [**X. A. 4.1.10**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%204.1.10&lang=original); ⇾ a força grega caiu sobre eles

→ "[συναδικεῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sunadikei%3Dn&la=greek&can=sunadikei%3Dn0&prior=au)toi=s) [αὐτοῖς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B1%E1%BD%90%CF%84%CE%BF%E1%BF%96%CF%82&la=greek)" [**X. A. 2. 6. 27**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%202.6.27&lang=original); ⇾ ser seu cúmplice em uma ação errada

→ "[**τοῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%3Ds&la=greek&can=toi%3Ds3&prior=ma/xou) [**νόμοις**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=no%2Fmois&la=greek&can=no%2Fmois0&prior=toi=s) [πείθου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pei%2Fqou&la=greek&can=pei%2Fqou0&prior=no/mois)" [**I. 1.16**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Isoc.%201.16&lang=original); ⇾ obedecer às leis

→ ["ἐπίστευον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%2Fsteuon&la=greek&can=e%29pi%2Fsteuon0&prior=h(donw=n) [**αὐτῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=au%29tw%3D%7C0&prior=e)pi/steuon) [αἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%28&la=greek&can=ai%280&prior=au)tw=%7C) [πόλεις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CF%8C%CE%BB%CE%B5%CE%B9%CF%82&la=greek)" [**X. A. 1.9.8**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.9.8&lang=original); ⇾ as cidades confiavam nele

→ "[**τῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C2&prior=parainou=nti) [**Μυσῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*mu_sw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=*mu_sw%3D%7C0&prior=tw=%7C) [ἐσήμηνε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29sh%2Fmhne&la=greek&can=e%29sh%2Fmhne0&prior=*mu_sw=%7C) [φεύγειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=feu%2Fgein&la=greek&can=feu%2Fgein0&prior=e)sh/mhne)" [**X. A. 5.2.30**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%205.2.30&lang=original); ⇾ ordenou que o Mysian fugisse

→ "[οὗτοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%28%3Dtoi&la=greek&can=ou%28%3Dtoi1&prior=yeudome/nw%7C) [οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%296&prior=ou(=toi) [παρεγένοντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=parege%2Fnonto&la=greek&can=parege%2Fnonto0&prior=ou)) [βασιλεῖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B2%CE%B1%CF%83%CE%B9%CE%BB%CE%B5%E1%BF%96&la=greek)" [**X. A. 5.6.8**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%205.6.8&lang=original); ⇾ estes não se juntaram ao rei

→ ["ὑποκεῖσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28pokei%3Dsqai&la=greek&can=u%28pokei%3Dsqai0&prior=nea_ni/skw) [**τῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C26&prior=u(pokei=sqai) [**ἄρχοντι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Frxonti&la=greek&can=a%29%2Frxonti0&prior=tw=%7C)" [**P. G. 510c**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Gorg.%20510c&lang=original); ⇾ estar sujeito ao governante

→ "[**τῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C0&prior=misqo/n) [**Ὑρκανίῳ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%28urkani%2Fw%7C&la=greek&can=*%28urkani%2Fw%7C0&prior=tw=%7C) [ἵππον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28%2Fppon&la=greek&can=i%28%2Fppon0&prior=*(urkani/w%7C) [ἐδωρήσατο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29dwrh%2Fsato&la=greek&can=e%29dwrh%2Fsato0&prior=i(/ppon)" [**X. C. 8.4.24**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%208.4.24&lang=original); ⇾ presenteou o hircânio com um cavalo

→ "[μικρὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mi_kro%5Cn&la=greek&can=mi_kro%5Cn0&prior=strathgoi=s) [**μεγάλῳ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mega%2Flw%7C&la=greek&can=mega%2Flw%7C0&prior=mi_kro%5Cn) [εἰκάσαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29ka%2Fsai&la=greek&can=ei%29ka%2Fsai0&prior=mega/lw%7C)" [**T. 4.36**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%204.36&lang=original); ⇾ comparar uma coisa pequena a uma coisa grande

→ "[πέμπων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pe%2Fmpwn&la=greek&can=pe%2Fmpwn0&prior=ei)ka/sai) [**αὐτῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=au%29tw%3D%7C1&prior=pe/mpwn) [ἄγγελον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fggelon&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fggelon0&prior=au)tw=%7C)" [**X. A. 1.3.8**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.3.8&lang=original); ⇾ enviando um mensageiro a ele

→ "[παρῄνει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=parh%2F%7Cnei&la=greek&can=parh%2F%7Cnei0&prior=e)fi/_emai) [**τοῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%3Ds&la=greek&can=toi%3Ds1&prior=parh/%7Cnei) [**Ἀθηναίοις**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29aqhnai%2Fois&la=greek&can=*%29aqhnai%2Fois0&prior=toi=s) [τοιάδε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toia%2Fde&la=greek&can=toia%2Fde0&prior=*)aqhnai/ois)" [**T. 6.8**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%206.8&lang=original); ⇾ aconselhou os atenienses da seguinte forma

→ "[οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k0&prior=h)dikhme/nois) [ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn0&prior=ou)k) [ἠνώχλει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29nw%2Fxlei&la=greek&can=h%29nw%2Fxlei0&prior=a)%5Cn) [νῦν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nu%3Dn&la=greek&can=nu%3Dn0&prior=h)nw/xlei) [**ἡμῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28mi%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%28mi%3Dn0&prior=nu=n)" [**D. 3.5**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%203.5&lang=original); ⇾ ele não estaria nos incomodando agora

→ [**"ἐμοὶ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29moi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29moi%5C0&prior=kako/nois) [ὀργίζονται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29rgi%2Fzontai&la=greek&can=o%29rgi%2Fzontai0&prior=e)moi%5C) "[**P. A. 23c**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Apol.%2023c&lang=original); ⇾ estão com raiva de mim

→ "[οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%290&prior=h)pei/loun) [φθονῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fqonw%3Dn&la=greek&can=fqonw%3Dn0&prior=ou)) [**τοῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%3Ds&la=greek&can=toi%3Ds2&prior=fqonw=n) [**πλουτοῦσιν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ploutou%3Dsin&la=greek&can=ploutou%3Dsin0&prior=toi=s)" [**X. A. 1.9.19**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.9.19&lang=original); ⇾ não nutrindo inveja contra os ricos

→ ["ἐπεὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pei%5C&la=greek&can=e%29pei%5C0&prior=sumfe/rein) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C0&prior=e)pei%5C) [ἀπήντησαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ph%2Fnthsan&la=greek&can=a%29ph%2Fnthsan0&prior=de%5C) [**αὐτοῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29toi%3Ds&la=greek&can=au%29toi%3Ds0&prior=a)ph/nthsan) [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%280&prior=au)toi=s) [στρατηγοί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%83%CF%84%CF%81%CE%B1%CF%84%CE%B7%CE%B3%CE%BF%CE%AF&la=greek)" [**X. A. 2.3.17**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%202.3.17&lang=original); ⇾ mas quando os generais os encontraram

→ "[περιτυγχάνει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=peritugxa%2Fnei&la=greek&can=peritugxa%2Fnei0&prior=strathgoi/) [**Φιλοκράτει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*filokra%2Ftei&la=greek&can=*filokra%2Ftei0&prior=peritugxa/nei)" [**X. H. 4.8.24**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%204.8.24&lang=original); ⇾ encontra Filócrates

### **§DatPos. Possuidor[[24]](#footnote-23)**

O dativo denota posse, pertencimento ou interesse com verbos como [γίγνομαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gi%2Fgnomai&la=greek&can=gi%2Fgnomai0&prior=misqo/n) e [εἰμ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29mi%2F&la=greek&can=ei%29mi%2F0&prior=gi/gnomai)ί. A pessoa para quem uma coisa existe é colocada no dativo.

→ [**"ἄλλοις**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fllois&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fllois0&prior=ei)mi/) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn0&prior=a)/llois) [χρήματά](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xrh%2Fmata%2F&la=greek&can=xrh%2Fmata%2F0&prior=me%5Cn) [ἐστι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29sti&la=greek&can=e%29sti0&prior=xrh/mata/), [**ἡμῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28mi%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%28mi%3Dn0&prior=e)sti) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C0&prior=h(mi=n) [ξύμμαχοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=cu%2Fmmaxoi&la=greek&can=cu%2Fmmaxoi0&prior=de%5C) ἀγαθοί" [**Thuc. 1.86**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.86&lang=original); ⇾ outros têm riquezas, nós temos bons aliados

→ "[**τῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C0&prior=a)gaqoi/) [**δικαίῳ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dikai%2Fw%7C&la=greek&can=dikai%2Fw%7C0&prior=tw=%7C) [παρὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=para%5C&la=greek&can=para%5C0&prior=dikai/w%7C) [θεῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qew%3Dn&la=greek&can=qew%3Dn0&prior=para%5C) [δῶρα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dw%3Dra&la=greek&can=dw%3Dra0&prior=qew=n) [γίγνεται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gi%2Fgnetai&la=greek&can=gi%2Fgnetai0&prior=dw=ra)" [**P. R. 613e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Rep.%20613e&lang=original); ⇾ presentes são concedidos ao homem justo pelos deuses

→ ["ὑπάρχει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28pa%2Frxei&la=greek&can=u%28pa%2Frxei0&prior=gi/gnetai) [**ἡμῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28mi%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%28mi%3Dn1&prior=u(pa/rxei) [οὐδὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29de%5Cn&la=greek&can=ou%29de%5Cn0&prior=h(mi=n) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn0&prior=ou)de%5Cn) [ἐπιτηδείων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pithdei%2Fwn&la=greek&can=e%29pithdei%2Fwn0&prior=tw=n)" [**X. A. 2.2.11**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%202.2.11&lang=original); ⇾ não temos suprimento de provisões

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### **§DatAdvn. Vantagem (ou Desvantagem)[[25]](#footnote-24)**

A pessoa ou coisa para (ou contra) quem uma ação é realizada é colocada no dativo. Com verbos que não têm sentido de vantagem ou desvantagem, o dativo de vantagem (ou desvantagem) refere-se ao beneficiário ou malfeitor.

→ "[στεφανοῦσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=stefanou%3Dsqai&la=greek&can=stefanou%3Dsqai0&prior=e(autw=%7C) [**τῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C2&prior=stefanou=sqai) [**θεῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=+%CE%B8%CE%B5%E1%BF%B7&la=greek)" [**X. H. 4.3.21**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%204.3.21&lang=original); ⇾ ser coroado em honra do deus

→ [**"ἄλλῳ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fllw%7C&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fllw%7C0&prior=a)gaqoi/) [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%280&prior=a)/llw%7C) [τοιοῦτος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toiou%3Dtos&la=greek&can=toiou%3Dtos0&prior=o() [πλουτεῖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CE%BB%CE%BF%CF%85%CF%84%CE%B5%E1%BF%96&la=greek), [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C0&prior=ploutei=) [οὐχ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29x&la=greek&can=ou%29x0&prior=kai%5C)[**ἑαυτῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28autw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=e%28autw%3D%7C0&prior=ou)x)" [**Plat. Menex. 246e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Menex.%20246e&lang=original); ⇾ tal homem é rico para outro, e não para si mesmo

→ [ἐπειδὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29peidh%5C&la=greek&can=e%29peidh%5C0&prior=cumma/xois) [**αὐτοῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29toi%3Ds&la=greek&can=au%29toi%3Ds0&prior=e)peidh%5C) [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%280&prior=au)toi=s) [βάρβαροι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ba%2Frbaroi&la=greek&can=ba%2Frbaroi0&prior=oi() [ἐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29k&la=greek&can=e%29k0&prior=ba/rbaroi) [τῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds0&prior=e)k) [χώρας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xw%2Fra_s&la=greek&can=xw%2Fra_s0&prior=th=s) [ἀπῆλθον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ph%3Dlqon&la=greek&can=a%29ph%3Dlqon0&prior=xw/ra_s) [**T. 1.89**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.89&lang=original); ⇾ depois que os bárbaros se afastaram (para eles, para sua vantagem) de seu país

→ ["ἄλλο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fllo&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fllo0&prior=a)ph=lqon) [στράτευμα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=stra%2Fteuma&la=greek&can=stra%2Fteuma0&prior=a)/llo) [**αὐτῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=au%29tw%3D%7C1&prior=stra/teuma) [συνελέγετο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sunele%2Fgeto&la=greek&can=sunele%2Fgeto0&prior=au)tw=%7C)" [**X. A. 1.1.9**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.1.9&lang=original); ⇾ outro exército estava sendo levantado para ele

→ ["Φιλιστίδης](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*filisti%2Fdhs&la=greek&can=*filisti%2Fdhs0&prior=qew=%7C) [ἔπραττε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fpra_tte&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fpra_tte0&prior=*filisti/dhs)[**Φιλίππῳ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*fili%2Fppw%7C&la=greek&can=*fili%2Fppw%7C0&prior=e)/pra_tte)" [**D. 9.59**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%209.59&lang=original); ⇾ Filistides estava trabalhando no interesse de Filipe

→ "[τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C0&prior=*fili/ppw%7C) [χρήματ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xrh%2Fmat%27&la=greek&can=xrh%2Fmat%270&prior=ta%5C) [αἴτι᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%29%2Fti%27&la=greek&can=ai%29%2Fti%270&prior=xrh/mat%27) [**ἀνθρωποῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nqrwpoi%3Ds&la=greek&can=a%29nqrwpoi%3Ds0&prior=ai)/ti%27) [κακῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kakw%3Dn&la=greek&can=kakw%3Dn0&prior=a)nqrwpoi=s)" E. Fr. 632; ⇾ o dinheiro é uma causa de miséria para a humanidade

→ "[**Δαναοῖσιν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*danaoi%3Dsin&la=greek&can=*danaoi%3Dsin0&prior=e)deh/qhsan) [λοιγὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=loigo%5Cn&la=greek&can=loigo%5Cn0&prior=*danaoi=sin) [ἄμυνον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fmu_non&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fmu_non0&prior=loigo%5Cn)" [**Hom. Il. 1.456**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133%3Abook%3D1%3Acard%3D456); ⇾ evitar a ruína dos (para os) dânaos.

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### **§DatEthic. Dativo ético (ou Dativo de sentimento)[[26]](#footnote-25)**

Um pronome pessoal dativo da primeira e da segunda pessoa (μοι, ἡμῖν, σοι [ou τοί], ὑμῖν) sinaliza o interesse do falante ou do interlocutor na ação de uma declaração e também pode denotar surpresa. Esse dativo é muito raro na terceira pessoa. Em muitos casos, o dativo ético (ou dativo de sentimento) não é traduzido.

→ "[τοιοῦτο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toiou%3Dto&la=greek&can=toiou%3Dto0&prior=e(autw=%7C) [**ὑμῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28mi%3Dn&la=greek&can=u%28mi%3Dn0&prior=toiou=to) [ἐστι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29sti&la=greek&can=e%29sti1&prior=u(mi=n) [ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%280&prior=e)sti) [τυραννίς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%84%CF%85%CF%81%CE%B1%CE%BD%CE%BD%CE%AF%CF%82&la=greek)" [**Hdt. 5.92**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hdt.%205.92&lang=original); ⇾ tal coisa, vos é despotismo

→ "[μέμνησθέ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%2Fmnhsqe%2F&la=greek&can=me%2Fmnhsqe%2F0&prior=a)ggeli/a_) [**μοι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=moi&la=greek&can=moi0&prior=me/mnhsqe/) [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C0&prior=moi) [θορυβεῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qorubei%3Dn&la=greek&can=qorubei%3Dn0&prior=mh%5C)" [**P. A. 27b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Apol.%2027b&lang=original); ⇾ por favor, lembrai de não me causar distúrbios

→ ["ἀμουσότεροι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29mouso%2Fteroi&la=greek&can=a%29mouso%2Fteroi0&prior=qorubei=n) [γενήσονται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=genh%2Fsontai&la=greek&can=genh%2Fsontai0&prior=a)mouso/teroi) [**ὑμῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28_mi%3Dn&la=greek&can=u%28_mi%3Dn0&prior=genh/sontai) [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%283&prior=u(_mi=n) [νέοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ne%2Foi&la=greek&can=ne%2Foi0&prior=oi()" [**P. R. 546d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Rep.%20546d&lang=original); ⇾ os vossos jovens (vos) tornarão menos cultivados

→ ["ὦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%3D&la=greek&can=w%29%3D0&prior=pai=s) [μῆτερ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%3Dter&la=greek&can=mh%3Dter0&prior=w)=), [ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s0&prior=mh=ter) [καλός](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kalo%2Fs&la=greek&can=kalo%2Fs0&prior=w(s) [**μοι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=moi&la=greek&can=moi1&prior=kalo/s) [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%281&prior=moi) [πάππος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CE%AC%CF%80%CF%80%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek)" [**X. C. 1.3.2**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%201.3.2&lang=original); ⇾ oh mãe, como o vovô (me) é bonito!

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### **§DatAgent. Agente**[[27]](#footnote-26)

Com adjetivos verbais terminados em [-τός](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%2Fs&la=greek&can=to%2Fs0&prior=a)xqome/nw%7C) e [-τέος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=te%2Fos&la=greek&can=te%2Fos0&prior=to/s) ou verbos passivos nos tempos perfeito ou mais-que-perfeito, o dativo de agente indica a pessoa em cujo interesse uma ação é realizada.

A noção de agência não pertence ao dativo, mas é uma inferência natural que a pessoa interessada seja o agente. A restrição usual do dativo a tempos de ação completa parece se dever ao fato de que o agente é representado como posto na posição de ver uma ação já concluída à luz de sua relação consigo mesmo (interesse, vantagem, posse).

→ "[τοσαῦτά](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tosau%3Dta%2F&la=greek&can=tosau%3Dta%2F0&prior=te/os) [**μοι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=moi&la=greek&can=moi0&prior=tosau=ta/) [εἰρήσθω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29rh%2Fsqw&la=greek&can=ei%29rh%2Fsqw0&prior=moi)" [**Lys. 24.4**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%2024.4&lang=original); ⇾ que tanto tenha sido dito por mim

→ [**"ἐμοὶ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29moi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29moi%5C4&prior=te/os) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C3&prior=e)moi%5C) [**τούτοις**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%2Ftois&la=greek&can=tou%2Ftois0&prior=kai%5C) [πέπρακται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pe%2Fpra_ktai&la=greek&can=pe%2Fpra_ktai0&prior=tou/tois)" [**D. 19.205**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2019.205&lang=original); ⇾ foi feito por (para) mim e estes homens

→ ["ἐπειδὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29peidh%5C&la=greek&can=e%29peidh%5C1&prior=pe/pra_ktai) [**αὐτοῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29toi%3Ds&la=greek&can=au%29toi%3Ds1&prior=e)peidh%5C) [παρεσκεύαστο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pareskeu%2Fasto&la=greek&can=pareskeu%2Fasto0&prior=au)toi=s)" [**T. 1.46**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.46&lang=original); ⇾ quando eles estavam com seus preparativos prontos

→ "[**τοῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%3Ds&la=greek&can=toi%3Ds4&prior=te/os) [**οἴκοι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29%2Fkoi&la=greek&can=oi%29%2Fkoi0&prior=toi=s) [ζηλωτό](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=zhlwto%2Fs&la=greek&can=zhlwto%2Fs0&prior=oi)/koi)ς" [**X. A. 1.7.4**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.7.4&lang=original); ⇾ invejado pelos que estão em casa

→ [**"ἡμῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28mi%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%28mi%3Dn2&prior=zhlwto/s) [γ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=g%27&la=greek&can=g%270&prior=h(mi=n) [ὑπὲρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28pe%5Cr&la=greek&can=u%28pe%5Cr0&prior=g%27) [τῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds1&prior=u(pe%5Cr) [ἐλευθερίας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29leuqeri%2Fa_s&la=greek&can=e%29leuqeri%2Fa_s0&prior=th=s) [ἀγωνιστέον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29gwniste%2Fon&la=greek&can=a%29gwniste%2Fon0&prior=e)leuqeri/a_s)" [**D. 9.70**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%209.70&lang=original); ⇾ pelo menos devemos lutar para defender nossa liberdade

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### **§DatMean. Modo e Meios**[[28]](#footnote-27)

O dativo, geralmente de um substantivo abstrato, pode indicar a circunstância e o modo de acompanhamento ou os meios de uma ação. Os dativos de modo, meios e circunstâncias acompanhantes são, às vezes, semelhantes a advérbios, por exemplo: [βίᾳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bi%2Fa%7C&la=greek&can=bi%2Fa%7C1&prior=dro/mw%7C) forçosamente, [δίκῃ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=di%2Fkh%7C&la=greek&can=di%2Fkh%7C0&prior=bi/a%7C) justamente, [δόλῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=do%2Flw%7C&la=greek&can=do%2Flw%7C0&prior=di/kh%7C) por embuste ([τ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C1&prior=do/lw%7C)ῷ) [ἔργῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Frgw%7C&la=greek&can=e%29%2Frgw%7C0&prior=tw=%7C) de fato, [ἡσυχῇ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28suxh%3D%7C&la=greek&can=h%28suxh%3D%7C0&prior=e)/rgw%7C) silenciosamente, [σπουδῇ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=spoudh%3D%7C&la=greek&can=spoudh%3D%7C0&prior=siwph=%7C) apressadamente, com dificuldade, [τῇ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3D%7C&la=greek&can=th%3D%7C0&prior=spoudh=%7C) [ἀληθείᾳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29lhqei%2Fa%7C&la=greek&can=a%29lhqei%2Fa%7C0&prior=th=%7C) em verdade, [τῷ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C3&prior=a)lhqei/a%7C) [ὄντι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29%2Fnti&la=greek&can=o%29%2Fnti0&prior=tw=%7C) em realidade, [ὀργῇ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29rgh%3D%7C&la=greek&can=o%29rgh%3D%7C0&prior=o)/nti) com raiva.

→ "[**πολλῇ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pollh%3D%7C&la=greek&can=pollh%3D%7C0&prior=ei)rh/sqw) [**βοῇ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=boh%3D%7C&la=greek&can=boh%3D%7C0&prior=pollh=%7C) [προσέκειντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=prose%2Fkeinto&la=greek&can=prose%2Fkeinto0&prior=boh=%7C)" [**Thuc. 4.127**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%204.127&lang=original); ⇾ atacaram com gritos altos

→ "[**παντὶ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=panti%5C&la=greek&can=panti%5C0&prior=prose/keinto) [**σθένει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sqe%2Fnei&la=greek&can=sqe%2Fnei0&prior=panti%5C)" [**Thuc. 5. 23**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.+5.23&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0247); ⇾ com todas as suas forças

→ "[**σιωπῇ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=siwph%3D%7C&la=greek&can=siwph%3D%7C0&prior=ou)=n) [ἐδείπνουν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29dei%2Fpnoun&la=greek&can=e%29dei%2Fpnoun0&prior=siwph=%7C)" [**Xen. Sym. 1**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.+Sym.+1); ⇾ comeram em silêncio.

→ "[κατὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kata%5C&la=greek&can=kata%5C1&prior=e)sba/ntes) [σπουδὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=spoudh%5Cn&la=greek&can=spoudh%5Cn0&prior=kata%5C) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C4&prior=spoudh%5Cn) [**πολλῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pollw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=pollw%3D%7C0&prior=kai%5C) [**θορύβῳ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qoru%2Fbw%7C&la=greek&can=qoru%2Fbw%7C0&prior=pollw=%7C) [ταῖς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tai%3Ds&la=greek&can=tai%3Ds0&prior=qoru/bw%7C) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn1&prior=tai=s) [ναυσὶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nausi%5Cn&la=greek&can=nausi%5Cn0&prior=me%5Cn) [ἐπὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29pi%5C0&prior=nausi%5Cn) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn0&prior=e)pi%5C) [Σαλαμῖνα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*salami%3Dna&la=greek&can=*salami%3Dna1&prior=th%5Cn) [ἔπλεον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fpleon&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fpleon0&prior=*salami=na)" [**Thuc. 2.94.2**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.+2.94.2); ⇾ Apressadamente e com muito barulho navegaram seus navios para Salamina.

→ "[**βιαίῳ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=biai%2Fw%7C&la=greek&can=biai%2Fw%7C0&prior=tro/pw%7C) [**θανάτῳ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qana%2Ftw%7C&la=greek&can=qana%2Ftw%7C0&prior=biai/w%7C) [ἀποθνῄσκειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29poqnh%2F%7Cskein&la=greek&can=a%29poqnh%2F%7Cskein0&prior=qana/tw%7C)" [**X. Hi. 4.3**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hiero%204.3&lang=original) (= [βίᾳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bi%2Fa%7C&la=greek&can=bi%2Fa%7C0&prior=a)poqnh/%7Cskein)); ⇾ morrer (por) uma morte violenta.

→ "[θεῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qei%3Dn&la=greek&can=qei%3Dn0&prior=bi/a%7C) [δρόμῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B4%CF%81%CF%8C%CE%BC%E1%BF%B3&la=greek)" [**X. A. 1.8.19**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.8.19&lang=original); ⇾ correr a toda velocidade

O dativo de preço e o dativo de material e partes constituintes podem se enquadrar nessa categoria:

→ "[**μέρει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%2Frei&la=greek&can=me%2Frei0&prior=fu/laci) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn12&prior=me/rei) [ἀδικημάτων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29dikhma%2Ftwn&la=greek&can=a%29dikhma%2Ftwn0&prior=tw=n) [τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn3&prior=a)dikhma/twn) [κίνδυνον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ki%2Fndu_non&la=greek&can=ki%2Fndu_non0&prior=to%5Cn) [ἐξεπρίαντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29cepri%2Fanto&la=greek&can=e%29cepri%2Fanto0&prior=ki/ndu_non)" [**L. 27.6**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%2027.6&lang=original); ⇾ livraram-se do perigo ao preço de uma parte de seus ganhos injustos

→ "[κατεσκευάσατο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kateskeua%2Fsato&la=greek&can=kateskeua%2Fsato0&prior=plhsqe/n) [ἅρματα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%28%2Frmata&la=greek&can=a%28%2Frmata0&prior=kateskeua/sato) [**τροχοῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=troxoi%3Ds&la=greek&can=troxoi%3Ds0&prior=a(/rmata) [**ἰσχυροῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%29sxu_roi%3Ds&la=greek&can=i%29sxu_roi%3Ds0&prior=troxoi=s)" [**X. C. 6.1.29**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%206.1.29&lang=original); ⇾ fez carros com rodas fortes

→ ["ἐζημίωσαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29zhmi%2Fwsan&la=greek&can=e%29zhmi%2Fwsan0&prior=sw/mati) [**χρήμασιν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xrh%2Fmasin&la=greek&can=xrh%2Fmasin0&prior=e)zhmi/wsan)" [**Thuc. 2.65**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%202.65&lang=original); ⇾ o puniram com uma multa

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### **§DatMeas. Medida de Diferença[[29]](#footnote-28)**

Nos adjetivos comparativos, o dativo marca o grau em que uma coisa difere de outra. O dativo de medida de diferença indica a extensão da diferença e é usado com comparativos ou superlativos e outras expressões de comparação.

→ "[**κεφαλῇ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kefalh%3D%7C&la=greek&can=kefalh%3D%7C0) [ἐλάττων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29la%2F_ttwn&la=greek&can=e%29la%2F_ttwn0&prior=kefalh=%7C) [**P. Ph. 101a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Phaedo%20101a&lang=original); ⇾ uma cabeça menor (lit. pela cabeça)

→ "[οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%290&prior=e)la/_ttwn) [**πολλαῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pollai%3Ds&la=greek&can=pollai%3Ds0&prior=ou)) [**ἡμέραις**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28me%2Frais&la=greek&can=h%28me%2Frais0&prior=pollai=s) [ὕστερον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28%2Fsteron&la=greek&can=u%28%2Fsteron0&prior=h(me/rais) [ἦλθεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%3Dlqen&la=greek&can=h%29%3Dlqen0&prior=u(/steron)" [**X. H. 1.1.1**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%201.1.1&lang=original); ⇾ chegou não muitos dias depois

→ ["ἰόντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%29o%2Fntes&la=greek&can=i%29o%2Fntes0&prior=h)=lqen) [**δέκα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%2Fka&la=greek&can=de%2Fka0&prior=i)o/ntes) [**ἡμέραις**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28me%2Frais&la=greek&can=h%28me%2Frais1&prior=de/ka) [πρὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pro%5C&la=greek&can=pro%5C0&prior=h(me/rais) [Παναθηναίων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*panaqhnai%2Fwn&la=greek&can=*panaqhnai%2Fwn0&prior=pro%5C)" [**T. 5.47**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%205.47&lang=original); ⇾ chegando dez dias antes do festival panatenaico

→ "[**πολλῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pollw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=pollw%3D%7C0&prior=ke/kthmai) [μείζων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mei%2Fzwn&la=greek&can=mei%2Fzwn0&prior=pollw=%7C) [ἐγίγνετο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29gi%2Fgneto&la=greek&can=e%29gi%2Fgneto0&prior=mei/zwn) [ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%280&prior=e)gi/gneto) [βοὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=boh%5C&la=greek&can=boh%5C0&prior=h() [ὅσῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fsw%7C&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fsw%7C1&prior=boh%5C) [δὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dh%5C&la=greek&can=dh%5C0&prior=o(/sw%7C) [πλείους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=plei%2Fous&la=greek&can=plei%2Fous0&prior=dh%5C) [ἐγίγνοντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%90%CE%B3%CE%AF%CE%B3%CE%BD%CE%BF%CE%BD%CF%84%CE%BF&la=greek)" [**X. A. 4.7.23**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%204.7.23&lang=original); ⇾ os gritos se tornaram muito mais altos à medida que os homens aumentavam em número

→ "[**μακρῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=makrw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=makrw%3D%7C0&prior=panti/) [ἄριστα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Frista&la=greek&can=a%29%2Frista0&prior=makrw=%7C)" [**P. L. 858e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Laws%20858e&lang=original); ⇾ de longe o melhor

### **§DatInstr. Instrumento**[[30]](#footnote-29)

O dativo de instrumento expressa o instrumento ou a ferramenta pela qual ou com a qual uma ação é realizada ou acompanhada. Esse uso do dativo é o representante do caso instrumental perdido.

→ ["ἔβαλλέ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fballe%2F&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fballe%2F0&prior=u(_mi=n) [με](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me&la=greek&can=me0&prior=e)/balle/) [λίθοις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BB%CE%AF%CE%B8%CE%BF%CE%B9%CF%82&la=greek)" [**L. 3.8**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%203.8&lang=original); ⇾ ele me bateu com uma pedra

→ ["ἵησι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28%2F_hsi&la=greek&can=i%28%2F_hsi0&prior=li/qois) [**τῇ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3D%7C&la=greek&can=th%3D%7C6&prior=i(/_hsi) [**ἀξίν**ῃ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ci%2F_nh%7C&la=greek&can=a%29ci%2F_nh%7C0&prior=th=%7C)" [**X. A. 1.5.12**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.5.12&lang=original); ⇾ arremessa com seu machado

→ "[**ταῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tai%3Ds&la=greek&can=tai%3Ds2&prior=a)ci/_nh%7C) [**μαχαίραις**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=maxai%2Frais&la=greek&can=maxai%2Frais0&prior=tai=s) [κόπτοντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ko%2Fptontes&la=greek&can=ko%2Fptontes0&prior=maxai/rais) [**X. A. 4. 6. 26**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%204.6.26&lang=original); ⇾ cortando-os com suas espadas

→ "[φυλαττόμενοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fulatto%2Fmenoi&la=greek&can=fulatto%2Fmenoi0&prior=e)pisth/mh%7C) [**φύλαξι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fu%2Flaci&la=greek&can=fu%2Flaci0&prior=fulatto/menoi)" [**X. A. 6.4.27**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%206.4.27&lang=original); ⇾ defendendo-se com sentinelas

### **§DatCaus. Causa ou Finalidade[[31]](#footnote-30)**

Para o dativo de finalidade (para que fim?), é usado um substantivo predicado:

["ἐκείνῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29kei%2Fnw%7C&la=greek&can=e%29kei%2Fnw%7C0) [ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%280&prior=e)kei/nw%7C) [χώρα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xw%2Fra_&la=greek&can=xw%2Fra_0&prior=h() [**δῶρον**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dw%3Dron&la=greek&can=dw%3Dron0&prior=xw/ra_) [ἐδόθη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29do%2Fqh&la=greek&can=e%29do%2Fqh0&prior=dw=ron)" [**X. H. 3.1.6**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%203.1.6&lang=original); ⇾ o país foi dado a ele como um presente

O dativo, especialmente com verbos de emoção, expressa a ocasião (causa externa) ou o motivo (causa interna). Às vezes, o dativo de causa pode se assemelhar ao dativo de finalidade.

→ ["Ἀθηναῖοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29aqhnai%3Doi&la=greek&can=*%29aqhnai%3Doi0) [ἐφ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29f%27&la=greek&can=e%29f%270&prior=*)aqhnai=oi) [ἡμᾶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28ma%3Ds&la=greek&can=h%28ma%3Ds0&prior=e)f%27) [ὥρμηνται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28%2Frmhntai&la=greek&can=w%28%2Frmhntai0&prior=h(ma=s) [Λεοντίνων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*leonti%2F_nwn&la=greek&can=*leonti%2F_nwn0&prior=w(/rmhntai) [**κατοικίσει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=katoiki%2Fsei&la=greek&can=katoiki%2Fsei0&prior=*leonti/_nwn)" [**T. 6.33**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%206.33&lang=original); ⇾ os atenienses partiram contra nós (com o objetivo de) restaurar os leontinos

→ "[**τῇ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3D%7C&la=greek&can=th%3D%7C0) [**τύχῃ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tu%2Fxh%7C&la=greek&can=tu%2Fxh%7C0&prior=th=%7C) [ἐλπίσα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29lpi%2Fsa_s&la=greek&can=e%29lpi%2Fsa_s0&prior=tu/xh%7C)ς" [**T. 3.97**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%203.97&lang=original); ⇾ confiante por causa de sua boa sorte

→ "[**τούτοις**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%2Ftois&la=greek&can=tou%2Ftois0&prior=pulw=n) [ἥσθη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28%2Fsqh&la=greek&can=h%28%2Fsqh0&prior=tou/tois)" [**X. A. 1.9.26**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.9.26&lang=original); ⇾ ele ficou satisfeito com isso

→ ["ἠχθόμεθα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29xqo%2Fmeqa&la=greek&can=h%29xqo%2Fmeqa0&prior=h(/sqh) [**τοῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%3Ds&la=greek&can=toi%3Ds0&prior=h)xqo/meqa)[**γεγενημένοι**ς"](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gegenhme%2Fnois&la=greek) [**X. A. 5. 7. 20**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%205.7.20&lang=original); ⇾ ficamos perturbados com o que havia ocorrido

→ "[φιλίᾳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fili%2Fa%7C&la=greek&can=fili%2Fa%7C0&prior=pra/_gmasin) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C0&prior=fili/a%7C) [εὐνοίᾳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=eu%29noi%2Fa%7C&la=greek&can=eu%29noi%2Fa%7C0&prior=kai%5C) [ἑπόμενοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28po%2Fmenoi&la=greek&can=e%28po%2Fmenoi0&prior=eu)noi/a%7C)" [**X. A. 2.6.13**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%202.6.13&lang=original); ⇾ seguindo por amizade e boa vontade

→ [**"ὕβρει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28%2Fbrei&la=greek&can=u%28%2Fbrei0&prior=a)pisti/a%7C) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C1&prior=u(/brei) [οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k0&prior=kai%5C) [**οἴνῳ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29%2Fnw%7C&la=greek&can=oi%29%2Fnw%7C0&prior=ou)k) [τοῦτο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3Dto&la=greek&can=tou%3Dto0&prior=oi)/nw%7C) [ποιῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poiw%3Dn&la=greek&can=poiw%3Dn0&prior=tou=to)" [**D. 21.74**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2021.74&lang=original); ⇾ fazendo isso por insolência e não porque estava bêbado

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### **§DatAccom.** Acompanhamento [[32]](#footnote-31)

O dativo de acompanhamento é usado com verbos que significam acompanhar ou seguir, principalmente na terminologia militar. Esse significado de dativo é geralmente equivalente a um dativo de meios fora do contexto de termos militares.

→ ["ἀκολουθεῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29kolouqei%3Dn&la=greek&can=a%29kolouqei%3Dn0) [**τῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C0&prior=a)kolouqei=n) [**ἡγουμένῳ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28goume%2Fnw%7C&la=greek&can=h%28goume%2Fnw%7C0&prior=tw=%7C)" [**P. R. 474c**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Rep.%20474c&lang=original); ⇾ seguir o líder

→ " [ἕπεσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28%2Fpesqai&la=greek&can=e%28%2Fpesqai0&prior=h(goume/nw%7C) [**ὑμῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28_mi%3Dn&la=greek&can=u%28_mi%3Dn0&prior=e(/pesqai) [βούλομαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bou%2Flomai&la=greek&can=bou%2Flomai0&prior=u(_mi=n)" [**X. A. 3.1.25**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%203.1.25&lang=original); ⇾ estou disposto a segui-lo

→ ["ἐξελαύνει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29celau%2Fnei&la=greek&can=e%29celau%2Fnei0) [**τῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C0&prior=e)celau/nei) [**στρατεύματι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=strateu%2Fmati&la=greek&can=strateu%2Fmati0&prior=tw=%7C) [παντί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CE%B1%CE%BD%CF%84%CE%AF&la=greek)" [**X. A. 1.7.14**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.7.14&lang=original); ⇾ ele marcha com todo o seu exército

Uma extensão desse uso ocorre quando as pessoas no dativo são essencialmente as mesmas que formam o sujeito (uso distributivo).

→ ["ἡμῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28mi%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%28mi%3Dn0&prior=su/n) [ἐφείποντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29fei%2Fponto&la=greek&can=e%29fei%2Fponto0&prior=h(mi=n) [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%280&prior=e)fei/ponto) [πολέμιοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pole%2Fmioi&la=greek&can=pole%2Fmioi0&prior=oi() [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C0&prior=pole/mioi) [**ἱππικῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28ppikw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=i%28ppikw%3D%7C0&prior=kai%5C) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C1&prior=i(ppikw=%7C) [πελταστικῷ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CE%B5%CE%BB%CF%84%CE%B1%CF%83%CF%84%CE%B9%CE%BA%E1%BF%B7&la=greek)" [**X. A. 7.6.29**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%207.6.29&lang=original); ⇾ o inimigo nos perseguiu com sua cavalaria e infantaria ligeira.

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### **§DatTime. Tempo**[[33]](#footnote-32)

O dativo sem preposição é comumente usado para expressar um momento ou período de tempo específico (principalmente *dia*, *noite*, *mês*, *ano*, estação) em que uma ação ocorreu. O dativo contrasta um ponto do tempo com outro e geralmente é acompanhado por um atributivo.

→ "[ταύτην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%2Fthn&la=greek&can=tau%2Fthn0&prior=kratei=n) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn4&prior=tau/thn) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn2&prior=me%5Cn) [ἡμέραν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28me%2Fra_n&la=greek&can=h%28me%2Fra_n0&prior=th%5Cn) [αὐτοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tou%3D&la=greek&can=au%29tou%3D1&prior=h(me/ra_n) [ἔμειναν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fmeinan&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fmeinan0&prior=au)tou=), [**τῇ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3D%7C&la=greek&can=th%3D%7C13&prior=e)/meinan) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C7&prior=th=%7C) [**ὑστεραίᾳ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28sterai%2Fa%7C&la=greek&can=u%28sterai%2Fa%7C0&prior=de%5C) [κτλ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ktl&la=greek&can=ktl0&prior=u(sterai/a%7C)." [**X. H. 1.1.14**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%201.1.14&lang=original); ⇾ durante todo aquele dia esperaram ali, mas no dia seguinte, etc.

→ "[τρίτῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tri%2Ftw%7C&la=greek&can=tri%2Ftw%7C0&prior=ve/a%7C)[**μην**ί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BC%CE%B7%CE%BD%CE%AF&la=greek)" [**L. 21.1**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%2021.1&lang=original); ⇾ no terceiro mês

→ "[περιιόντι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=periio%2Fnti&la=greek&can=periio%2Fnti0&prior=mhni/) [**τῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C21&prior=periio/nti) [**θέρει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qe%2Frei&la=greek&can=qe%2Frei0&prior=tw=%7C)" [**T. 1.30**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.30&lang=original); ⇾ quando o verão estava chegando ao fim

→ ["ἐξηκοστῷ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29chkostw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=e%29chkostw%3D%7C0&prior=qe/rei) [**ἔτει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Ftei&la=greek&can=e%29%2Ftei0&prior=e)chkostw=%7C)" [**T. 1. 12**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.12&lang=original); ⇾ no sexagésimo ano

→ "[χειμῶνος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xeimw%3Dnos&la=greek&can=xeimw%3Dnos0&prior=w(/ra%7C) [**ὥρ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28%2Fra%7C&la=greek&can=w%28%2Fra%7C1&prior=xeimw=nos)ᾳ" [**E. 1.137**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Andoc.%201.137&lang=original); ⇾ na estação do inverno

→ [**"Παναθηναίοι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*panaqhnai%2Fois&la=greek&can=*panaqhnai%2Fois0&prior=w(/ra%7C)ς" [**D. 21.156**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2021.156&lang=original); ⇾ no Panathenaea

→ "[**τοῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%3Ds&la=greek&can=toi%3Ds22&prior=pompai=s)[**τραγῳδοῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%84%CF%81%CE%B1%CE%B3%E1%BF%B3%CE%B4%CE%BF%E1%BF%96%CF%82&la=greek)" [**Aes. 3.176**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aeschin.%203.176&lang=original); ⇾ nas representações das tragédias

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### **§DatLoc. Local**[[34]](#footnote-33)

Na poesia, o dativo sem preposição é usado para expressar o lugar onde uma pessoa ou coisa está ou onde uma ação está ocorrendo. Na prosa, o dativo de lugar é limitado a alguns nomes de lugares. Esse uso do dativo é representativo do caso locativo perdido.

→ "[στὰς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sta%5C_s&la=greek&can=sta%5C_s0&prior=teixi/smati) [**μέσῳ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%2Fsw%7C&la=greek&can=me%2Fsw%7C0&prior=sta%5C_s) [**ἕρκε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28%2Frkei%2B&la=greek&can=e%28%2Frkei%2B0&prior=me/sw%7C)ϊ" [**Hom. Il. 16.231**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hom.+Il.+16.225&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133); ⇾ tomando sua posição no meio do tribunal

→ "[**γῇ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gh%3D%7C&la=greek&can=gh%3D%7C0&prior=*w) [ἔκειτο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fkeito&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fkeito0&prior=gh=%7C)" [**S. O. T. 1266**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20OT%201266&lang=original); ⇾ ela se deitou no chão

→ ["ἀριπρεπὴς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ripreph%5Cs&la=greek&can=a%29ripreph%5Cs0&prior=kardi/h%7C) [**Τρώεσσιν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*trw%2Fessin&la=greek&can=*trw%2Fessin0&prior=a)ripreph%5Cs)" [**Hom. Il. 6. 477**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133%3Abook%3D6%3Acard%3D466); ⇾ conspícuo entre os troianos

→ "[**τοῖσι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%3Dsi&la=greek&can=toi%3Dsi0&prior=*trw/essin) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%271&prior=toi=si) [ἀνέστη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ne%2Fsth&la=greek&can=a%29ne%2Fsth0&prior=d%27)" [**Hom. Il. 1.68**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0134%3Abook%3D1%3Acard%3D68); ⇾ pode estar se levantando entre eles (ou para eles).

→ "[**πεδίῳ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pedi%2Fw%7C&la=greek&can=pedi%2Fw%7C0&prior=a)ne/sth) [πέσε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pe%2Fse&la=greek&can=pe%2Fse0&prior=pedi/w%7C)" [**Hom. Il. 5.82**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hom.+Il.5.82&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133); ⇾ caiu no chão

→ "[**κολεῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kolew%3D%7C&la=greek&can=kolew%3D%7C0&prior=pe/se) [ἄορ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2For&la=greek&can=a%29%2For0&prior=kolew=%7C) [θέο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qe%2Fo&la=greek&can=qe%2Fo0&prior=a)/or)" [**Hom. Od. 10.302**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0135%3Abook%3D10%3Acard%3D302); ⇾ coloque sua espada em sua bainha

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### **§DatResp. Respeito[[35]](#footnote-34)**

O dativo de respeito indica uma coisa em relação à qual o verbo ou adjetivo é limitado e, com frequência, é quase equivalente ao acusativo de respeito. O dativo expressa o ponto de vista específico do qual uma afirmação é feita.

→ ["ἀσθενὴς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29sqenh%5Cs&la=greek&can=a%29sqenh%5Cs0&prior=prose/keinto) [**τῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C0&prior=a)sqenh%5Cs) [**σώματι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sw%2Fmati&la=greek&can=sw%2Fmati0&prior=tw=%7C)" Dem[**. 21.165**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2021.165&lang=original); ⇾ fraco de corpo

→ ["ἀνὴρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nh%5Cr&la=greek&can=a%29nh%5Cr0&prior=tini) [**ἡλικίᾳ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28liki%2Fa%7C&la=greek&can=h%28liki%2Fa%7C0&prior=a)nh%5Cr) [ἔτι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fti&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fti0&prior=h(liki/a%7C) νέος" [**T. 5.43**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%205.43&lang=original); ⇾ um homem ainda jovem em anos

→ "[**τῇ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3D%7C&la=greek&can=th%3D%7C7&prior=sw/mati) [**φωνῇ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fwnh%3D%7C&la=greek&can=fwnh%3D%7C0&prior=th=%7C) [τραχύς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%84%CF%81%CE%B1%CF%87%CF%8D%CF%82&la=greek)" [**X. A. 2.6.9**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%202.6.9&lang=original); ⇾ voz áspera

→ "[**φρονήσει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fronh%2Fsei&la=greek&can=fronh%2Fsei1&prior=tra_xu/s) [διαφέρων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=diafe%2Frwn&la=greek&can=diafe%2Frwn0&prior=fronh/sei)" [**X. C. 2.3.5**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%202.3.5&lang=original); ⇾ distinto na compreensão

→ "[τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn14&prior=diafe/rwn) [τότε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%2Fte&la=greek&can=to%2Fte0&prior=tw=n) [**δυνάμει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=duna%2Fmei&la=greek&can=duna%2Fmei0&prior=to/te) [προύχων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=prou%2Fxwn&la=greek&can=prou%2Fxwn0&prior=duna/mei)" [**T. 1.9**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.9&lang=original); ⇾ superior em poder aos homens daquela época

→ [**"ὀνόματι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29no%2Fmati&la=greek&can=o%29no%2Fmati0&prior=prou/xwn) [σπονδαί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%83%CF%80%CE%BF%CE%BD%CE%B4%CE%B1%CE%AF&la=greek)" [**T. 6.10**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%206.10&lang=original); ⇾ uma trégua até onde o nome alcança

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### **§DatExpr. Experienciador[[36]](#footnote-35)**

O dativo de um substantivo ou pronome pode expressar a pessoa em cuja opinião uma afirmação é verdadeira ou uma situação ou direção é definida. O dativo de experienciador também é comum em verbos impessoais que expressam emoções, necessidade ou carência.

→ "[γάμους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%2Fmous&la=greek&can=ga%2Fmous0) [τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs0&prior=ga/mous) [πρώτους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=prw%2Ftous&la=greek&can=prw%2Ftous0&prior=tou%5Cs) [ἐγάμει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ga%2Fmei&la=greek&can=e%29ga%2Fmei0&prior=prw/tous) [**Πέρσῃσι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*pe%2Frsh%7Csi&la=greek&can=*pe%2Frsh%7Csi0&prior=e)ga/mei) [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%280&prior=*pe/rsh%7Csi) [Δαρεῖος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%94%CE%B1%CF%81%CE%B5%E1%BF%96%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek)" [**Hdt. 3.88**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hdt.%203.88&lang=original); ⇾ Dario contraiu os casamentos mais notáveis aos olhos dos persas.

→ "[πᾶσι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%3Dsi&la=greek&can=pa%3Dsi0&prior=*da_rei=os) [νικᾶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ni_ka%3Dn&la=greek&can=ni_ka%3Dn0&prior=pa=si) [**τοῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%3Ds&la=greek&can=toi%3Ds0&prior=ni_ka=n)[**κριταῖς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29sple%2Fonti&la=greek)" [**Ar. Av. 445**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aristoph.%20Birds%20445&lang=original); ⇾ ser vitorioso no julgamento de todos os juízes

→ "[**πολλοῖσιν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=polloi%3Dsin&la=greek&can=polloi%3Dsin0&prior=kritai=s) [οἰκτρός](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BF%E1%BC%B0%CE%BA%CF%84%CF%81%CF%8C%CF%82&la=greek)" [**S. Tr. 1071**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20Trach.%201071&lang=original); ⇾ lamentável aos olhos de muitos

→ ["ἔδοξέ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fdoce%2F&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fdoce%2F0&prior=*swkra/ths) [**τῇ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3D%7C&la=greek&can=th%3D%7C0&prior=fhsin) [**βουλῇ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=boulh%3D%7C&la=greek&can=boulh%3D%7C0&prior=th=%7C) [ἢ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%5C&la=greek&can=h%29%5C0&prior=boulh=%7C) [**τῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C0&prior=h)%5C) [**δήμῳ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dh%2Fmw%7C&la=greek&can=dh%2Fmw%7C0&prior=tw=%7C) [ἢ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%5C&la=greek&can=h%29%5C1&prior=dh/mw%7C) [**ἀμφοτέροις**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29mfote%2Frois&la=greek&can=a%29mfote%2Frois0&prior=h)%5C)" [**Plat. Pha. 258a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.+Phaedrus+258a); ⇾ O conselho ou o povo ou ambos decidiram

O particípio dativo, sem um substantivo ou pronome, é frequentemente usado no singular ou no plural para denotar indeterminadamente a pessoa que está julgando ou observando. Essa construção é mais comum com particípios de verbos de ir ou vir e com particípios de verbos de considerar.

→ ["ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%280) [Θρᾴκη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*qra%2F%7Ckh&la=greek&can=*qra%2F%7Ckh0&prior=h() [ἐστὶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29sti%5Cn&la=greek&can=e%29sti%5Cn0&prior=*qra/%7Ckh) [ἐπὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29pi%5C0&prior=e)sti%5Cn) [δεξιὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=decia%5C&la=greek&can=decia%5C0&prior=e)pi%5C) [εἰς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29s&la=greek&can=ei%29s0&prior=decia%5C) [τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn0&prior=ei)s) [Πόντον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*po%2Fnton&la=greek&can=*po%2Fnton0&prior=to%5Cn) [εἰσπλέοντι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29sple%2Fonti&la=greek)" [**X. A. 6.4.1**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%206.4.1&lang=original); ⇾ A Trácia está à direita quando se navega para o Ponto.

→ ["ἔλεγον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Flegon&la=greek&can=e%29%2Flegon0&prior=ei)sple/onti) [ὅτι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fti&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fti0&prior=e)/legon) [ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%281&prior=o(/ti) [ὁδὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28do%5Cs&la=greek&can=o%28do%5Cs0&prior=h() [**διαβάντι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=diaba%2Fnti&la=greek&can=diaba%2Fnti0&prior=o(do%5Cs) [τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn1&prior=diaba/nti) [ποταμὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=potamo%5Cn&la=greek&can=potamo%5Cn0&prior=to%5Cn) [ἐπὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29pi%5C1&prior=potamo%5Cn) [Λυδίαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*lu_di%2Fa_n&la=greek&can=*lu_di%2Fa_n0&prior=e)pi%5C) [φέροι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fe%2Froi&la=greek&can=fe%2Froi0&prior=*lu_di/a_n)" [**X. A. 3.5.15**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%203.5.15&lang=original); ⇾ disseram que, depois de atravessar o rio, a estrada levava à Lídia

→ "[οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k0&prior=fe/roi) [οὖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=ou%29%3Dn0&prior=ou)k) [ἄτοπον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Ftopon&la=greek&can=a%29%2Ftopon0&prior=ou)=n) [**διαλογιζομένοις**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dialogizome%2Fnois&la=greek&can=dialogizome%2Fnois0&prior=a)/topon) [τὰς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C_s&la=greek&can=ta%5C_s0&prior=dialogizome/nois) [δωρεὰς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dwrea%5C_s&la=greek&can=dwrea%5C_s0&prior=ta%5C_s) [νυνὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nu_ni%5C&la=greek&can=nu_ni%5C0&prior=dwrea%5C_s) [πλείους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=plei%2Fous&la=greek&can=plei%2Fous0&prior=nu_ni%5C) [εἶναι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dnai&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dnai0&prior=plei/ous);" [**Aes. 3.179**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aeschin.%203.179&lang=original); ⇾ não é *estranho*, quando refletimos, que os presentes sejam mais frequentes agora?

→ "[τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C0&prior=ei)=nai) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn0&prior=to%5C) [ἔξωθεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fcwqen&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fcwqen0&prior=me%5Cn) [**ἁπτομένῳ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%28ptome%2Fnw%7C&la=greek&can=a%28ptome%2Fnw%7C0&prior=e)/cwqen) [σῶμα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sw%3Dma&la=greek&can=sw%3Dma0&prior=a(ptome/nw%7C) [οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k1&prior=sw=ma) [ἄγαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fga_n&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fga_n0&prior=ou)k) [θερμὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qermo%5Cn&la=greek&can=qermo%5Cn0&prior=a)/ga_n) [ἦν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%29%3Dn0&prior=qermo%5Cn)" [**T. 2.49**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%202.49&lang=original); ⇾ quando tocado na superfície, o corpo não estava muito quente

→ "[πρὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pro%5Cs&la=greek&can=pro%5Cs0&prior=h)=n) [ὠφέλειαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29fe%2Fleian&la=greek&can=w%29fe%2Fleian0&prior=pro%5Cs) [**σκοπουμένῳ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=skopoume%2Fnw%7C&la=greek&can=skopoume%2Fnw%7C0&prior=w)fe/leian) [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%280&prior=skopoume/nw%7C) [ἐπαινέτης](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29paine%2Fths&la=greek&can=e%29paine%2Fths0&prior=o() [τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D0&prior=e)paine/ths) [δικαίου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dikai%2Fou&la=greek&can=dikai%2Fou0&prior=tou=) [ἀληθεύει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%80%CE%BB%CE%B7%CE%B8%CE%B5%CF%8D%CE%B5%CE%B9&la=greek)" [**P. R. 589c**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Rep.%20589c&lang=original); ⇾ ao se olhar a questão do ponto de vista da vantagem, o panegirista da justiça fala a verdade

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# **Acusativo**

### **§AccObj. Objeto direto[[37]](#footnote-36)**

O acusativo é usado como objeto direto com verbos que recebem um objeto.

→ "[**τὸν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn0) [**ἄνδρα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fndra&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fndra0&prior=to%5Cn) [ὁρῶ"](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28rw%3D&la=greek&can=o%28rw%3D0&prior=a)/ndra) [**Xen. Anab. 1.8.26**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.8.26&lang=original); ⇾ vejo o homem

→ "[πάντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%2Fntes&la=greek&can=pa%2Fntes0&prior=*sw/krates) [**τὸν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn0&prior=pa/ntes) [**ἄνδρα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fndra&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fndra0&prior=to%5Cn) [ἐπαινοῦσιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29painou%3Dsin&la=greek&can=e%29painou%3Dsin0&prior=a)/ndra)" [**Plat. Prot. 310e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0177%3Atext%3DProt.%3Asection%3D310e); ⇾ todos elogiam o homem

→ "[**τὴν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn0&prior=me/ga) [**δυσγένειαν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dusge%2Fneian&la=greek&can=dusge%2Fneian0&prior=th%5Cn) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn1&prior=dusge/neian) [ἐμὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29mh%5Cn&la=greek&can=e%29mh%5Cn0&prior=th%5Cn) [αἰσχύνεται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%29sxu%2Fnetai&la=greek&can=ai%29sxu%2Fnetai0&prior=e)mh%5Cn)" [**Soph. OT 1079**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.+OT+1079); ⇾ eu me envergonho de minha baixa descendência.

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### **§AccCog. Cognato (ou de Objeto Interno)[[38]](#footnote-37)**

Os acusativos cognatos são objetos adicionados para especificar a natureza da ação do verbo e são etimológica ou semanticamente relacionados ao verbo. Eles podem ser substantivos no acusativo que são da *mesma origem* que o verbo (contêm o mesmo radical) ou de *significado semelhante* ao do verbo (expressam o mesmo significado). Em muitos casos, o acusativo cognato é deixado sem tradução para evitar redundância.

→ "[πολλὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pollh%5Cn&la=greek&can=pollh%5Cn0) [**φλυαρίαν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=flua_ri%2Fa_n&la=greek&can=flua_ri%2Fa_n0&prior=pollh%5Cn) [φλυαροῦντα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=flua_rou%3Dnta&la=greek&can=flua_rou%3Dnta0&prior=flua_ri/a_n)" [**P. A. 19c**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Apol.%2019c&lang=original); ⇾ falando muita besteira

→ ["ξυνέφυγε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=cune%2Ffuge&la=greek&can=cune%2Ffuge0&prior=flua_rou=nta) [**τὴν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn0&prior=cune/fuge) [**φυγὴν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fugh%5Cn&la=greek&can=fugh%5Cn0&prior=th%5Cn) [ταύτην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%2Fthn&la=greek&can=tau%2Fthn0&prior=fugh%5Cn)" [**P. A. 21 a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Apol.%2021a&lang=original); ⇾ compartilhou o recente exílio

→ "[**τὴν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn1&prior=tau/thn) [ἐν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29n&la=greek&can=e%29n0&prior=th%5Cn) [Σαλαμῖνι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*salami%3Dni&la=greek&can=*salami%3Dni0&prior=e)n) [**ναυμαχίαν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=naumaxi%2Fa_n&la=greek&can=naumaxi%2Fa_n0&prior=*salami=ni) [ναυμαχήσαντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BD%CE%B1%CF%85%CE%BC%CE%B1%CF%87%CE%AE%CF%83%CE%B1%CE%BD%CF%84%CE%B5%CF%82&la=greek)" [**D. 59.97**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2059.97&lang=original); ⇾ vitorioso no combate marítimo em Salamina

→ "[**τὰς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C_s&la=greek&can=ta%5C_s0&prior=naumaxh/santes) [**ὑποσχέσεις**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28posxe%2Fseis&la=greek&can=u%28posxe%2Fseis0&prior=ta%5C_s) [ἃς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%28%5C_s&la=greek&can=a%28%5C_s0&prior=u(posxe/seis) [οὗτος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%28%3Dtos&la=greek&can=ou%28%3Dtos0&prior=a(%5C_s) [ὑπισχνεῖτο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28pi_sxnei%3Dto&la=greek&can=u%28pi_sxnei%3Dto0&prior=ou(=tos)**"** [**D. 19. 47**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2019.47&lang=original); ⇾ as promessas que ele fez

→ [**"ἡ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%280&prior=u(pi_sxnei=to) [**αἰτία**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%29ti%2Fa_&la=greek&can=ai%29ti%2Fa_0&prior=h() [ἣν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28%5Cn&la=greek&can=h%28%5Cn0&prior=ai)ti/a_) [αἰτιῶνται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%29tiw%3Dntai&la=greek&can=ai%29tiw%3Dntai0&prior=h(%5Cn)" [**Ant. 6.27**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Antiph.%206.27&lang=original); ⇾ a acusação que trazem

→ "[**πόλεμος**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Flemos&la=greek&can=po%2Flemos0&prior=h)ti/_mhsan) [ἐπολεμεῖτο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29polemei%3Dto&la=greek&can=e%29polemei%3Dto0&prior=po/lemos)" [**X. H. 4.8.1**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%204.8.1&lang=original); ⇾ a guerra foi travada

→ "[**πόλεμος**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Flemos&la=greek&can=po%2Flemos1&prior=blastw/n) [ἐταράχθη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29tara%2Fxqh&la=greek&can=e%29tara%2Fxqh0&prior=po/lemos)" [**D. 18.151**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2018.151&lang=original); ⇾ a guerra foi deflagrada

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### **§AccSubj. Sujeito do infinitivo ou do particípio[[39]](#footnote-38)**

O acusativo pode expressar o sujeito em uma oração infinitiva ou de particípio. Quando o sujeito do infinitivo é diferente do sujeito do verbo regente, ele fica no acusativo; e um substantivo predicado também fica no acusativo. Quando o sujeito do infinitivo é o mesmo que o sujeito ou o objeto do verbo regente, ou quando já foi conhecido na frase, raramente é repetido com o infinitivo.

→ "[νομίζω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nomi%2Fzw&la=greek&can=nomi%2Fzw0) [γὰρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%5Cr&la=greek&can=ga%5Cr0&prior=nomi/zw) [**ὑμᾶς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28_ma%3Ds&la=greek&can=u%28_ma%3Ds0&prior=ga%5Cr) [ἐμοὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29moi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29moi%5C0&prior=u(_ma=s) [εἶναι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dnai&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dnai0&prior=e)moi%5C) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C0&prior=ei)=nai) [πατρίδα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=patri%2Fda&la=greek&can=patri%2Fda0&prior=kai%5C) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C1&prior=patri/da) [φίλους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%86%CE%AF%CE%BB%CE%BF%CF%85%CF%82&la=greek)" [**X. A. 1.3.6**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.3.6&lang=original); ⇾ pois acho que vós sois para mim tanto pátria quanto amigos

→ "[τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn0&prior=fi/lous) [γὰρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%5Cr&la=greek&can=ga%5Cr1&prior=to%5Cn) [καλὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kalo%5Cn&la=greek&can=kalo%5Cn0&prior=ga%5Cr) [**κἀγαθὸν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ka%29_gaqo%5Cn&la=greek&can=ka%29_gaqo%5Cn0&prior=kalo%5Cn) [**ἄνδρα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fndra&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fndra0&prior=ka)_gaqo%5Cn) [εὐδαίμονα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=eu%29dai%2Fmona&la=greek&can=eu%29dai%2Fmona0&prior=a)/ndra) [εἶναί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dnai%2F&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dnai%2F0&prior=eu)dai/mona) [φημι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fhmi&la=greek&can=fhmi0&prior=ei)=nai/)" [**P. G. 470e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Gorg.%20470e&lang=original); ⇾ pois sustento que o homem nobre e bom é feliz

→ "[οἶμαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29%3Dmai&la=greek&can=oi%29%3Dmai0&prior=sfei=s) [**ἐμὲ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29me%5C&la=greek&can=e%29me%5C0&prior=oi)=mai) [πλείω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=plei%2Fw&la=greek&can=plei%2Fw0&prior=e)me%5C) [χρήματα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xrh%2Fmata&la=greek&can=xrh%2Fmata0&prior=plei/w) [εἰργάσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29rga%2Fsqai&la=greek&can=ei%29rga%2Fsqai0&prior=xrh/mata) [ἢ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%5C&la=greek&can=h%29%5C0&prior=ei)rga/sqai) [ἄλλους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fllous&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fllous0&prior=h)%5C) [σύνδυο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=su%2Fnduo&la=greek&can=su%2Fnduo0&prior=a)/llous)" [**P. Hipp. M. 282e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Hipp.%20Maj.%20282e&lang=original); ⇾ Acho que ganhei mais dinheiro do que quaisquer outros dois juntos

→ "[παρήγγειλε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=parh%2Fggeile&la=greek&can=parh%2Fggeile0) [τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C0&prior=parh/ggeile) [ὅπλα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fpla&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fpla0&prior=ta%5C) [τίθεσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2Fqesqai&la=greek&can=ti%2Fqesqai0&prior=o(/pla) [**τοὺς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs0&prior=ti/qesqai) [**Ἕλληνα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%28%2Fellhnas&la=greek&can=*%28%2Fellhnas0&prior=tou%5Cs)ς" [**X. A. 2.2.21**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%202.2.21&lang=original); ⇾ ele deu ordens para que os gregos se armassem

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### **§AccResp. Respeito[[40]](#footnote-39)**

O acusativo de respeito ou limitação expressa uma coisa *em relação à qual* o verbo ou adjetivo é limitado. O acusativo geralmente expressa uma relação local ou o instrumento. A palavra restringida pelo acusativo de respeito geralmente indica como ou semelhante a, bom ou melhor, ruim ou pior, uma qualidade física ou mental, ou uma emoção. O acusativo de respeito geralmente especifica qualidades e atributos (natureza, forma, tamanho, nome, nascimento, número etc.), ou pode indicar a esfera em geral e é adicionado a verbos que denotam um estado e a adjetivos.

→ "[τυφλὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tuflo%5Cs&la=greek&can=tuflo%5Cs0&prior=fhmi) [**τά**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%2F&la=greek&can=ta%2F0&prior=tuflo%5Cs) [τ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=t%27&la=greek&can=t%270&prior=ta/) [**ὦτα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%3Dta&la=greek&can=w%29%3Dta0&prior=t%27) [**τόν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%2Fn&la=greek&can=to%2Fn0&prior=w)=ta) [τε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=te&la=greek&can=te0&prior=to/n) [**νοῦν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nou%3Dn&la=greek&can=nou%3Dn0&prior=te) [**τά**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%2F&la=greek&can=ta%2F1&prior=nou=n) [τ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=t%27&la=greek&can=t%271&prior=ta/) [**ὄμματ᾽**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29%2Fmmat%27&la=greek&can=o%29%2Fmmat%270&prior=t%27) [εἶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3D&la=greek&can=ei%29%3D0&prior=o)/mmat%27)" [**Soph. OT 371**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20OT%20371&lang=original); ⇾ és cego de ouvidos, mente e olhos

→ ["ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%280) [ἄνθρωπος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fnqrwpos&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fnqrwpos0&prior=o() [**τὸν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn0&prior=a)/nqrwpos) [**δάκτυλον**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=da%2Fktulon&la=greek&can=da%2Fktulon0&prior=to%5Cn) [ἀλγεῖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29lgei%3D&la=greek&can=a%29lgei%3D0&prior=da/ktulon)" [**P. R. 462d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Rep.%20462d&lang=original); ⇾ o homem tem uma dor em seu dedo

→ "[**πόδας**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Fdas&la=greek&can=po%2Fdas0&prior=ei)=) [ὠκὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29ku%5Cs&la=greek&can=w%29ku%5Cs0&prior=po/das) [Ἀχιλλεύς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29axilleu%2Fs&la=greek&can=*%29axilleu%2Fs0&prior=w)ku%5Cs)" [**Hom. Il. 1.58**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hom.+Il.+1.+58&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133); ⇾ Aquiles de pés rápidos

→ "[διαφέρει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=diafe%2Frei&la=greek&can=diafe%2Frei0&prior=kenew=na) [γυνὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gunh%5C&la=greek&can=gunh%5C0&prior=diafe/rei) [ἀνδρὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ndro%5Cs&la=greek&can=a%29ndro%5Cs0&prior=gunh%5C) [**τὴν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn0&prior=a)ndro%5Cs) [**φύσιν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fu%2Fsin&la=greek&can=fu%2Fsin0&prior=th%5Cn)" [**P. R. 453b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Rep.%20453b&lang=original); ⇾ a mulher difere do homem em sua natureza

→ "[**πλῆθος**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=plh%3Dqos&la=greek&can=plh%3Dqos0&prior=me/geqos) [ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s0&prior=plh=qos) [δισχίλιοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=disxi%2F_lioi&la=greek&can=disxi%2F_lioi0&prior=w(s)" [**X. A. 4. 2. 2**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%204.2.2&lang=original); ⇾ cerca de dois mil em número

→ "[λέξον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=le%2Fcon&la=greek&can=le%2Fcon0&prior=disxi/_lioi) [ὅστις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fstis&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fstis0&prior=le/con) [εἶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3D&la=greek&can=ei%29%3D1&prior=o(/stis) [γένος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B3%CE%AD%CE%BD%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek)" [**E. Bacch. 460**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Eur.%20Ba.%20460&lang=original); ⇾ dize-me de que família és

→ "[δεινοὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=deinoi%5C&la=greek&can=deinoi%5C0&prior=ge/nos) [**μάχην**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ma%2Fxhn&la=greek&can=ma%2Fxhn0&prior=deinoi%5C)" [**A. Pers. 27**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aesch.%20Pers.%2027&lang=original); ⇾ terrível em batalha

→ "[γένεσθε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ge%2Fnesqe&la=greek&can=ge%2Fnesqe0&prior=ma/xhn) [**τὴν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn1&prior=ge/nesqe) [**διάνοιαν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dia%2Fnoian&la=greek&can=dia%2Fnoian0&prior=th%5Cn)" [**Aes. 3.153**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aeschin.%203.153&lang=original); ⇾ transferir-se em pensamento

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### **§AccTime. Tempo[[41]](#footnote-40)**

O acusativo de tempo indica a duração e a extensão do tempo. Isso implica que a ação do verbo abrange *todo o* período.

→ ["ἔμεινεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fmeinen&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fmeinen0&prior=qa/lattan) [**ἡμέρας**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28me%2Fra_s&la=greek&can=h%28me%2Fra_s0&prior=e)/meinen) [ἑπτά](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28pta%2F&la=greek&can=e%28pta%2F0&prior=h(me/ra_s)" [**X. A. 1.2.6**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.2.6&lang=original); ⇾ ele permaneceu sete dias

→ ["ξυμμαχίαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=cummaxi%2Fa_n&la=greek&can=cummaxi%2Fa_n0&prior=e(pta/) [ἐποιήσαντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29poih%2Fsanto&la=greek&can=e%29poih%2Fsanto0&prior=cummaxi/a_n) [ἑκατὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28kato%5Cn&la=greek&can=e%28kato%5Cn0&prior=e)poih/santo) [**ἔτη**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fth&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fth0&prior=e(kato%5Cn)" [**T. 3.114**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%203.114&lang=original); ⇾ eles fizeram uma aliança por cem anos

Para marcar quanto *tempo* uma situação durou ou quanto tempo se passou desde que algo aconteceu, um número ordinal é usado sem o artigo, mas frequentemente com a adição de [οὑτοσ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%28tosi%2F_&la=greek&can=ou%28tosi%2F_0&prior=ei)=nai)ί. O dia ou ano atual é incluído. Assim:

→ "[τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn9&prior=ou(tosi/_) [μητέρα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mhte%2Fra&la=greek&can=mhte%2Fra0&prior=th%5Cn) [τελευτήσασαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=teleuth%2Fsa_san&la=greek&can=teleuth%2Fsa_san0&prior=mhte/ra) [τρίτον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tri%2Fton&la=greek&can=tri%2Fton0&prior=teleuth/sa_san) [**ἔτος**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Ftos&la=greek&can=e%29%2Ftos0&prior=tri/ton)[**τουτί**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=touti%2F&la=greek)" [**L. 24.6**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%2024.6&lang=original); ⇾ minha mãe que morreu há dois anos

→ ["ἐπιδεδήμηκε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pidedh%2Fmhke&la=greek&can=e%29pidedh%2Fmhke0&prior=touti/_) [τρίτην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tri%2Fthn&la=greek&can=tri%2Fthn0&prior=e)pidedh/mhke) [ἤδη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%2Fdh&la=greek&can=h%29%2Fdh0&prior=tri/thn) [**ἡμέραν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28me%2Fra_n&la=greek&can=h%28me%2Fra_n1&prior=h)/dh)" [**P. Pr. 309d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Prot.%20309d&lang=original); ⇾ ele está na cidade desde anteontem

→ ["ἀπηγγέλθη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29phgge%2Flqh&la=greek&can=a%29phgge%2Flqh0&prior=h(me/ra_n) [Φίλιππος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*fi%2Flippos&la=greek&can=*fi%2Flippos1&prior=a)phgge/lqh) [τρίτον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tri%2Fton&la=greek&can=tri%2Fton1&prior=*fi/lippos) [ἢ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%5C&la=greek&can=h%29%5C0&prior=tri/ton) [τέταρτον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=te%2Ftarton&la=greek&can=te%2Ftarton0&prior=h)%5C) [**ἔτος**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Ftos&la=greek&can=e%29%2Ftos1&prior=te/tarton) [τουτὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=touti%5C_&la=greek&can=touti%5C_0&prior=e)/tos) [Ἡραῖον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%28hrai%3Don&la=greek&can=*%28hrai%3Don0&prior=touti%5C_) [τεῖχος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tei%3Dxos&la=greek&can=tei%3Dxos0&prior=*(hrai=on) [πολιορκῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poliorkw%3Dn&la=greek&can=poliorkw%3Dn0&prior=tei=xos)" [**D. 3.4**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%203.4&lang=original); ⇾ este é o terceiro ou quarto ano desde que foi anunciado que Filipe estava sitiando a fortaleza de Hera.

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### **§AccSpac. Espaço[[42]](#footnote-41)**

O acusativo de espaço expressa um lugar, uma distância ou um caminho. Denota o espaço ou caminho *sobre o qual* uma ação se estende, ou a medida do espaço percorrido.

→ ["ἄγειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fgein&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fgein0&prior=hu)/chtai) ([στρατιὰν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=stratia%5C_n&la=greek&can=stratia%5C_n0&prior=a)/gein)) [στενὰς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=stena%5C_s&la=greek&can=stena%5C_s0&prior=stratia%5C_n) [**ὁδούς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28dou%2Fs&la=greek&can=o%28dou%2Fs1&prior=stena%5C_s)" [**X. C. 1.6.43**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%201.6.43&lang=original); ⇾ para conduzir um exército por estradas estreitas

→ ["ἐξελαύνει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29celau%2Fnei&la=greek&can=e%29celau%2Fnei0&prior=o(dou/s) [**σταθμοὺς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=staqmou%5Cs&la=greek&can=staqmou%5Cs0&prior=e)celau/nei) [τρεῖς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%84%CF%81%CE%B5%E1%BF%96%CF%82&la=greek), [**παρασάγγας**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=parasa%2Fgga_s&la=greek&can=parasa%2Fgga_s0&prior=trei=s) [εἴκοσι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2Fkosi&la=greek&can=ei%29%2Fkosi0&prior=parasa/gga_s) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C1&prior=ei)/kosi) [δύο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=du%2Fo&la=greek&can=du%2Fo0&prior=kai%5C)" [**X. A. 1.2.5**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.2.5&lang=original); ⇾ avança três estágios, vinte e duas parasangas

→ ["ἀπέχει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pe%2Fxei&la=greek&can=a%29pe%2Fxei0&prior=du/o) [ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%281&prior=a)pe/xei) [Πλάταια](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*pla%2Ftaia&la=greek&can=*pla%2Ftaia0&prior=h() [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn1&prior=*pla/taia) [Θηβῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*qhbw%3Dn&la=greek&can=*qhbw%3Dn0&prior=tw=n) [**σταδίους**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=stadi%2Fous&la=greek&can=stadi%2Fous0&prior=*qhbw=n) [ἑβδομήκοντα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%91%CE%B2%CE%B4%CE%BF%CE%BC%CE%AE%CE%BA%CE%BF%CE%BD%CF%84%CE%B1&la=greek)" [**T. 2.5**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%202.5&lang=original); ⇾ Plateias está setenta estádios distante de Tebas

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### **§AccDirec. Direção[[43]](#footnote-42)**

Na poesia, o acusativo pode ser usado sem uma preposição para expressar o objetivo após verbos de movimento.

→ [**"ἄστυ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fstu&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fstu0&prior=u(po/) [**Καδμεῖον**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*kadmei%3Don&la=greek&can=*kadmei%3Don0&prior=a)/stu) [μολών](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=molw%2Fn&la=greek&can=molw%2Fn0&prior=*kadmei=on)" [**S. O. T. 35**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20OT%2035&lang=original); ⇾ tendo chegado à cidade de Cadmo

→ "[πέμψομέν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pe%2Fmyome%2Fn&la=greek&can=pe%2Fmyome%2Fn0&prior=molw/n) [νιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nin&la=greek&can=nin0&prior=pe/myome/n) [**Ἑλλάδα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%28ella%2Fda&la=greek&can=*%28ella%2Fda0&prior=nin)" [**E. Tro. 883**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Eur.%20Tro.%20883&lang=original); ⇾ a levaremos para a Grécia

De *pessoas* em Homero (especialmente com [ἱκνέομαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28kne%2Fomai&la=greek&can=i%28kne%2Fomai0&prior=*(ella/da), [ἵκω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28%2Fkw&la=greek&can=i%28%2Fkw0&prior=i(kne/omai), [ἱκάνω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28ka%2F_nw&la=greek&can=i%28ka%2F_nw0&prior=i(/kw) = alcançar) e nas partes líricas do drama:

→ "[**μνηστῆρας**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mnhsth%3Dras&la=greek&can=mnhsth%3Dras0&prior=i(ka/_nw) [ἀφίκετο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29fi%2F_keto&la=greek&can=a%29fi%2F_keto0&prior=mnhsth=ras)" [**Hom. Od. 1.325**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0135%3Abook%3D1%3Acard%3D325); ⇾ veio até os pretendentes

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### **§AccAdv. Adverbial[[44]](#footnote-43)**

Muitos acusativos que marcam as limitações da ação verbal têm a mesma função dos advérbios.

Expressando maneira: [τρόπον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tro%2Fpon&la=greek&can=tro%2Fpon0&prior=ploutei=n) [τινά](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tina%2F&la=greek&can=tina%2F0&prior=tro/pon) de alguma forma, [τίνα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2Fna&la=greek&can=ti%2Fna0&prior=tina/) [τρόπον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tro%2Fpon&la=greek&can=tro%2Fpon1&prior=ti/na) de que maneira? [τόνδε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%2Fnde&la=greek&can=to%2Fnde0&prior=tro/pon) ([τοῦτον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3Dton&la=greek&can=tou%3Dton0&prior=to/nde)) [τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn2&prior=tou=ton) [τρόπον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tro%2Fpon&la=greek&can=tro%2Fpon2&prior=to%5Cn) dessa maneira, [πάντα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%2Fnta&la=greek&can=pa%2Fnta1&prior=tro/pon) [τρόπον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tro%2Fpon&la=greek&can=tro%2Fpon3&prior=pa/nta) de toda maneira (também [παντὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=panti%5C&la=greek&can=panti%5C0&prior=tro/pon) [τρόπῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%84%CF%81%CF%8C%CF%80%E1%BF%B3&la=greek)), [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn2&prior=tro/pw%7C) [ταχίστην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=taxi%2Fsthn&la=greek&can=taxi%2Fsthn0&prior=th%5Cn) [(ὁδόν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28do%2Fn&la=greek&can=o%28do%2Fn0&prior=taxi/sthn)) da maneira mais rápida, [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn3&prior=o(do/n) [εὐθεῖαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=eu%29qei%3Dan&la=greek&can=eu%29qei%3Dan0&prior=th%5Cn) [(ὁδόν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28do%2Fn&la=greek&can=o%28do%2Fn1&prior=eu)qei=an)) direta.

→ "[**δίκην**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=di%2Fkhn&la=greek&can=di%2Fkhn1&prior=di/khn) [τοξότου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toco%2Ftou&la=greek&can=toco%2Ftou0&prior=di/khn)" [**P. L. 705e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Laws%20705e&lang=original); ⇾ como um arqueiro

→ ["ἔπλεε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fplee&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fplee0&prior=pro/fasin) [**πρόφασιν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pro%2Ffasin&la=greek&can=pro%2Ffasin1&prior=e)/plee) [ἐπ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29p%27&la=greek&can=e%29p%271&prior=pro/fasin) [Ἑλλησπόντου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%28ellhspo%2Fntou&la=greek&can=*%28ellhspo%2Fntou0&prior=e)p%27)" [**Hdt. 5.33**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hdt.%205.33&lang=original); ⇾ navegou declaradamente para o Helesponto

Muitos acusativos adverbiais expressam medida e grau: [μέγα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%2Fga&la=greek&can=me%2Fga2&prior=xa/rin), [μεγάλα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mega%2Fla&la=greek&can=mega%2Fla0&prior=me/ga) grandemente, [πολύ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CE%BF%CE%BB%CF%8D&la=greek), [πολλά](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=polla%2F&la=greek&can=polla%2F0&prior=polu/) muito, [τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C2&prior=polla/) [πολύ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CE%BF%CE%BB%CF%8D&la=greek), [τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C0&prior=polu/) [πολλά](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=polla%2F&la=greek&can=polla%2F1&prior=ta%5C) na maior parte, [ὅσον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fson&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fson0&prior=polla/) tanto quanto, [οὐδέν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BF%E1%BD%90%CE%B4%CE%AD%CE%BD&la=greek), [μηδέν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mhde%2Fn&la=greek&can=mhde%2Fn0&prior=ou)de/n) de modo algum, [τοσοῦτον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tosou%3Dton&la=greek&can=tosou%3Dton0&prior=mhde/n) tão, tanto, [τὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%5C&la=greek&can=ti%5C0&prior=tosou=ton) um tanto, [ἀρχήν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29rxh%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29rxh%2Fn0&prior=ti%5C) ou [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn6&prior=a)rxh/n) [ἀρχήν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29rxh%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29rxh%2Fn1&prior=th%5Cn) totalmente, com [οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%291&prior=a)rxh/n) ou [μή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BC%CE%AE&la=greek).

→ ["ἐν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29n&la=greek&can=e%29n0&prior=mh/) [τῷ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C0&prior=e)n) [παραχρῆμα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=paraxrh%3Dma&la=greek&can=paraxrh%3Dma0&prior=tw=%7C) [οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k0&prior=paraxrh=ma) [ἔστιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fstin&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fstin0&prior=ou)k) [**ἀρχὴν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29rxh%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29rxh%5Cn0&prior=e)/stin) [ὀρθῶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29rqw%3Ds&la=greek&can=o%29rqw%3Ds0&prior=a)rxh%5Cn) [βουλεύεσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bouleu%2Fesqai&la=greek&can=bouleu%2Fesqai0&prior=o)rqw=s)" [**Ant. 5.73**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Antiph.%205.73&lang=original); ⇾ é totalmente impossível deliberar de improviso corretamente

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### **§AccOath. Juramentos[[45]](#footnote-44)**

O acusativo de juramento indica a pessoa ou coisa pela qual se jura e é acompanhado pelos advérbios de juramento, como [μά](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BC%CE%AC&la=greek), [οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%290&prior=ma/) [μά](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BC%CE%AC&la=greek), [ναὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nai%5C&la=greek&can=nai%5C0&prior=ma/) [μά](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BC%CE%AC&la=greek), [νή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nh%2F&la=greek&can=nh%2F0&prior=ma/), ou verbos de juramento, [ὀμνύναι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29mnu%2Fnai&la=greek&can=o%29mnu%2Fnai0) jurar por ([τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs0&prior=o)mnu/nai) [θεούς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B8%CE%B5%CE%BF%CF%8D%CF%82&la=greek), pass. [Ζεὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*zeu%5Cs&la=greek&can=*zeu%5Cs0&prior=qeou/s) [ὀμώμοται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=+%E1%BD%80%CE%BC%CF%8E%CE%BC%CE%BF%CF%84%CE%B1%CE%B9&la=greek)) e *jurar para* ([τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn0&prior=o)mw/motai) [ὅρκον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Frkon&la=greek&can=o%28%2Frkon0&prior=to%5Cn), pass. [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%280&prior=o(/rkon) [ὅρκος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Frkos&la=greek&can=o%28%2Frkos0&prior=o() [ὀμώμοται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=+%E1%BD%80%CE%BC%CF%8E%CE%BC%CE%BF%CF%84%CE%B1%CE%B9&la=greek)).

→ ["ὀμνύω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29mnu%2Fw&la=greek&can=o%29mnu%2Fw0&prior=ma/) [ὑμῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28mi%3Dn&la=greek&can=u%28mi%3Dn0&prior=o)mnu/w) [**θεοὺς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qeou%5Cs&la=greek&can=qeou%5Cs0&prior=u(mi=n) [**πάντας**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%2Fntas&la=greek&can=pa%2Fntas0&prior=qeou%5Cs) [**καὶ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C0&prior=pa/ntas) [πάσας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=+%E1%BD%80%CE%BC%CF%8E%CE%BC%CE%BF%CF%84%CE%B1%CE%B9&la=greek)" [**Xen. Anab. 6.1.31**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%206.1.31&lang=original); ⇾ Juro a vós por todos os deuses e deusas.

[O μά](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ma%2F&la=greek&can=ma%2F3&prior=*di/a) é negativo, exceto quando precedido por [ναί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nai%2F&la=greek&can=nai%2F0&prior=ma/). O [μά](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ma%2F&la=greek&can=ma%2F4&prior=nai/) pode permanecer sozinho quando uma negativa o precede (geralmente em uma pergunta) ou quando uma negativa o segue na próxima oração:

→ "[μὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ma%5C&la=greek&can=ma%5C3&prior=ma/) [**τὸν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn5&prior=ma%5C) [**Ἀπόλλω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29apo%2Fllw&la=greek&can=*%29apo%2Fllw0&prior=to%5Cn), [οὔκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29%2Fk&la=greek&can=ou%29%2Fk0&prior=*)apo/llw)" [**Ar. Thesm. 269**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aristoph.%20Thes.%20269&lang=original); ⇾ Não, por Apolo

[O μά](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ma%2F&la=greek&can=ma%2F5&prior=ou)/k) às vezes é omitido depois de [οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%292&prior=ma/) e depois de [ναί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nai%2F&la=greek&can=nai%2F0&prior=ma/):

→ "[οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%293&prior=nai/) [**τὸν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn6&prior=ou)) [**Ὄλυμπον**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29%2Folumpon&la=greek&can=*%29%2Folumpon0&prior=to%5Cn)" [**S. O. T. 1088**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20OT%201088&lang=original); ⇾ pelo céu, [tu] não vais

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### **§AccDoubl. Duplo Acusativo[[46]](#footnote-45)**

Além de um objeto direto, vários verbos recebem um complemento no acusativo. Os duplos acusativos são comuns com os verbos que significam fazer, exigir, pedir, nomear ou chamar, escolher, persuadir etc. O segundo acusativo também pode ser um objeto interno (consulte AccCog.).

→ ["ἔλεγε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Flege&la=greek&can=e%29%2Flege0&prior=teleutw=n) [ὅσα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fsa&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fsa0&prior=e)/lege) [ἀγαθὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29gaqa%5C&la=greek&can=a%29gaqa%5C0&prior=o(/sa) [Κῦρος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ku%3Dros&la=greek&can=*ku%3Dros0&prior=a)gaqa%5C) [**Πέρσας**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*pe%2Frsas&la=greek&can=*pe%2Frsas1&prior=*ku=ros) [πεποιήκοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pepoih%2Fkoi&la=greek&can=pepoih%2Fkoi0&prior=*pe/rsas)" [**Hdt. 3.75.1**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hdt.+3.75.1&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.04.0052); ⇾ Contou quantas coisas boas Ciro havia feito aos persas.

→ "[**στρατηγὸν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=strathgo%5Cn&la=greek&can=strathgo%5Cn0&prior=le/gein) [αὐτὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%5Cn&la=greek&can=au%29to%5Cn0&prior=strathgo%5Cn) [ἀπέδειξε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pe%2Fdeice&la=greek&can=a%29pe%2Fdeice0&prior=au)to%5Cn)" [**X. A. 1.1.2**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.1.2&lang=original); ⇾ nomeou-o general

→ "[**πατέρα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pate%2Fra&la=greek&can=pate%2Fra0&prior=a)pe/deice) [ἐμὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29me%5C&la=greek&can=e%29me%5C0&prior=pate/ra) [ἐκαλεῖτε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29kalei%3Dte&la=greek&can=e%29kalei%3Dte0&prior=e)me%5C)" [**X. A. 7. 6. 38**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%207.6.38&lang=original); ⇾ estavas acostumado a me chamar de pai

→ ["Τιμόθεον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ti_mo%2Fqeon&la=greek&can=*ti_mo%2Fqeon0&prior=kakou/s) [**στρατηγὸν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=strathgo%5Cn&la=greek&can=strathgo%5Cn1&prior=*ti_mo/qeon) [ἐχειροτόνησαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29xeiroto%2Fnhsan&la=greek&can=e%29xeiroto%2Fnhsan0&prior=strathgo%5Cn)" [**X. H. 6.2.11**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%206.2.11&lang=original); ⇾ indicaram Timóteo como general

→ ["ἑαυτὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28auto%5Cn&la=greek&can=e%28auto%5Cn0&prior=qh/sw) [**δεσπότην**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=despo%2Fthn&la=greek&can=despo%2Fthn0&prior=e(auto%5Cn) [πεποίηκεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pepoi%2Fhken&la=greek&can=pepoi%2Fhken0&prior=despo/thn)" [**X. C. 1.3.18**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%201.3.18&lang=original); ⇾ ele se fez senhor de si mesmo

→ ["ἐὰν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29a%5C_n&la=greek&can=e%29a%5C_n0&prior=pepoi/hken) [ἐμὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29me%5C&la=greek&can=e%29me%5C1&prior=e)a%5C_n) [σὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=so%5Cn&la=greek&can=so%5Cn0&prior=e)me%5C) [**θεράποντα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qera%2Fponta&la=greek&can=qera%2Fponta0&prior=so%5Cn)[**ποιήσῃ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CE%BF%CE%B9%CE%AE%CF%83%E1%BF%83&la=greek)" [**X. O. 7.42**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Ec.%207.42&lang=original); ⇾ se me fizeres teu servo

→ "[εἰς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29s&la=greek&can=ei%29s0&prior=poih/sh%7C) [τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs2&prior=ei)s) [Ἕλληνας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%28%2Fellhnas&la=greek&can=*%28%2Fellhnas0&prior=tou%5Cs) [σαυτὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sauto%5Cn&la=greek&can=sauto%5Cn0&prior=*(/ellhnas) [**σοφιστὴν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sofisth%5Cn&la=greek&can=sofisth%5Cn0&prior=sauto%5Cn) [παρέχων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pare%2Fxwn&la=greek&can=pare%2Fxwn0&prior=sofisth%5Cn)" [**P. Pr. 312a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Prot.%20312a&lang=original); ⇾ mostrar-se um sofista diante dos gregos

→ "[οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%291&prior=kata/) [**τοῦτ᾽**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3Dt%27&la=greek&can=tou%3Dt%270&prior=ou)) [ἐρωτῶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29rwtw%3D&la=greek&can=e%29rwtw%3D0&prior=tou=t%27) [σε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=se&la=greek&can=se1&prior=e)rwtw=)" [**Ar. Nub. 641**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aristoph.%20Cl.%20641&lang=original); ⇾ não é essa a pergunta que estou lhe fazendo

→ "[**τὴν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn4&prior=e)sqh=ta) [**θυγατέρα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qugate%2Fra&la=greek&can=qugate%2Fra0&prior=th%5Cn) [ἔκρυπτε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fkrupte&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fkrupte0&prior=qugate/ra) [τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn4&prior=e)/krupte) [θάνατον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qa%2Fnaton&la=greek&can=qa%2Fnaton0&prior=to%5Cn) [τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D0&prior=qa/naton) [ἀνδρό](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ndro%2Fs&la=greek&can=a%29ndro%2Fs0&prior=tou=)ς" [**L. 32.7**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%2032.7&lang=original); ⇾ escondeu de sua filha a morte de seu marido

→ ["Κῦρον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ku%3Dron&la=greek&can=*ku%3Dron0&prior=a)ndro/s) [αἰτεῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%29tei%3Dn&la=greek&can=ai%29tei%3Dn0&prior=*ku=ron) [**πλοῖα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ploi%3Da&la=greek&can=ploi%3Da0&prior=ai)tei=n)" [**X. A. 1.3.14**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.3.14&lang=original); ⇾ pedir barcos a Ciro

→ ["ὑμᾶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28_ma%3Ds&la=greek&can=u%28_ma%3Ds1&prior=me) [**τοῦτο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3Dto&la=greek&can=tou%3Dto1&prior=u(_ma=s) [οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%292&prior=tou=to) [πείθω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pei%2Fqw&la=greek&can=pei%2Fqw0&prior=ou))" [**P. A. 37a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Apol.%2037a&lang=original); ⇾ Não posso persuadi-lo disso

→ ["ἀναμνήσω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29namnh%2Fsw&la=greek&can=a%29namnh%2Fsw0&prior=pei/qw) [ὑμᾶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28_ma%3Ds&la=greek&can=u%28_ma%3Ds2&prior=a)namnh/sw) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C1&prior=u(_ma=s) [**τοὺς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs8&prior=kai%5C) [**κινδύνους**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BA%CE%B9%CE%BD%CE%B4%CF%8D%CE%BD%CE%BF%CF%85%CF%82&la=greek)" [**X. A. 3.2.11**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%203.2.11&lang=original); ⇾ Vou lembrá-los dos perigos também

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### **§AccCaus. Causa ou Objetivo[[47]](#footnote-46)**

O acusativo poderia expressar a causa como um pronome neutro indicando uma situação. Muitos desses pronomes são muito idiomáticos: [τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F0); "por quê?, para quê?" [τοῦτο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3Dto&la=greek&can=tou%3Dto0&prior=ti/), [ταῦτα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%3Dta&la=greek&can=tau%3Dta0&prior=tou=to) "por essa razão". A diferença com o acusativo de objetivo é muito pequena.

→ "[**ταῦτα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%3Dta&la=greek&can=tau%3Dta0&prior=*)/atossa) [δὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dh%5C&la=greek&can=dh%5C0&prior=tau=ta) [λιποῦσ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lipou%3Ds%27&la=greek&can=lipou%3Ds%270&prior=dh%5C) [ἱκάνω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28ka%2Fnw&la=greek&can=i%28ka%2Fnw0&prior=lipou=s%27) [χρυσεοστόλμους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xruseosto%2Flmous&la=greek&can=xruseosto%2Flmous0&prior=i(ka/nw) δόμου**ς"** [**Aesch. Pers. 159**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aesch.+Pers.+159&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0178); ⇾ Por essas razões, deixei o palácio decorado com ouro.

→ "[**τί**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F0&prior=a)kou=sai) δέ; ... - [ἵνα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28%2Fna&la=greek&can=i%28%2Fna0&prior=e)gw/) [ἤκουσας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%2Fkousas&la=greek&can=h%29%2Fkousas0&prior=i(/na) [ἀνδρῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ndrw%3Dn&la=greek&can=a%29ndrw%3Dn0&prior=h)/kousas) [διαλεγομένων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dialegome%2Fnwn&la=greek&can=dialegome%2Fnwn0&prior=a)ndrw=n) [οἳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28%5C&la=greek&can=oi%28%5C0&prior=dialegome/nwn) [νῦν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nu%3Dn&la=greek&can=nu%3Dn0&prior=oi(%5C) [σοφώτατοί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sofw%2Ftatoi%2F&la=greek&can=sofw%2Ftatoi%2F0&prior=nu=n) [εἰσι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29si&la=greek&can=ei%29si0&prior=sofw/tatoi/)" [**Plat. Euthyd. 304e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.+Euthyd.+304e&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0178); ⇾ Por que isso? Para que pudesses ouvir os homens que são os mais sábios no momento.

→ "[**αὐτὰ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29ta%5C&la=greek&can=au%29ta%5C0&prior=xai/rw) [**ταῦτα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%3Dta&la=greek&can=tau%3Dta1&prior=au)ta%5C) [ἥκω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28%2Fkw&la=greek&can=h%28%2Fkw0&prior=tau=ta)" [**P. Pr. 310e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Prot.%20310e&lang=original); ⇾ por esta mesma razão eu vim

→ "[**τοῦτ᾽**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3Dt%27&la=greek&can=tou%3Dt%270&prior=h(/kw) [ἄχθεσθε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fxqesqe&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fxqesqe0&prior=tou=t%27)" [**X. A. 3.2.20**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%203.2.20&lang=original); ⇾ por esta razão estais irritados

Com [χάριν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xa%2Frin&la=greek&can=xa%2Frin0&prior=*(ellhspo/ntou) por causa de (lit. por favor):

→ "[οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%290&prior=xa/rin) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn2&prior=ou)) [Ἀθηναίων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29aqhnai%2Fwn&la=greek&can=*%29aqhnai%2Fwn0&prior=th%5Cn) [**χάριν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xa%2Frin&la=greek&can=xa%2Frin1&prior=*)aqhnai/wn) [ἐστρατεύοντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29strateu%2Fonto&la=greek&can=e%29strateu%2Fonto0&prior=xa/rin)" [**Hdt. 5.99**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hdt.%205.99&lang=original); ⇾ não se envolveu na expedição por boa vontade dos atenienses

→ "[τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D0&prior=e)strateu/onto) [**χάριν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xa%2Frin&la=greek&can=xa%2Frin2&prior=tou=)" [**Ar. Plut. 53**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aristoph.%20Pl.%2053&lang=original); ⇾ por qual razão?

→ "[**τὴν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn5&prior=xa/rin) [**σὴν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sh%5Cn&la=greek&can=sh%5Cn0&prior=th%5Cn) [ἥκω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28%2Fkw&la=greek&can=h%28%2Fkw0&prior=sh%5Cn) [**χάριν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xa%2Frin&la=greek&can=xa%2Frin3&prior=h(/kw)" [**S. Ph. 1413**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20Phil.%201413&lang=original); ⇾ por tua causa eu vim

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# **Vocativo**

### **§Voc. Exclamações e chamamento direto[[48]](#footnote-47)**

O vocativo é usado em exclamações e em interpelações em discursos diretos:

→ [**"ὦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%3D&la=greek&can=w%29%3D0) [**Ζεῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*zeu%3D&la=greek&can=*zeu%3D0&prior=w)=) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C0&prior=*zeu=) θεοί" [**P. Pr. 310d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Prot.%20310d&lang=original); ⇾ oh Zeus e vós deuses

→ [**"ἄνθρωπε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fnqrwpe&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fnqrwpe0&prior=qeoi/)" [**X. C. 2.2.7**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%202.2.7&lang=original); ⇾ meu bom companheiro

Em conversas comuns e discursos públicos, geralmente se acrescenta o polido ὦ. Sem o[**ὦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BD%A6&la=greek), o vocativo pode expressar espanto, alegria, desprezo, ameaça ou advertência, etc:

→ ["ἀκούεις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29kou%2Feis&la=greek&can=a%29kou%2Feis0&prior=w)=) [**Αἰσχίνη**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ai%29sxi%2Fnh&la=greek&can=*ai%29sxi%2Fnh0&prior=a)kou/eis);" [**D. 18.121**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2018.121&lang=original); ⇾ *ouviste*, Ésquines?

Mas essa distinção nem sempre é observada, embora em geral o [ὦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%3D&la=greek&can=w%29%3D3&prior=*ai)sxi/nh) tenha um tom familiar que não era adequado à poesia elevada.

# **Presente**

### **§Pres. Presente de Continuidade**[[49]](#footnote-48)

O presente representa um estado atual ou uma ação em andamento no momento em que se fala. A ação pode ter começado antes do momento presente. O tempo presente tem um aspecto imperfectivo e, portanto, geralmente indica ações incompletas. Ele também pode indicar um futuro imediato ou ações prováveis e certas em um futuro próximo. Nas profecias, um evento futuro pode ser considerado presente.

→ ["ἀληθῆ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29lhqh%3D&la=greek&can=a%29lhqh%3D0) [**λέγω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=le%2Fgw&la=greek&can=le%2Fgw0&prior=a)lhqh=)" [**L. 13.72**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%2013.72&lang=original); ⇾ estou dizendo a verdade

→ "[μεταξὺ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=metacu%5C&la=greek&can=metacu%5C0&prior=pario/ntos) [τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn0&prior=metacu%5C) [λόγον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lo%2Fgon&la=greek&can=lo%2Fgon0&prior=to%5Cn) [**καταλύομεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=katalu%2F_omen&la=greek&can=katalu%2F_omen0&prior=lo/gon);" [**P. G. 505c**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Gorg.%20505c&lang=original); ⇾ devemos interromper no meio?

→ "[καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C0&prior=katalu/_omen) [εἰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29&la=greek&can=ei%290&prior=kai%5C) [βούλει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bou%2Flei&la=greek&can=bou%2Flei0&prior=ei)), [**παραχωρῶ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=paraxwrw%3D&la=greek&can=paraxwrw%3D0&prior=bou/lei) [σοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=soi&la=greek&can=soi1&prior=paraxwrw=) [τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D0&prior=soi) [βήματος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B2%CE%AE%CE%BC%CE%B1%CF%84%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek), [ἕως](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28%2Fws&la=greek&can=e%28%2Fws0&prior=bh/matos) [ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn0&prior=e(/ws) [εἴπῃς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B5%E1%BC%B4%CF%80%E1%BF%83%CF%82&la=greek)" [**Aes. 3.165**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aeschin.%203.165&lang=original); ⇾ e se desejar, eu lhe darei a palavra até que nos diga

→ [**"ἀπόλλυμαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29po%2Fllumai&la=greek&can=a%29po%2Fllumai0&prior=ei)/ph%7Cs)" [**Ant. 5.35**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Antiph.%205.35&lang=original); ⇾ Estou à beira da ruína

→ "[εἰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29&la=greek&can=ei%291&prior=a)pw/lluto) [αὕτη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%28%2Fth&la=greek&can=au%28%2Fth0&prior=ei)) [ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%280&prior=au(/th) [πόλις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Flis&la=greek&can=po%2Flis0&prior=h() [ληφθήσεται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lhfqh%2Fsetai&la=greek&can=lhfqh%2Fsetai0&prior=po/lis), [**ἔχεται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fxetai&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fxetai0&prior=lhfqh/setai) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C1&prior=e)/xetai) [ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%281&prior=kai%5C) [πᾶσα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%3Dsa&la=greek&can=pa%3Dsa0&prior=h() [Σικελία](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*sikeli%2Fa_&la=greek&can=*sikeli%2Fa_0&prior=pa=sa)" [**T. 6.91**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%206.91&lang=original); ⇾ se essa cidade for tomada, toda a Sicília também estará em seu poder

→ "[χρόνῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xro%2Fnw%7C&la=greek&can=xro%2Fnw%7C0&prior=pi/_omai) [**ἀγρεῖ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29grei%3D&la=greek&can=a%29grei%3D0&prior=xro/nw%7C) [Πριάμου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*pria%2Fmou&la=greek&can=*pria%2Fmou0&prior=a)grei=) [πόλιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Flin&la=greek&can=po%2Flin0&prior=*pria/mou) [ἅδε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%28%2F_de&la=greek&can=a%28%2F_de0&prior=po/lin) [κέλευθος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ke%2Fleuqos&la=greek&can=ke%2Fleuqos0&prior=a(/_de)" [**A. Ag. 126**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aesch.%20Ag.%20126&lang=original); ⇾ com o tempo essa expedição capturará a cidade de Príamo

### **§PresIter. Atividade Habitual (Iterativo)[[50]](#footnote-49)**

O presente é usado para expressar uma ação habitual ou repetida:

→ "[οὗτος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%28%3Dtos&la=greek&can=ou%28%3Dtos0&prior=le/gw) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn0&prior=ou(=tos) [γὰρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%5Cr&la=greek&can=ga%5Cr0&prior=me%5Cn) [ὕδωρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28%2Fdwr&la=greek&can=u%28%2Fdwr0&prior=ga%5Cr), [ἐγὼ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29gw%5C&la=greek&can=e%29gw%5C0&prior=u(/dwr) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%270&prior=e)gw%5C) [οἶνον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29%3Dnon&la=greek&can=oi%29%3Dnon0&prior=d%27) [**πίνω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pi%2F_nw&la=greek&can=pi%2F_nw0&prior=oi)=non)" [**D. 19.46**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2019.46&lang=original); ⇾ pois este homem bebe água, ao passo que eu bebo vinho

O presente do indicativo também pode indicar uma verdade geral e pode ser usado para expressar uma ação que é verdadeira para todo o tempo. O presente é um tempo *absoluto* em tais sentenças. O futuro, o aoristo e o perfeito também podem expressar uma verdade geral.

→ "[τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C0&prior=ei)) [δὶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=di%5Cs&la=greek&can=di%5Cs0&prior=ta%5C) [πέντε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pe%2Fnte&la=greek&can=pe%2Fnte0&prior=di%5Cs) [δέκα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%2Fka&la=greek&can=de%2Fka0&prior=pe/nte) [**ἐστίν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29sti%2Fn&la=greek&can=e%29sti%2Fn1&prior=de/ka)" [**Xen. Mem. 4.4.7**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.+Mem.+4.4.7&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0208); ⇾ duas vezes cinco é dez

→ [**"ἄγει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fgei&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fgei0&prior=pi/_nw) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C0&prior=a)/gei) [πρὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pro%5Cs&la=greek&can=pro%5Cs0&prior=de%5C) [φῶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fw%3Ds&la=greek&can=fw%3Ds0&prior=pro%5Cs) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn0&prior=fw=s) [ἀλήθειαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29lh%2Fqeian&la=greek&can=a%29lh%2Fqeian0&prior=th%5Cn) [χρόνος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%87%CF%81%CF%8C%CE%BD%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek)" **Men. Sent. 11**; ⇾ o tempo traz a verdade à luz

### **§PresCona. Presente Conativo[[51]](#footnote-50)**

O presente pode expressar uma ação iniciada, tentada ou pretendida. A ideia de tentativa ou intenção é uma inferência do contexto e está no presente apenas à medida em que o presente não denota conclusão.

→ "[τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn1&prior=xro/nos) [δόξαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=do%2Fcan&la=greek&can=do%2Fcan0&prior=th%5Cn) [ταύτην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%2Fthn&la=greek&can=tau%2Fthn0&prior=do/can) [**πείθουσιν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pei%2Fqousin&la=greek&can=pei%2Fqousin0&prior=tau/thn) [ὑμᾶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28_ma%3Ds&la=greek&can=u%28_ma%3Ds0&prior=pei/qousin) [ἀποβαλεῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pobalei%3Dn&la=greek&can=a%29pobalei%3Dn0&prior=u(_ma=s)" [**I. 6.12**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Isoc.%206.12&lang=original); ⇾ estão tentando persuadi-los a jogar fora essa reputação

→ "[**δίδωμί**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=di%2Fdwmi%2F&la=greek&can=di%2Fdwmi%2F0&prior=a)pobalei=n) [σοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=soi&la=greek&can=soi0&prior=di/dwmi/) [αὐτὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29th%5Cn&la=greek&can=au%29th%5Cn0&prior=soi) [ταύτην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%2Fthn&la=greek&can=tau%2Fthn1&prior=au)th%5Cn) [γυναῖκα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gunai%3Dka&la=greek&can=gunai%3Dka0&prior=tau/thn)" [**X. C. 8.5.19**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%208.5.19&lang=original); ⇾ eu lhe ofereço essa mulher como esposa

→ "[**προδίδοτον**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=prodi%2Fdoton&la=greek&can=prodi%2Fdoton0&prior=gunai=ka) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn2&prior=prodi/doton) [Ἑλλάδα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%28ella%2Fda&la=greek&can=*%28ella%2Fda0&prior=th%5Cn)" [**Ar. P. 408**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aristoph.%20Peace%20408&lang=original); ⇾ eles estão tentando trair a Grécia

### **§PresHist. Presente Histórico[[52]](#footnote-51)**

Em uma narração animada ou dramática, o presente é usado para representar uma ação passada que está ocorrendo no momento em que se fala ou escreve. O presente histórico pode representar tanto o imperfeito descritivo quanto o aoristo narrativo. Esse uso não ocorre em Homero.

→ [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%280&prior=ke/leuqos) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C1&prior=o() [Θεμιστοκλῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*qemistoklh%3Ds&la=greek&can=*qemistoklh%3Ds0&prior=de%5C) [**φεύγει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=feu%2Fgei&la=greek&can=feu%2Fgei0&prior=*qemistoklh=s) [ἐς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29s&la=greek&can=e%29s0&prior=feu/gei) [Κέρκυραν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ke%2Frku_ran&la=greek&can=*ke%2Frku_ran0&prior=e)s) . . . [**διακομίζεται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=diakomi%2Fzetai&la=greek&can=diakomi%2Fzetai0&prior=*ke/rku_ran) [ἐς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29s&la=greek&can=e%29s1&prior=diakomi/zetai) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn3&prior=e)s) [ἤπειρον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%2Fpeiron&la=greek&can=h%29%2Fpeiron0&prior=th%5Cn)" [**T. 1.136**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.136&lang=original); ⇾ Temístocles fugiu (foge) para Corcyra . . foi (é) transportado para o continente

Intimamente ligado ao presente histórico está o presente analítico, que é usado para registrar fatos históricos ou anotar incidentes.

→ "[Δαρείου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*da_rei%2Fou&la=greek&can=*da_rei%2Fou0&prior=o(/pla) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C3&prior=*da_rei/ou) [Παρυσάτιδος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*parusa%2Ftidos&la=greek&can=*parusa%2Ftidos0&prior=kai%5C) [**γίγνονται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gi%2Fgnontai&la=greek&can=gi%2Fgnontai0&prior=*parusa/tidos) [παῖδες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pai%3Ddes&la=greek&can=pai%3Ddes0&prior=gi/gnontai) [δύο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=du%2Fo&la=greek&can=du%2Fo0&prior=pai=des)" [**X. A. 1.1.1**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.1.1&lang=original); ⇾ de Dario e Parisatis nasceram dois filhos

→ "[καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C4&prior=quga/thr) [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%281&prior=kai%5C) [ἐνιαυτὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29niauto%5Cs&la=greek&can=e%29niauto%5Cs0&prior=o() [ἔληγεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Flhgen&la=greek&can=e%29%2Flhgen0&prior=e)niauto%5Cs), [ἐν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29n&la=greek&can=e%29n0&prior=e)/lhgen) [ᾧ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28%3D%7C&la=greek&can=w%28%3D%7C0&prior=e)n) [Καρχηδόνιοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*karxhdo%2Fnioi&la=greek&can=*karxhdo%2Fnioi0&prior=w(=%7C) [**αἱροῦσι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%28rou%3Dsi&la=greek&can=ai%28rou%3Dsi0&prior=*karxhdo/nioi) [δύο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=du%2Fo&la=greek&can=du%2Fo1&prior=ai(rou=si) [πόλεις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Fleis&la=greek&can=po%2Fleis0&prior=du/o) [Ἑλληνίδα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%28ellhni%2Fdas&la=greek&can=*%28ellhni%2Fdas0&prior=po/leis)ς" [**X. H. 1.1.37**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%201.1.37&lang=original); ⇾ e o ano chegou ao fim no qual os cartagineses capturaram duas cidades gregas

### **§PresPerf. Presente Resultativo e Perfectivo**[[53]](#footnote-52)

O presente de certos verbos geralmente expressa um resultado duradouro e pode ser traduzido pelo presente, pretérito perfeito simples: [ἀδικῶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29dikw%3D&la=greek&can=a%29dikw%3D0&prior=h(/kw) sou culpado [(ἄδικός](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fdiko%2Fs&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fdiko%2Fs0&prior=a)dikw=) [εἰμι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29mi&la=greek&can=ei%29mi0&prior=a)/diko/s)), *fiz algo errado*, [νικῶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ni_kw%3D&la=greek&can=ni_kw%3D0&prior=ei)mi), [κρατῶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kratw%3D&la=greek&can=kratw%3D0&prior=ni_kw=), sou vitorioso, conquistei [ἡττῶμαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28ttw%3Dmai&la=greek&can=h%28ttw%3Dmai0&prior=kratw=) fui conquistado, [φεύγω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=feu%2Fgw&la=greek&can=feu%2Fgw0&prior=h(ttw=mai) sou réu ou sou um exilado, [προδίδωμι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=prodi%2Fdwmi&la=greek&can=prodi%2Fdwmi0&prior=feu/gontes) sou um traidor, [ἁλίσκομαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%28li%2Fskomai&la=greek&can=a%28li%2Fskomai0&prior=prodi/dwmi) sou capturado, [στέρομαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ste%2Fromai&la=greek&can=ste%2Fromai0&prior=a(li/skomai) sou privado, [γίγνομαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gi%2Fgnomai&la=greek&can=gi%2Fgnomai0&prior=ste/romai) sou um descendente.

O presente perfectivo é comum com verbos de ouvir, dizer, aprender, cuja ação começou no passado, mas cujo efeito continua no presente. O tempo presente com verbos télicos tem um significado resultante, como [ἥκω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28%2Fkw&la=greek&can=h%28%2Fkw0&prior=a)/rti) venho, vim, [οἴχομαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29%2Fxomai&la=greek&can=oi%29%2Fxomai0&prior=h(/kw) vou, fui, etc. O presente também pode indicar uma ação iniciada no passado e continuada no presente. Esse uso do tempo verbal presente é acompanhado por uma expressão definida ou indefinida de tempo passado.

→ ["Θεμιστοκλῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*qemistoklh%3Ds&la=greek&can=*qemistoklh%3Ds1&prior=a)fiknou=mai) [**ἥκω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28%2Fkw&la=greek&can=h%28%2Fkw1&prior=*qemistoklh=s) [παρὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=para%5C&la=greek&can=para%5C0&prior=h(/kw) [σέ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%83%CE%AD&la=greek)" [**T. 1.137**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.137&lang=original); ⇾ Eu, Temístocles, venho até ti

→ "[οἶδα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29%3Dda&la=greek&can=oi%29%3Dda0&prior=se/) [ὅπῃ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fph%7C&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fph%7C0&prior=oi)=da) [**οἴχονται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29%2Fxontai&la=greek&can=oi%29%2Fxontai0&prior=o(/ph%7C)" [**X. A. 1.4.8**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.4.8&lang=original); ⇾ sei para onde foram

→ "[πάλαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%2Flai&la=greek&can=pa%2Flai0&prior=*(ellhni/das) [**θαυμάζω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qauma%2Fzw&la=greek&can=qauma%2Fzw0&prior=pa/lai)" [**P. Cr. 43b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Crito%2043b&lang=original); ⇾ Há muito tempo (e ainda) estou me perguntando

→ ["ἐξ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29c&la=greek&can=e%29c0&prior=pote/) [ὧν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28%3Dn&la=greek&can=w%28%3Dn0&prior=e)c) [**ἀκούω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29kou%2Fw&la=greek&can=a%29kou%2Fw0&prior=w(=n)" [**X. A. 1.9.28**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.9.28&lang=original); ⇾ pelo que ouço (ouvi)

→ ["ὅπερ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fper&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fper0&prior=a)kou/w) [**λέγω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=le%2Fgw&la=greek&can=le%2Fgw1&prior=o(/per)" [**P. A. 21a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Apol.%2021a&lang=original); ⇾ como eu disse

### **§PresNoni. Não do Indicativo (Aspecto Imperfectivo)[[54]](#footnote-53)**

Os tempos nos modos, com exceção do indicativo, raramente têm valor temporal relativo; no entanto, eles expressam o aspecto gramatical do verbo. O aspecto de um verbo indica como uma ação se estende no tempo e a maneira como é apresentada. Por exemplo, ele pode apresentar uma ação como um todo completo ou como um processo incompleto e contínuo. O presente tem um aspecto imperfectivo, geralmente expressando ações como contínuas ou repetidas.

Com subjuntivo:

→ "[τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C0) [αὑτῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%28tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=au%28tw%3Dn0&prior=ta%5C) [ἅμα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%28%2Fma&la=greek&can=a%28%2Fma0&prior=au(tw=n) [**ἐκποριζώμεθα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29kporizw%2Fmeqa&la=greek&can=e%29kporizw%2Fmeqa0&prior=a(/ma)" [**T. 1.82**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.82&lang=original); ⇾ ao mesmo tempo, continuemos a desenvolver nossos recursos

Com optativo:

→ "[πλούσιον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=plou%2Fsion&la=greek&can=plou%2Fsion0) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C0&prior=plou/sion) [**νομίζοιμι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nomi%2Fzoimi&la=greek&can=nomi%2Fzoimi0&prior=de%5C) [τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn0&prior=nomi/zoimi) [σοφόν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sofo%2Fn&la=greek&can=sofo%2Fn0&prior=to%5Cn)" [**P. Phae. 279b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Phaedrus%20279b&lang=original); ⇾ que eu possa (sempre) considerar rico o homem sábio

Com imperativo, implicando em continuidade:

→ "[τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs1&prior=paradedw/ka_si) [γονεῖς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gonei%3Ds&la=greek&can=gonei%3Ds0&prior=tou%5Cs) [**τίμα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%28_ma_&la=greek&can=ti%28_ma_0&prior=gonei=s)" [**I. 1.16**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Isoc.%201.16&lang=original); ⇾ honra teus pais

→ "[πάντα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%2Fnta&la=greek&can=pa%2Fnta0&prior=ti(_ma_) [τἀληθῆ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%29_lhqh%3D&la=greek&can=ta%29_lhqh%3D0&prior=pa/nta) [**λέγε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=le%2Fge&la=greek&can=le%2Fge0&prior=ta)_lhqh=)" [**L. 1.18**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%201.18&lang=original); ⇾ conta (continuar e contar em detalhes) toda a verdade

→ "[τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs2&prior=le/ge) [ἵππους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28%2Fppous&la=greek&can=i%28%2Fppous0&prior=tou%5Cs) [ἐκείνοις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29kei%2Fnois&la=greek&can=e%29kei%2Fnois0&prior=i(/ppous) [**δίδοτε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=di%2Fdote&la=greek&can=di%2Fdote0&prior=e)kei/nois)" [**X. C. 4.5.47**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%204.5.47&lang=original); ⇾ oferecei os cavalos a eles

Com particípios: O particípio presente denota que uma ação está em andamento, é tentada ou é repetida. A ação é geralmente coincidente (raramente antecedente ou subsequente) com a do verbo principal.

→ [**"ἐργαζόμεναι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29rgazo%2Fmenai&la=greek&can=e%29rgazo%2Fmenai0) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn0&prior=e)rgazo/menai) [ἠρίστων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29ri%2Fstwn&la=greek&can=h%29ri%2Fstwn0&prior=me%5Cn), [ἐργασάμεναι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29rgasa%2Fmenai&la=greek&can=e%29rgasa%2Fmenai0&prior=h)ri/stwn) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C0&prior=e)rgasa/menai) [ἐδείπνουν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29dei%2Fpnoun&la=greek&can=e%29dei%2Fpnoun0&prior=de%5C)" [**X. M. 2.7.1**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Mem.%202.7.12&lang=original); ⇾ as mulheres tomavam sua refeição do meio-dia enquanto continuavam seu trabalho, mas tomavam sua ceia quando tinham parado de trabalhar

→ "[οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%281&prior=sumbou/lous) [Κορίνθιοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*kori%2Fnqioi&la=greek&can=*kori%2Fnqioi0&prior=oi() [μέχρι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%2Fxri&la=greek&can=me%2Fxri0&prior=*kori/nqioi) [τούτου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%2Ftou&la=greek&can=tou%2Ftou0&prior=me/xri) [προθύμως](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=proqu%2F_mws&la=greek&can=proqu%2F_mws0&prior=tou/tou) [**πράσσοντες**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pra%2F_ssontes&la=greek&can=pra%2F_ssontes0&prior=proqu/_mws) [ἀνεῖσαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nei%3Dsan&la=greek&can=a%29nei%3Dsan0&prior=pra/_ssontes) [τῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds0&prior=a)nei=san) [φιλονεικίας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=+%CF%86%CE%B9%CE%BB%CE%BF%CE%BD%CE%B5%CE%B9%CE%BA%CE%AF%CE%B1%CF%82&la=greek)" [**T. 5.32**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%205.32&lang=original); ⇾ os coríntios, que até então estavam agindo com entusiasmo, agora diminuíram sua veemência

Com infinitivos:

→ "[οὐδὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29de%5C&la=greek&can=ou%29de%5C0&prior=a)/n) [**βουλεύεσθαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bouleu%2Fesqai&la=greek&can=bouleu%2Fesqai0&prior=ou)de%5C) [ἔτι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fti&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fti0&prior=bouleu/esqai) [ὥρα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28%2Fra_&la=greek&can=w%28%2Fra_0&prior=e)/ti), [ἀλλὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29lla%5C&la=greek&can=a%29lla%5C0&prior=w(/ra_) [βεβουλεῦσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bebouleu%3Dsqai&la=greek&can=bebouleu%3Dsqai0&prior=a)lla%5C)" [**P. Cr. 46a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Crito%2046a&lang=original); ⇾ não é mais hora de decidir, mas de estar decidido"

# **Imperfeito**

### **§Impf. imperfeito de Continuidade[[55]](#footnote-54)**

O imperfeito representa uma ação em andamento no passado.

→ "[διέφθειραν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=die%2Ffqeiran&la=greek&can=die%2Ffqeiran0&prior=*)anti/oxos) [Ἀθηναίων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29aqhnai%2Fwn&la=greek&can=*%29aqhnai%2Fwn0&prior=die/fqeiran) [πέντε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pi%2Fnte&la=greek&can=pi%2Fnte0&prior=*)aqhnai/wn) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C5&prior=pi/nte) [εἴκοσι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2Fkosi&la=greek&can=ei%29%2Fkosi0&prior=kai%5C), [οἳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28%5C&la=greek&can=oi%28%5C0&prior=ei)/kosi) [**ξυνεπολιορκοῦντο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=cunepoliorkou%3Dnto&la=greek&can=cunepoliorkou%3Dnto0&prior=oi(%5C)" [**T. 3.68**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%203.68&lang=original); ⇾ mataram vinte e cinco dos atenienses que estavam sitiados (ou seja, do início ao fim do cerco)

→ [**"ἐβασίλευεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29basi%2Fleuen&la=greek&can=e%29basi%2Fleuen0&prior=prosh/laune) [Ἀντίοχο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29anti%2Foxos&la=greek&can=*%29anti%2Foxos0&prior=e)basi/leuen)ς" [**T. 2.80**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%202.80&lang=original); ⇾ Antíoco reinava

O imperfeito dos verbos enviar, ir, dizer, exortar, etc., que implicam em ação contínua, é frequentemente usado onde se poderia esperar o aoristo de ação concluída. Assim, em [ἔπεμπον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fpempon&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fpempon0&prior=cunepoliorkou=nto), a ação é considerada inacabada, pois o objetivo não foi alcançado.

→ ["ἄγγελον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fggelon&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fggelon0&prior=e)/pempon) [**ἔπεμπον**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fpempon&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fpempon1&prior=a)/ggelon) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C6&prior=e)/pempon) [τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs0&prior=kai%5C) [νεκροὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nekrou%5Cs&la=greek&can=nekrou%5Cs0&prior=tou%5Cs) [ὑποσπόνδους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28pospo%2Fndous&la=greek&can=u%28pospo%2Fndous0&prior=nekrou%5Cs) [ἀπέδοσαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%80%CF%80%CE%AD%CE%B4%CE%BF%CF%83%CE%B1%CE%BD&la=greek)" [**T. 2.6**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%202.6&lang=original); ⇾ eles enviaram um mensageiro e entregaram os mortos sob uma trégua

Com uma negativa, o imperfeito geralmente denota resistência ou recusa (impossibilidade), enquanto o aoristo negativo denota negação irrestrita de um fato.

→ "[τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn6&prior=a)pwllu/mhn) [πρόκλησιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pro%2Fklhsin&la=greek&can=pro%2Fklhsin0&prior=th%5Cn) [οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k1&prior=pro/klhsin) [**ἐδέχεσθε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29de%2Fxesqe&la=greek&can=e%29de%2Fxesqe0&prior=ou)k)" [**T. 3.64**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%203.64&lang=original); ⇾ não aceitastes (recusastes) a proposta (compare com: [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn7&prior=e)de/xesqe) [ἱκετείαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28ketei%2Fa_n&la=greek&can=i%28ketei%2Fa_n0&prior=th%5Cn) [οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k2&prior=i(ketei/a_n) [ἐδέξαντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29de%2Fcanto&la=greek&can=e%29de%2Fcanto0&prior=ou)k) **T.1.** [**24**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus:text:1999.04.0007:id=s24); ⇾ não receberam a súplica)

→ ["ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%283&prior=e)de/canto) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn1&prior=o() [οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k3&prior=me%5Cn) [**ἐγάμει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ga%2Fmei&la=greek&can=e%29ga%2Fmei0&prior=ou)k), [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%284&prior=e)ga/mei) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C8&prior=o() [ἔγημεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fghmen&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fghmen0&prior=de%5C)" [**D. 44.17**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2044.17&lang=original); ⇾ um não queria se casar, o outro sim

→ "[οὐδὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29de%5C&la=greek&can=ou%29de%5C0&prior=e)/ghmen) [φωνὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fwnh%5Cn&la=greek&can=fwnh%5Cn0&prior=ou)de%5C) [**ἤκουον**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%2Fkouon&la=greek&can=h%29%2Fkouon0&prior=fwnh%5Cn), [εἴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2F&la=greek&can=ei%29%2F0&prior=h)/kouon) [τις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tis&la=greek&can=tis1&prior=ei)/) [ἄλλο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fllo&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fllo0&prior=tis) [τι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti&la=greek&can=ti0&prior=a)/llo) [βούλοιτο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bou%2Floito&la=greek&can=bou%2Floito0&prior=ti) [λέγειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=le%2Fgein&la=greek&can=le%2Fgein0&prior=bou/loito)" [**D. 18.43**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2018.43&lang=original); ⇾ não ouviriam sequer uma sílaba se alguém quisesse dizer algo em contrário

### **§ImpfIter. Ação Habitual (Iterativa)** [[56]](#footnote-55)

O imperfeito é usado para expressar ações passadas frequentemente repetidas ou costumeiras. [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn0&prior=polla/kis) pode ser usado com esse imperfeito para expressar a repetição de forma enfática. Homero e Heródoto têm imperfeitos iterativos e aoristos em [-σκον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=skon&la=greek&can=skon0&prior=o/e-) e [-σκομην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=skomhn&la=greek&can=skomhn0&prior=skon), denotando uma ação passada habitual ou repetida.

→ ["ἐπεὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pei%5C&la=greek&can=e%29pei%5C1&prior=e)stasi/aze) [εἶδον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Ddon&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Ddon0&prior=e)pei%5C) [αὐτὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%5Cn&la=greek&can=au%29to%5Cn0&prior=ei)=don) [οἵπερ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28%2Fper&la=greek&can=oi%28%2Fper0&prior=au)to%5Cn) [πρόσθεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pro%2Fsqen&la=greek&can=pro%2Fsqen0&prior=oi(/per) [**προσεκύνουν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=proseku%2Fnoun&la=greek&can=proseku%2Fnoun0&prior=pro/sqen), [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C7&prior=proseku/noun) [τότε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%2Fte&la=greek&can=to%2Fte0&prior=kai%5C) [προσεκύνησαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=proseku%2Fnhsan&la=greek&can=proseku%2Fnhsan0&prior=to/te)" [**X. A. 1.6.10**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.6.10&lang=original); ⇾ quando o avistaram, os mesmos homens que antes estavam acostumados a se prostrar diante dele, também se prostraram nesta ocasião

→ "[(](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*swkra%2Fths&la=greek&can=*swkra%2Fths0&prior=proseku/nhsan)Σωκράτης) [τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs1&prior=*swkra/ths) [ἑαυτοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28autou%3D&la=greek&can=e%28autou%3D0&prior=tou%5Cs) [ἐπιθυμοῦντας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29piqu_mou%3Dntas&la=greek&can=e%29piqu_mou%3Dntas0&prior=e(autou=) [οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k0&prior=e)piqu_mou=ntas) [**ἐπράττετο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pra%2F_tteto&la=greek&can=e%29pra%2F_tteto0&prior=ou)k) [χρήματα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xrh%2Fmata&la=greek&can=xrh%2Fmata0&prior=e)pra/_tteto)" [**X. M. 1.2.5**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Mem.%201.2.5&lang=original); ⇾ Sócrates não tinha o hábito de exigir dinheiro daqueles que eram apaixonadamente ligados a ele.

→ [**"ἐπεθύμει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pequ%2F_mei&la=greek&can=e%29pequ%2F_mei0&prior=a)/n) [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn1&prior=e)pequ/_mei) [τις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tis&la=greek&can=tis0&prior=a)/n) [ἔτι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fti&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fti1&prior=tis) [πλείω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=plei%2Fw&la=greek&can=plei%2Fw0&prior=e)/ti) [αὐτοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tou%3D&la=greek&can=au%29tou%3D0&prior=plei/w) [ἀκούειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29kou%2Fein&la=greek&can=a%29kou%2Fein0&prior=au)tou=)" [**X. C. 1.4.3**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%201.4.3&lang=original); ⇾ as pessoas desejariam (costumavam) ouvir ainda mais dele

→ "[**διηρώτων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dihrw%2Ftwn&la=greek&can=dihrw%2Ftwn0&prior=a)/n) [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn1&prior=dihrw/twn)" [**P. A. 22b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Apol.%2022b&lang=original); ⇾ eu costumava perguntar

### **§ImpfCona. Imperfeito Conativo[[57]](#footnote-56)**

O imperfeito pode expressar uma ação tentada, pretendida ou esperada no passado que acabou não ocorrendo. O imperfeito conativo é usado com verbos télicos.

→ [**"ἔπειθον**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fpeiqon&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fpeiqon0&prior=a)kou/ein) [αὐτούς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B1%E1%BD%90%CF%84%CE%BF%CF%8D%CF%82&la=greek), [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C8&prior=au)tou/s) [οὓς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%28%5Cs&la=greek&can=ou%28%5Cs0&prior=kai%5C) [ἔπεισα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fpeisa&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fpeisa0&prior=ou(%5Cs), [τούτους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%2Ftous&la=greek&can=tou%2Ftous0&prior=e)/peisa) [ἔχων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fxwn&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fxwn0&prior=tou/tous) [ἐπορευόμην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29poreuo%2Fmhn&la=greek&can=e%29poreuo%2Fmhn0&prior=e)/xwn)" [**X. C. 5.5.2**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%205.5.22&lang=original); ⇾ Tentei persuadi-los, e fui embora com aqueles que consegui persuadir

→ ["Ἁλόννησον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%28alo%2Fnnhson&la=greek&can=*%28alo%2Fnnhson0&prior=e)poreuo/mhn) [**ἐδίδου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29di%2Fdou&la=greek&can=e%29di%2Fdou0&prior=*(alo/nnhson): [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%282&prior=e)di/dou) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%272&prior=o() [ἀπηγόρευε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29phgo%2Freue&la=greek&can=a%29phgo%2Freue0&prior=d%27) [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C0&prior=a)phgo/reue) [λαμβάνειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lamba%2Fnein&la=greek&can=lamba%2Fnein0&prior=mh%5C)" [**Aes. 3.83**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aeschin.%203.83&lang=original); ⇾ Filipe *ofereceu* (propôs dar) *Haloneso*, *mas ele* (Demóstenes) os *dissuadiu* de aceitá-la

→ ["Θηβαῖοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*qhbai%3Doi&la=greek&can=*qhbai%3Doi0&prior=lamba/nein) [**κατεδουλοῦντ᾽**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=katedoulou%3Dnt%27&la=greek&can=katedoulou%3Dnt%270&prior=*qhbai=oi) [αὐτούς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B1%E1%BD%90%CF%84%CE%BF%CF%8D%CF%82&la=greek)" [**D. 8.74**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%208.74&lang=original); ⇾ os tebanos tentaram escravizá-los

→ [**"ἠπείγοντο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29pei%2Fgonto&la=greek&can=h%29pei%2Fgonto0&prior=au)tou/s) [ἐς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29s&la=greek&can=e%29s2&prior=h)pei/gonto) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn5&prior=e)s) [Κέρκυραν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ke%2Frku_ran&la=greek&can=*ke%2Frku_ran1&prior=th%5Cn)" [**T. 4.3**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%204.3&lang=original); ⇾ quiseram apressar-se para a Córcira

### **§ImpfComp. Imperfeito de Ação Concluída[[58]](#footnote-57)**

O imperfeito com verbos [télicos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telicity)[[59]](#footnote-58) chama a atenção para as consequências da ação, enquanto o presente desses verbos sugere que a ação ainda não foi concluída. Assim, [ἧκον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28%3Dkon&la=greek&can=h%28%3Dkon0&prior=dei=cai) eu tinha vindo (raramente eu vim), [ᾠχόμην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%7Cxo%2Fmhn&la=greek&can=w%29%7Cxo%2Fmhn0&prior=h(=kon) eu tinha partido, como [ἐνίκων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ni%2F_kwn&la=greek&can=e%29ni%2F_kwn0&prior=w)%7Cxo/mhn) eu fui vitorioso, [ἡττώμην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28ttw%2Fmhn&la=greek&can=h%28ttw%2Fmhn0&prior=e)ni/_kwn) eu fui derrotado.

→ ["ὃ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%5C&la=greek&can=o%28%5C0&prior=%5D) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn0&prior=o(%5C) [δή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dh%2F&la=greek&can=dh%2F0&prior=me%5Cn) [σφι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sfi&la=greek&can=sfi0&prior=dh/) [τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C0&prior=sfi) [ἐντεταλμένα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ntetalme%2Fna&la=greek&can=e%29ntetalme%2Fna0&prior=ta%5C) ἀπήγγελλε, [τοῖσι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%3Dsi&la=greek&can=toi%3Dsi1&prior=a)ph/ggelle) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C2&prior=toi=si) [ἕαδε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28%2Fade&la=greek&can=e%28%2Fade0&prior=de%5C) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn1&prior=e(/ade) [βοηθέειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bohqe%2Fein&la=greek&can=bohqe%2Fein0&prior=me%5Cn) [Ἀθηναίοισι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29aqhnai%2Foisi&la=greek&can=*%29aqhnai%2Foisi0&prior=bohqe/ein) ..." [**Hdt. 6.106**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hdt.+6.106.3&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0125); ⇾ Ele entregou a mensagem que havia sido ordenado a dizer, e eles resolveram enviar ajuda aos atenienses

→ "[(Ὀλύμπια](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29olu%2Fmpia&la=greek&can=*%29olu%2Fmpia0&prior=h(ttw/mhn)) [οἷς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28%3Ds&la=greek&can=oi%28%3Ds0&prior=*)olu/mpia) [Ἀνδροσθένης](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29androsqe%2Fnhs&la=greek&can=*%29androsqe%2Fnhs0&prior=oi(=s) [παγκράτιον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pagkra%2Ftion&la=greek&can=pagkra%2Ftion0&prior=*)androsqe/nhs) [**ἐνίκα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ni%2F_ka_&la=greek&can=e%29ni%2F_ka_0&prior=pagkra/tion)" [**T. 5.49**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%205.49&lang=original); ⇾ os jogos olímpicos, nos quais Andróstenes o vencedor (= tinha vencido) no pancrácio

→ "[τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C3&prior=kaqi/_stanto) [πλοῖον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ploi%3Don&la=greek&can=ploi%3Don0&prior=to%5C) [ἧκεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28%3Dken&la=greek&can=h%28%3Dken1&prior=ploi=on), [ἐν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29n&la=greek&can=e%29n1&prior=h(=ken) [ᾧ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28%3D%7C&la=greek&can=w%28%3D%7C1&prior=e)n) [**ἐπλέομεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ple%2Fomen&la=greek&can=e%29ple%2Fomen0&prior=w(=%7C)" [**Ant. 5.29**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Antiph.%205.29&lang=original); ⇾ o navio chegou no qual nós (tínhamos) navegado

### **§ImpfDesc. Imperfeito de Descrição[[60]](#footnote-59)**

O imperfeito pode explicar as circunstâncias de fundo sob as quais uma ação ocorreu. Ele descreve modos e costumes; a situação, as circunstâncias e os detalhes dos eventos; e o desenvolvimento de ações representadas como continuadas no passado. O imperfeito geralmente tem uma força dramática ou panorâmica: permite que o leitor acompanhe o curso dos eventos à medida que ocorrem, como se fosse um espectador da cena retratada.

→ ["εὐθὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=eu%29qu%5Cs&la=greek&can=eu%29qu%5Cs0&prior=e)se/bonto) [ἀνεβόησάν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nebo%2Fhsa%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29nebo%2Fhsa%2Fn0&prior=eu)qu%5Cs) [τε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=te&la=greek&can=te4&prior=a)nebo/hsa/n) [πάντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%2Fntes&la=greek&can=pa%2Fntes1&prior=te) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C11&prior=pa/ntes) [προσπεσόντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=prospeso%2Fntes&la=greek&can=prospeso%2Fntes0&prior=kai%5C) [**ἐμάχοντο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ma%2Fxonto&la=greek&can=e%29ma%2Fxonto0&prior=prospeso/ntes), [ἐώθουν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%90%CF%8E%CE%B8%CE%BF%CF%85%CE%BD&la=greek), [ἐωθοῦντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%90%CF%89%CE%B8%CE%BF%E1%BF%A6%CE%BD%CF%84%CE%BF&la=greek), [**ἔπαιον**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fpaion&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fpaion0&prior=e)wqou=nto), [ἐπαίοντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%90%CF%80%CE%B1%CE%AF%CE%BF%CE%BD%CF%84%CE%BF&la=greek)" [**X. C. 7. 1. 38**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%207.1.38&lang=original); ⇾ imediatamente todos deram um grito e, caindo uns sobre os outros, lutavam, empurravam e eram empurrados, golpeavam e eram golpeados

→ ["ἐπεὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pei%5C&la=greek&can=e%29pei%5C2&prior=e)pai/onto) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C9&prior=e)pei%5C) [ταῦτα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%3Dta&la=greek&can=tau%3Dta3&prior=de%5C) [ἐρρήθη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%90%CF%81%CF%81%CE%AE%CE%B8%CE%B7&la=greek), [ἐπορεύοντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%90%CF%80%CE%BF%CF%81%CE%B5%CF%8D%CE%BF%CE%BD%CF%84%CE%BF&la=greek): [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn0&prior=e)poreu/onto) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C10&prior=tw=n) [ἀπαντώντων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pantw%2Fntwn&la=greek&can=a%29pantw%2Fntwn0&prior=de%5C) [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%283&prior=a)pantw/ntwn) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn2&prior=oi() [ἀπέθνῃσκον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%80%CF%80%CE%AD%CE%B8%CE%BD%E1%BF%83%CF%83%CE%BA%CE%BF%CE%BD&la=greek), [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%284&prior=a)pe/qnh%7Cskon) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C11&prior=oi() [**ἔφευγον**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Ffeugon&la=greek&can=e%29%2Ffeugon0&prior=de%5C) [πάλιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%2Flin&la=greek&can=pa%2Flin0&prior=e)/feugon) [εἴσω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2Fsw&la=greek&can=ei%29%2Fsw0&prior=pa/lin), [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%285&prior=ei)/sw) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C12&prior=oi() [**ἐβόων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29bo%2Fwn&la=greek&can=e%29bo%2Fwn0&prior=de%5C)" [**X. C. 7. 5. 26**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%207.5.26&lang=original); ⇾ e depois que essas palavras foram ditas, eles começaram a avançar; e daqueles que os encontraram, alguns foram mortos, outros fugiram para dentro de casa, e outros gritaram

Em descrições de lugares e cenários e em outras declarações de fatos existentes, o imperfeito é frequentemente usado por assimilação ao tempo da narrativa (geralmente estabelecido no verbo principal).

→ ["ἀφίκοντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29fi%2F_konto&la=greek&can=a%29fi%2F_konto0&prior=prose/ballon) [ἐπὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29pi%5C3&prior=a)fi/_konto) [τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn1&prior=e)pi%5C) [ποταμὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=potamo%5Cn&la=greek&can=potamo%5Cn0&prior=to%5Cn) [ὃς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%5Cs&la=greek&can=o%28%5Cs0&prior=potamo%5Cn) [**ὥριζε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28%2Frize&la=greek&can=w%28%2Frize0&prior=o(%5Cs) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn8&prior=w(/rize) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn1&prior=th%5Cn) [Μακρώνων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*makrw%2Fnwn&la=greek&can=*makrw%2Fnwn0&prior=tw=n) [χώραν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xw%2Fra_n&la=greek&can=xw%2Fra_n0&prior=*makrw/nwn) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C15&prior=xw/ra_n) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn9&prior=kai%5C) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn2&prior=th%5Cn) [Σκυθηνῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*skuqhnw%3Dn&la=greek&can=*skuqhnw%3Dn0&prior=tw=n)" [**X. A. 4.8.1**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%204.8.1&lang=original); ⇾ chegaram ao rio que dividia o país dos macrones do país dos citenos.

→ ["ἐξελαύνει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29celau%2Fnei&la=greek&can=e%29celau%2Fnei0&prior=*skuqhnw=n) [ἐπὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29pi%5C4&prior=e)celau/nei) [ποταμὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=potamo%5Cn&la=greek&can=potamo%5Cn1&prior=e)pi%5C) [πλήρη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=plh%2Frh&la=greek&can=plh%2Frh0&prior=potamo%5Cn) [ἰχθύων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%29xqu%2Fwn&la=greek&can=i%29xqu%2Fwn0&prior=plh/rh), [οὓς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%28%5Cs&la=greek&can=ou%28%5Cs1&prior=i)xqu/wn) [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%286&prior=ou(%5Cs) [Σύροι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*su%2Froi&la=greek&can=*su%2Froi0&prior=oi() [θεοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qeou%5Cs&la=greek&can=qeou%5Cs0&prior=*su/roi) [ἐνόμιζον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%90%CE%BD%CF%8C%CE%BC%CE%B9%CE%B6%CE%BF%CE%BD&la=greek)" [**X. A. 1. 4. 9**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.4.9&lang=original); ⇾ ele marchou até um rio cheio de peixes, que os sírios consideravam como deuses

O imperfeito pode se referir a um tópico discutido anteriormente. Isso é chamado de *imperfeito filosófico:*

→ [**"ἦν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%29%3Dn4&prior=a)/ra) [ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%282&prior=h)=n) [μουσικὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mousikh%5C&la=greek&can=mousikh%5C0&prior=h() [ἀντίστροφος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nti%2Fstrofos&la=greek&can=a%29nti%2Fstrofos0&prior=mousikh%5C) [τῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds1&prior=a)nti/strofos) [γυμναστικῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gumnastikh%3Ds&la=greek&can=gumnastikh%3Ds0&prior=th=s) [εἰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29&la=greek&can=ei%293&prior=gumnastikh=s) [μέμνησαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%2Fmnhsai&la=greek&can=me%2Fmnhsai0&prior=ei))" [**P. R. 522a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Rep.%20522a&lang=original); ⇾ a música é (como vimos) a contraparte da ginástica, se tu te lembrares da discussão

### **§ImpfCons. Imperfeito de Ação Consecutiva[[61]](#footnote-60)**

O imperfeito pode se referir a uma ação que segue imediatamente outra ação. Esse uso do imperfeito às vezes é chamado de imperfeito incoativo ou inceptivo; entretanto, esse uso do imperfeito não se refere exatamente ao ponto inicial de uma ação, mas expressa a ação em processo.

→ ["ἐπειδὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29peidh%5C&la=greek&can=e%29peidh%5C0&prior=a)niw/menos) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C15&prior=e)peidh%5C) [καιρὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kairo%5Cs&la=greek&can=kairo%5Cs0&prior=de%5C) [ἦν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%29%3Dn1&prior=kairo%5Cs), [**προσέβαλλον**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=prose%2Fballon&la=greek&can=prose%2Fballon0&prior=h)=n)" [**T. 7.51**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%207.51&lang=original); ⇾ mas quando chegou o momento apropriado, eles começaram um (procederam a) ataque

→ ["ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s0&prior=%5D) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C0&prior=w(s) [πορευομένων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poreuome%2Fnwn&la=greek&can=poreuome%2Fnwn0&prior=de%5C) [ἐξεκύμαινέ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ceku%2Fmaine%2F&la=greek&can=e%29ceku%2Fmaine%2F0&prior=poreuome/nwn) [τι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti&la=greek&can=ti0&prior=e)ceku/maine/) [τῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds0&prior=ti) φάλαγγος, [τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C0&prior=fa/laggos) [ὑπολειπόμενον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28poleipo%2Fmenon&la=greek&can=u%28poleipo%2Fmenon0&prior=to%5C) [ἤρξατο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%2Frcato&la=greek&can=h%29%2Frcato0&prior=u(poleipo/menon) [δρόμῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dro%2Fmw%7C&la=greek&can=dro%2Fmw%7C0&prior=h)/rcato) [θεῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qei%3Dn&la=greek&can=qei%3Dn0&prior=dro/mw%7C): [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C0&prior=qei=n) [ἅμα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%28%2Fma&la=greek&can=a%28%2Fma0&prior=kai%5C) [ἐφθέγξαντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29fqe%2Fgcanto&la=greek&can=e%29fqe%2Fgcanto0&prior=a(/ma) [πάντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%2Fntes&la=greek&can=pa%2Fntes0&prior=e)fqe/gcanto) [οἷον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28%3Don&la=greek&can=oi%28%3Don0&prior=pa/ntes) [τῷ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C0&prior=oi(=on) [Ἐνυαλίῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29enuali%2Fw%7C&la=greek&can=*%29enuali%2Fw%7C0&prior=tw=%7C) ἐλελίζουσι, [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C1&prior=e)leli/zousi) [πάντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%2Fntes&la=greek&can=pa%2Fntes1&prior=kai%5C) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C1&prior=pa/ntes) [**ἔθεον**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fqeon&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fqeon0&prior=de%5C)" [**X. A. 1.8.18**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.8.18&lang=original); ⇾ E quando, à medida que avançavam, uma parte da falange se dispersou, aqueles que ficaram para trás começaram a correr; no mesmo momento, todos eles deram o tipo de grito de guerra que eles levantam para Eniálio e, em seguida, todos estavam correndo.

# **Futuro**

### **§Fut. Eventos ou Expectativas Futuras**[[62]](#footnote-61)

O futuro denota uma ação que ocorrerá em algum momento futuro. O tempo verbal futuro indica que, de acordo com a opinião, expectativa, esperança, medo ou propósito do falante ou do agente, a ação acontecerá no futuro. Dependendo do contexto, a ação do futuro pode ser tanto continuada (como o presente) ou, semelhante ao aoristo, expressar uma realização simples. Por exemplo, [πείσω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pei%2Fsw&la=greek&can=pei%2Fsw0&prior=ta/lanton) significa *tentarei persuadir*, ou *convencerei* (resultativo), [βασιλεύσω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=basileu%2Fsw&la=greek&can=basileu%2Fsw0&prior=pei/sw) serei rei, reinarei ou eu me tornarei rei (ingressivo).

→ "[**λήψεται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lh%2Fyetai&la=greek&can=lh%2Fyetai0&prior=e)/peisa) [μισθὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=misqo%5Cn&la=greek&can=misqo%5Cn0&prior=lh/yetai) [τάλαντον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%2Flanton&la=greek&can=ta%2Flanton0&prior=misqo%5Cn)" [**X. A. 2.2.20**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%202.2.20&lang=original); ⇾ receberá um talento como recompensa

→ ["Θηβαῖοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*qhbai%3Doi&la=greek&can=*qhbai%3Doi0&prior=e(/cein) [ἔχουσι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fxousi&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fxousi0&prior=*qhbai=oi) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn0&prior=e)/xousi) [ἀπεχθ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pexqw%3Ds&la=greek&can=a%29pexqw%3Ds0&prior=me%5Cn)ῶς, [ἔτι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fti&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fti0&prior=a)pexqw=s) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%270&prior=e)/ti) [ἐχθροτέρως](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29xqrote%2Frws&la=greek&can=e%29xqrote%2Frws0&prior=d%27) [**σχήσουσιν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sxh%2Fsousin&la=greek&can=sxh%2Fsousin0&prior=e)xqrote/rws)" [**T. 5.18**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%205.18&lang=original); ⇾ os tebanos são hostis e se tornarão ainda mais

### **§FutHypo. Hipótese ou Verdade Geral[[63]](#footnote-62)**

O futuro pode ser usado para expressar uma ação possível no momento da fala, cenários hipotéticos, inferências ou intenção presente. Nesse sentido, em vez de indicar que a ação aconteceria no futuro real, o tempo verbal futuro implica que a declaração poderia ser verificada no futuro.

→ "[**εὑρήσομεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=eu%28rh%2Fsomen&la=greek&can=eu%28rh%2Fsomen0&prior=a)/llwn) [τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs3&prior=eu(rh/somen) [φιλοτίμους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=filoti%2F_mous&la=greek&can=filoti%2F_mous0&prior=tou%5Cs) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn4&prior=filoti/_mous) [ἀνδρῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ndrw%3Dn&la=greek&can=a%29ndrw%3Dn0&prior=tw=n) . . . [ἀντὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nti%5C&la=greek&can=a%29nti%5C0&prior=a)ndrw=n) [τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D2&prior=a)nti%5C) [ζῆν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=zh%3Dn&la=greek&can=zh%3Dn0&prior=tou=) [ἀποθνῄσκειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29poqnh%2F%7Cskein&la=greek&can=a%29poqnh%2F%7Cskein0&prior=zh=n) [εὐκλεῶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=eu%29klew%3Ds&la=greek&can=eu%29klew%3Ds0&prior=a)poqnh/%7Cskein) [αἱρουμένους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B1%E1%BC%B1%CF%81%CE%BF%CF%85%CE%BC%CE%AD%CE%BD%CE%BF%CF%85%CF%82&la=greek)" [**I. 9.3**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Isoc.%209.3&lang=original); ⇾ descobriremos que homens ambiciosos escolhem uma morte gloriosa em vez da vida"

→ "[αἶρε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%29%3Dre&la=greek&can=ai%29%3Dre0&prior=ai(roume/nous) [πλῆκτρον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=plh%3Dktron&la=greek&can=plh%3Dktron0&prior=ai)=re), [εἰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29&la=greek&can=ei%294&prior=plh=ktron) μαχεῖ" [**Ar. Av. 759**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aristoph.%20Birds%20759&lang=original); ⇾ levante sua espora se pretendes lutar

→ "[τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F0&prior=me/llw) [**λέξεις**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=le%2Fceis&la=greek&can=le%2Fceis0&prior=ti/);" [**E. Med. 1310**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Eur.%20Med.%201310&lang=original); ⇾ o que queres dizer?

O futuro pode indicar uma verdade geral (também conhecido como futuro gnômico).

→ ["ἀνὴρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nh%5Cr&la=greek&can=a%29nh%5Cr0&prior=moi) [ἐπιεικὴς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pieikh%5Cs&la=greek&can=e%29pieikh%5Cs0&prior=a)nh%5Cr) [υἱὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ui%28o%5Cn&la=greek&can=ui%28o%5Cn0&prior=e)pieikh%5Cs) [ἀπολέσας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pole%2Fsa_s&la=greek&can=a%29pole%2Fsa_s0&prior=ui(o%5Cn) [ῥᾷστα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=r%28a%3D%7Csta&la=greek&can=r%28a%3D%7Csta0&prior=a)pole/sa_s) [**οἴσει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29%2Fsei&la=greek&can=oi%29%2Fsei0&prior=r(a=%7Csta) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn3&prior=oi)/sei) [ἄλλων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fllwn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fllwn0&prior=tw=n) [**P. R. 603e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Rep.%20603e&lang=original); ⇾ um homem razoável, se perder um filho, suportará (espera-se que suporte) isso mais facilmente do que outros homens

O tempo verbal futuro é comumente usado em perguntas deliberativas:

→ "[τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F1&prior=le/ceis) [**ἐροῦμεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29rou%3Dmen&la=greek&can=e%29rou%3Dmen0&prior=ti/) [ἢ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%5C&la=greek&can=h%29%5C2&prior=e)rou=men) [τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F2&prior=h)%5C) [**φήσομεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fh%2Fsomen&la=greek&can=fh%2Fsomen0&prior=ti/); [**D. 8.37**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%208.37&lang=original); ⇾ o que devemos dizer ou o que devemos propor?

### **§FutJuss. Futuro Jussivo[[64]](#footnote-63)**

O futuro na segunda pessoa pode funcionar de forma semelhante ao imperativo e expressar um comando urgente, uma proibição, uma concessão ou uma permissão. O tom do futuro jussivo é geralmente familiar. Em combinação com [οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%291&prior=dra/_somen) [μή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2F1&prior=ste/rcw) , ele indica uma proibição urgente. Esse uso do tempo futuro é pós-homérico.

→ ["ὣς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28%5Cs&la=greek&can=w%28%5Cs0&prior=ou)) [οὖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=ou%29%3Dn2&prior=w(%5Cs) [**ποιήσετε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poih%2Fsete&la=greek&can=poih%2Fsete0&prior=ou)=n)" [**P. Pr. 338a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Prot.%20338a&lang=original); ⇾ fareis assim

→ [**"ἀναγνώσεται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nagnw%2Fsetai&la=greek&can=a%29nagnw%2Fsetai0&prior=poih/sete) [τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn2&prior=a)nagnw/setai) [νόμον-ἀναγίγνωσκε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nagi%2Fgnwske&la=greek&can=a%29nagi%2Fgnwske0&prior=no/mon) [**D. 24.39**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2024.39&lang=original); ⇾ o escrivão lerá a lei - lê

→ "[αὐτὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%5Cs&la=greek&can=au%29to%5Cs0&prior=a)nagi/gnwske) [**γνώσει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gnw%2Fsei&la=greek&can=gnw%2Fsei0&prior=au)to%5Cs)" [**P. Phil. 12a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Phileb.%2012a&lang=original); ⇾ julgarás por ti mesmo

→ "[σπουδὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=spoudh%5C&la=greek&can=spoudh%5C0&prior=gnw/sei) [**ἔσται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fstai&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fstai0&prior=spoudh%5C) [τῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds2&prior=e)/stai) [ὁδοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28dou%3D&la=greek&can=o%28dou%3D0&prior=th=s)" [**T. 7.77**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%207.77&lang=original); ⇾ terá que se apressar na marcha

→ ["ὑμεῖς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28_mei%3Ds&la=greek&can=u%28_mei%3Ds0&prior=o(dou=) [οὖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=ou%29%3Dn3&prior=u(_mei=s), [ἐὰν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29a%5C_n&la=greek&can=e%29a%5C_n0&prior=ou)=n) [σωφρονῆτε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=swfronh%3Dte&la=greek&can=swfronh%3Dte0&prior=e)a%5C_n), [οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%292&prior=swfronh=te) [τούτου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%2Ftou&la=greek&can=tou%2Ftou0&prior=ou)) [ἀλλ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ll%27&la=greek&can=a%29ll%271&prior=tou/tou) [ὑμῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28_mw%3Dn&la=greek&can=u%28_mw%3Dn0&prior=a)ll%27) [**φείσεσθε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fei%2Fsesqe&la=greek&can=fei%2Fsesqe0&prior=u(_mw=n) [**X. H. 2.3.34**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%202.3.34&lang=original); ⇾ agora, se vós sois sábios, poupareis, não a ele, mas a vós mesmos

### **§FutNoni. Não do Indicativo[[65]](#footnote-64)**

Os tempos verbais dos modos que não o indicativo raramente têm valor temporal relativo, mas expressam o aspecto gramatical do verbo. O aspecto de um verbo indica a maneira como uma ação se estende ao longo do tempo e a forma como é apresentada. Por exemplo, pode apresentar uma ação como um todo completo ou como um processo incompleto e contínuo. O radical futuro não tem valor aspectual, o que significa que ele é neutro e não faz distinção entre ações completas ou imperfeitas.

Com particípios (principalmente volitivos):

→ "[οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%290&prior=w)/%7Ckhsan) [συνήλθομεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sunh%2Flqomen&la=greek&can=sunh%2Flqomen0&prior=ou)) [ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s0&prior=sunh/lqomen) [βασιλεῖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=basilei%3D&la=greek&can=basilei%3D0&prior=w(s) [πολεμήσοντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CE%BF%CE%BB%CE%B5%CE%BC%CE%AE%CF%83%CE%BF%CE%BD%CF%84%CE%B5%CF%82&la=greek)" [**X. A. 2.3.21**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%202.3.21&lang=original); ⇾ não nos reunimos com o propósito de travar uma guerra com o rei

Com infinitivos: Quando o contexto mostra que a ênfase é colocada na ideia de futuridade, o infinitivo futuro, referindo-se ao tempo futuro em relação ao verbo principal, às vezes é usado em vez do presente ou aoristo.

→ "[οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k0&prior=mi_sh=sai) [**ἀποκωλύσειν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pokwlu%2F_sein&la=greek&can=a%29pokwlu%2F_sein0&prior=ou)k) [δυνατοὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dunatoi%5C&la=greek&can=dunatoi%5C0&prior=a)pokwlu/_sein) [ὄντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29%2Fntes&la=greek&can=o%29%2Fntes0&prior=dunatoi%5C)" [**T. 3.28**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%203.28&lang=original); ⇾ não ser capaz de impedir

→ "[πολλοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pollou%3D&la=greek&can=pollou%3D0&prior=o)/ntes) [δέω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%2Fw&la=greek&can=de%2Fw0&prior=pollou=) [κατ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kat%27&la=greek&can=kat%270&prior=de/w) [ἐμαυτοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29mautou%3D&la=greek&can=e%29mautou%3D0&prior=kat%27) [**ἐρεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29rei%3Dn&la=greek&can=e%29rei%3Dn0&prior=e)mautou=)" [**P. A. 37b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Apol.%2037b&lang=original); ⇾ Estou longe de ter a intenção de falar em meu próprio prejuízo

# **Aoristo**

### **§Aor. Aoristo Resultativo[[66]](#footnote-65)**

O aoristo expressa a mera ocorrência de uma ação no passado. A ação é considerada como um evento ou fato único, sem referência ao período de tempo que ocupou. Como um tempo narrativo, ele é frequentemente usado para declarar os principais eventos e fatos, enquanto os outros tempos passados estabelecem ações subordinadas e circunstâncias associadas. Em contraste com o imperfeito (e o presente), o aoristo denota o resultado, o fim ou o efeito de uma ação.

→ ["ἐνίκησαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ni%2F_khsan&la=greek&can=e%29ni%2F_khsan0&prior=ke/) [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%288&prior=e)ni/_khsan) [Κερκυραῖοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*kerku_rai%3Doi&la=greek&can=*kerku_rai%3Doi0&prior=oi() [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C18&prior=*kerku_rai=oi) [ναῦς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nau%3Ds&la=greek&can=nau%3Ds0&prior=kai%5C) [πέντε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pe%2Fnte&la=greek&can=pe%2Fnte1&prior=nau=s) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C19&prior=pe/nte) [δέκα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%2Fka&la=greek&can=de%2Fka0&prior=kai%5C) [**διέφθειραν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=die%2Ffqeiran&la=greek&can=die%2Ffqeiran1&prior=de/ka)" [**T. 1.29**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.29&lang=original); ⇾ os corcireus foram vitoriosos e destruíram quinze navios

→ "[σκοποὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=skopou%5Cs&la=greek&can=skopou%5Cs0&prior=de/oi) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C2&prior=skopou%5Cs) [καταστήσας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=katasth%2Fsas&la=greek&can=katasth%2Fsas0&prior=de%5C) [**συνέλεξε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sune%2Flece&la=greek&can=sune%2Flece0&prior=katasth/sas) [τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs1&prior=sune/lece) [στρατιώτας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=stratiw%2Ftas&la=greek&can=stratiw%2Ftas0&prior=tou%5Cs) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C1&prior=stratiw/tas) ἔλεξεν" [**X. A. 6.3.11**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%206.3.11&lang=original); ⇾ e depois de colocar vigias, ele reuniu as tropas e falou o seguinte

O mesmo verbo pode ser um aoristo resultativo ou um aoristo ingressivo; por exemplo, [ἔβαλον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fbalon&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fbalon0&prior=e)/peisa) lancei um míssil (ingressivo), and *atingi* (resultativo); [κατέσχον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kate%2Fsxon&la=greek&can=kate%2Fsxon0&prior=e)/balon) tomei posse de (ingressivo), and *eu me detive* (resultativo).

### **§AorIngr. Aoristo Ingressivo (ou de Início de Ação)[[67]](#footnote-66)**

O aoristo dos verbos cujo presente denota um estado ou uma ação contínua expressa a entrada nesse estado ou o início dessa ação. O aoristo ingressivo é usado com verbos atélicos[[68]](#footnote-67), particularmente com verbos estativos, e indica o início de um estado; por exemplo, [ἄρχω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Frxw&la=greek&can=a%29%2Frxw0&prior=boulh=%7C) começar: [ἦρξα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%3Drca&la=greek&can=h%29%3Drca0&prior=a)/rxw) tornou-se governador [βασιλεύω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=basileu%2Fw&la=greek&can=basileu%2Fw0&prior=h)=rca) sou rei, governador: [ἐβασίλευσα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29basi%2Fleusa&la=greek&can=e%29basi%2Fleusa0&prior=basileu/w) tornei-me rei, ascendi ao trono, or [νοσῶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nosw%3D&la=greek&can=nosw%3D0&prior=e)qa/rrhsa) estou doente: [ἐνόσησα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29no%2Fshsa&la=greek&can=e%29no%2Fshsa0&prior=nosw=) adoeci, fiquei doente.

→ "[καί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%2F&la=greek&can=kai%2F1&prior=e)sh=lqe) [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%283&prior=kai/) [πάντα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%2Fnta&la=greek&can=pa%2Fnta2&prior=oi() [τε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=te&la=greek&can=te3&prior=pa/nta) [ἐκεῖνα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29kei%3Dna&la=greek&can=e%29kei%3Dna0&prior=te) [διδοῖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=didoi%3D&la=greek&can=didoi%3D0&prior=e)kei=na) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C8&prior=didoi=) [πρὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pro%5Cs&la=greek&can=pro%5Cs1&prior=kai%5C) [ἕτερα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28%2Ftera&la=greek&can=e%28%2Ftera0&prior=pro%5Cs) [δωρέεται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dwre%2Fetai&la=greek&can=dwre%2Fetai1&prior=e(/tera) [οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k0&prior=dwre/etai) [ἐλάσσω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29la%2Fssw&la=greek&can=e%29la%2Fssw0&prior=ou)k) ἐκείνων. [οὕτω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%28%2Ftw&la=greek&can=ou%28%2Ftw0&prior=e)kei/nwn) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn4&prior=ou(/tw) [**ἐπλούτησε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29plou%2Fthse&la=greek&can=e%29plou%2Fthse0&prior=me%5Cn) [ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%280&prior=e)plou/thse) [οἰκίη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29ki%2Fh&la=greek&can=oi%29ki%2Fh0&prior=h() [αὕτη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%28%2Fth&la=greek&can=au%28%2Fth0&prior=oi)ki/h) μεγάλως" [**Hdt. 6.125**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hdt.%206.125&lang=original); ⇾ e lhe deu todas aquelas coisas e o presenteou com muito mais, e assim a família ficou muito rica

→ ["Πεισιστράτου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*peisistra%2Ftou&la=greek&can=*peisistra%2Ftou0&prior=e)/sxon) [τελευτήσαντος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=teleuth%2Fsantos&la=greek&can=teleuth%2Fsantos0&prior=*peisistra/tou) [Ἱππίας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%28ippi%2Fa_s&la=greek&can=*%28ippi%2Fa_s0&prior=teleuth/santos) [**ἔσχε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fsxe&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fsxe0&prior=*(ippi/a_s) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn13&prior=e)/sxe) [ἀρχήν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29rxh%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29rxh%2Fn0&prior=th%5Cn)" [**T. 6.54**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%206.54&lang=original); ⇾ quando Pisístrato morreu, Hipias assumiu seu poder

### **§AorComp. Aoristo Complexo[[69]](#footnote-68)**

O aoristo complexo é usado para examinar rapidamente o curso de uma ação passada do início ao fim e, muitas vezes, é acompanhado de uma expressão de duração. Ele pode resumir o resultado de uma narrativa anterior. É frequentemente chamado de aoristo concentrativo, porque concentra todo o curso de uma ação em um único ponto.

→ "[τούτῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%2Ftw%7C&la=greek&can=tou%2Ftw%7C0&prior=ktei/nw) [τῷ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C0&prior=tou/tw%7C) [τρόπῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tro%2Fpw%7C&la=greek&can=tro%2Fpw%7C0&prior=tw=%7C) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn14&prior=tro/pw%7C) [πόλιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Flin&la=greek&can=po%2Flin1&prior=th%5Cn) [**ἐτείχισαν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29tei%2Fxisan&la=greek&can=e%29tei%2Fxisan0&prior=po/lin)" [**T. 1.93**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.93&lang=original); ⇾ foi dessa maneira que eles fortificaram a cidade

→ "[τέσσαρα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=te%2Fssara&la=greek&can=te%2Fssara0&prior=e)tei/xisan) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C21&prior=te/ssara) [δέκα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%2Fka&la=greek&can=de%2Fka1&prior=kai%5C) [ἔτη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fth&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fth1&prior=de/ka) [**ἐνέμειναν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ne%2Fmeinan&la=greek&can=e%29ne%2Fmeinan0&prior=e)/th) [αἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%28&la=greek&can=ai%280&prior=e)ne/meinan) [σπονδαί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%83%CF%80%CE%BF%CE%BD%CE%B4%CE%B1%CE%AF&la=greek)" [**T. 2.2**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%202.2&lang=original); ⇾ a paz durou quatorze anos

→ ["ὀλίγον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29li%2Fgon&la=greek&can=o%29li%2Fgon0&prior=spondai/) [χρόνον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xro%2Fnon&la=greek&can=xro%2Fnon1&prior=o)li/gon) [**ξυνέμεινεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=cune%2Fmeinen&la=greek&can=cune%2Fmeinen0&prior=xro/non) [ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%284&prior=cune/meinen) [ὁμαιχμία](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28maixmi%2Fa_&la=greek&can=o%28maixmi%2Fa_0&prior=h()" [**T.1. 18**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.18&lang=original); ⇾ a liga durou pouco tempo

→ ["ἐνταῦθα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ntau%3Dqa&la=greek&can=e%29ntau%3Dqa1&prior=e)ni/_khsa) [**ἔμεινε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fmeine&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fmeine0&prior=e)ntau=qa) [Κῦρος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ku%3Dros&la=greek&can=*ku%3Dros1&prior=e)/meine) [ἡμέρας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28me%2Fra_s&la=greek&can=h%28me%2Fra_s1&prior=*ku=ros) [τριάκοντα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tria%2F_konta&la=greek&can=tria%2F_konta0&prior=h(me/ra_s)" [**X. A. 1.2.9**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.2.9&lang=original); ⇾ Ciro permaneceu trinta dias lá

### **§AorGnom. Gnômico Aoristo [[70]](#footnote-69)**

O aoristo gnômico ([γνώμη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gnw%2Fmh&la=greek&can=gnw%2Fmh0&prior=h)/gagen) máxima, provérbio) indica uma verdade geral. Esse uso do aoristo não parece simplesmente indicar uma ocorrência passada, mas expressa hábitos, tendências gerais, procedimentos ou eventos típicos.

→ "[παθὼν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=paqw%5Cn&la=greek&can=paqw%5Cn0&prior=gnw/mh) [δέ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%2F&la=greek&can=de%2F0&prior=paqw%5Cn) [τε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=te&la=greek&can=te5&prior=de/) [νήπιος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nh%2Fpios&la=greek&can=nh%2Fpios0&prior=te) [**ἔγνω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fgnw&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fgnw0&prior=nh/pios)" [**H.WD.218**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hes.+WD+218&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0131); ⇾ um tolo aprende com a experiência

→ "[κάλλος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ka%2Fllos&la=greek&can=ka%2Fllos0&prior=e)/gnw) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn4&prior=ka/llos) [γὰρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%5Cr&la=greek&can=ga%5Cr2&prior=me%5Cn) [ἢ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%5C&la=greek&can=h%29%5C5&prior=ga%5Cr) [χρόνος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xro%2Fnos&la=greek&can=xro%2Fnos1&prior=h)%5C) [**ἀνήλωσεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nh%2Flwsen&la=greek&can=a%29nh%2Flwsen0&prior=xro/nos) [ἢ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%5C&la=greek&can=h%29%5C6&prior=a)nh/lwsen) [νόσος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=no%2Fsos&la=greek&can=no%2Fsos0&prior=h)%5C) [ἐμάρανε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%90%CE%BC%CE%AC%CF%81%CE%B1%CE%BD%CE%B5&la=greek)" [**I. 1.6**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Isoc.%201.6&lang=original); ⇾ pois a beleza ou é desperdiçada pelo tempo ou murcha pela doença

Semelhante ao aoristo gnômico é o aoristo empregado em descrições gerais, cenas imaginárias e em descrições de modos e costumes. O aoristo é usado em símiles na poesia e geralmente contém o ponto de comparação.

→ ["ἐπειδὰν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29peida%5Cn&la=greek&can=e%29peida%5Cn0&prior=e)poi/hsan) [ἀφίκωνται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29fi%2Fkwntai&la=greek&can=a%29fi%2Fkwntai0&prior=e)peida%5Cn) [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%2811&prior=a)fi/kwntai) [τετελευτηκότες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=teteleuthko%2Ftes&la=greek&can=teteleuthko%2Ftes0&prior=oi() [εἰς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29s&la=greek&can=ei%29s2&prior=teteleuthko/tes) [τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn3&prior=ei)s) [τόπον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%2Fpon&la=greek&can=to%2Fpon0&prior=to%5Cn), [οἷ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28%3D&la=greek&can=oi%28%3D0&prior=to/pon) [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%286&prior=oi(=) [δαίμων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dai%2Fmwn&la=greek&can=dai%2Fmwn0&prior=o() [ἕκαστον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28%2Fkaston&la=greek&can=e%28%2Fkaston0&prior=dai/mwn) [κομίζει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=komi%2Fzei&la=greek&can=komi%2Fzei0&prior=e(/kaston) [πρῶτον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=prw%3Dton&la=greek&can=prw%3Dton0&prior=komi/z) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn5&prior=prw=ton) [**διεδικάσαντο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=diedika%2Fsanto&la=greek&can=diedika%2Fsanto0&prior=me%5Cn) [οἵ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28%2F&la=greek&can=oi%28%2F1&prior=diedika/santo) [τε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=te&la=greek&can=te6&prior=oi(/) [καλῶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kalw%3Ds&la=greek&can=kalw%3Ds0&prior=te) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C22&prior=kalw=s) [ὁσίως](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28si%2Fws&la=greek&can=o%28si%2Fws0&prior=kai%5C) [βιώσαντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=biw%2Fsantes&la=greek&can=biw%2Fsantes0&prior=o(si/ws) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C23&prior=biw/santes) [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%2812&prior=kai%5C) [μή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BC%CE%AE&la=greek)" [**P. Ph. 113d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Phaedo%20113d&lang=original); ⇾ quando os mortos chegam ao lugar onde cada um é conduzido por seu gênio, primeiro são julgados e sentenciados, conforme tenham vivido bem e piedosamente, ou não.

→ "[φᾶρος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fa%3Dros&la=greek&can=fa%3Dros0&prior=mh/) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C17&prior=fa=ros) [αὐτημερὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29thmero%5Cn&la=greek&can=au%29thmero%5Cn0&prior=de%5C) [ἐξυφήναντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29cufh%2Fnantes&la=greek&can=e%29cufh%2Fnantes0&prior=au)thmero%5Cn) [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%2813&prior=e)cufh/nantes) [ἱρέες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28_re%2Fes&la=greek&can=i%28_re%2Fes0&prior=oi() [κατ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kat%27&la=greek&can=kat%270&prior=i(_re/es) [ὦν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=w%29%3Dn0&prior=kat%27) [**ἔδησαν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fdhsan&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fdhsan0&prior=w)=n) [ἑνὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28no%5Cs&la=greek&can=e%28no%5Cs0&prior=e)/dhsan) [ἑωυτῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28wutw%3Dn&la=greek&can=e%28wutw%3Dn0&prior=e(no%5Cs) [μίτρῃ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mi%2Ftrh%7C&la=greek&can=mi%2Ftrh%7C0&prior=e(wutw=n) [τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs0&prior=mi/trh%7C) [ὀφθαλμούς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BD%80%CF%86%CE%B8%CE%B1%CE%BB%CE%BC%CE%BF%CF%8D%CF%82&la=greek)" [**Hdt. 2.122**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hdt.%202.122&lang=original); ⇾ depois de tecer um manto no mesmo dia, os sacerdotes prendem os olhos de um deles com um laço

→ ["ἤριπε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%2Fripe&la=greek&can=h%29%2Fripe0&prior=lei/yeis) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%275&prior=h)/ripe) [ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s2&prior=d%27) [ὅτε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fte&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fte1&prior=w(s) [τις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tis&la=greek&can=tis2&prior=o(/te) [δρῦς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dru%3Ds&la=greek&can=dru%3Ds0&prior=tis) [**ἤριπεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%2Fripen&la=greek&can=h%29%2Fripen0&prior=dru=s)" [**Hom. Il. 16.477**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133%3Abook%3D16%3Acard%3D477); ⇾ ele caiu como cai um carvalho

### **§AorSug. Perguntas Sugestivas e Pedidos[[71]](#footnote-70)**

O aoristo é usado em perguntas com [τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F4&prior=*a) [οὖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=ou%29%3Dn5&prior=ti/) [ου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou&la=greek&can=ou0&prior=ou)=n) e [τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F5&prior=ou) [οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%2911&prior=ti/) para expressar surpresa pelo fato de algo não ter sido feito. A pergunta é aqui equivalente a uma ordem ou sugestão.

→ "[τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F6&prior=ou)) [οὖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=ou%29%3Dn6&prior=ti/) [οὐχὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29xi%5C&la=greek&can=ou%29xi%5C0&prior=ou)=n) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C24&prior=ou)xi%5C) [σὺ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=su%5C&la=greek&can=su%5C0&prior=kai%5C) [**ὑπέμνησάς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28pe%2Fmnhsa%2Fs&la=greek&can=u%28pe%2Fmnhsa%2Fs0&prior=su%5C) [με](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me&la=greek&can=me1&prior=u(pe/mnhsa/s);" [**X. Hi. 1.3**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hiero%201.3&lang=original); ⇾ por que tu não me fazes lembrar disso?

→ "[τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F0&prior=*(etai=ros) [οὖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=ou%29%3Dn0&prior=ti/) [οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%290&prior=ou)=n) [**διηγήσω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dihgh%2Fsw&la=greek&can=dihgh%2Fsw0&prior=ou)) [ἡμῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28mi%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%28mi%3Dn0&prior=dihgh/sw) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn0&prior=h(mi=n) [συνουσίαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sunousi%2Fan&la=greek&can=sunousi%2Fan0&prior=th%5Cn), [εἰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29&la=greek&can=ei%290&prior=sunousi/an) [μή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2F0&prior=ei)) [σέ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=se%2F&la=greek&can=se%2F0&prior=mh/) [τι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti&la=greek&can=ti0&prior=se/) [κωλύει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kwlu%2Fei&la=greek&can=kwlu%2Fei0&prior=ti)..." [**P. Pr. 310a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Prot.%20310a&lang=original); ⇾ deixe-nos ouvir teu relato da conversa imediatamente, se nada te impedir

### **§AorIter. Atividade Habitual (Iterativo)[[72]](#footnote-71)**

O aoristo com [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn3&prior=o)fqalmou/s) pode indicar repetições e hábitos. Além disso, Homero e Heródoto têm imperfeitos iterativos e aoristos em [-σκον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=skon&la=greek&can=skon0&prior=o/e-) e [-σκομην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=skomhn&la=greek&can=skomhn0&prior=skon), denotando uma ação passada habitual ou repetida. Homero tem formas iterativas no imperfeito e no aoristo 1 e 2 ativo e médio. Heródoto não tem iterativos no aoristo 1 e poucos no aoristo 2.

→ "[**εἶπεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dpen&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dpen1&prior=a)/n) [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn4&prior=ei)=pen)" [**X. C. 7.1.14**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%207.1.14&lang=original); ⇾ ele costumava dizer

→ ["ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn0&prior=a)/n) [**ἔλεξεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Flecen&la=greek&can=e%29%2Flecen0&prior=a)%5Cn)" [**X. C. 7.1.10**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%207.1.10&lang=original); ⇾ ele costumava dizer

→ "[οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%291&prior=a)lkh/n) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn2&prior=ou)) [γάρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%2Fr&la=greek&can=ga%2Fr0&prior=me%5Cn) [τι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti&la=greek&can=ti0&prior=ga/r) [**φύγεσκε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fu%2Fgeske&la=greek&can=fu%2Fgeske0&prior=ti) [βαθείης](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=baqei%2Fhs&la=greek&can=baqei%2Fhs0&prior=fu/geske) [βένθεσιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=be%2Fnqesin&la=greek&can=be%2Fnqesin0&prior=baqei/hs) [ὕλης](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28%2Flhs&la=greek&can=u%28%2Flhs0&prior=be/nqesin) [κνώδαλον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=knw%2Fdalon&la=greek&can=knw%2Fdalon0&prior=u(/lhs), [ὅττι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Ftti&la=greek&can=o%28%2Ftti0&prior=knw/dalon) [δίοιτο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=di%2Foito&la=greek&can=di%2Foito0&prior=o(/tti)" [**Hom. Od. 17.316**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0135%3Abook%3D17%3Acard%3D290); ⇾ nenhuma criatura nas profundezas da mata profunda poderia escapar dele.

### **§AorDram. Aoristo Dramático[[73]](#footnote-72)**

A primeira pessoa do singular do aoristo é usada nas respostas e reações em tragédias e comédias, geralmente indicando um estado de espírito ou um ato que expressa um estado de espírito (especialmente aprovação ou desaprovação) que ocorre para o orador no momento que acabou de passar. O aoristo dramático às vezes é chamado de aoristo instantâneo.

→ [**"ἥσθην**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28%2Fsqhn&la=greek&can=h%28%2Fsqhn0&prior=me), [ἐγέλασα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ge%2Flasa&la=greek&can=e%29ge%2Flasa0&prior=h(/sqhn)" [**Ar. Eq. 696**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aristoph.%20Kn.%20696&lang=original); ⇾ estou encantado, não posso deixar de rir

→ [**"ἐδεξάμην**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29deca%2Fmhn&la=greek&can=e%29deca%2Fmhn0&prior=e)ge/lasa) [τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C6&prior=e)deca/mhn) [ῥηθέν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=r%28hqe%2Fn&la=greek&can=r%28hqe%2Fn0&prior=to%5C)" [**S. El. 668**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20El.%20668&lang=original); ⇾ dou as boas-vindas ao presságio

Às vezes, esse uso aparece fora do diálogo:

→ [**"ἀπέπτυσα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pe%2Fptusa&la=greek&can=a%29pe%2Fptusa0&prior=cunh=ka)" [**A. Pr. 1070**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aesch.%20PB%201070&lang=original); ⇾ rejeito

### **§AorNoni. Não do Indicativo (aspecto perfectivo)[[74]](#footnote-73)**

Os tempos verbais dos modos que não o indicativo raramente têm valor temporal relativo; no entanto, eles expressam o aspecto do verbo. O aspecto de um verbo indica a forma como uma ação se estende no tempo e a maneira como é apresentada. Por exemplo, ele pode apresentar uma ação como um todo completo ou como um processo incompleto e contínuo. O aoristo tem um aspecto perfectivo, apresentando o verbo como concluído ou como um todo ininterrupto.

Com Subjuntivo:

→ "[**πορισώμεθα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=porisw%2Fmeqa&la=greek&can=porisw%2Fmeqa0&prior=e)kporizw/meqa) [οὖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=ou%29%3Dn0&prior=porisw/meqa) [πρῶτον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=prw%3Dton&la=greek&can=prw%3Dton0&prior=ou)=n) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn0&prior=prw=ton) [δαπάνην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dapa%2Fnhn&la=greek&can=dapa%2Fnhn0&prior=th%5Cn)" [**T. 1.83**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.83&lang=original); ⇾ vamos obter o dinheiro primeiro

Com optativo:

→ "[εἰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29&la=greek&can=ei%290&prior=sofo/n) [γὰρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%5Cr&la=greek&can=ga%5Cr0&prior=ei)) [**γένοιτο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ge%2Fnoito&la=greek&can=ge%2Fnoito0&prior=ga%5Cr)" [**X. C. 6.1.38**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%206.1.38&lang=original); ⇾ gostaria que isso acontecesse

Com imperativos, indicando simples ocorrência:

→ "[**βλέψον**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ble%2Fyon&la=greek&can=ble%2Fyon0&prior=di/dote) [πρὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pro%5Cs&la=greek&can=pro%5Cs0&prior=ble/yon) [τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C1&prior=pro%5Cs) [ὄρη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29%2Frh&la=greek&can=o%29%2Frh0&prior=ta%5C)" [**X. A. 4.1.20**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%204.1.20&lang=original); ⇾ olha (lança um olhar) para as montanhas

→ ["ἡμῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28mi%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%28mi%3Dn0&prior=ei)pe/) [τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs3&prior=h(mi=n) [ἵππους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28%2Fppous&la=greek&can=i%28%2Fppous1&prior=tou%5Cs) [**δότε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=do%2Fte&la=greek&can=do%2Fte0&prior=i(/ppous)" [**X. C. 4.5.47**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%204.5.47&lang=original); ⇾ nos dai os cavalos

Com infinitivos:

→ "[τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D0&prior=bebouleu=sqai) [**πιεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=piei%3Dn&la=greek&can=piei%3Dn0&prior=tou=) [ἐπιθυμία](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29piqu_mi%2Fa_&la=greek&can=e%29piqu_mi%2Fa_0&prior=piei=n)" [**T. 7.84**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%207.84&lang=original); ⇾ o desejo de obter bebida

→ ["ἤρξατο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%2Frcato&la=greek&can=h%29%2Frcato0&prior=e)piqu_mi/a_) [**γενέσθαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gene%2Fsqai&la=greek&can=gene%2Fsqai0&prior=h)/rcato)" [**T. 1. 103**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.103&lang=original); ⇾ começou a ser

Com particípios:

→ "[**δειπνήσας**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=deipnh%2Fsa_s&la=greek&can=deipnh%2Fsa_s0&prior=polemh/sontes) [ἐχώρει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29xw%2Frei&la=greek&can=e%29xw%2Frei0&prior=deipnh/sa_s)" [**T. 3.112**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%203.112&lang=original); ⇾ após o jantar, ele avançou

→ "[τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs1&prior=e)xw/rei) [ἐλευθέρους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29leuqe%2Frous&la=greek&can=e%29leuqe%2Frous0&prior=tou%5Cs) [**ἀποκτείναντες**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29poktei%2Fnantes&la=greek&can=a%29poktei%2Fnantes0&prior=e)leuqe/rous) [ἀνεχώρησαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nexw%2Frhsan&la=greek&can=a%29nexw%2Frhsan0&prior=a)poktei/nantes)" [**T. 5. 83**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%205.83&lang=original); ⇾ depois de matar os homens livres, eles se retiraram

→ [**"ἐπομόσας**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pomo%2Fsa_s&la=greek&can=e%29pomo%2Fsa_s0&prior=a)nexw/rhsan) [ἔφη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Ffh&la=greek&can=e%29%2Ffh0&prior=e)pomo/sa_s)" [**X. C. 4.1.23**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%204.1.23&lang=original); ⇾ ele fez um juramento e disse

→ ["Σάτυρος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*sa%2Fturos&la=greek&can=*sa%2Fturos0&prior=e)/pra_can) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C0&prior=*sa/turos) [Χρέμων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*xre%2Fmwn&la=greek&can=*xre%2Fmwn0&prior=kai%5C), [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%283&prior=*xre/mwn) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn1&prior=oi() [τριάκοντα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tria%2F_konta&la=greek&can=tria%2F_konta0&prior=tw=n) [**γενόμενοι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=geno%2Fmenoi&la=greek&can=geno%2Fmenoi0&prior=tria/_konta), [Κλεοφῶντος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*kleofw%3Dntos&la=greek&can=*kleofw%3Dntos0&prior=geno/menoi) [κατηγόρουν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kathgo%2Froun&la=greek&can=kathgo%2Froun0&prior=*kleofw=ntos)" [**L. 30.12**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%2030.12&lang=original); ⇾ Sátiro e Quêmon, que (mais tarde) se tornaram membros dos Trinta, acusaram Cleofonte

# **Perfeito**

### **§Perf. Ação Concluída**[[75]](#footnote-74)

O perfeito denota uma ação concluída cujos efeitos ainda continuam no presente:

→ "[τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C3&prior=a)pe/pleusan) [οἰκήματα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29kh%2Fmata&la=greek&can=oi%29kh%2Fmata0&prior=ta%5C) [**ᾠκοδόμηται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%7Ckodo%2Fmhtai&la=greek&can=w%29%7Ckodo%2Fmhtai0&prior=oi)kh/mata)" [**X. O. 9.2**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Ec.%209.2&lang=original); ⇾ os cômodos foram construídos (sua construção foi concluída)

→ "[τὰς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C_s&la=greek&can=ta%5C_s1&prior=w)%7Ckodo/mhtai) [πόλεις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Fleis&la=greek&can=po%2Fleis1&prior=ta%5C_s) [αὐτῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=au%29tw%3Dn2&prior=po/leis) [**παρῄρηται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=parh%2F%7Crhtai&la=greek&can=parh%2F%7Crhtai0&prior=au)tw=n)" [**D. 9.26**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%209.26&lang=original); ⇾ ele tomou (e ainda mantém) suas cidades

→ "[τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F7&prior=bebou/leumai) [βουλεύεσθον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bouleu%2Fesqon&la=greek&can=bouleu%2Fesqon0&prior=ti/) [ποιεῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poiei%3Dn&la=greek&can=poiei%3Dn0&prior=bouleu/esqon); [οὐδέν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29de%2Fn&la=greek&can=ou%29de%2Fn0&prior=poiei=n), [ἔφη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Ffh&la=greek&can=e%29%2Ffh0&prior=n) [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%289&prior=e)/fh) [Χαρμίδης](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*xarmi%2Fdhs&la=greek&can=*xarmi%2Fdhs0&prior=o(), [ἀλλὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29lla%5C&la=greek&can=a%29lla%5C1&prior=*xarmi/dhs) [**βεβουλεύμεθα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bebouleu%2Fmeqa&la=greek&can=bebouleu%2Fmeqa0&prior=a)lla%5C)" [**P. Charm. 176c**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Charm.%20176c&lang=original); ⇾ o que estais conspirando para fazer? Nada, disse Cármides; nós já conspiramos

["ἐφοβήθην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29fobh%2Fqhn&la=greek&can=e%29fobh%2Fqhn0&prior=bebouleu/meqa), [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C32&prior=e)fobh/qhn) [ἔτι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fti&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fti4&prior=kai%5C) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C33&prior=e)/ti) [νῦν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nu%3Dn&la=greek&can=nu%3Dn1&prior=kai%5C) [**τεθορύβημαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=teqoru%2Fbhmai&la=greek&can=teqoru%2Fbhmai0&prior=nu=n)" [**Aes. 2.4**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aeschin.%202.4&lang=original); ⇾ Fui acometido de medo, e até o presente momento ainda estou em um estado de agitação

Quando o perfeito marca o resultado duradouro em vez do ato concluído, ele pode não indicar qualquer referência clara à ação anterior; por exemplo, [κέκλημαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ke%2Fklhmai&la=greek&can=ke%2Fklhmai0&prior=lelu/ka_sin) (recebi um nome) sou chamado, meu nome é, [κέκτημαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ke%2Fkthmai&la=greek&can=ke%2Fkthmai0&prior=ke/klhmai) (adquiri) possuo, [μέμνημαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%2Fmnhmai&la=greek&can=me%2Fmnhmai0&prior=ke/kthmai) (lembrei) me lembro, [τέθνηκα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=te%2Fqnhka&la=greek&can=te%2Fqnhka0&prior=me/mnhmai) (morri) estou morto, [οἶδα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29%3Dda&la=greek&can=oi%29%3Dda1&prior=pe/fu_ka) (descobri) sei. Esses verbos são frequentemente traduzidos para o tempo presente e, portanto, às vezes são chamados de "perfeito com significado presente"; no entanto, eles não são fundamentalmente diferentes de outros verbos perfeitos.

### **§PerfInten. Perfeito Intensivo[[76]](#footnote-75)**

O tempo verbal perfeito com verbos atélicos[[77]](#footnote-76) pode indicar uma ênfase no grau do estado expresso pelo verbo. Esses são frequentemente chamados de perfeitos intensivos. São eles: verbos dos *sentidos* ([δέδορκα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%2Fdorka&la=greek&can=de%2Fdorka0&prior=oi)=da) olhar, [πέφρικα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pe%2Ffri_ka&la=greek&can=pe%2Ffri_ka0&prior=de/dorka) tremer), de *som sustentado* ([κέκραγα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ke%2Fkra_ga&la=greek&can=ke%2Fkra_ga0&prior=pe/fri_ka) vociferar, [λέληκα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=le%2Flhka&la=greek&can=le%2Flhka0&prior=ke/kra_ga) gritar, [βέβρυχα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=be%2Fbru_xa&la=greek&can=be%2Fbru_xa0&prior=le/lhka) rugir), de *emoção* ([πεφόβημαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pefo%2Fbhmai&la=greek&can=pefo%2Fbhmai0&prior=be/bru_xa) estou cheio de alarme, [γέγηθα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ge%2Fghqa&la=greek&can=ge%2Fghqa0&prior=pefo/bhmai) estou contente, [μέμηλε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%2Fmhle&la=greek&can=me%2Fmhle0&prior=ge/ghqa) se preocupa com), de *gesto* ([κέχηνα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ke%2Fxhna&la=greek&can=ke%2Fxhna0&prior=me/mhle) mantém a boca aberta), e muitos outros ([σεσίγηκα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sesi%2F_ghka&la=greek&can=sesi%2F_ghka0&prior=ke/xhna) estou quieto, etc.).

→ "[πολλὰ](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=polla%5C&la=greek&can=polla%5C0&prior=%5D) [δὲ](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C0&prior=polla%5C) [θαυμάζων](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qauma%2Fzwn&la=greek&can=qauma%2Fzwn0&prior=de%5C) [τῶν](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn0&prior=qauma/zwn) [εἰωθότων](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29wqo%2Ftwn&la=greek&can=ei%29wqo%2Ftwn0&prior=tw=n) [λέγεσθαι](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=le%2Fgesqai&la=greek&can=le%2Fgesqai0&prior=ei)wqo/twn) [παρ᾽](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=par%27&la=greek&can=par%270&prior=le/gesqai) ὑμῖν, [οὐδενὸς](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29deno%5Cs&la=greek&can=ou%29deno%5Cs0&prior=u(mi=n) [ἧττον](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28%3Dtton&la=greek&can=h%28%3Dtton0&prior=ou)deno%5Cs), [ὦ](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%3D&la=greek&can=w%29%3D0&prior=h(=tton) [ἄνδρες](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fndres&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fndres0&prior=w)=) Ἀθηναῖοι, [**τεθαύμακα**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=teqau%2Fmaka&la=greek&can=teqau%2Fmaka0&prior=*)aqhnai=oi), [ὃ](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%5C&la=greek&can=o%28%5C0&prior=teqau/maka) [καὶ](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C0&prior=o(%5C) [πρώην](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=prw%2Fhn&la=greek&can=prw%2Fhn0&prior=kai%5C) [τινὸς](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tino%5Cs&la=greek&can=tino%5Cs0&prior=prw/hn) [ἤκουσ᾽](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%2Fkous%27&la=greek&can=h%29%2Fkous%270&prior=tino%5Cs) [εἰπόντος](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29po%2Fntos&la=greek&can=ei%29po%2Fntos0&prior=h)/kous%27) [ἐν](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29n&la=greek&can=e%29n0&prior=ei)po/ntos) [τῇ](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3D%7C&la=greek&can=th%3D%7C0&prior=e)n) [βουλῇ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B2%CE%BF%CF%85%CE%BB%E1%BF%87&la=greek)" [**Dem. 8.4**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.+8.4&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0070); ⇾ Muitas vezes me surpreendo com o tipo de discurso que é proferido aqui, mas nada, homens de Atenas, me surpreendeu mais do que o que ouvi proferido no Conselho outro dia

Com certos verbos télicos, o tempo perfeito pode enfatizar a responsabilidade do sujeito pelos resultados do verbo.

→ "[**γέγραφε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ge%2Fgrafe&la=greek&can=ge%2Fgrafe0) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C0&prior=ge/grafe) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C0&prior=de%5C) [ταῦτα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%3Dta&la=greek&can=tau%3Dta0&prior=kai%5C) [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%280&prior=tau=ta) [αὐτὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%5Cs&la=greek&can=au%29to%5Cs0&prior=o() [Θουκυδίδης](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*qoukudi%2Fdhs&la=greek&can=*qoukudi%2Fdhs0&prior=au)to%5Cs) [Ἀθηναῖος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%88%CE%B8%CE%B7%CE%BD%CE%B1%E1%BF%96%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek)" [**T. 5.26**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%205.26&lang=original); ⇾ o mesmo Tucídides de Atenas é o autor deste bem.

### **§PerfFut. Perfeito por Futuro do Pretérito[[78]](#footnote-77)**

O perfeito pode ser usado no lugar do futuro do pretérito para antecipar uma ação que ainda não ocorreu; no entanto, ela é apresentada como se já tivesse tido um efeito. Esse uso do tempo perfeito às vezes é chamado de perfeito retórico.

→ "[κἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ka%29%5C_n&la=greek&can=ka%29%5C_n0&prior=to/te) [τοῦτο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3Dto&la=greek&can=tou%3Dto1&prior=ka)%5C_n) [νικῶμεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ni_kw%3Dmen&la=greek&can=ni_kw%3Dmen1&prior=tou=to), [πάνθ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%2Fnq%27&la=greek&can=pa%2Fnq%270&prior=ni_kw=men) [ἡμῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28mi%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%28mi%3Dn0&prior=pa/nq%27) [**πεποίηται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pepoi%2Fhtai&la=greek&can=pepoi%2Fhtai0&prior=h(mi=n)" [**X. A. 1.8.12**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.8.12&lang=original); ⇾ e se conquistarmos naquele setor, tudo foi (terá sido) realizado por nós

Especialmente com a frase [τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C7&prior=pepoi/htai) [ἐπί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%2F&la=greek&can=e%29pi%2F0&prior=to%5C) [τινι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tini&la=greek&can=tini0&prior=e)pi/), o perfeito antecipa a ocorrência certa de um evento:

→ "[τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C8&prior=tini) [ἐπὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29pi%5C7&prior=to%5C) [τούτῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%2Ftw%7C&la=greek&can=tou%2Ftw%7C1&prior=e)pi%5C) [**ἀπολώλαμεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29polw%2Flamen&la=greek&can=a%29polw%2Flamen0&prior=tou/tw%7C)" [**X. A. 6.6.23**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%206.6.23&lang=original); ⇾ por tudo o que ele podia fazer, nós havíamos perecido

### **§PerfNoni. Não do Indicativo[[79]](#footnote-78)**

Os tempos verbais dos modos que não o indicativo raramente têm valor temporal relativo; no entanto, eles expressam o aspecto do verbo. O aspecto de um verbo indica a forma como uma ação se estende no tempo e a maneira como é apresentada. Por exemplo, ele pode apresentar uma ação como um todo completo ou como um processo incompleto e contínuo. O perfeito em verbos não indicativos apresenta a ação como um estado e enfatiza o efeito ou os resultados de uma ação que já aconteceu.

Com subjuntivo:

→ ["ἵνα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28%2Fna&la=greek&can=i%28%2Fna0&prior=dapa/nhn), [ἢν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=h%29%5Cn0&prior=i(/na) [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C0&prior=h)%5Cn) [ὑπακούωσι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28pakou%2Fwsi&la=greek&can=u%28pakou%2Fwsi0&prior=mh%5C), [**τεθνήκωσιν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=teqnh%2Fkwsin&la=greek&can=teqnh%2Fkwsin0&prior=u(pakou/wsi)" [**T. 8.74**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%208.74&lang=original); ⇾ que, caso não se submetam, podem ser mortos (lit. podem ser mortos imediatamente)

Com optativo: No optativo, a referência é sempre ao tempo futuro. Os tempos verbais não se referem a diferenças de tempo e denotam apenas o estágio da ação.

→ "[**τεθναίης**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=teqnai%2Fhs&la=greek&can=teqnai%2Fhs0&prior=proshu/da) [ὦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%3D&la=greek&can=w%29%3D0&prior=teqnai/hs) [Προῖτ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*proi%3Dt%27&la=greek&can=*proi%3Dt%270&prior=w)=)᾽, [ἢ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%5C&la=greek&can=h%29%5C0&prior=*proi=t%27) [κάκτανε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ka%2Fktane&la=greek&can=ka%2Fktane0&prior=h)%5C) [Βελλεροφόντην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*bellerofo%2Fnthn&la=greek&can=*bellerofo%2Fnthn1&prior=ka/ktane)" [**Hom. Il. 6.164**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133%3Abook%3D6%3Acard%3D156); ⇾ ou morre tu mesmo, Preto, ou mata Belerofonte

Com Imperativo, indicando conclusão com resultado permanente:

→ [**"Τετάχθω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=teta%2Fxqw&la=greek&can=teta%2Fxqw0&prior=do/te)" [**P. R. 562a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Rep.%20562a&lang=original); ⇾ deixe-o tomar seu lugar (e ficar lá)

→ "[**εἰρήσθω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29rh%2Fsqw&la=greek&can=ei%29rh%2Fsqw0&prior=teta/xqw)" [**P. R. 503b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Rep.%20503b&lang=original); ⇾ que tenha sido dito (de uma vez por todas)

Com infinitivos, frequentemente indicando certeza da ação:

→ "[οὐδὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29de%5C&la=greek&can=ou%29de%5C0&prior=a)/n) [βουλεύεσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bouleu%2Fesqai&la=greek&can=bouleu%2Fesqai0&prior=ou)de%5C) [ἔτι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fti&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fti0&prior=bouleu/esqai) [ὥρα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28%2Fra_&la=greek&can=w%28%2Fra_0&prior=e)/ti), [ἀλλὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29lla%5C&la=greek&can=a%29lla%5C0&prior=w(/ra_) [**βεβουλεῦσθαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bebouleu%3Dsqai&la=greek&can=bebouleu%3Dsqai0&prior=a)lla%5C)" [**P. Cr. 46a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Crito%2046a&lang=original); ⇾ já não é hora de estar decidindo, mas de tê-la decidido

Com particípios:

→ "[καταλαμβάνουσι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=katalamba%2Fnousi&la=greek&can=katalamba%2Fnousi0&prior=geno/menos) [Βρασίδαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*bra_si%2Fda_n&la=greek&can=*bra_si%2Fda_n0&prior=katalamba/nousi) [**ἐπεληλυθότα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pelhluqo%2Fta&la=greek&can=e%29pelhluqo%2Fta0&prior=*bra_si/da_n)" [**T. 3.69**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%203.69&lang=original); ⇾ eles descobriram (presente histórico) que Brasidas havia chegado

Um particípio perfeito pode ter a força de um mais-que-perfeito se for acompanhado por um advérbio como [πρόσθεν:](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pro%2Fsqen&la=greek&can=pro%2Fsqen2&prior=e)pelhluqo/ta)

→ ["ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%280&prior=pro/sqen) [πρόσθε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pro%2Fsqe&la=greek&can=pro%2Fsqe0&prior=o() [κεκτημένος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=+%CE%BA%CE%B5%CE%BA%CF%84%CE%B7%CE%BC%CE%AD%CE%BD%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek)" [**S. Ph. 778**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20Phil.%20778&lang=original); ⇾ aquele que a possuía antes

# **Mais que Perfeito**

### **§Pperf. Perfeito Passado[[80]](#footnote-79)**

O mais-que-perfeito é o passado do perfeito, portanto, indica um estado fixo passado resultante de uma ação concluída. Diferentemente de muitos outros idiomas, o grego não precisa necessariamente usar o mais-que-perfeito para expressar uma ação que aconteceu antes de um tempo mencionado no passado, e pode usar o valor aspectual de outros tempos verbais do passado para essa finalidade. O mais-que-perfeito expressa o tempo verbal absoluto.

→ ["ἦλθον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%3Dlqon&la=greek&can=h%29%3Dlqon1&prior=spondai/) [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%2817&prior=h)=lqon) [Ἰνδοὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29indoi%5C&la=greek&can=*%29indoi%5C0&prior=oi() [ἐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29k&la=greek&can=e%29k2&prior=*)indoi%5C) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn10&prior=e)k) [πολεμίων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=polemi%2Fwn&la=greek&can=polemi%2Fwn0&prior=tw=n) [οὓς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%28%5Cs&la=greek&can=ou%28%5Cs2&prior=polemi/wn) [**ἐπεπόμφει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pepo%2Fmfei&la=greek&can=e%29pepo%2Fmfei0&prior=ou(%5Cs) [Κῦρος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ku%3Dros&la=greek&can=*ku%3Dros2&prior=e)pepo/mfei) [ἐπὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29pi%5C8&prior=*ku=ros) [κατασκοπήν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kataskoph%2Fn&la=greek&can=kataskoph%2Fn0&prior=e)pi%5C)" [**X. C. 6.2.9**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%206.2.9&lang=original); ⇾ retornaram os indianos que Ciro havia enviado para obter notícias do inimigo

Semelhante ao imperfeito, o mais-que-perfeito também é usado para descrever as circunstâncias de fundo de uma ação:

→ "[φθάνουσι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fqa%2Fnousi&la=greek&can=fqa%2Fnousi0&prior=w(/ste) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn4&prior=fqa/nousi) [Πλαταιῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*plataiw%3Dn&la=greek&can=*plataiw%3Dn1&prior=tw=n) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C11&prior=*plataiw=n) [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%289&prior=kai%5C) [ὕστατοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28%2Fstatoi&la=greek&can=u%28%2Fstatoi0&prior=oi() [διαβάντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=diaba%2Fntes&la=greek&can=diaba%2Fntes0&prior=u(/statoi) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn1&prior=diaba/ntes) [τάφρον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%2Ffron&la=greek&can=ta%2Ffron1&prior=th%5Cn), [χαλεπῶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xalepw%3Ds&la=greek&can=xalepw%3Ds1&prior=ta/fron) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C3&prior=xalepw=s) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C12&prior=de%5C) βιαίως: [κρύσταλλός](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kru%2Fstallo%2Fs&la=greek&can=kru%2Fstallo%2Fs0&prior=%5D) [τε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=te&la=greek&can=te3&prior=kru/stallo/s) [γὰρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%5Cr&la=greek&can=ga%5Cr0&prior=te) [**ἐπεπήγει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29peph%2Fgei&la=greek&can=e%29peph%2Fgei0&prior=ga%5Cr) [οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%290&prior=e)peph/gei) [βέβαιος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=be%2Fbaios&la=greek&can=be%2Fbaios0&prior=ou)) [ἐν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29n&la=greek&can=e%29n4&prior=be/baios) [αὐτῇ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29th%3D%7C&la=greek&can=au%29th%3D%7C0&prior=e)n) [ὥστ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28%2Fst%27&la=greek&can=w%28%2Fst%270&prior=au)th=%7C) ἐπελθεῖν, .[.](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C13&prior=ma=llon)[.](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%280&prior=kai%5C) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nu%5Cc&la=greek&can=nu%5Cc0&prior=h() ἡ [νὺξ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28poneifome%2Fnh&la=greek&can=u%28poneifome%2Fnh0&prior=a)ne/mw%7C) [.](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=polu%5C&la=greek&can=polu%5C0&prior=u(poneifome/nh)[..](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28%2Fdwr&la=greek&can=u%28%2Fdwr0&prior=to%5C) ὑπονειφομένη [πολὺ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CE%BF%CE%BB%E1%BD%BA&la=greek) [τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%84%E1%BD%B8&la=greek) [ὕδωρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BD%95%CE%B4%CF%89%CF%81&la=greek) ... [ἐπεποιήκει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%90%CF%80%CE%B5%CF%80%CE%BF%CE%B9%CE%AE%CE%BA%CE%B5%CE%B9&la=greek)" [**T. 3.23**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%203.23&lang=original); ⇾ até mesmo o último dos platenses conseguiu atravessar a vala, embora não sem esforço e dificuldade; pois o gelo havia se formado nela, não forte o suficiente para caminhar, e a neve que havia caído durante a noite, havia tornado a água profunda

### **§PperfImm. Mais-que-Perfeito de Ocorrência Imediata[[81]](#footnote-80)**

O mais-que-perfeito pode indicar que uma ação passada ocorreu tão imediata ou repentinamente que foi realizada quase no mesmo momento que outra ação.

→ ["ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s4&prior=e)memnh/mhn) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C21&prior=w(s) [ἐλήφθησαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29lh%2Ffqhsan&la=greek&can=e%29lh%2Ffqhsan0&prior=de%5C), [**ἐλέλυντο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29le%2Flunto&la=greek&can=e%29le%2Flunto0&prior=e)lh/fqhsan) [αἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%28&la=greek&can=ai%281&prior=e)le/lunto) [σπονδαί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%83%CF%80%CE%BF%CE%BD%CE%B4%CE%B1%CE%AF&la=greek)" [**T. 4.47**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%204.47&lang=original); ⇾ e quando foram capturados a trégua (já) estava no fim (o fato de sua captura foi equivalente à ruptura imediata da trégua).

→ ["ἐπεὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pei%5C&la=greek&can=e%29pei%5C0&prior=%5D) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%270&prior=e)pei%5C) [ἅπαξ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%28%2Fpac&la=greek&can=a%28%2Fpac0&prior=d%27) [ἤρξαντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%2Frcanto&la=greek&can=h%29%2Frcanto0&prior=a(/pac) ὑπείκειν, [ταχὺ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=taxu%5C&la=greek&can=taxu%5C0&prior=u(pei/kein) [δὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dh%5C&la=greek&can=dh%5C0&prior=taxu%5C) [πᾶσα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%3Dsa&la=greek&can=pa%3Dsa0&prior=dh%5C) [ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%280&prior=pa=sa) [ἀκρόπολις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29kro%2Fpolis&la=greek&can=a%29kro%2Fpolis0&prior=h() [ἔρημος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Frhmos&la=greek&can=e%29%2Frhmos0&prior=a)kro/polis) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn0&prior=e)/rhmos) [πολεμίων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=polemi%2Fwn&la=greek&can=polemi%2Fwn0&prior=tw=n) [ἐγεγένητο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%90%CE%B3%CE%B5%CE%B3%CE%AD%CE%BD%CE%B7%CF%84%CE%BF&la=greek)" [**X. H. 7.2.9**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%207.2.9&lang=original); ⇾ E quando começaram a ceder, rapidamente toda a Acrópole ficou livre do inimigo

### **§PperfInt. Mais-que-Perfeito Intensivo[[82]](#footnote-81)**

Semelhante ao tempo perfeito, o mais-que-perfeito com certos verbos átonos, como φοβέομαι ou θαυμάζω, pode indicar uma interpretação intensiva.

→ ["ἔξω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fcw&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fcw0&prior=tei/xh) ... [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%281&prior=ga%5Cr) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn0&prior=oi() [Ἀρκάδων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29arka%2Fdwn&la=greek&can=*%29arka%2Fdwn0&prior=tw=n) [ὁπλῖται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28pli%3Dtai&la=greek&can=o%28pli%3Dtai0&prior=*)arka/dwn) [παντάπασιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=panta%2Fpasin&la=greek&can=panta%2Fpasin0&prior=o(pli=tai) [οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k0&prior=panta/pasin) ἀντεξῇσαν: [οὕτω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%28%2Ftw&la=greek&can=ou%28%2Ftw0&prior=a)ntech=%7Csan) [τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs0&prior=ou(/tw) [πελταστὰς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=peltasta%5Cs&la=greek&can=peltasta%5Cs0&prior=tou%5Cs) [**ἐπεφόβηντο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pefo%2Fbhnto&la=greek&can=e%29pefo%2Fbhnto0&prior=peltasta%5Cs)" [**X. H. 4.4.16**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%204.4.16&lang=original); ⇾ os hoplitas dos árcades não saíram de modo algum para encontrá-los; tal era o medo que sentiam dos peltastas

# **Futuro Perfeito**

### **§Futperf. Ação Futura Concluída[[83]](#footnote-82)**

O futuro perfeito denota um estado futuro resultante de uma ação concluída: [ἀναγεγράψομαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nagegra%2Fyomai&la=greek&can=a%29nagegra%2Fyomai0&prior=kataskoph/n) I shall stand enrolled, [δεδήσεται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dedh%2Fsetai&la=greek&can=dedh%2Fsetai0&prior=a)nagegra/yomai) he shall be kept in prison.

→ ["ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%2810&prior=dedh/setai) [θύρα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qu%2Fra_&la=greek&can=qu%2Fra_0&prior=h() [**κεκλῄσεται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=keklh%2F%7Csetai&la=greek&can=keklh%2F%7Csetai0&prior=qu/ra_)" [**Ar. Lys. 1071**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aristoph.%20Lys.%201071&lang=original); ⇾ a porta será mantida fechada

→ "[σὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=se%5C&la=greek&can=se%5C0&prior=qnh/%7Cskw) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%276&prior=se%5C) [ἄλλη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fllh&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fllh0&prior=d%27) [τις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tis&la=greek&can=tis2&prior=a)/llh) [γυνὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gunh%5C&la=greek&can=gunh%5C1&prior=tis) [**κεκτήσεται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kekth%2Fsetai&la=greek&can=kekth%2Fsetai0&prior=gunh%5C)" [**Eur. Alc. 181**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0087%3Acard%3D136); ⇾ Alguma outra mulher o possuirá

A maioria dos futuros perfeitos é intermediária na forma e passiva no significado. O futuro perfeito ativo é geralmente perifrástico, o que significa que é formado pela combinação do particípio ativo perfeito com [ἔσομαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fsomai&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fsomai0) serei; por exemplo, [γεγραφὼς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gegrafw%5Cs&la=greek&can=gegrafw%5Cs0&prior=e)/somai) [ἔσομαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fsomai&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fsomai1&prior=gegrafw%5Cs) terei escrito. As exceções são dois perfeitos com um significado presente, [ἕστηκα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28%2Fsthka&la=greek&can=e%28%2Fsthka0) estou em pé [(ἵστημι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28%2Fsthmi&la=greek&can=i%28%2Fsthmi0&prior=e(/sthka) fico em pé) e [τέθνηκα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=te%2Fqnhka&la=greek&can=te%2Fqnhka0&prior=i(/sthmi) estou morto ([θνῄσκω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qnh%2F%7Cskw&la=greek&can=qnh%2F%7Cskw0&prior=te/qnhka)), que formam os futuros perfeitos [ἑστήξω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28sth%2Fcw&la=greek&can=e%28sth%2Fcw0&prior=qnh/%7Cskw) ficarei em pé, [τεθνήξω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=teqnh%2Fcw&la=greek&can=teqnh%2Fcw0&prior=e(sth/cw) estarei morto.

→ "[τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C4&prior=keklh/%7Csetai) [δέοντ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%2Font%27&la=greek&can=de%2Font%270&prior=ta%5C) [**ἐσόμεθα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29so%2Fmeqa&la=greek&can=e%29so%2Fmeqa0&prior=de/ont%27) [**ἐγνωκότε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29gnwko%2Ftes&la=greek&can=e%29gnwko%2Ftes0&prior=e)so/meqa)ς" [**D. 4.50**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%204.50&lang=original); ⇾ teremos nos determinado a cumprir nosso dever

### **§FutPerfInten. Consequência Intensiva ou Imediata[[84]](#footnote-83)**

Quando a ênfase é colocada na realização completa, o futuro perfeito pode implicar rapidez, consequência imediata ou certeza da ação realizada no futuro.

→ "[φράζε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fra%2Fze&la=greek&can=fra%2Fze0&prior=e)gnwko/tes), [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C34&prior=fra/ze) [**πεπράξεται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pepra%2F_cetai&la=greek&can=pepra%2F_cetai0&prior=kai%5C)" [**Ar. Pl. 1027**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0039%3Acard%3D1003); ⇾ fala, e isso será feito imediatamente

→ "[εὐθὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=eu%29qu%5Cs&la=greek&can=eu%29qu%5Cs1&prior=pepra/_cetai) [Ἀριαῖος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29ariai%3Dos&la=greek&can=*%29ariai%3Dos0&prior=eu)qu%5Cs) [ἀφεστήξει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29festh%2Fcei&la=greek&can=a%29festh%2Fcei0&prior=*)ariai=os): [ὥστε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28%2Fste&la=greek&can=w%28%2Fste0&prior=a)festh/cei) [φίλος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fi%2Flos&la=greek&can=fi%2Flos0&prior=w(/ste) [ἡμῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28mi%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%28mi%3Dn1&prior=fi/los) [οὐδεὶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29dei%5Cs&la=greek&can=ou%29dei%5Cs0&prior=h(mi=n) [**λελείψεται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lelei%2Fyetai&la=greek&can=lelei%2Fyetai0&prior=ou)dei%5Cs)" [**X. A. 2.4.5**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%202.4.5&lang=original); ⇾ Arieu logo se retirará, de modo que não nos restará nenhum amigo

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# **Voz Ativa**

### **§Act. Voz Ativa[[85]](#footnote-84)**

A voz ativa representa o sujeito realizando a ação do verbo: [λούω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lou%2Fw&la=greek&can=lou%2Fw0) lavo. Sob a *ação* está incluído *o ser*, como [ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%280&prior=lou/w) [ὁδὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28do%5Cs&la=greek&can=o%28do%5Cs0&prior=h() [μακρά](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=makra%2F_&la=greek&can=makra%2F_0&prior=o(do%5Cs) [ἐστι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29sti&la=greek&can=e%29sti0&prior=makra/_) o caminho é longo.

Os verbos ativos podem ser *transitivos* ou *intransitivos.* Os verbos capazes de receber um objeto direto são chamados de transitivos porque sua ação passa para um objeto. Outros verbos são chamados de intransitivos. Muitos verbos são usados na voz ativa tanto transitivamente quanto intransitivamente. A distinção entre verbos transitivos e intransitivos é uma conveniência gramatical e não se baseia em uma diferença essencial de natureza.

→ "[πάλαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%2Flai&la=greek&can=pa%2Flai0&prior=*(ellhni/das) [**θαυμάζω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qauma%2Fzw&la=greek&can=qauma%2Fzw0&prior=pa/lai)" [**P. Cr. 43b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Crito%2043b&lang=original); ⇾ Há muito tempo venho me perguntando

→ "[**λήψεται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lh%2Fyetai&la=greek&can=lh%2Fyetai0&prior=e)/peisa) [μισθὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=misqo%5Cn&la=greek&can=misqo%5Cn0&prior=lh/yetai) [τάλαντον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%2Flanton&la=greek&can=ta%2Flanton0&prior=misqo%5Cn)" [**X. A. 2.2.20**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%202.2.20&lang=original); ⇾ ele receberá um talento como recompensa

→ "[τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn0) [ἄνδρα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fndra&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fndra0&prior=to%5Cn) [**ὁρ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28rw%3D&la=greek&can=o%28rw%3D0&prior=a)/ndra)ῶ" [**Xen. Anab. 1.8.26**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.8.26&lang=original); ⇾ Eu vejo o homem

→ ["Κλέαρχος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*kle%2Farxos&la=greek&can=*kle%2Farxos0&prior=gi/gnomai) [φυγὰς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fuga%5Cs&la=greek&can=fuga%5Cs0&prior=*kle/arxos) [**ἦν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%29%3Dn0&prior=fuga%5Cs)" [**Xen. Anab. 1. 1. 9**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.1.9&lang=original); ⇾ Clearco era um exilado

O ativo pode ser causativo e usado em uma ação realizada a pedido do sujeito:

→ ["Κῦρος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ku%3Dros&la=greek&can=*ku%3Dros0&prior=ge/vh%7C) [τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C1&prior=*ku=ros) [βασίλεια](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=basi%2Fleia&la=greek&can=basi%2Fleia0&prior=ta%5C) [**κατέκαυσεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kate%2Fkausen&la=greek&can=kate%2Fkausen0&prior=basi/leia)" [**X. A. 1.4.10**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.4.10&lang=original); ⇾ Ciro incendiou o palácio (ou seja, mandou incendiá-lo)

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# **Voz Média**

### **§MidIndir. Média Reflexiva Indireta[[86]](#footnote-85)**

No meio reflexivo indireto, o sujeito do verbo é afetado pelo verbo, geralmente como um beneficiário. A voz média reflexiva indireta representa o sujeito agindo *por si mesmo, com referência a si mesmo* ou *com algo que pertence a si mesmo*. *O eu* é frequentemente objeto indireto. Assim, [πορίζεσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pori%2Fzesqai&la=greek&can=pori%2Fzesqai0&prior=a)po/llusqai) prover para si mesmo ([πορίζειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pori%2Fzein&la=greek&can=pori%2Fzein0&prior=pori/zesqai) prover), [φυλάττεσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fula%2Fttesqai&la=greek&can=fula%2Fttesqai0&prior=pori/zein) manter-se em guarda contra ([φυλάττειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fula%2Fttein&la=greek&can=fula%2Fttein0&prior=fula/ttesqai) manter guarda), [αἱρεῖσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%28rei%3Dsqai&la=greek&can=ai%28rei%3Dsqai0&prior=fula/ttein) escolher (tomar para si). O meio geralmente denota que o sujeito age com algo que pertence a ele mesmo (objetos materiais, meios, poderes). É frequentemente usado para atos realizados por vontade própria.

→ ["ὅπλα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fpla&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fpla1&prior=sthsa/menoi) [**πορίσασθαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pori%2Fsasqai&la=greek&can=pori%2Fsasqai0&prior=o(/pla)" [**T. 4.9**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%204.9&lang=original); ⇾ para obter armas para si mesmos

→ ["ὁπλίτας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28pli%2F_ta_s&la=greek&can=o%28pli%2F_ta_s1&prior=pori/sasqai) [**μετεπέμψατο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=metepe%2Fmyato&la=greek&can=metepe%2Fmyato0&prior=o(pli/_ta_s)" [**T. 7. 31**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%207.31&lang=original); ⇾ ele mandou chamar hoplitas

→ "[γυναῖκα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gunai%3Dka&la=greek&can=gunai%3Dka0&prior=metepe/myato) [**ἠγαγόμην**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29gago%2Fmhn&la=greek&can=h%29gago%2Fmhn0&prior=gunai=ka)" [**L. 1.6**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%201.6&lang=original); ⇾ eu me casei

Alguns verbos intermediários podem indicar que o sujeito tem algo feito por outro para si mesmo. Esse uso é geralmente chamado de meio causativo.

→ ["ἐγὼ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29gw%5C&la=greek&can=e%29gw%5C0&prior=*fi/lippon) [γάρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%2Fr&la=greek&can=ga%2Fr0&prior=e)gw%5C) [σε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=se&la=greek&can=se0&prior=ga/r) [ταῦτα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%3Dta&la=greek&can=tau%3Dta0&prior=se) [**ἐδιδαξάμην**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29didaca%2Fmhn&la=greek&can=e%29didaca%2Fmhn0&prior=tau=ta)" [**X. C. 1.6.2**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%201.6.2&lang=original); ⇾ pois eu tinha lhe ensinado isso

→ "[**παρατίθεσθαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=parati%2Fqesqai&la=greek&can=parati%2Fqesqai0&prior=e)didaca/mhn) [σῖτον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=si%3Dton&la=greek&can=si%3Dton0&prior=parati/qesqai)" [**X. C. 8. 6. 12**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%208.6.12&lang=original); ⇾ ter comida servida

→ ["ὅσοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fsoi&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fsoi0&prior=si=ton) [ὅπλα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fpla&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fpla3&prior=o(/soi) [ἀφῄρηνται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29fh%2F%7Crhntai&la=greek&can=a%29fh%2F%7Crhntai0&prior=o(/pla), [ταχὺ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=taxu%5C&la=greek&can=taxu%5C0&prior=a)fh/%7Crhntai) [ἄλλα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Flla&la=greek&can=a%29%2Flla0&prior=taxu%5C) [**ποιήσονται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poih%2Fsontai&la=greek&can=poih%2Fsontai0&prior=a)/lla)" [**X. C. 6. 1. 12**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%206.1.12&lang=original); ⇾ todos os que tiveram suas armas tiradas de si logo receberão outras feitas

→ ["ἑαυτῷ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28autw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=e%28autw%3D%7C1&prior=poih/sontai) [σκηνὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=skhnh%5Cn&la=greek&can=skhnh%5Cn0&prior=e(autw=%7C) [**κατεσκευάσατο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kateskeua%2Fsato&la=greek&can=kateskeua%2Fsato0&prior=skhnh%5Cn)" [**X. C. 2. 1. 30**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%202.1.30&lang=original); ⇾ ele tinha uma tenda preparada para si mesmo

### **§MidDir. Média Reflexiva Direta[[87]](#footnote-86)**

Os verbos na voz Média Reflexiva Direta representa o sujeito como agindo diretamente *sobre si mesmo*. *O eu* é aqui o objeto direto. Os verbos reflexivos diretos do meio geralmente expressam atos externos e naturais, como o asseio: [ἀλείφεσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29lei%2Ffesqai&la=greek&can=a%29lei%2Ffesqai0&prior=oi)ki/a_n) ungir-se ou [λοῦσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lou%3Dsqai&la=greek&can=lou%3Dsqai0&prior=a)lei/fesqai) lavar-se. A parte afetada pode ser adicionada no acusativo.

→ "[οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k2&prior=o(%5Cs) [**ἐλούσατ᾽**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29lou%2Fsat%27&la=greek&can=e%29lou%2Fsat%270&prior=ou)k) [ἐξ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29c&la=greek&can=e%29c0&prior=e)lou/sat%27) [ὅτουπερ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Ftouper&la=greek&can=o%28%2Ftouper0&prior=e)c) [ἐγένετο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ge%2Fneto&la=greek&can=e%29ge%2Fneto0&prior=o(/touper)" [**Ar. Plut. 85**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aristoph.%20Pl.%2085&lang=original); ⇾ não toma banho desde seu nascimento

[**"ἐπαίσατο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pai%2Fsato&la=greek&can=e%29pai%2Fsato0&prior=gumna/zesqai) [τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn0&prior=e)pai/sato) [μηρόν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mhro%2Fn&la=greek&can=mhro%2Fn0&prior=to%5Cn)" [**X. C. 7.3.6**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%207.3.6&lang=original); ⇾ feriu sua coxa

O pronome reflexivo pode ser usado com o meio frequentemente para dar ênfase:

["ἑαυτὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28auto%5Cn&la=greek&can=e%28auto%5Cn0&prior=e(autw=n) [**ἀποκρύπτεσθαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pokru%2Fptesqai&la=greek&can=a%29pokru%2Fptesqai0&prior=e(auto%5Cn)" [**P. R. 393c**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Rep.%20393c&lang=original); ⇾ para se esconder

### **§MidSpee. Média de Ato de Fala [[88]](#footnote-87)**

Os verbos que expressam certos tipos de fala geralmente são apenas voz média. A maioria dos verbos na voz média de atos de fala tem um significado lexical bastante específico, enquanto os verbos de dizer mais gerais ou neutros tendem a ser ativos.

O sujeito do meio de um ato de fala pode estar envolvido no ato de fala de diferentes maneiras, por exemplo, como um beneficiário ou um experienciador. Em alguns casos, o sujeito pode se beneficiar do ato de fala. Alguns verbos do meio da fala podem indicar um forte envolvimento emocional ou mental do sujeito.

→ "[τῇ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3D%7C&la=greek&can=th%3D%7C0&prior=qeoi=o) [δεκάτῃ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=deka%2Fth%7C&la=greek&can=deka%2Fth%7C0&prior=th=%7C) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%277&prior=deka/th%7C) [ἀγορὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29gorh%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29gorh%5Cn0&prior=d%27) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C3&prior=a)gorh%5Cn) [**καλέσσατο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kale%2Fssato&la=greek&can=kale%2Fssato0&prior=de%5C) [λαὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lao%5Cn&la=greek&can=lao%5Cn0&prior=kale/ssato) [Ἀχιλλεύς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%88%CF%87%CE%B9%CE%BB%CE%BB%CE%B5%CF%8D%CF%82&la=greek)" [**Hom. Il. 1. 54**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133%3Abook%3D1); ⇾ mas no décimo dia Aquiles convocou o povo para a assembléia

→ ["ἀλλ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ll%27&la=greek&can=a%29ll%272&prior=lwbh/saio) [ἔκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fk&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fk0&prior=a)ll%27) [τοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi&la=greek&can=toi2&prior=e)/k) [ἐρέω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29re%2Fw&la=greek&can=e%29re%2Fw0&prior=toi) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C4&prior=e)re/w) [ἐπὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29pi%5C0&prior=kai%5C) [μέγαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%2Fgan&la=greek&can=me%2Fgan0&prior=e)pi%5C) [ὅρκον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Frkon&la=greek&can=o%28%2Frkon0&prior=me/gan) [ὀμοῦμαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=+%E1%BD%80%CE%BC%CE%BF%E1%BF%A6%CE%BC%CE%B1%CE%B9&la=greek)" [**Hom. Il. 1. 233**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0134%3Abook%3D1%3Acard%3D206); ⇾ Mas eu lhe falarei, e lhe farei um grande juramento

→ ["ὣς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28%5Cs&la=greek&can=w%28%5Cs0) [**φάτο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fa%2Fto&la=greek&can=fa%2Fto0&prior=w(%5Cs) [Πηλεΐδης](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*phlei%2F%2Bdhs&la=greek&can=*phlei%2F%2Bdhs0&prior=fa/to)" [**Hom. Il. 1. 245**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0134%3Abook%3D1%3Acard%3D245); ⇾ Assim falou o filho de Peleu

→ ["ὅ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2F&la=greek&can=o%28%2F0&prior=a)/nassen) [σφιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sfin&la=greek&can=sfin0&prior=o(/) [ἐὺ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29u%5C&la=greek&can=e%29u%5C0&prior=sfin) [φρονέων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=frone%2Fwn&la=greek&can=frone%2Fwn0&prior=e)u%5C) [**ἀγορήσατο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29gorh%2Fsato&la=greek&can=a%29gorh%2Fsato0&prior=frone/wn) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C1&prior=a)gorh/sato) [μετέειπεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mete%2Feipen&la=greek&can=mete%2Feipen0&prior=kai%5C)" [**Hom. Il. 1. 253**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0134%3Abook%3D1%3Acard%3D245); ⇾ Ele, com boa intenção, dirigiu-se à assembléia e falou entre eles

### **§MidMotion. Movimentos e Funções do Corpo**[[89]](#footnote-88)

Os verbos na voz média de movimento corporal representam o sujeito mudando seu estado físico voluntariamente, sendo, portanto, tanto o agente quanto o paciente; por exemplo, [ἅλλεσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%28%2Fllesqai&la=greek&can=a%28%2Fllesqai0&prior=presbeu/esqai) pula, [πέτεσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pe%2Ftesqai&la=greek&can=pe%2Ftesqai0&prior=a(/llesqai) voa ou [ὀρχεῖσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29rxei%3Dsqai&la=greek&can=o%29rxei%3Dsqai0&prior=pe/tesqai) dança. Nessa categoria está o meio do movimento coletivo. O meio do movimento coletivo é usado para verbos que expressam uma mudança de posição de um grupo, como reunir-se.

→ "[θάμβησεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qa%2Fmbhsen&la=greek&can=qa%2Fmbhsen0&prior=o(ra=to) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%278&prior=qa/mbhsen) Ἀχιλεύς, [μετὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=meta%5C&la=greek&can=meta%5C0&prior=*)axileu/s) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%279&prior=meta%5C) ἐτράπετ᾽, [αὐτίκα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29ti%2Fka&la=greek&can=au%29ti%2Fka0&prior=e)tra/pet%27) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%2710&prior=au)ti/ka) [ἔγνω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fgnw&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fgnw0&prior=d%27) [Παλλάδ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*palla%2Fd%27&la=greek&can=*palla%2Fd%270&prior=e)/gnw) [Ἀθηναίην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29aqhnai%2Fhn&la=greek&can=*%29aqhnai%2Fhn0&prior=*palla/d%27)" [**Hom. Il. 1. 199**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133%3Abook%3D1%3Acard%3D172); ⇾ Aquiles foi tomado de admiração, virou-se e imediatamente reconheceu Palas Atena.

→ ["Μυρμιδόνων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*murmido%2Fnwn&la=greek&can=*murmido%2Fnwn0&prior=a)truge/toio) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%276&prior=*murmido/nwn) [ἐπί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%2F&la=greek&can=e%29pi%2F0&prior=d%27) [τε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=te&la=greek&can=te1&prior=e)pi/) [κλισίας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=klisi%2Fas&la=greek&can=klisi%2Fas0&prior=te) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C4&prior=klisi/as) [νῆας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nh%3Das&la=greek&can=nh%3Das0&prior=kai%5C) [ἱκέσθην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%B1%CE%BA%CE%AD%CF%83%CE%B8%CE%B7%CE%BD&la=greek)" [**Hom. Il. 1. 328**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0134%3Abook%3D1%3Acard%3D312); ⇾ ... e chegou às tendas e aos navios dos mirmidões.

→ "[οἳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28%5C&la=greek&can=oi%28%5C0&prior=*)axaiou/s) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn0&prior=oi(%5C) [ἐκήρυσσον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29kh%2Frusson&la=greek&can=e%29kh%2Frusson0&prior=me%5Cn), [τοὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%5C&la=greek&can=toi%5C0&prior=e)kh/russon) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%275&prior=toi%5C) [**ἠγείροντο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29gei%2Fronto&la=greek&can=h%29gei%2Fronto0&prior=d%27) [μάλ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ma%2Fl%27&la=greek&can=ma%2Fl%270&prior=h)gei/ronto) [ὦκα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%3Dka&la=greek&can=w%29%3Dka0&prior=ma/l%27)" [**Hom. Il. 2.52**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133%3Abook%3D2%3Acard%3D35); ⇾ eles fizeram convocações, e os homens se reuniram rapidamente.

→ "[οὗτος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%28%3Dtos&la=greek&can=ou%28%3Dtos0&prior=lewrgo/taton) [κἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ka%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=ka%29%5Cn0&prior=ou(=tos) [εἰς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29s&la=greek&can=ei%29s0&prior=ka)%5Cn) [μαχαίρας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=maxai%2Fras&la=greek&can=maxai%2Fras0&prior=ei)s) [κυβιστήσειε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kubisth%2Fseie&la=greek&can=kubisth%2Fseie0&prior=maxai/ras) [κἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ka%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=ka%29%5Cn1&prior=kubisth/seie) [εἰς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29s&la=greek&can=ei%29s1&prior=ka)%5Cn) [πῦρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pu%3Dr&la=greek&can=pu%3Dr0&prior=ei)s) [**ἅλοιτο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%28%2Floito&la=greek&can=a%28%2Floito0&prior=pu=r)" [**Xen. Mem. 1.3.9**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.+Mem.+1.3.9&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0208); ⇾ o homem daria um salto mortal em um anel de facas; ele pularia no fogo.

### **§MidMent. Atividade Mental, Processo ou Percepção [[90]](#footnote-89)**

Os verbos na forma média de atividade ou processo mental indicam o envolvimento intencional ou não intencional de um sujeito em uma atividade mental ou emocional; por exemplo, [βούλομαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bou%2Flomai&la=greek&can=bou%2Flomai0) querer ou preferir, [ἥδομαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28%2Fdomai&la=greek&can=h%28%2Fdomai0) desfrutar ou ficar feliz, [ἡγέομαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28ge%2Fomai&la=greek&can=h%28ge%2Fomai0) acreditar ou considerar. O sujeito pode estar envolvido no verbo como o agente ou o experimentador**.**

A diferença crucial entre o tipo de atividade mental e o tipo de processo mental é que as atividades mentais são intencionais, enquanto o processo mental não é intencional. Entretanto, muitos verbos podem indicar tanto processos quanto atividades mentais. Os verbos de percepção também estão incluídos nessa categoria, expressando a percepção intencional ou não intencional de um sujeito por meio de seus órgãos sensoriais.

→ ["ὅς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fs&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fs0&prior=e)stin) [κ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=k%27&la=greek&can=k%270&prior=o(/s) [εἴποι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2Fpoi&la=greek&can=ei%29%2Fpoi0&prior=k%27) [ὅ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2F&la=greek&can=o%28%2F0&prior=ei)/poi) [τι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti&la=greek&can=ti0&prior=o(/) [τόσσον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%2Fsson&la=greek&can=to%2Fsson0&prior=ti) [**ἐχώσατο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29xw%2Fsato&la=greek&can=e%29xw%2Fsato0&prior=to/sson) [Φοῖβος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*foi%3Dbos&la=greek&can=*foi%3Dbos1&prior=e)xw/sato) [Ἀπόλλων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29apo%2Fllwn&la=greek&can=*%29apo%2Fllwn1&prior=*foi=bos)" [**Hom. Il. 1. 64**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133%3Abook%3D1); ⇾ ... que poderia dizer por que Febo Apolo está tão irritado.

→ [**"ἀκροώμενοι**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29krow%2Fmenoi&la=greek&can=a%29krow%2Fmenoi0&prior=qo/rubon) [τοῦ](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D0&prior=a)krow/menoi) [ᾁδοντο](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2F%7Cdontos&la=greek&can=a%29%2F%7Cdontos0&prior=tou=)ς" [**X. C. 1.3.10**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%201.3.10&lang=original); ⇾ ouvindo o cantor

→ "[οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%281&prior=o(/ti) [Ἕλληνες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%28%2Fellhnes&la=greek&can=*%28%2Fellhnes0&prior=oi() [δρησμὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=drhsmo%5Cn&la=greek&can=drhsmo%5Cn0&prior=*(/ellhnes) [**βουλεύονται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bouleu%2Fontai&la=greek&can=bouleu%2Fontai0&prior=drhsmo%5Cn) [καταρρωδηκότες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=katarrwdhko%2Ftes&la=greek&can=katarrwdhko%2Ftes0&prior=bouleu/ontai) ..." [**Hdt. 8. 75**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hdt.%208.75&lang=original); ⇾ os helenos estão planejando a fuga em seu medo ...

### **§MidRecip. Média de Reciprocidade[[91]](#footnote-90)**

Os verbos de voz média de reciprocidade envolvem eventos que naturalmente precisam de mais de um participante, agindo um em relação ao outro da mesma maneira, o que significa que a relação entre cada participante e o outro é a mesma; por exemplo, com verbos de contender, conversar (questionar, responder), *cumprimentar*, *abraçar*, etc. O meio recíproco é frequentemente encontrado em compostos de [διά](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dia%2F&la=greek&can=dia%2F0&prior=kateskeua/sato).

→ "[οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%282&prior=dia/) [ἀθληταὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29_qlhtai%5C&la=greek&can=a%29_qlhtai%5C0&prior=oi() [**ἠγωνίζοντο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29gwni%2Fzonto&la=greek&can=h%29gwni%2Fzonto0&prior=a)_qlhtai%5C)" [**T. 1.6**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.6&lang=original); ⇾ os atletas lutaram

→ "[καταστάντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=katasta%2Fntes&la=greek&can=katasta%2Fntes0&prior=h)gwni/zonto) [**ἐμάχοντο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ma%2Fxonto&la=greek&can=e%29ma%2Fxonto0&prior=katasta/ntes)" [**T. 1.49**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.49&lang=original); ⇾ quando estavam em posição, lutaram

→ ["ἀνὴρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nh%5Cr&la=greek&can=a%29nh%5Cr0&prior=e)ma/xonto) [ἀνδρὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ndri%5C&la=greek&can=a%29ndri%5C0&prior=a)nh%5Cr) [**διελέγοντο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=diele%2Fgonto&la=greek&can=diele%2Fgonto0&prior=a)ndri%5C)" [**T. 8.93**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%208.93&lang=original); ⇾ conversavam homem com homem

→ [**"ἐπιμείγνυσθαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pimei%2Fgnusqai&la=greek&can=e%29pimei%2Fgnusqai0&prior=diele/gonto) [ἀλλήλοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29llh%2Flois&la=greek&can=a%29llh%2Flois0&prior=e)pimei/gnusqai)ς" [**X. C. 7.4.5**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%207.4.5&lang=original); ⇾ ter relações amistosas uns com os outros

→ "[ταῦτα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%3Dta&la=greek&can=tau%3Dta1&prior=a)llh/lois) [**διανεμοῦνται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dianemou%3Dntai&la=greek&can=dianemou%3Dntai0&prior=tau=ta)" [**L. 21.14**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%2021.14&lang=original); ⇾ dividirão isso entre si

### **§MidSpon. Média de Processo Espontâneo[[92]](#footnote-91)**

Os sujeitos dos verbos na voz média de processo espontâneo passam por mudanças internas e físicas de estado sem iniciá-las diretamente. A diferença importante em relação à passiva é que, nos verbos na forma média de processo espontâneo, o agente é desconhecido ou não identificável. A maioria dos verbos na voz média desse tipo também tem uma contraparte causativa na voz ativa; por exemplo, [ἀπόλλυμαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29po%2Fllu%5Emai&la=greek&can=a%29po%2Fllu%5Emai0&prior=a)po/llusqai) perecer e [ἀπόλλυμι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29po%2Fllu_mi&la=greek&can=a%29po%2Fllu_mi0) destruir.

→ "(...) [πέλας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pe%2Flas&la=greek&can=pe%2Flas0&prior=oi)/khsan) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn0&prior=pe/las) [κήπων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kh%2Fpwn&la=greek&can=kh%2Fpwn0&prior=tw=n) (...), [ἐν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29n&la=greek&can=e%29n0&prior=*gordi/ew) [τοῖσι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%3Dsi&la=greek&can=toi%3Dsi0&prior=e)n) [**φύεται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fu%2Fetai&la=greek&can=fu%2Fetai0&prior=toi=si) [αὐτόματα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%2Fmata&la=greek&can=au%29to%2Fmata0&prior=fu/etai) [ῥόδα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=r%28o%2Fda&la=greek&can=r%28o%2Fda0&prior=au)to/mata)" [**Hdt. 8.138.2**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hdt.+8.138.2&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0125); ⇾ (...) perto dos jardins (...), onde as rosas crescem por si mesmas

→ "[αἰεὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%29ei%5C&la=greek&can=ai%29ei%5C0&prior=ba/ll%27) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C5&prior=ai)ei%5C) [πυραὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=purai%5C&la=greek&can=purai%5C0&prior=de%5C) [νεκύων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=neku%2Fwn&la=greek&can=neku%2Fwn0&prior=purai%5C) [**καίοντο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%2Fonto&la=greek&can=kai%2Fonto0&prior=neku/wn) θαμειαί" [**Hom. Il. 1. 52**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133%3Abook%3D1); ⇾ e constantemente as piras dos mortos ardiam densamente.

# **Voz passiva**

### **§Pass. Voz Passiva[[93]](#footnote-92)**

A voz passiva representa o sujeito como se estivesse agindo. A passiva foi desenvolvida a partir da média. Com exceção de alguns futuros e do aoristo, as formas na voz média funcionam como passivas: [αἱρεῖται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%28rei%3Dtai&la=greek&can=ai%28rei%3Dtai0&prior=e)pai/onto) toma para si, ou seja, *escolhe*, e *é escolhido*; [κέχυται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ke%2Fxutai&la=greek&can=ke%2Fxutai0&prior=ai(rei=tai) se derramou, foi derramado. O agente da passiva é regularmente expresso por [ὑπό](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28po%2F&la=greek&can=u%28po%2F0&prior=gi/gnetai) e o genitivo; às vezes por [ἀπό](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29po%2F&la=greek&can=a%29po%2F0&prior=u(po/), [διά](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dia%2F&la=greek&can=dia%2F0&prior=a)po/), [ἐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29k&la=greek&can=e%29k1&prior=dia/), [παρά](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=para%2F&la=greek&can=para%2F0&prior=e)k), [πρός](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pro%2Fs&la=greek&can=pro%2Fs0&prior=para/) com o genitivo, ou por [ὑπό](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28po%2F&la=greek&can=u%28po%2F1&prior=pro/s) com o dativo (em poesia).

→ ["ἐώθουν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29w%2Fqoun&la=greek&can=e%29w%2Fqoun0), [**ἐωθοῦντο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29wqou%3Dnto&la=greek&can=e%29wqou%3Dnto0&prior=e)w/qoun), [ἔπαιον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fpaion&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fpaion0&prior=e)wqou=nto), [**ἐπαίοντο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pai%2Fonto&la=greek&can=e%29pai%2Fonto0&prior=e)/paion)" [**X. C. 7.1.38**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%207.1.38&lang=original); ⇾ eles empurraram, foram empurrados, eles golpearam, foram golpeados

→ "[**φθονηθεὶς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fqonhqei%5Cs&la=greek&can=fqonhqei%5Cs0&prior=b) [ὑπὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28po%5C&la=greek&can=u%28po%5C2&prior=fqonhqei%5Cs) [τοὖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D%29&la=greek&can=tou%3D%290&prior=u(po%5C) [Οδυσσέω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*odusse%2Fws&la=greek&can=*odusse%2Fws0&prior=tou=))ς" [**X. M. 4.2.33**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Mem.%204.2.33&lang=original); ⇾ invejado por Odisseu

→ "[οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k0&prior=fqonei=n) [ἠξίουν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29ci%2Foun&la=greek&can=h%29ci%2Foun0&prior=ou)k) [οὗτοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%28%3Dtoi&la=greek&can=ou%28%3Dtoi0&prior=h)ci/oun) [**ἡγεμονεύεσθαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28gemoneu%2Fesqai&la=greek&can=h%28gemoneu%2Fesqai0&prior=ou(=toi) [ὑφ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28f%27&la=greek&can=u%28f%270&prior=h(gemoneu/esqai) [ἡμῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28mw%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%28mw%3Dn0&prior=u(f%27)" [**T. 3.61**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%203.61&lang=original); ⇾ eles não achavam correto serem governados por nós

O passivo pode ter o sentido de *permitir-se ser, obter-se:*

→ ["ἐξάγοντές](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ca%2Fgonte%2Fs&la=greek&can=e%29ca%2Fgonte%2Fs0&prior=e)sxe/qhn) [τε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=te&la=greek&can=te0&prior=e)ca/gonte/s) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C0&prior=te) [**ἐξαγόυενοι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29cago%2Fuenoi&la=greek&can=e%29cago%2Fuenoi0&prior=kai%5C)" [**P. Cr. 48d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Crito%2048d&lang=original); ⇾ transportar e permitir que sejamos transportados através da fronteira

O dativo, ou uma frase preposicional, é usado regularmente com a passiva para denotar o instrumento, os meios ou a causa. O agente pode ser visto como o instrumento. O instrumento de uma ação, quando considerado como o agente, é personificado e pode ser expresso por [ὑπό](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28po%2F&la=greek&can=u%28po%2F2&prior=u(po/) com o genitivo.

→ [**"ἁλίσκεται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%28li%2Fsketai&la=greek&can=a%28li%2Fsketai0&prior=ou)=n) [ὑπὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28po%5C&la=greek&can=u%28po%5C7&prior=li/sketai) [τριήρους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%84%CF%81%CE%B9%CE%AE%CF%81%CE%BF%CF%85%CF%82&la=greek)" [**D. 53.6**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2053.6&lang=original); ⇾ ele é capturado por uma trirreme

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# **Indicativo**

### **§Ind. Asserções e Perguntas[[94]](#footnote-93)**

O indicativo declara suposições particulares ou gerais, faz afirmações ou afirmações negativas e expressa crenças, fatos ou suposições. O indicativo também é usado para expressar solicitações, sugestões e perguntas.

→ ["Κλέαρχος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*kle%2Farxos&la=greek&can=*kle%2Farxos0&prior=gi/gnomai) [φυγὰς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fuga%5Cs&la=greek&can=fuga%5Cs0&prior=*kle/arxos) [**ἦν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%29%3Dn0&prior=fuga%5Cs)" [**Xen. Anab. 1. 1. 9**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.1.9&lang=original); ⇾ Clearco era um exilado

→ "[τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F0&prior=peri/) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C0&prior=ti/) [ἵππων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28%2Fppwn&la=greek&can=i%28%2Fppwn0&prior=de%5C) [**οἴει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29%2Fei&la=greek&can=oi%29%2Fei0&prior=i(/ppwn);" [**P. R. 459b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Rep.%20459b&lang=original); ⇾ mas o que achas dos cavalos?

Em suposições:

→ [**"ἐξήμαρτέ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ch%2Fmarte%2F&la=greek&can=e%29ch%2Fmarte%2F0&prior=poih/sei) [τις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tis&la=greek&can=tis0&prior=e)ch/marte/) [ἄκων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2F_kwn&la=greek&can=a%29%2F_kwn0&prior=tis): [συγγνώμη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=suggnw%2Fmh&la=greek&can=suggnw%2Fmh0&prior=a)/_kwn) [ἀντὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nti%5C&la=greek&can=a%29nti%5C0&prior=suggnw/mh) [τιμωρίας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti_mwri%2Fa_s&la=greek&can=ti_mwri%2Fa_s0&prior=a)nti%5C) [τούτῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%84%CE%BF%CF%8D%CF%84%E1%BF%B3&la=greek)" [**D. 18.274**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2018.274&lang=original); ⇾ suponha que alguém cometeu involuntariamente um delito; para ele há perdão em vez de punição

O indicativo pode ser usado para expressar uma afirmação duvidosa sobre uma ação presente ou passada ([μή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2F0&prior=teqna=si) negativo ou [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C0&prior=mh/) [οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BF%E1%BD%90&la=greek)). Tais sentenças são frequentemente consideradas como perguntas com o efeito de afirmação duvidosa.

→ ["ἀλλ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ll%27&la=greek&can=a%29ll%270&prior=ou)) [ἄρα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fra&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fra0&prior=a)ll%27) . . . [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C1&prior=a)/ra) [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%280&prior=mh%5C) [Κτήσιππος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*kth%2Fsippos&la=greek&can=*kth%2Fsippos0&prior=o() [**ἦν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%29%3Dn0&prior=*kth/sippos) [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%281&prior=h)=n) [ταῦτ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%3Dt%27&la=greek&can=tau%3Dt%270&prior=o() [εἰπών](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B5%E1%BC%B0%CF%80%CF%8E%CE%BD&la=greek)" [**P. Eu. 290e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Euthyd.%20290e&lang=original); ⇾ mas suspeito (ou seja, talvez), afinal, foi Ctesipo quem disse isso

→ ["ἀλλὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29lla%5C&la=greek&can=a%29lla%5C0&prior=ei)pw/n) [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C2&prior=a)lla%5C) [τοῦτο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3Dto&la=greek&can=tou%3Dto0&prior=mh%5C) [οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%291&prior=tou=to) [καλῶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kalw%3Ds&la=greek&can=kalw%3Ds0&prior=ou)) [**ὡμολογήσαμεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28mologh%2Fsamen&la=greek&can=w%28mologh%2Fsamen0&prior=kalw=s)" [**P. Men. 89c**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Meno%2089c&lang=original); ⇾ mas talvez não tenhamos nos saído bem ao concordar com isso

O modo indicativo é usado com frequência em diferentes tipos de orações subordinadas, incluindo orações temporais, condicionais ou relativas. O indicativo na oração subordinada pode indicar uma suposição ou afirmação geral, ou pode ser um indicativo modal, por exemplo, em orações relativas ou condicionais que se referem a uma ação contrafactual.

→ "[δῆλον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dh%3Dlon&la=greek&can=dh%3Dlon0) [ἦνι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%7C&la=greek&can=%7C0&prior=h)=n) [ὅτι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fti&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fti0&prior=%7C) [ἐγγύς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ggu%2Fs&la=greek&can=e%29ggu%2Fs0&prior=o(/ti) [που](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pou&la=greek&can=pou0&prior=e)ggu/s) [βασιλεὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=basileu%5Cs&la=greek&can=basileu%5Cs0&prior=pou) [**ἦν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%29%3Dn1&prior=basileu%5Cs)" [**X. A. 2.3.6**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%202.3.6&lang=original); ⇾ era evidente que o rei estava em algum lugar difícil

→ "[δοὐδὲ](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29de%5C&la=greek&can=ou%29de%5C4&prior=mh/) [δι᾽](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=di%27&la=greek&can=di%277&prior=ou)de%5C) [ἓν](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28%5Cn&la=greek&can=e%28%5Cn1&prior=di%27) [ἄλλο](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fllo&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fllo4&prior=e(%5Cn) [τρέφονται](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tre%2Ffontai&la=greek&can=tre%2Ffontai1&prior=a)/llo) [ἢ](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%5C&la=greek&can=h%29%5C18&prior=tre/fontai) [ὅπως](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fpws&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fpws117&prior=h)%5C) [**μαχοῦνται**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=maxou%3Dntai&la=greek&can=maxou%3Dntai1&prior=o(/pws)" [**X. C. 2.1.21**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%202.1.21&lang=original); ⇾ nem são mantidos para qualquer outro propósito que não seja o de lutar (lit. como eles devem lutar)

### **§IndOblig. Obrigação Não Cumprida[[95]](#footnote-94)**

Com verbos impessoais que indicam obrigação, propriedade, necessidade ou possibilidade, o indicativo sem [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn1&prior=a)/n) é usado para expressar uma obrigação não cumprida. Tais expressões são [ἔδει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fdei&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fdei0&prior=a)pwllu/meqa), [χρῆν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xrh%3Dn&la=greek&can=xrh%3Dn0&prior=e)/dei) (ou [ἐχρῆν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29xrh%3Dn&la=greek&can=e%29xrh%3Dn0&prior=xrh=n)), [προσῆκε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=prosh%3Dke&la=greek&can=prosh%3Dke0&prior=e)xrh=n), [καιρὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kairo%5Cs&la=greek&can=kairo%5Cs0&prior=prosh=ke) [ἦν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%A6%CE%BD&la=greek), [ἄξιον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fcion&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fcion0&prior=h)=n) [ἦν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%A6%CE%BD&la=greek), [εἰκὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29ko%5Cs&la=greek&can=ei%29ko%5Cs0&prior=h)=n) [ἦν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%A6%CE%BD&la=greek), [δίκαιον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=di%2Fkaion&la=greek&can=di%2Fkaion0&prior=h)=n) [ἦν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%A6%CE%BD&la=greek), [αἰσχρὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%29sxro%5Cn&la=greek&can=ai%29sxro%5Cn0&prior=h)=n) [ἦν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%A6%CE%BD&la=greek), [ἐξῆν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%90%CE%BE%E1%BF%86%CE%BD&la=greek), [καλῶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kalw%3Ds&la=greek&can=kalw%3Ds1&prior=e)ch=n) [εἶχεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dxen&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dxen0&prior=kalw=s), verbais em [-τόν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%2Fn&la=greek&can=to%2Fn0&prior=ei)=xen) ou [-τέον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=te%2Fon&la=greek&can=te%2Fon0&prior=to/n) com ἦν, etc. Aqui, o indicativo denota que uma ação contrária ao que aconteceu (geralmente expressa por um infinitivo) foi ou é necessária. Esse uso do indicativo é uma variação do indicativo contrafactual.

→ [**"ἔδει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fdei&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fdei4&prior=a)/n) [τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C0&prior=e)/dei) [ἐνέχυρα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ne%2Fxura&la=greek&can=e%29ne%2Fxura0&prior=ta%5C) [τότε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%2Fte&la=greek&can=to%2Fte0&prior=e)ne/xura) [**λαβεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=labei%3Dn&la=greek&can=labei%3Dn0&prior=to/te)" [**X. A. 7.6.23**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%207.6.23&lang=original); ⇾ Eu deveria ter feito as promessas naquela época

→ ["ἄξιον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fcion&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fcion1&prior=labei=n) [**ἦν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%29%3Dn8&prior=a)/cion) [ἀκοῦσαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29kou%3Dsai&la=greek&can=a%29kou%3Dsai0&prior=h)=n)" [**P. Eu. 304d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Euthyd.%20304d&lang=original); ⇾ teria valido a pena ouvir

→ "[μένειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%2Fnein&la=greek&can=me%2Fnein0&prior=a)kou=sai) [**ἐξῆν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ch%3Dn&la=greek&can=e%29ch%3Dn2&prior=me/nein)" [**D. 3.17**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%203.17&lang=original); ⇾ ele poderia ter permanecido

→ "[τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F0&prior=e)/dei) [σιγᾷς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%83%CE%B9%CE%B3%E1%BE%B7%CF%82&la=greek); [οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k2&prior=si_ga=%7Cs) [**ἐχρῆν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29xrh%3Dn&la=greek&can=e%29xrh%3Dn1&prior=ou)k) [σιγᾶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=si_ga%3Dn&la=greek&can=si_ga%3Dn0&prior=e)xrh=n)" [**E. Hipp. 297**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Eur.%20Hipp.%20297&lang=original); ⇾ por que estás em silêncio? não deverias estar em silêncio

→ "[τούσδε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%2Fsde&la=greek&can=tou%2Fsde0&prior=poiei=n) [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C3&prior=tou/sde) [ζῆν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=zh%3Dn&la=greek&can=zh%3Dn0&prior=mh%5C) [**ἔδει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fdei&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fdei2&prior=zh=n)" [**S. Ph. 418**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20Phil.%20418&lang=original); ⇾ estes homens não deveriam estar vivos

### **§IndWish. Desejo Inatingível[[96]](#footnote-95)**

O indicativo passado com [εἴθε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2Fqe&la=greek&can=ei%29%2Fqe0&prior=poiei=n) ou com [εἰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29&la=greek&can=ei%290&prior=ei)/qe) [γάρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%2Fr&la=greek&can=ga%2Fr0&prior=ei)), sem [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn1&prior=a)/n), é usado para expressar um desejo presente ou passado que não pode ser realizado. O imperfeito se refere ao tempo presente, o aoristo ao tempo passado ([μή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2F1&prior=ga/r) negativo).

→ "[εἴθ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2Fq%27&la=greek&can=ei%29%2Fq%270&prior=mh/) [**εἶχες**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dxes&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dxes0&prior=ei)/q%27) [βελτἱους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=belti%28_ous&la=greek&can=belti%28_ous0&prior=ei)=xes) φρένας" [**E. El. 1061**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Eur.%20El.%201061&lang=original); ⇾ gostaria que tivesses (agora) um coração melhor

→ "[εἴθε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2Fqe&la=greek&can=ei%29%2Fqe1&prior=fre/nas) [σοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=soi&la=greek&can=soi1&prior=ei)/qe) [τότε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%2Fte&la=greek&can=to%2Fte1&prior=soi) [**συνεγενόμην**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sunegeno%2Fmhn&la=greek&can=sunegeno%2Fmhn0&prior=to/te)" [**X. M. 1.2.46**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Mem.%201.2.46&lang=original); ⇾ quem dera eu estivesse então contigo

Um desejo inatingível também pode ser expresso por [ὤφελον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%2Ffelon&la=greek&can=w%29%2Ffelon0&prior=sunegeno/mhn) (deveria) com o infinitivo presente ou aoristo:

→ [**"ὤφελε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%2Ffele&la=greek&can=w%29%2Ffele0&prior=w)/felon) [Κῦρος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ku%3Dros&la=greek&can=*ku%3Dros0&prior=w)/fele) [**ζῆν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=zh%3Dn&la=greek&can=zh%3Dn1&prior=*ku=ros)" [**X. A. 2.1.4**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%202.1.4&lang=original); ⇾ se Ciro estivesse (agora) vivo (Ciro deveria estar vivo)

→ "[εἰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29&la=greek&can=ei%292&prior=w)/felon) [γὰρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%5Cr&la=greek&can=ga%5Cr0&prior=ei)) [**ὤφελον**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%2Ffelon&la=greek&can=w%29%2Ffelon3&prior=ga%5Cr) [οἷοί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28%3Doi%2F&la=greek&can=oi%28%3Doi%2F0&prior=w)/felon) [τε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=te&la=greek&can=te0&prior=oi(=oi/) [**εἶναι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dnai&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dnai1&prior=te) [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%280&prior=ei)=nai) [πολλοὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=polloi%5C&la=greek&can=polloi%5C0&prior=oi() [κακὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kaka%5C&la=greek&can=kaka%5C0&prior=polloi%5C) [ἐργάζεσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=+%E1%BC%90%CF%81%CE%B3%CE%AC%CE%B6%CE%B5%CF%83%CE%B8%CE%B1%CE%B9&la=greek)" [**Pl. Cr. 44d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Crito%2044d&lang=original); ⇾ quisera que a multidão fosse capaz de fazer o mal

### **§IndCount. Indicativo****Contrafactual**[[97]](#footnote-96)

O indicativo dos tempos históricos com [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn9&prior=a)/n) ([κέν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ke%2Fn&la=greek&can=ke%2Fn1&prior=a)/n)) pode indicar ações contrafactuais (ou irreais). O imperfeito refere-se ao presente ou ao passado, o aoristo ao passado (raramente ao presente), o mais-que-perfeito ao presente (menos comumente ao passado). Esse uso do indicativo com [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn10&prior=*g) indicando irrealidade está intimamente ligado ao uso potencial do indicativo no passado. O uso potencial do passado do indicativo com [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn5&prior=a)/n) ([κέν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ke%2Fn&la=greek&can=ke%2Fn0&prior=a)/n)) expressa potencialidade, probabilidade (afirmação cautelosa) ou necessidade do passado.

→ "[τότε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%2Fte&la=greek&can=to%2Fte2&prior=ke/n) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%270&prior=to/te) [αὐτὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%5C&la=greek&can=au%29to%5C0&prior=d%27) [τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C0&prior=au)to%5C) [πρᾶγμ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pra%3Dgm%27&la=greek&can=pra%3Dgm%270&prior=to%5C) [ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn2&prior=pra=gm%27) [**ἐκρίνετο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29kri%2F_neto&la=greek&can=e%29kri%2F_neto0&prior=a)%5Cn) [ἐφ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29f%27&la=greek&can=e%29f%270&prior=e)kri/_neto) αὑτοῦ" [**D. 18.224**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2018.224&lang=original); ⇾ mas o caso teria sido decidido por seus próprios méritos

→ "[καί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%2F&la=greek&can=kai%2F0&prior=au(tou=) [κεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ken&la=greek&can=ken1&prior=kai/) [πολὺ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=polu%5C&la=greek&can=polu%5C0&prior=ken) [κέρδιον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ke%2Frdion&la=greek&can=ke%2Frdion0&prior=polu%5C) [**ἦεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%3Den&la=greek&can=h%29%3Den0&prior=ke/rdion)" [**Hom.Il. 3.41**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hom.+Il.+3.41&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0134); ⇾ e, nesse caso, seria muito melhor

→ [**"ἐβουλόμην**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29boulo%2Fmhn&la=greek&can=e%29boulo%2Fmhn4&prior=a)/n) [ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn3&prior=e)boulo/mhn) [Σίμωνα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*si%2Fmwna&la=greek&can=*si%2Fmwna0&prior=a)%5Cn) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn2&prior=*si/mwna) [αὐτὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29th%5Cn&la=greek&can=au%29th%5Cn0&prior=th%5Cn) [γνώμην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gnw%2Fmhn&la=greek&can=gnw%2Fmhn0&prior=au)th%5Cn) [ἐμοὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29moi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29moi%5C0&prior=gnw/mhn) [ἔχειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fxein&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fxein0&prior=e)moi%5C)" [**L. 3.21**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%203.21&lang=original); ⇾ Eu gostaria que Simão fosse (ou eu gostaria que Simão fosse) da mesma opinião que eu

→ ["ὃ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%5C&la=greek&can=o%28%5C0&prior=ke/n) [οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k4&prior=o(%5C) [ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn0&prior=ou)k) [**ᾤοντο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%2F%7Conto&la=greek&can=w%29%2F%7Conto0&prior=a)%5Cn)" [**T. 7.55**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%207.55&lang=original); ⇾ o que não poderiam ter esperado

→ "[τίς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2Fs&la=greek&can=ti%2Fs0&prior=w)/%7Conto) [γὰρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%5Cr&la=greek&can=ga%5Cr1&prior=ti/s) [ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn1&prior=ga%5Cr) [**ᾠήθη**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%7Ch%2Fqh&la=greek&can=w%29%7Ch%2Fqh0&prior=a)%5Cn) [ταῦτα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%3Dta&la=greek&can=tau%3Dta5&prior=w)%7Ch/qh) [γενέσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gene%2Fsqai&la=greek&can=gene%2Fsqai0&prior=tau=ta);" [**D. 9.68**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%209.68&lang=original); ⇾ pois quem esperaria que essas coisas acontecessem?

→ [**"ἔγνω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fgnw&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fgnw0&prior=gene/sqai) [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn7&prior=e)/gnw) [τις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%84%CE%B9%CF%82&la=greek)" [**X. C. 7.1.38**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%207.1.38&lang=original); ⇾ alguém poderia (poderia, teria) sabido

→ ["ὑπό](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28po%2F&la=greek&can=u%28po%2F0&prior=tis) [κεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ken&la=greek&can=ken0&prior=u(po/) [ταλασίφρονά](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=talasi%2Ffrona%2F&la=greek&can=talasi%2Ffrona%2F0&prior=ken) [περ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=per&la=greek&can=per0&prior=talasi/frona/) [δέος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%2Fos&la=greek&can=de%2Fos0&prior=per) [**εἷλεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%28%3Dlen&la=greek&can=ei%28%3Dlen0&prior=de/os)" [**Hom.Il. 4.421**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hom.+Il.+4.421&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0134); ⇾ o medo poderia ter se apoderado até mesmo de um homem de coração forte

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# **Subjuntivo**

### **§SubjHort. Subjuntivo Exortativo[[98]](#footnote-97)**

O subjuntivo exortativo (presente ou aoristo) é usado para expressar um pedido ou uma proposta ([μή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2F3&prior=bou/lei) negativo). O uso exortativo do subjuntivo compensa a ausência de um imperativo da primeira pessoa e é mais comum na primeira pessoa do plural do que na primeira pessoa do singular.

→ "[νῦν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nu%3Dn&la=greek&can=nu%3Dn1&prior=mh/) [**ἴωμεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%29%2Fwmen&la=greek&can=i%29%2Fwmen0&prior=nu=n) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C2&prior=i)/wmen) [**ἀκούσωμεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29kou%2Fswmen&la=greek&can=a%29kou%2Fswmen0&prior=kai%5C) [τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D0&prior=a)kou/swmen) [ἀνδρό](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ndro%2Fs&la=greek&can=a%29ndro%2Fs0&prior=tou=)ς" [**P. Prot. 314b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus:abo:tlg,0059,022:314); ⇾ vamos agora e ouçamos o homem

→ "[μήπω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2Fpw&la=greek&can=mh%2Fpw0&prior=a)ndro/s) [ἐκεῖσε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29kei%3Dse&la=greek&can=e%29kei%3Dse0&prior=mh/pw) [**ἴωμεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%29%2Fwmen&la=greek&can=i%29%2Fwmen1&prior=e)kei=se)" [**P. Prot. 311a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus:abo:tlg,0059,022:311); ⇾ não vamos lá ainda

→ ["ἄγε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fge&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fge2&prior=dh/) [**σκοπῶμεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=skopw%3Dmen&la=greek&can=skopw%3Dmen0&prior=a)/ge)" [**X. C. 5.5.15**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%205.5.15&lang=original); ⇾ venha, vamos considerar

→ "[φέρε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fe%2Fre&la=greek&can=fe%2Fre2&prior=dh/) [δὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dh%5C&la=greek&can=dh%5C1&prior=fe/re) [περὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=peri%5C&la=greek&can=peri%5C0&prior=dh%5C) [τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D1&prior=peri%5C) [ψηφίσματος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=yhfi%2Fsmatos&la=greek&can=yhfi%2Fsmatos0&prior=tou=) [**εἴπω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2Fpw&la=greek&can=ei%29%2Fpw1&prior=yhfi/smatos)" [**D. 19.234**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2019.234&lang=original); ⇾ deixe-me falar agora sobre o projeto de lei

### **§SubjProh. Subjuntivo proibitivo[[99]](#footnote-98)**

O subjuntivo (na segunda e terceira pessoas do aoristo) é frequentemente usado para expressar proibições ([μή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2F5&prior=kixei/w) negativo). A terceira pessoa é menos comum e geralmente representa a segunda pessoa.

→ "[μηδὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mhde%5Cn&la=greek&can=mhde%5Cn0&prior=mh/) [**ἀθυμήσητε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29qu_mh%2Fshte&la=greek&can=a%29qu_mh%2Fshte0&prior=mhde%5Cn)" [**X. A. 5.4.19**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%205.4.19&lang=original); ⇾ não desanime

→ [**"ὑπολάβῃ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28pola%2Fbh%7C&la=greek&can=u%28pola%2Fbh%7C0&prior=poih=%7Cs) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C2&prior=u(pola/bh%7C) [μηδείς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BC%CE%B7%CE%B4%CE%B5%CE%AF%CF%82&la=greek)" [**T. 6.84**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%206.84&lang=original); ⇾ e que ninguém suponha ( = [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C8&prior=mhdei/s) [ὑπολάβητε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28pola%2Fbhte&la=greek&can=u%28pola%2Fbhte0&prior=mh%5C) não suponha).

[οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%292&prior=oi)w/meqa) [μή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2F6&prior=ou)) com o subjuntivo da segunda pessoa nos poetas dramáticos ocasionalmente expressa uma forte proibição:

→ "[οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%293&prior=mh/) [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C11&prior=ou)) [ληρήσῃς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BB%CE%B7%CF%81%CE%AE%CF%83%E1%BF%83%CF%82&la=greek)" [**Ar. Nub. 367**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aristoph.%20Cl.%20367&lang=original); ⇾ não diga bobagens

### **§SubjDoubt. Afirmação Duvidosa[[100]](#footnote-99)**

O presente do subjuntivo com [μή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2F7&prior=lhrh/sh%7Cs) pode expressar uma afirmação duvidosa, com [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C12&prior=mh/) [οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%294&prior=mh%5C) uma negação duvidosa. A ideia de apreensão ou ansiedade (real ou presumida) é devida à situação. Um toque de ironia geralmente marca esse uso, que é principalmente platônico. Com [μή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2F8&prior=ou)) (do que pode ser verdadeiro):

→ "[μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C13&prior=mh/) [ἀγροικότερον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29groiko%2Fteron&la=greek&can=a%29groiko%2Fteron0&prior=mh%5C) [**ᾖ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%3D%7C&la=greek&can=h%29%3D%7C0&prior=a)groiko/teron) [τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C1&prior=h)=%7C) [ἀληθὲς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29lhqe%5Cs&la=greek&can=a%29lhqe%5Cs0&prior=to%5C) [εἰπεῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29pei%3Dn&la=greek&can=ei%29pei%3Dn0&prior=a)lhqe%5Cs)" [**P. G. 462e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Gorg.%20462e&lang=original); ⇾ Suspeito que seja uma forma muito ruim (lit. muito rude) dizer a verdade

→ ["ἀλλὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29lla%5C&la=greek&can=a%29lla%5C1&prior=ou)) [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C15&prior=a)lla%5C) [οὐχ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29x&la=greek&can=ou%29x0&prior=mh%5C) [οὕτως](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%28%2Ftws&la=greek&can=ou%28%2Ftws0&prior=ou)x)[**ἔχῃ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fxh%7C&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fxh%7C0&prior=ou(/tws)**"** [**P. Crat. 436b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Crat.%20436b&lang=original); ⇾ mas acho que pode não ser assim

→ "[μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C16&prior=e)/xh%7C) [οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k5&prior=mh%5C) [**ᾖ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%3D%7C&la=greek&can=h%29%3D%7C1&prior=ou)k) [διδακτὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=didakto%5Cn&la=greek&can=didakto%5Cn0&prior=h)=%7C) [ἀρετή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29reth%2F&la=greek&can=a%29reth%2F0&prior=didakto%5Cn)" [**P. Men. 94e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Meno%2094e&lang=original); ⇾ a virtude talvez não seja uma coisa a ser ensinada

Em Homero, o [μή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2F9&prior=a)reth/) com o subjuntivo independente é usado para indicar medo e advertência, ou para sugerir perigo:

→ "[μή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2F10&prior=mh/) [τι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti&la=greek&can=ti0&prior=mh/) [χολωσάμενος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xolwsa%2Fmenos&la=greek&can=xolwsa%2Fmenos0&prior=ti) [**ῥέξῃ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=r%28e%2Fch%7C&la=greek&can=r%28e%2Fch%7C0&prior=xolwsa/menos) [κακὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kako%5Cn&la=greek&can=kako%5Cn0&prior=r(e/ch%7C) [υἷας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ui%28%3Das&la=greek&can=ui%28%3Das0&prior=kako%5Cn) [Ἀχαιῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29axaiw%3Dn&la=greek&can=*%29axaiw%3Dn0&prior=ui(=as)" [**Hom. Il. 2.195**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133%3Abook%3D2%3Acard%3D188); ⇾ que ele (como eu temo que ele possa) em sua ira não faça nada para ferir os filhos dos aqueus

### **§SubjDelib. Subjuntivo Deliberativo[[101]](#footnote-100)**

O subjuntivo deliberativo (presente ou aoristo) é usado para expressar a dúvida do falante sobre o que fazer ou dizer ([μή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2F13&prior=katalabei=n) negativo). É frequentemente usado na primeira pessoa.

→ "[**εἴπωμεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2Fpwmen&la=greek&can=ei%29%2Fpwmen0&prior=mh/) [ἢ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%5C&la=greek&can=h%29%5C0&prior=ei)/pwmen) [**σιγῶμεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=si_gw%3Dmen&la=greek&can=si_gw%3Dmen0&prior=h)%5C);" [**E. Ion 758**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Eur.%20Ion%20758&lang=original); ⇾ devemos falar ou guardar silêncio?

→ "[τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F3&prior=si_gw=men) [**δράσω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dra%2F_sw&la=greek&can=dra%2F_sw0&prior=ti/); [ποῖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poi%3D&la=greek&can=poi%3D0&prior=dra/_sw) [**φύγω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fu%2Fgw&la=greek&can=fu%2Fgw0&prior=poi=);" [**E. Med. 1271**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Eur.%20Med.%201271&lang=original); ⇾ que hei de fazer? para onde hei de voar?

→ "[μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C20&prior=fu/gw) [**φῶμεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fw%3Dmen&la=greek&can=fw%3Dmen0&prior=mh%5C);" [**P. R. 554b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Rep.%20554b&lang=original); ⇾ não devemos dizer?

A pergunta do subjuntivo não se refere a um fato futuro, mas ao que é, nas circunstâncias atuais, vantajoso ou adequado fazer ou dizer. [βούλει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bou%2Flei&la=greek&can=bou%2Flei1&prior=fw=men), [βούλεσθε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bou%2Flesqe&la=greek&can=bou%2Flesqe0&prior=bou/lei) (poeta. [θέλει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qe%2Fleis&la=greek&can=qe%2Fleis0&prior=bou/lesqe)ς, [θέλετε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qe%2Flete&la=greek&can=qe%2Flete0&prior=qe/leis)) frequentemente precedem o subjuntivo.

→ "[βούλει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bou%2Flei&la=greek&can=bou%2Flei2&prior=qe/lete) [σοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=soi&la=greek&can=soi3&prior=bou/lei) [**εἴπω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2Fpw&la=greek&can=ei%29%2Fpw2&prior=soi);" [**P. G. 521d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Gorg.%20521d&lang=original); ⇾ deseja que eu lhe diga?

### **§SubjHomer. Subjuntivo Antecipado (Homérico)[[102]](#footnote-101)**

Em Homero, o subjuntivo é muitas vezes semelhante ao indicativo futuro e refere-se, por antecipação, a um evento futuro ([οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%299&prior=le/gesqai) negativo).

→ "[οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%2910&prior=ou)) [γάρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%2Fr&la=greek&can=ga%2Fr2&prior=ou)) [πω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pw&la=greek&can=pw0&prior=ga/r) [τοίους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%2Fous&la=greek&can=toi%2Fous0&prior=pw) [ἴδον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%29%2Fdon&la=greek&can=i%29%2Fdon0&prior=toi/ous) [ἀνέρας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%80%CE%BD%CE%AD%CF%81%CE%B1%CF%82&la=greek), [οὐδὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29de%5C&la=greek&can=ou%29de%5C0&prior=a)_ne/ras) [**ἴδωμαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%29%2Fdwmai&la=greek&can=i%29%2Fdwmai0&prior=ou)de%5C)" [**Hom. Il. 1.262**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hom.+il.+1&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0135); ⇾ pois nunca vi tais homens, nem os verei

→ "[καί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%2F&la=greek&can=kai%2F2&prior=i)/dwmai) [νύ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nu%2F&la=greek&can=nu%2F0&prior=kai/) [τις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tis&la=greek&can=tis6&prior=nu/) [ὧδ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28%3Dd%27&la=greek&can=w%28%3Dd%271&prior=tis) [**εἴπῃσι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2Fph%7Csi&la=greek&can=ei%29%2Fph%7Csi0&prior=w(=d%27)" [**Hom. Od. 6. 275**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0135%3Abook%3D6); ⇾ e se dirá

### **§SubjDenia. Negação Enfática[[103]](#footnote-102)**

O subjuntivo com [οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%290&prior=oi)w/meqa) [μή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2F1&prior=ou)) pode indicar uma negação enfática, expressando uma forte crença de que algo não acontecerá.

→ "[οὐκέτι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29ke%2Fti&la=greek&can=ou%29ke%2Fti0&prior=filosofw=n) [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C14&prior=ou)ke/ti) [**δύνηται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=du%2Fnhtai&la=greek&can=du%2Fnhtai0&prior=mh%5C) [βασιλεὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=basileu%5Cs&la=greek&can=basileu%5Cs0&prior=du/nhtai) [ἡμᾶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28ma%3Ds&la=greek&can=h%28ma%3Ds0&prior=basileu%5Cs) [καταλαβεῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=katalabei%3Dn&la=greek&can=katalabei%3Dn0&prior=h(ma=s)" [**X. A. 2.2.12**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%202.2.12&lang=original); ⇾o rei não será mais capaz de nos alcançar

→ "[οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%295&prior=mh/) [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C13&prior=ou)) [**παύσωμαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pau%2Fswmai&la=greek&can=pau%2Fswmai0&prior=mh%5C) [φιλοσοφῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=filosofw%3Dn&la=greek&can=filosofw%3Dn0&prior=pau/swmai)" [**P. A. 29d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Apol.%2029d&lang=original); ⇾ Não deixarei de buscar a sabedoria

→ "[οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%291&prior=*)odusseu/s) [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C1&prior=ou)) [**πίθηται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pi%2Fqhtai&la=greek&can=pi%2Fqhtai0&prior=mh%5C)" [**Soph. Phil. 103**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0193%3Acard%3D86); ⇾ Ele certamente não obedecerá

### **§SubjSubor. Em uma oração subordinada**[[104]](#footnote-103)

O modo subjuntivo é frequentemente usado em diferentes tipos de orações subordinadas, incluindo orações temporais, condicionais ou relativas. O subjuntivo indefinido com [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn1&prior=a)/n) é usado para representar ações que estão ocorrendo repetida ou genericamente. O subjuntivo prospectivo com [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn1&prior=a)/n) indica uma ação que está definitivamente ou provavelmente ocorrendo no futuro. As cláusulas dependentes do subjuntivo usam regularmente [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn1&prior=a)/n), exceto no idioma mais antigo. A omissão de [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn1&prior=a)/n) às vezes se deve a um erro administrativo, às vezes talvez a um senso de eufonia, às vezes a uma sobrevivência da construção mais antiga.

→ ["ὃς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%5Cs&la=greek&can=o%28%5Cs0&prior=kai%5C) [ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn0&prior=o(%5Cs) [δακρῦσαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dakru%3Dsai&la=greek&can=dakru%3Dsai0&prior=a)%5Cn) [μάλιστα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ma%2Flista&la=greek&can=ma%2Flista0&prior=dakru=sai) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn0&prior=ma/lista) [θύσασαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qu%2Fsasan&la=greek&can=qu%2Fsasan0&prior=th%5Cn) [παραχρῆμα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=paraxrh%3Dma&la=greek&can=paraxrh%3Dma0&prior=qu/sasan) [**ποιήσῃ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poih%2Fsh%7C&la=greek&can=poih%2Fsh%7C0&prior=paraxrh=ma) [πόλιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Flin&la=greek&can=po%2Flin0&prior=poih/sh%7C), [οὗτος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%28%3Dtos&la=greek&can=ou%28%3Dtos0&prior=po/lin) [τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C0&prior=ou(=tos) [νικητήρια](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nikhth%2Fria&la=greek&can=nikhth%2Fria0&prior=ta%5C) [φέρει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fe%2Frei&la=greek&can=fe%2Frei0&prior=nikhth/ria)" [**Plat. Leis 7.800d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0166%3Abook%3D7%3Asection%3D800d); ⇾ e o homem que conseguir arrancar imediatamente mais lágrimas da cidade sacrificadora leva a palma da vitória.

→ ["ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s2&prior=poih/seq%27) [ἐγώ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29gw%2F&la=greek&can=e%29gw%2F1&prior=w(s) [ὁπότερος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28po%2Fteros&la=greek&can=o%28po%2Fteros0&prior=e)gw/) [ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn0&prior=o(po/teros) [σφῷν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sfw%3D%7Cn&la=greek&can=sfw%3D%7Cn0&prior=a)%5Cn) [νῦν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nu%3Dn&la=greek&can=nu%3Dn1&prior=sfw=%7Cn) [με](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me&la=greek&can=me0&prior=nu=n) [μᾶλλον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ma%3Dllon&la=greek&can=ma%3Dllon0&prior=me) [εὖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=eu%29%3D&la=greek&can=eu%29%3D0&prior=ma=llon) ποιῇ, [τούτῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%2Ftw%7C&la=greek&can=tou%2Ftw%7C0&prior=poih=%7C) [παραδώσω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=paradw%2Fsw&la=greek&can=paradw%2Fsw0&prior=tou/tw%7C) [τῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds2&prior=paradw/sw) [πυκνὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pukno%5Cs&la=greek&can=pukno%5Cs0&prior=th=s) [τὰς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5Cs&la=greek&can=ta%5Cs2&prior=pukno%5Cs) [ἡνίας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%A1%CE%BD%CE%AF%CE%B1%CF%82&la=greek)" [**Aristoph. Kn. 1060**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0033%3Acard%3D1060); ⇾ A qualquer um de vós que me tratares melhor eu entrego as rédeas do Estado.

O indicativo e o subjuntivo presente e aoristo (geralmente sem [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn0&prior=o(po/te)) são usados regularmente em símiles com ὡς, [ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s1&prior=w(s) [εἰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29&la=greek), [ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s2&prior=ei)) [εἴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2F&la=greek&can=ei%29%2F0&prior=w(s) [τε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=te&la=greek&can=te0&prior=ei)/) como se, [ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s3&prior=te) [ὅτε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fte&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fte0&prior=w(s), [ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s4&prior=o(/te) [ὁπότε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28po%2Fte&la=greek&can=o%28po%2Fte0&prior=w(s) como quando.

→ "[οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%281&prior=ui(o/s) [δ᾽,](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%29&la=greek) [ὥς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28%2Fs&la=greek&can=w%28%2Fs2&prior=d%27) [τ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=t%27&la=greek&can=t%270&prior=w(/s) [αἰγυπιοὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%29gupioi%5C&la=greek&can=ai%29gupioi%5C0&prior=t%27) . . . [πέτρῃ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pe%2Ftrh%7C&la=greek&can=pe%2Ftrh%7C0&prior=ai)gupioi%5C) [ἐφ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29f%27&la=greek&can=e%29f%270&prior=pe/trh%7C) [ὑψηλῇ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28yhlh%3D%7C&la=greek&can=u%28yhlh%3D%7C0&prior=e)f%27) [μεγάλα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mega%2Fla&la=greek&can=mega%2Fla0&prior=u(yhlh=%7C) [κλάζοντε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kla%2Fzonte&la=greek&can=kla%2Fzonte0&prior=mega/la) [**μάχωνται**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ma%2Fxwntai&la=greek&can=ma%2Fxwntai0&prior=kla/zonte), [ὣς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28%5Cs&la=greek&can=w%28%5Cs2&prior=ma/xwntai) [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%282&prior=w(%5Cs) [κεκλήγοντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=keklh%2Fgontes&la=greek&can=keklh%2Fgontes0&prior=oi() [ἐπ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29p%27&la=greek&can=e%29p%270&prior=keklh/gontes) [ἀλλήλοισιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29llh%2Floisin&la=greek&can=a%29llh%2Floisin0&prior=e)p%27) [ὄρουσαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29%2Frousan&la=greek&can=o%29%2Frousan0&prior=a)llh/loisin)" [**Hom. Il. 16.429**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133%3Abook%3D16); ⇾ e eles, como abutres que lutam com gritos altos em um penhasco elevado, mesmo assim eles correram gritando uns contra os outros

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# **Optativo**

### **§OptWish. Optativo de Desejo (desejo)[[105]](#footnote-104)**

O optativo sem [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn27&prior=a)/n) é usado para expressar um desejo referente ao futuro. ([μή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2F15&prior=a)/n) negativo). O optativo de desejo, ou optativo cupitivo, é frequentemente introduzido por [εἰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29&la=greek&can=ei%293&prior=dwrodokh/santa) [γάρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%2Fr&la=greek&can=ga%2Fr3&prior=ei)), [εἴθε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2Fqe&la=greek&can=ei%29%2Fqe3&prior=ga/r) (Hom. [αι᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%27&la=greek&can=ai%270&prior=ei)/qe) [γάρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%2Fr&la=greek&can=ga%2Fr4&prior=ai%27), [αἴθε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%29%2Fqe&la=greek&can=ai%29%2Fqe1&prior=ga/r)), ou por [εἰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29&la=greek&can=ei%294&prior=ai)/qe), [ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s2&prior=ei)) (ambos poéticos).

→ ["ὦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%3D&la=greek&can=w%29%3D0&prior=mh/) παῖ, [**γένοιο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ge%2Fnoio&la=greek&can=ge%2Fnoio0&prior=pai=) [πατρὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=patro%5Cs&la=greek&can=patro%5Cs0&prior=ge/noio) εὐτυχέστερος" [**S. Aj. 550**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20Aj.%20550&lang=original); ⇾ ah, garoto, que tu sejas mais afortunado do que seu pai

→ ["ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s3&prior=ge/noito) [**ὄλοιτο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29%2Floito&la=greek&can=o%29%2Floito0&prior=w(s)" [**S. El. 126**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20El.%20126&lang=original); ⇾ que ele pereça

→ "[εἴθε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2Fqe&la=greek&can=ei%29%2Fqe4&prior=ga/r) [φίλος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fi%2Flos&la=greek&can=fi%2Flos0&prior=ei)/qe) [ἡμῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28mi%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%28mi%3Dn0&prior=fi/los) [**γένοιο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ge%2Fnoio&la=greek&can=ge%2Fnoio1&prior=h(mi=n)" [**X. H. 4.1.38**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%204.1.38&lang=original); ⇾ oh, que tu te tornasses nosso amigo

O optativo introduzido por [εἰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29&la=greek&can=ei%296&prior=w(s) [γάρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%2Fr&la=greek&can=ga%2Fr5&prior=ei)), etc. é às vezes explicado como uma prótase com a conclusão omitida:

→ "[εἰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29&la=greek&can=ei%295&prior=w(s) [γὰρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%5Cr&la=greek&can=ga%5Cr2&prior=ei)) [**γένοιτο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ge%2Fnoito&la=greek&can=ge%2Fnoito1&prior=ga%5Cr)" [**X. C. 6.1.38**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%206.1.38&lang=original); ⇾ gostaria que isso acontecesse

Um desejo inatingível, referente ao presente, pode ser expresso pelo optativo presente em Homero:

→ "[εἴθ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2Fq%27&la=greek&can=ei%29%2Fq%271&prior=ge/noio) [**ἡβώοιμι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28bw%2Foimi&la=greek&can=h%28bw%2Foimi0&prior=ei)/q%27)" [**Hom. Il. 23.624**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133%3Abook%3D23%3Acard%3D624); ⇾ quem dera eu fosse jovem novamente

Os desejos incluem execuções e protestos:

→ [**"ἐξολοίμην**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29coloi%2Fmhn&la=greek&can=e%29coloi%2Fmhn0&prior=po/lin)" [**Ar. Ach. 324**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aristoph.%20Ach.%20324&lang=original); ⇾ que eu pereça

O optativo pode indicar desejos retóricos, vontade ou indiferença, como nas imprecações.

→ ["ἐν](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29n&la=greek&can=e%29n0&prior=h(/min) [πυρὶ](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=puri%5C&la=greek&can=puri%5C0&prior=e)n) [δὴ](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dh%5C&la=greek&can=dh%5C2&prior=puri%5C) [βουλαί](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=boulai%2F&la=greek&can=boulai%2F0&prior=dh%5C) [τε](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=te&la=greek&can=te1&prior=boulai/) [**γενοίατο**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=genoi%2Fato&la=greek&can=genoi%2Fato0&prior=te) [μήδεά](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2Fdea%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2Fdea%2F0&prior=genoi/ato) [τ᾽](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=t%27&la=greek&can=t%270&prior=mh/dea/) [ἀνδρῶν](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ndrw%3Dn&la=greek&can=a%29ndrw%3Dn0&prior=t%27)" [**Hom. Il. 2.340**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133%3Abook%3D2%3Acard%3D340); ⇾ no fogo vamos lançar todos os conselhos e planos de guerreiros

### **§OptComm. Comando ou Solicitação[[106]](#footnote-105)**

O optativo pode expressar um comando, uma exortação ou um pedido na segunda pessoa com uma força quase semelhante à do imperativo. Na primeira pessoa, é usado para expressar o cumprimento de um desejo ou comando ou para obter permissão para fazer algo.

→ ["Χειρίσοφος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*xeiri%2Fsofos&la=greek&can=*xeiri%2Fsofos0&prior=*f) [**ἡγοῖτο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28goi%3Dto&la=greek&can=h%28goi%3Dto0&prior=*xeiri/sofos)" [**X. A. 3.2.37**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%203.2.37&lang=original); ⇾ deixar Quirísofo liderar

→ "[**λέγοιμ᾽**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=le%2Fgoim%27&la=greek&can=le%2Fgoim%270&prior=*)ore/sths) [ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn0&prior=le/goim%27) [ἤδη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%2Fdh&la=greek&can=h%29%2Fdh0&prior=a)%5Cn)" [**Eur. Orest. 640**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0115%3Acard%3D640); ⇾ Eu falarei então

### **§OptPoten. Potencial Optativo[[107]](#footnote-106)**

O optativo potencial com [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn32&prior=a)/n) indica uma possibilidade, propriedade ou probabilidade futura. O optativo potencial, que no ático usa regularmente [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn28&prior=h(goi=to), é ocasionalmente encontrado em Homero e na poesia posterior em uma forma anterior, sem essa partícula. O optativo potencial às vezes é usado para suavizar a declaração de uma opinião ou fato, ou para expressar ironia.

→ "[**γνοίης**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gnoi%2Fhs&la=greek&can=gnoi%2Fhs0&prior=a)/n) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%271&prior=gnoi/hs) [ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn7&prior=d%27) [ὅτι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fti&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fti1&prior=a)%5Cn) [τοῦθ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3Dq%27&la=greek&can=tou%3Dq%270&prior=o(/ti) [οὕτως](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%28%2Ftws&la=greek&can=ou%28%2Ftws1&prior=tou=q%27) [ἔχει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fxei&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fxei0&prior=ou(/tws)" [**X. C. 1.6.21**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%201.6.21&lang=original); ⇾ podes ver que isso é assim

→ ["ἅπαντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%28%2Fpantes&la=greek&can=a%28%2Fpantes0&prior=e)/xei) [ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn8&prior=a(/pantes) [**ὁμολογήσειαν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28mologh%2Fseian&la=greek&can=o%28mologh%2Fseian0&prior=a)%5Cn)" [**I. 11.5**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Isoc.%2011.5&lang=original); ⇾ todos concordariam

→ ["ἡδέως](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28de%2Fws&la=greek&can=h%28de%2Fws0&prior=o(mologh/seian) [ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn9&prior=h(de/ws) [**ἐροίμην**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29roi%2Fmhn&la=greek&can=e%29roi%2Fmhn0&prior=a)%5Cn)" [**D. 18.64**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2018.64&lang=original); ⇾ I (would gladly ask) should like to ask

→ "[οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k10&prior=e)roi/mhn) [ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn10&prior=ou)k) [λάβοις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BB%CE%AC%CE%B2%CE%BF%CE%B9%CF%82&la=greek)" [**S. Ph. 103**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20Phil.%20103&lang=original); ⇾ não podes tomar

→ "[**λέγοιμ᾽**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=le%2Fgoim%27&la=greek&can=le%2Fgoim%270&prior=la/bois) [ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn11&prior=le/goim%27) [τάδε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%2Fde&la=greek&can=ta%2Fde0&prior=a)%5Cn)" [**A. Supp. 928**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aesch.%20Supp.%20928&lang=original); ⇾ Direi isto

→ "[θᾶσσον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qa%3Dsson&la=greek&can=qa%3Dsson0&prior=g) [ἢ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%5C&la=greek&can=h%29%5C5&prior=qa=sson) [**λέγοι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=le%2Fgoi&la=greek&can=le%2Fgoi0&prior=h)%5C) [τις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tis&la=greek)" [**E. Hipp. 1186**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Eur.%20Hipp.%201186&lang=original); ⇾ mais rápido do que um homem poderia falar

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### **§OptSubor. Na oração subordinada[[108]](#footnote-107)**

O modo optativo é usado com frequência em diferentes tipos de orações subordinadas, incluindo orações temporais, condicionais ou relativas. Em orações subordinadas na sequência secundária ou histórica, o optativo pode substituir o modo original. Esse uso do optativo é limitado às orações subordinadas da sequência secundária (imperfeito, aoristo, mais-que-perfeito) e não aparece na sequência primária (presente, perfeito, futuro), sendo chamado de optativo oblíquo. As orações subordinadas indefinidas da sequência histórica podem usar o optativo iterativo (sem [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn28&prior=h(goi=to)) para expressar uma ação habitual ou repetida.

→ "[εἴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2F&la=greek&can=ei%29%2F19&prior=e)ph/%7Cnoun) [πού](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pou%2F&la=greek&can=pou%2F0&prior=ei)/) [τι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti&la=greek&can=ti10&prior=pou/) [**ὁρῴη**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28rw%2F%7Ch&la=greek&can=o%28rw%2F%7Ch0&prior=ti) [βρωτόν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=brwto%2Fn&la=greek&can=brwto%2Fn0&prior=o(rw/%7Ch), [διεδίδου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=diedi%2Fdou&la=greek&can=diedi%2Fdou0&prior=brwto/n)" [**X. A. 4.5.8**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%204.5.8&lang=original); ⇾ se alguma vez viu algo para comer em algum lugar, ele sempre o distribuiu

→ "[εἰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29&la=greek&can=ei%29103&prior=diedi/dou) [δέ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%2F&la=greek&can=de%2F3&prior=ei)) [τις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tis&la=greek&can=tis6&prior=de/) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C13&prior=tis) [**ἀντείποι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ntei%2Fpoi&la=greek&can=a%29ntei%2Fpoi0&prior=kai%5C), [εὐθὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=eu%29qu%5Cs&la=greek&can=eu%29qu%5Cs0&prior=a)ntei/poi) . . . [ἐτεθνήκει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29teqnh%2Fkei&la=greek&can=e%29teqnh%2Fkei0&prior=eu)qu%5Cs)" [**T. 8.66**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%208.66&lang=original); ⇾ mas se alguém fizesse alguma objeção, era prontamente morto

→ "[δέομαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%2Fomai&la=greek&can=de%2Fomai0&prior=a)polw/leite) [οὖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=ou%29%3Dn0&prior=de/omai) [σου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sou&la=greek&can=sou0&prior=ou)=n) [παραμεῖναι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=paramei%3Dnai&la=greek&can=paramei%3Dnai0&prior=sou) [ἡμῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28mi%3Dn&la=greek&can=h%28mi%3Dn0&prior=paramei=nai): [ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s0&prior=h(mi=n) [ἐγὼ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29gw%5C&la=greek&can=e%29gw%5C0&prior=w(s) [οὐδ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29d%27&la=greek&can=ou%29d%270&prior=e)gw%5C) [ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn1&prior=ou)d%27) [ἑνὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28no%5Cs&la=greek&can=e%28no%5Cs0&prior=a)%5Cn) [ἥδιον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28%2Fdi_on&la=greek&can=h%28%2Fdi_on0&prior=e(no%5Cs) [**ἀκούσαιμι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29kou%2Fsaimi&la=greek&can=a%29kou%2Fsaimi0&prior=h(/di_on) [ἢ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%5C&la=greek&can=h%29%5C0&prior=a)kou/saimi) σοῦ" [**P. Pr. 335d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Prot.%20335d&lang=original); ⇾ consequentemente, te imploro que fiques conosco; porque não há ninguém (em minha opinião) a quem eu ouviria com mais prazer do que a ti.

→ "[τοσούτου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tosou%2Ftou&la=greek&can=tosou%2Ftou0&prior=ktl) [δεῖς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dei%3Ds&la=greek&can=dei%3Ds0&prior=tosou/tou) [ἐλέου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29le%2Fou&la=greek&can=e%29le%2Fou0&prior=dei=s) [τινὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tino%5Cs&la=greek&can=tino%5Cs0&prior=e)le/ou) [ἄξιος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fcios&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fcios0&prior=tino%5Cs) [εἶναι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dnai&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dnai0&prior=a)/cios) [ὥστε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28%2Fste&la=greek&can=w%28%2Fste2&prior=ei)=nai) [**μισηθείης**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mi_shqei%2Fhs&la=greek&can=mi_shqei%2Fhs0&prior=w(/ste) [ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn0&prior=mi_shqei/hs) [δικαιότατ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dikaio%2Ftat%27&la=greek&can=dikaio%2Ftat%270&prior=a)%5Cn) ἀνθρώπων" [**D. 37.49**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2037.49&lang=original); ⇾ és tão indigno de compaixão que serias detestado com mais justiça do que qualquer outro homem

→ ["εἰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29&la=greek&can=ei%290&prior=dh=mos) [δέ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%2F&la=greek&can=de%2F0&prior=ei)) [τινες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tines&la=greek&can=tines0&prior=de/) [φοβοῦνται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fobou%3Dntai&la=greek&can=fobou%3Dntai0&prior=tines) [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C1&prior=fobou=ntai) [ματαία](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=matai%2Fa_&la=greek&can=matai%2Fa_0&prior=mh%5C) [ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn1&prior=matai/a_) [**γένοιτο**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ge%2Fnoito&la=greek&can=ge%2Fnoito0&prior=a)%5Cn) [αὕτη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%28%2Fth&la=greek&can=au%28%2Fth0&prior=ge/noito) [ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%280&prior=au(/th) κατασκευή, [εἰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29&la=greek&can=ei%291&prior=kataskeuh/) [πόλεμος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Flemos&la=greek&can=po%2Flemos0&prior=ei)) ἐγερθείη, [ἐννοησάτω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29nnohsa%2Ftw&la=greek&can=e%29nnohsa%2Ftw0&prior=e)gerqei/h) [ὅτι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fti&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fti0&prior=e)nnohsa/tw) [κτλ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ktl&la=greek&can=ktl0&prior=o(/ti). [**X. Vect. 4.41**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Ways%204.41&lang=original); ⇾ se alguns temem que esta condição de coisas possa se mostrar vã, caso surja uma guerra, que eles (ele) considerem isso, etc.

Quando um optativo da oração principal se refere ao tempo *futuro* (optativo potencial e optativo de desejo), a oração subordinada assume o optativo por assimilação.

→ ["ἔρδοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Frdoi&la=greek&can=e%29%2Frdoi0&prior=nomizo/menos) [τις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tis&la=greek&can=tis1&prior=e)/rdoi) [ἣν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28%5Cn&la=greek&can=h%28%5Cn0&prior=tis) [ἕκαστος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28%2Fkastos&la=greek&can=e%28%2Fkastos0&prior=h(%5Cn) [**εἰδείη**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29dei%2Fh&la=greek&can=ei%29dei%2Fh1&prior=e(/kastos) [τέχνην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=te%2Fxnhn&la=greek&can=te%2Fxnhn0&prior=ei)dei/h)" [**Ar. Vesp. 1431**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aristoph.%20Wasps%201431&lang=original); ⇾ gostaria que todo homem praticasse o ofício que ele entendesse

→ ["ὄλοιο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29%2Floio&la=greek&can=o%29%2Floio0&prior=ktl) [μήπω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2Fpw&la=greek&can=mh%2Fpw0&prior=o)/loio), [πρὶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pri%5Cn&la=greek&can=pri%5Cn2&prior=mh/pw) [**μάθοιμι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ma%2Fqoimi&la=greek&can=ma%2Fqoimi0&prior=pri%5Cn)" [**S. Ph. 961**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20Phil.%20961&lang=original); ⇾ não pereça ainda ... até que eu aprenda

# **Imperativo**

### **§ImprComm. Comando ou Proibição[[109]](#footnote-108)**

Sob comandos estão incluídos pedidos, súplicas, convocações, prescrições, exortações, etc. Todos os tempos imperativos se referem ao futuro. A negativa dos verbos imperativos é [μή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2F1&prior=ste/rcw) e indica proibição. Em exortações, [ἄγε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fge&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fge0&prior=mh/), [φέρε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fe%2Fre&la=greek&can=fe%2Fre0&prior=a)/ge), [ἴθι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%29%2Fqi&la=greek&can=i%29%2Fqi0&prior=fe/re) (geralmente com [δή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dh%2F&la=greek&can=dh%2F0&prior=i)/qi), às vezes com [νύν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nu%2Fn&la=greek&can=nu%2Fn0&prior=dh/)), frequentemente precedem o imperativo.

→ "[τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C0&prior=qorubei=te) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn0&prior=ta%5C) [**ποίει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poi%2Fei&la=greek&can=poi%2Fei0&prior=me%5Cn), [τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C1&prior=poi/ei) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C0&prior=ta%5C) [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C7&prior=de%5C) [**ποίει**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poi%2Fei&la=greek&can=poi%2Fei1&prior=mh%5C)" [**P. Pr. 325d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Prot.%20325d&lang=original); ⇾ fazer isto e abster-se de fazer aquilo

→ [**"ἄγε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fge&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fge1&prior=nu/n) [δὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dh%5C&la=greek&can=dh%5C0&prior=a)/ge) [**ἀκούσατε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29kou%2Fsate&la=greek&can=a%29kou%2Fsate0&prior=dh%5C)" [**X. Ap. 14**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Apol.%2014&lang=original); ⇾ venha ouvir

→ [**"ἄγετε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fgete&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fgete0&prior=a)kou/sate) [**δειπνήσατε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=deipnh%2Fsate&la=greek&can=deipnh%2Fsate0&prior=a)/gete)" [**X. H. 5.1.18**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%205.1.18&lang=original); ⇾ vá agora, tome seu jantar

→ ["ἀλλ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ll%27&la=greek&can=a%29ll%270&prior=deipnh/sate) [**ἴθι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%29%2Fqi&la=greek&can=i%29%2Fqi1&prior=a)ll%27) [εἰπέ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B5%E1%BC%B0%CF%80%CE%AD&la=greek)" [**P. G. 489e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Gorg.%20489e&lang=original); ⇾ mas venha, diga

→ "[μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C5&prior=gra/fete) [**θαύμαζε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qau%2Fmaze&la=greek&can=qau%2Fmaze0&prior=mh%5C)" [**P. G. 482a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Gorg.%20482a&lang=original); ⇾ não se espante

→ "[μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C6&prior=qau/maze) [**θορυβεῖτε**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qorubei%3Dte&la=greek&can=qorubei%3Dte0&prior=mh%5C)" [**P. A. 21a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Apol.%2021a&lang=original); ⇾ não causar distúrbios

→ "[μηδεὶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mhdei%5Cs&la=greek&can=mhdei%5Cs0&prior=grafo/ntwn) [**διδασκέτω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=didaske%2Ftw&la=greek&can=didaske%2Ftw0&prior=mhdei%5Cs)" [**T. 1.86**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.86&lang=original); ⇾ que ninguém me diga

→ "[μηδεὶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mhdei%5Cs&la=greek&can=mhdei%5Cs1&prior=didaske/tw) [τοῦτ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3Dt%27&la=greek&can=tou%3Dt%270&prior=mhdei%5Cs) [**ἀγνοείτω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29gnoei%2Ftw&la=greek&can=a%29gnoei%2Ftw0&prior=tou=t%27)" [**Aes. 3.6**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aeschin.%203.6&lang=original); ⇾ que ninguém ignore este fato

→ "[μήτ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2Ft%27&la=greek&can=mh%2Ft%270&prior=nomisa/tw) [**ἀπογνώτω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pognw%2Ftw&la=greek&can=a%29pognw%2Ftw0&prior=mh/t%27) [μηδὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mhde%5Cn&la=greek&can=mhde%5Cn0&prior=a)pognw/tw) [μήτε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2Fte&la=greek&can=mh%2Fte0&prior=mhde%5Cn) [**καταγνώτω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=katagnw%2Ftw&la=greek&can=katagnw%2Ftw0&prior=mh/te)" [**Aes. 3.60**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aeschin.%203.60&lang=original); ⇾ que ele não absolva nem condene de forma alguma

### **§ImprAssum. Suposição, Concessão ou Saudação[[110]](#footnote-109)**

O imperativo pode ser usado em muitas expressões diferentes, incluindo suposições (imperativo hipotético), para fazer uma concessão ou para dar permissão. O imperativo é comumente usado em saudações e xingamentos.

→ ["ἐμοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29mou%3D&la=greek&can=e%29mou%3D0&prior=tau=ta) [γ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=g%27&la=greek&can=g%270&prior=e)mou=) [ἕνεκ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28%2Fnek%27&la=greek&can=e%28%2Fnek%270&prior=g%27) [**ἔστω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fstw&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fstw0&prior=e(/nek%27)" [**D. 20.14**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2020.14&lang=original); ⇾ que seja assumido, no que me diz respeito

→ "[οὕτως](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%28%2Ftws&la=greek&can=ou%28%2Ftws0&prior=e)/stw) [**ἐχέτω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29xe%2Ftw&la=greek&can=e%29xe%2Ftw0&prior=ou(/tws) [ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s0&prior=e)xe/tw) [σὺ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=su%5C&la=greek&can=su%5C0&prior=w(s) [λέγεις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=+%CE%BB%CE%AD%CE%B3%CE%B5%CE%B9%CF%82&la=greek)" [**P. S. 201c**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Sym.%20201c&lang=original); ⇾ suponha que seja como tu dizes

→ "[οὐκοῦν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29kou%3Dn&la=greek&can=ou%29kou%3Dn0&prior=pa=s) [**κείσθω**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kei%2Fsqw&la=greek&can=kei%2Fsqw0&prior=ou)kou=n) [ταῦτα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%3Dta&la=greek&can=tau%3Dta0&prior=kei/sqw);" [**P. L. 820e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Laws%20820e&lang=original); ⇾ esses pontos devem ser estabelecidos?

→ "[σὺ](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=su%5C&la=greek&can=su%5C0&prior=i)e/nai) [δὲ](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C2&prior=su%5C) [**χαῖρε**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xai%3Dre&la=greek&can=xai%3Dre0&prior=de%5C) [καὶ](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C3&prior=xai=re) [ἔμπη](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fmphs&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fmphs0&prior=kai%5C)ς" [**Hom. Od. 5.192**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0135%3Abook%3D5%3Acard%3D192); ⇾ no entanto, mesmo assim, adeus

→ "[**βάλλ᾽**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ba%2Fll%27&la=greek&can=ba%2Fll%270&prior=*maqhth/s) [ἐς](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29s&la=greek&can=e%29s0&prior=ba/ll%27) κόρακας" [**Aristoph. Cl. 133**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus:abo:tlg,0019,003:133&lang=original); ⇾ vá para o inferno!

# **Infinitivo**

### **§InfDyn. Infinitivo Dinâmico[[111]](#footnote-110)**

O infinitivo dinâmico expressa uma ação e complementa verbos com significado de querer, desejar, forçar, pedir, comandar, tentar, ensinar etc. O infinitivo dinâmico indica uma ação potencial, que pode ou não ser realizada. O infinitivo completivo que complementa verbos que tomam um infinitivo como objeto são infinitivos dinâmicos. Os infinitivos dinâmicos, entre outros usos, podem indicar finalidade, resultado ou limitar o significado de um adjetivo ou substantivo.

Os tempos verbais desse infinitivo são puramente aspectuais e denotam apenas o estágio da ação. A negativa do infinitivo dinâmico é [μ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2F0)ή, enquanto a negativa do infinitivo declarativo é [ο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k3&prior=ei)=nai)ὐ.

→ "[τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F0&prior=dei=) [χρὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xrh%5C&la=greek&can=xrh%5C0&prior=ti/) [**ποιεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poiei%3Dn&la=greek&can=poiei%3Dn0&prior=xrh%5C);" [**X. A. 2.1.16**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%202.1.16&lang=original); ⇾ o que deve ser feito?

→ "[παίδευσις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pai%2Fdeusis&la=greek&can=pai%2Fdeusis0) [καλὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kalh%5C&la=greek&can=kalh%5C0&prior=pai/deusis) [διδάσκει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dida%2Fskei&la=greek&can=dida%2Fskei0&prior=kalh%5C) [**χρῆσθαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xrh%3Dsqai&la=greek&can=xrh%3Dsqai0&prior=dida/skei) [νόμοις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=no%2Fmois&la=greek&can=no%2Fmois0&prior=xrh=sqai)" [**X. Ven. 12.14**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hunt.%2012.14&lang=original); ⇾ uma boa educação ensina a obediência às leis

→ "[διαγιγνώσκειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=diagignw%2Fskein&la=greek&can=diagignw%2Fskein0&prior=no/mois) [σε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=se&la=greek&can=se0&prior=diagignw/skein) [τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs0&prior=se) [ἀγαθοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29gaqou%5Cs&la=greek&can=a%29gaqou%5Cs0&prior=tou%5Cs) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C0&prior=a)gaqou%5Cs) [τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs1&prior=kai%5C) [κακοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kakou%5Cs&la=greek&can=kakou%5Cs0&prior=tou%5Cs) [**ἐδίδαξεν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29di%2Fdacen&la=greek&can=e%29di%2Fdacen0&prior=kakou%5Cs)" [**X. M. 3.1.9**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Mem.%203.1.9&lang=original); ⇾ ele te ensinou a distinguir o bom e o ruim

→ ["ἱκανοὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28kanoi%5C&la=greek&can=i%28kanoi%5C0&prior=ei)pei=n) [ἡμᾶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28ma%3Ds&la=greek&can=h%28ma%3Ds0&prior=i(kanoi%5C) [**ὠφελεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29felei%3Dn&la=greek&can=w%29felei%3Dn0&prior=h(ma=s)" [**X. A. 3.3.18**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%203.3.18&lang=original); ⇾ capaz de nos ajudar

→ ["ἐβουλεύοντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29bouleu%2Fonto&la=greek&can=e%29bouleu%2Fonto0&prior=a)kou/ein) [**ἐκλιπεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29klipei%3Dn&la=greek&can=e%29klipei%3Dn0&prior=e)bouleu/onto) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn0&prior=e)klipei=n) [πόλιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Flin&la=greek&can=po%2Flin0&prior=th%5Cn)" [**Hdt. 6.100**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hdt.%206.100&lang=original); ⇾ planejavam deixar a cidade

→ "[βασιλεὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=basileu%5Cs&la=greek&can=basileu%5Cs0&prior=poiei=n) [ἀξιοῖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29cioi%3D&la=greek&can=a%29cioi%3D0&prior=basileu%5Cs) [σὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=se%5C&la=greek&can=se%5C0&prior=a)cioi=) [**ἀποπλεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29poplei%3Dn&la=greek&can=a%29poplei%3Dn0&prior=se%5C)" [**X. H. 3.4.25**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%203.4.25&lang=original); ⇾ o rei pede que tu vás embora

→ "[ταύτην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%2Fthn&la=greek&can=tau%2Fthn0&prior=w(s) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn3&prior=tau/thn) [χώραν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xw%2Fra_n&la=greek&can=xw%2Fra_n0&prior=th%5Cn) [ἐπέτρεψε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pe%2Ftreye&la=greek&can=e%29pe%2Ftreye0&prior=xw/ra_n) [**διαρπάσαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=diarpa%2Fsai&la=greek&can=diarpa%2Fsai0&prior=e)pe/treye) [τοῖς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%3Ds&la=greek&can=toi%3Ds1&prior=diarpa/sai) [Ἕλλησιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%28%2Fellhsin&la=greek&can=*%28%2Fellhsin0&prior=toi=s)" [**X. A. 1.2.19**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.2.19&lang=original); ⇾ ele entregou essa terra para os gregos saquearem

→ ["Ἀριστάρχῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29arista%2Frxw%7C&la=greek&can=*%29arista%2Frxw%7C0&prior=i(era/) . . . [ἔδοτε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fdote&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fdote0&prior=*)arista/rxw%7C) [ἡμέραν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28me%2Fra_n&la=greek&can=h%28me%2Fra_n0&prior=e)/dote) [**ἀπολογήσασθαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pologh%2Fsasqai&la=greek&can=a%29pologh%2Fsasqai0&prior=h(me/ra_n)" [**X. H. 1.7.28**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%201.7.28&lang=original); ⇾ concedestes um dia a Aristarco para fazer sua defesa

→ "[παρέχω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pare%2Fxw&la=greek&can=pare%2Fxw1&prior=e)mou=) [ἐμαυτὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29mauto%5Cn&la=greek&can=e%29mauto%5Cn0&prior=pare/xw) [**ἐρωτᾶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29rwta%3Dn&la=greek&can=e%29rwta%3Dn0&prior=e)mauto%5Cn)" [**P. A. 33b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Apol.%2033b&lang=original); ⇾ Eu me ofereço para ser questionado

→ ["ἀπετράποντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29petra%2Fponto&la=greek&can=a%29petra%2Fponto0&prior=le/gein) [ἐς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29s&la=greek&can=e%29s0&prior=a)petra/ponto) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn0&prior=e)s) [πόλιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Flin&la=greek&can=po%2Flin0&prior=th%5Cn) [πρὶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pri%5Cn&la=greek&can=pri%5Cn2&prior=po/lin) [**ὑπερβαίνειν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28perbai%2Fnein&la=greek&can=u%28perbai%2Fnein0&prior=pri%5Cn)" [**T. 3.24**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%203.24&lang=original); ⇾ eles voltaram para a cidade antes de tentar escalar o muro

### **§InfDec. Infinitivo Declarativo[[112]](#footnote-111)**

O infinitivo declarativo expressa uma crença, ideia ou discurso sobre uma ação em um discurso indireto. Os verbos comuns que usam um infinitivo declarativo são [φημ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fhmi%2F&la=greek&can=fhmi%2F0)ί, [λέγω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=le%2Fgw&la=greek&can=le%2Fgw0), [νομίζω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nom-i%2Fzw&la=greek&can=nom-i%2Fzw0), [δοκέω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=doke%2Fw&la=greek&can=doke%2Fw0), [ἀγγγέλλω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29gge%2Fllw&la=greek&can=a%29gge%2Fllw0), etc.

Diferentemente dos infinitivos dinâmicos, os infinitivos declarativos são considerados como tendo valor temporal relativo. O tempo presente geralmente indica que a ação é simultânea ao verbo principal, o tempo futuro indica posterioridade, enquanto o tempo aoristo é usado para expressar anterioridade. O tempo perfeito geralmente indica um estado que é simultâneo ao verbo de fala ou opinião.

O infinitivo declarativo modificado por [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn42&prior=nosoi=m%27) tem um significado potencial semelhante ao optativo potencial (observe que o infinitivo dinâmico nunca recebe [ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn42&prior=nosoi=m%27)).

A negativa do infinitivo declarativo é [οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k3&prior=ei)=nai); entretanto, em alguns casos, usa-se um [μή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2F0) enfático.

→ "[εὖνοί](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=eu%29%3Dnoi%2F&la=greek&can=eu%29%3Dnoi%2F0&prior=fai/netai) [φασιν](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fa_sin&la=greek&can=fa_sin0&prior=eu)=noi/) [**εἶναι**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dnai&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dnai0&prior=fa_sin)" [**L. 12.49**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%2012.49&lang=original); ⇾ eles afirmam que são leais

→ "[οὐδεὶς](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29dei%5Cs&la=greek&can=ou%29dei%5Cs0&prior=ei)=nai) [ἔφασκεν](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Ffasken&la=greek&can=e%29%2Ffasken0&prior=ou)dei%5Cs) [**γιγνώσκειν**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gignw%2Fskein&la=greek&can=gignw%2Fskein0&prior=e)/fasken) [αὐτόν](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%2Fn&la=greek&can=au%29to%2Fn0&prior=gignw/skein)" [**L. 23.3**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%2023.3&lang=original); ⇾ ninguém disse que o conhecia

→ "[οἱ](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%280&prior=au)to/n) [ἡγεμόνες](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28gemo%2Fnes&la=greek&can=h%28gemo%2Fnes0&prior=oi() [οὔ](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29%2F&la=greek&can=ou%29%2F0&prior=h(gemo/nes) [φασιν](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fa_sin&la=greek&can=fa_sin1&prior=ou)/) [**εἶναι**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dnai&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dnai1&prior=fa_sin) [ἄλλην](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fllhn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fllhn0&prior=ei)=nai) [ὁδόν](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28do%2Fn&la=greek&can=o%28do%2Fn0&prior=a)/llhn)" [**X. A. 4.1.21**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%204.1.21&lang=original); ⇾ os guias dizem que não há outro caminho

→ "[πάντες](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pa%2Fntes&la=greek&can=pa%2Fntes0&prior=o(do/n) [ἐροῦσι](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29rou%3Dsi&la=greek&can=e%29rou%3Dsi0&prior=pa/ntes) [τὸ](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C0&prior=e)rou=si) [λοιπὸν](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=loipo%5Cn&la=greek&can=loipo%5Cn0&prior=to%5C) [μηδὲν](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mhde%5Cn&la=greek&can=mhde%5Cn0&prior=loipo%5Cn) [**εἶναι**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dnai&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dnai2&prior=mhde%5Cn) [κερδαλεώτερον](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kerdalew%2Fteron&la=greek&can=kerdalew%2Fteron0&prior=ei)=nai) [τῆς](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds0&prior=kerdalew/teron) [ἀρετῆς](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29reth%3Ds&la=greek&can=a%29reth%3Ds0&prior=th=s)" [**X. C. 7.1.18**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%207.1.18&lang=original); ⇾ todo mundo no futuro dirá que não há nada mais lucrativo do que a bravura

→ "[βασιλεὺς](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=basileu%5Cs&la=greek&can=basileu%5Cs0&prior=a)reth=s) [**νικᾶν**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ni_ka%3Dn&la=greek&can=ni_ka%3Dn2&prior=basileu%5Cs) [ἡγεῖται](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28gei%3Dtai&la=greek&can=h%28gei%3Dtai0&prior=ni_ka=n)" [**X. A. 2.1.11**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%202.1.11&lang=original); ⇾ o rei pensa que é vitorioso

→ "[οἴομαι](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29%2Fomai&la=greek&can=oi%29%2Fomai1&prior=ni_kw=) [βέλτιστον](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=be%2Fltiston&la=greek&can=be%2Fltiston0&prior=oi)/omai) [**εἶναι**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dnai&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dnai3&prior=be/ltiston)" [**X. A. 5.1.8**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%205.1.8&lang=original); ⇾ Acho que é melhor

→ ["ὑπώπτευον](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28pw%2Fpteuon&la=greek&can=u%28pw%2Fpteuon0&prior=ei)=nai) [ἐπὶ](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29pi%5C0&prior=u(pw/pteuon) [βασιλέα](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=basile%2Fa_&la=greek&can=basile%2Fa_0&prior=e)pi%5C) [**ἰέναι**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%29e%2Fnai&la=greek&can=i%29e%2Fnai0&prior=basile/a_)" [**X. A. 1. 3. 1**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.3.1&lang=original); ⇾ suspeitavam que deveriam ir contra o rei

→ "[(](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*swkra%2Fths&la=greek&can=*swkra%2Fths0&prior=i)e/nai)Σωκράτης) [τὸ](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C1&prior=*swkra/ths) [ἀγνοεῖν](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29gnoei%3Dn&la=greek&can=a%29gnoei%3Dn0&prior=to%5C) [ἑαυτὸν](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28auto%5Cn&la=greek&can=e%28auto%5Cn0&prior=a)gnoei=n) [ἐγγυτάτω](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29gguta%2Ftw&la=greek&can=e%29gguta%2Ftw0&prior=e(auto%5Cn) . . . . [μανίας](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mani%2Fa_s&la=greek&can=mani%2Fa_s0&prior=e)gguta/tw) [ἐλογίζετο](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29logi%2Fzeto&la=greek&can=e%29logi%2Fzeto0&prior=mani/a_s) [**εἶναι**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dnai&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dnai4&prior=e)logi/zeto)" [**X. M. 3.9.6**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Mem.%203.9.6&lang=original); ⇾ Sócrates era da opinião de que o fato de um homem não conhecer a si mesmo estava muito próximo da loucura

### **§InfIdio. Expressões Idiomáticas[[113]](#footnote-112)**

Certos infinitivos idiomáticos são usados em frases parentéticas para limitar a aplicação de uma única expressão ou de toda a frase. Isso é comum com verbos de dizer. Nessas construções, o infinitivo é usado de forma absoluta e não depende de nenhuma outra palavra na frase.

→ ["ἀληθές](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29lhqe%2Fs&la=greek&can=a%29lhqe%2Fs0&prior=ei)rh=sqai) [γε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ge&la=greek&can=ge1&prior=a)lhqe/s) [ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s16&prior=ge) [ἔπος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fpos&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fpos1&prior=w(s) [**εἰπεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29pei%3Dn&la=greek&can=ei%29pei%3Dn11&prior=e)/pos) [οὐδὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29de%5Cn&la=greek&can=ou%29de%5Cn0&prior=ei)pei=n) [εἰρήκασιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29rh%2Fka_sin&la=greek&can=ei%29rh%2Fka_sin0&prior=ou)de%5Cn)" [**P. A. 17a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Apol.%2017a&lang=original); ⇾ nem uma palavra de verdade, posso dizer, eles proferiram

→ ["ἀγαθὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29gaqo%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29gaqo%5Cn0&prior=ei)rh/ka_sin) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn0&prior=a)gaqo%5Cn) [ἁπλῶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%28plw%3Ds&la=greek&can=a%28plw%3Ds1&prior=me%5Cn) [**εἰπεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29pei%3Dn&la=greek&can=ei%29pei%3Dn12&prior=a(plw=s) [οὐδὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29de%5Cn&la=greek&can=ou%29de%5Cn1&prior=ei)pei=n) [γέγονε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ge%2Fgone&la=greek&can=ge%2Fgone0&prior=ou)de%5Cn) [τῇ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3D%7C&la=greek&can=th%3D%7C2&prior=ge/gone) [πόλει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Flei&la=greek&can=po%2Flei1&prior=th=%7C)" [**Din. 1 31**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0081%3Aspeech%3D1%3Asection%3D31); ⇾ em uma palavra, o Estado não obteve nenhuma vantagem

Especialmente comum é o [εἶναι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dnai&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dnai4&prior=ei)pei=n) absoluto em [ἑκὼν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28kw%5Cn&la=greek&can=e%28kw%5Cn0&prior=ei)=nai) voluntariamente, intencionalmente, se puder evitar, geralmente em declarações negativas ou quase negativas [(ἑκών](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28kw%2Fn&la=greek&can=e%28kw%2Fn0&prior=e(kw%5Cn) pode ser flexionado). Algumas outras expressões são [ἐμοὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29moi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29moi%5C0&prior=a)/n) [δοκεῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dokei%3Dn&la=greek&can=dokei%3Dn0&prior=e)moi%5C), [ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s22&prior=dokei=n) [ἐμοὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29moi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29moi%5C2&prior=w(s) [κρῖναι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kri%3Dnai&la=greek&can=kri%3Dnai0&prior=e)moi%5C), [(](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s23&prior=kri=nai)[ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s22&prior=dokei=n)) [εἰκάσαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29ka%2Fsai&la=greek&can=ei%29ka%2Fsai0&prior=w(s), [(](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s25&prior=sumba/llein)[ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s22&prior=dokei=n)) [ἀκοῦσαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29kou%3Dsai&la=greek&can=a%29kou%3Dsai1&prior=w(s), [ὀλίγου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29li%2Fgou&la=greek&can=o%29li%2Fgou1&prior=ei)de/nai) [δεῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dei%3Dn&la=greek&can=dei%3Dn1&prior=mi_krou=), [μικροῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mi_krou%3D&la=greek&can=mi_krou%3D0&prior=dei=n) [δεῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dei%3Dn&la=greek&can=dei%3Dn1&prior=mi_krou=), etc.

"[οὐδὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29de%5C&la=greek&can=ou%29de%5C0&prior=ei)=nai) [ξένοις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ce%2Fnois&la=greek&can=ce%2Fnois0&prior=ou)de%5C) [ἑκὼν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28kw%5Cn&la=greek&can=e%28kw%5Cn1&prior=ce/nois) [**εἶναι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dnai&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dnai8&prior=e(kw%5Cn) [γέλωτα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ge%2Flwta&la=greek&can=ge%2Flwta0&prior=ei)=nai) [παρέχεις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CE%B1%CF%81%CE%AD%CF%87%CE%B5%CE%B9%CF%82&la=greek)" [**X. C. 2.2.15**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%202.2.15&lang=original); ⇾ nem tu intencionalmente fazes com que estranhos riam

["ἑκοῦσα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28kou%3Dsa&la=greek&can=e%28kou%3Dsa0&prior=pare/xeis) [**εἶναι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dnai&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dnai9&prior=e(kou=sa) [οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k3&prior=ei)=nai) [ἀπολείπεται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29polei%2Fpetai&la=greek&can=a%29polei%2Fpetai0&prior=ou)k)" [**P. Phae. 252a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Phaedrus%20252a&lang=original); ⇾ (ela) não é separada voluntariamente

→ "[τό](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%2F&la=greek&can=to%2F0&prior=a)polei/petai) [γε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ge&la=greek&can=ge2&prior=to/) [ἐπ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29p%27&la=greek&can=e%29p%270&prior=ge) [ἐκεῖνον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29kei%3Dnon&la=greek&can=e%29kei%3Dnon0&prior=e)p%27) [**εἶναι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dnai&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dnai10&prior=e)kei=non) [ἐσώθης](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29sw%2Fqhs&la=greek&can=e%29sw%2Fqhs0&prior=ei)=nai) [(ἄν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fn0&prior=e)sw/qhs))" [**L. 13.58**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%2013.58&lang=original); ⇾ até *agora, pelo menos*, se dependesse dele, terias sido salvo

→ ["ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%280&prior=dei=n) [γὰρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%5Cr&la=greek&can=ga%5Cr3&prior=o() [Κτήσιππος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*kth%2Fsippos&la=greek&can=*kth%2Fsippos0&prior=ga%5Cr) [ἔτυχε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Ftuxe&la=greek&can=e%29%2Ftuxe0&prior=*kth/sippos) [πόρρω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Frrw&la=greek&can=po%2Frrw0&prior=e)/tuxe) [καθεζόμενος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kaqezo%2Fmenos&la=greek&can=kaqezo%2Fmenos0&prior=po/rrw) [τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D1&prior=kaqezo/menos) [Κλεινίου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*kleini%2Fou&la=greek&can=*kleini%2Fou0&prior=tou=), [ἐμοὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29moi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29moi%5C3&prior=*kleini/ou) [**δοκεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dokei%3Dn&la=greek&can=dokei%3Dn2&prior=e)moi%5C)" [**P. Eu. 274b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Euthyd.%20274b&lang=original); ⇾ pois Ctesipo, ao que me parece, estava sentado a uma certa distância de Clídias

→ "[μικροῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mi_krou%3D&la=greek&can=mi_krou%3D1&prior=dokei=n) [**δεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dei%3Dn&la=greek&can=dei%3Dn3&prior=mi_krou=) [τρία](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tri%2Fa&la=greek&can=tri%2Fa0&prior=dei=n) [τάλαντα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%2Flanta&la=greek&can=ta%2Flanta0&prior=tri/a)" [**D. 27.29**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2027.29&lang=original); ⇾ quase três talentos

### **§InfComm. Infinitivo de Ordens, Desejos e Exclamações[[114]](#footnote-113)**

Um infinitivo dinâmico pode ser usado para comandos, em vez da segunda pessoa do imperativo. A pessoa a quem se dirige é considerada o sujeito. Esse infinitivo é mais comum na poesia do que na prosa.

→ "[θαρσῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qarsw%3Dn&la=greek&can=qarsw%3Dn0&prior=e)mh/n) [νῦν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nu%3Dn&la=greek&can=nu%3Dn1&prior=qarsw=n), [Διόμηδε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*dio%2Fmhdes&la=greek&can=*dio%2Fmhdes0&prior=nu=n)ς, [ἐπὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29pi%5C4&prior=*dio/mhdes) [Τρώεσσι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*trw%2Fessi&la=greek&can=*trw%2Fessi0&prior=e)pi%5C) [**μάχεσθαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ma%2Fxesqai&la=greek&can=ma%2Fxesqai1&prior=*trw/essi)" [**Hom. Il. 5.121**](https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133%3Abook%3D5%3Acard%3D121); ⇾ com boa coragem agora, Diomedes, luta contra os troianos

→ "[σὺ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=su%5C&la=greek&can=su%5C1&prior=ma/xesqai) [δέ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%B4%CE%AD&la=greek), [Κλεαρίδα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*kleari%2Fda_&la=greek&can=*kleari%2Fda_0&prior=de/) . . . [τὰς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C_s&la=greek&can=ta%5C_s2&prior=*kleari/da_) [πύλας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pu%2Fla_s&la=greek&can=pu%2Fla_s0&prior=ta%5C_s) [ἀνοίξας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29noi%2Fca_s&la=greek&can=a%29noi%2Fca_s0&prior=pu/la_s) [**ἐπεκθεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pekqei%3Dn&la=greek&can=e%29pekqei%3Dn0&prior=a)noi/ca_s)" [**T. 5.9**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%205.9&lang=original); ⇾ mas tu, Cleáridas, abre os portões e sai

O infinitivo com um sujeito acusativo pode ser usado no sentido do optativo de desejo.

→ "[θεοὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qeoi%5C&la=greek&can=qeoi%5C0&prior=o)/lbion) [πολῖται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poli%3Dtai&la=greek&can=poli%3Dtai0&prior=qeoi%5C), [μή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2F4&prior=poli=tai) [με](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me&la=greek&can=me0&prior=mh/) [δουλείας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=doulei%2Fa_s&la=greek&can=doulei%2Fa_s0&prior=me) [**τυχεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tuxei%3Dn&la=greek&can=tuxei%3Dn0&prior=doulei/a_s)" [**A. Set. 253**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aesch.%20Seven%20253&lang=original); ⇾ vós, deuses do meu país, que a escravidão não seja o meu destino!

→ ["ὦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%3D&la=greek&can=w%29%3D0&prior=tuxei=n) [Ζεῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*zeu%3D&la=greek&can=*zeu%3D0&prior=w)=), [ἐκγενέσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29kgene%2Fsqai&la=greek&can=e%29kgene%2Fsqai0&prior=*zeu=) [μοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=moi&la=greek&can=moi4&prior=e)kgene/sqai) [Ἀθηναίους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29aqhnai%2Fous&la=greek&can=*%29aqhnai%2Fous0&prior=moi) [**τείσασθαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tei%2Fsasqai&la=greek&can=tei%2Fsasqai0&prior=*)aqhnai/ous)" [**Hdt. 5.105**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hdt.%205.105&lang=original); ⇾ oh Zeus, que me seja concedido castigar os atenienses!

O infinitivo é frequentemente usado em exclamações de surpresa ou indignação. O sujeito fica no acusativo.

→ ["ἐμὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29me%5C&la=greek&can=e%29me%5C0&prior=w) [**παθεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=paqei%3Dn&la=greek&can=paqei%3Dn0&prior=e)me%5C) [τάδε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%2Fde&la=greek&can=ta%2Fde0&prior=paqei=n)" [**A. Eum. 837**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aesch.%20Eum.%20837&lang=original); ⇾ que eu sofra isso!

→ "[τοιουτονὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toioutoni%5C_&la=greek&can=toioutoni%5C_0&prior=ta/de) [**τρέφειν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tre%2Ffein&la=greek&can=tre%2Ffein0&prior=toioutoni%5C_) [κύνα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ku%2Fna&la=greek&can=ku%2Fna0&prior=tre/fein)" [**Ar. Vesp. 835**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aristoph.%20Wasps%20835&lang=original); ⇾ para manter um cão como esse!

### **§InfArt. Infinitivo Articular[[115]](#footnote-114)**

O infinitivo em combinação com um artigo neutro no singular pode funcionar como um sintagma nominal. O infinitivo articular, embora tenha o caráter de um substantivo, mantém as funções de um verbo. O infinitivo articular pode ser usado de forma semelhante a qualquer outro sintagma nominal e admite as construções de um substantivo comum. Ele pode indicar tempo (após verbos de dizer ou pensar) ou pode ser atemporal. O caso é indicado pelo artigo:

Nom. [**τὸ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C0) [**ποιεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poiei%3Dn&la=greek&can=poiei%3Dn0&prior=to%5C) o fazer ou para o fazer, [**τὸ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C1&prior=poiei=n) [**ποιήσειν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poih%2Fsein&la=greek&can=poih%2Fsein0&prior=to%5C)**,** [**τὸ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C2&prior=poih/sein) [**ποιῆσαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poih%3Dsai&la=greek&can=poih%3Dsai0&prior=to%5C)**,** [**τὸ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C3&prior=poih=sai) [**πεποιηκέναι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pepoihke%2Fnai&la=greek&can=pepoihke%2Fnai0&prior=to%5C)

Gên. [**τοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D0&prior=pepoihke/nai) [**ποιεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poiei%3Dn&la=greek&can=poiei%3Dn1&prior=tou=) de fazer, [**τοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D1&prior=poiei=n) [**ποιήσειν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poih%2Fsein&la=greek&can=poih%2Fsein1&prior=tou=)**,** [**τοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D2&prior=poih/sein) [**ποιῆσαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poih%3Dsai&la=greek&can=poih%3Dsai1&prior=tou=), etc.

Dat. [**τῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C0&prior=poih=sai) [**ποιεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poiei%3Dn&la=greek&can=poiei%3Dn2&prior=tw=%7C) pelo fazer, por meio do fazer, [**τῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C1&prior=poiei=n) [**ποιήσειν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poih%2Fsein&la=greek&can=poih%2Fsein2&prior=tw=%7C)**,** [**τῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C2&prior=poih/sein) [**ποιῆσαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poih%3Dsai&la=greek&can=poih%3Dsai2&prior=tw=%7C), etc.

Acc. [**τὸ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C4&prior=poih=sai) [**ποιεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poiei%3Dn&la=greek&can=poiei%3Dn3&prior=to%5C)**,** [**τὸ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C5&prior=poiei=n) [**ποιήσειν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poih%2Fsein&la=greek&can=poih%2Fsein3&prior=to%5C)**,** [**τὸ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C6&prior=poih/sein) [**ποιῆσαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poih%3Dsai&la=greek&can=poih%3Dsai3&prior=to%5C), etc.

O negativo do infinitivo articular é [μ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%2F&la=greek&can=mh%2F0)ή.

→ "[τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C1&prior=lalei=n) [Πελοποννησίους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*peloponnhsi%2Fous&la=greek&can=*peloponnhsi%2Fous0&prior=to%5C) [αὐτοῖς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29toi%3Ds&la=greek&can=au%29toi%3Ds0&prior=*peloponnhsi/ous) [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C0&prior=au)toi=s) [βοηθῆσαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bohqh%3Dsai&la=greek&can=bohqh%3Dsai0&prior=mh%5C) [παρέσχεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pare%2Fsxen&la=greek&can=pare%2Fsxen0&prior=bohqh=sai) [ὑμῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28_mi%3Dn&la=greek&can=u%28_mi%3Dn0&prior=pare/sxen) . . . [Σαμίων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*sami%2Fwn&la=greek&can=*sami%2Fwn0&prior=u(_mi=n) [κόλασιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ko%2Flasin&la=greek&can=ko%2Flasin0&prior=*sami/wn)" [**T. 1.41**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.41&lang=original); ⇾ o fato de os peloponésios não terem vindo em seu auxílio permitiu-lhe punir os sâmios

→ "[**τοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D0) [**πιεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=piei%3Dn&la=greek&can=piei%3Dn0&prior=tou=) [ἐπιθυμίᾳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29piqu_mi%2Fa%7C&la=greek&can=e%29piqu_mi%2Fa%7C0&prior=piei=n)" [**T. 7.84**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%207.84&lang=original); ⇾ do desejo de beber

→ "[**τοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D2&prior=e(lei=n) [**θαρσεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qarsei%3Dn&la=greek&can=qarsei%3Dn0&prior=tou=) [τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C0&prior=qarsei=n) [πλεῖστον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=plei%3Dston&la=greek&can=plei%3Dston0&prior=to%5C) [εἰληφότες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29lhfo%2Ftes&la=greek&can=ei%29lhfo%2Ftes0&prior=plei=ston)" [**T. 4.34**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%204.34&lang=original); ⇾ tendo adquirido a maior quantidade de coragem

→ "[τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F0&prior=ei)lhfo/tes) [οὖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29%3Dn&la=greek&can=ou%29%3Dn0&prior=ti/) [ἐστιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29stin&la=greek&can=e%29stin0&prior=ou)=n) . . . [**τοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D3&prior=e)stin) [τοῖς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%3Ds&la=greek&can=toi%3Ds0&prior=tou=) [φίλοις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fi%2Flois&la=greek&can=fi%2Flois0&prior=toi=s) [**ἀρήγειν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29rh%2Fgein&la=greek&can=a%29rh%2Fgein0&prior=fi/lois) [κάλλιον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ka%2Flli_on&la=greek&can=ka%2Flli_on0&prior=a)rh/gein);" [**X. C. 1.5.13**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%201.5.13&lang=original); ⇾ o que é mais nobre do que ajudar os amigos?

→ ["ἐπέσχομεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pe%2Fsxomen&la=greek&can=e%29pe%2Fsxomen0&prior=ka/lli_on) [**τοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D4&prior=e)pe/sxomen) [**δακρύειν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dakru%2F_ein&la=greek&can=dakru%2F_ein0&prior=tou=)" [**P. Ph. 117e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Phaedo%20117e&lang=original); ⇾ desistimos de chorar

→ ["ἀντὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nti%5C&la=greek&can=a%29nti%5C0&prior=proamu/_nasqai) [**τοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D8&prior=a)nti%5C) [ἐπὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29pi%5C0&prior=tou=) [Καρίαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ka_ri%2Fa_n&la=greek&can=*ka_ri%2Fa_n0&prior=e)pi%5C) [**ἰέναι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%29e%2Fnai&la=greek&can=i%29e%2Fnai0&prior=*ka_ri/a_n) . . . [ἐπὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29pi%5C1&prior=i)e/nai) [Φρυγίας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*frugi%2Fa_s&la=greek&can=*frugi%2Fa_s0&prior=e)pi%5C) [ἐπορεύετο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29poreu%2Feto&la=greek&can=e%29poreu%2Feto0&prior=*frugi/a_s)" [**X. H. 3.4.12**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%203.4.12&lang=original); ⇾ em vez de ir contra Cária, ele marchou em direção à Frígia

→ ["ἄνευ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fneu&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fneu0&prior=e)poreu/eto) [**τοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D9&prior=a)/neu) [**σωφρονεῖν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=swfronei%3Dn&la=greek&can=swfronei%3Dn0&prior=tou=)" [**X. M. 4.3.1**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Mem.%204.3.1&lang=original); ⇾ sem exercer autocontrole

→ ["ἵνα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28%2Fna&la=greek&can=i%28%2Fna0) . . . [ἀπιστῶσι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pistw%3Dsi&la=greek&can=a%29pistw%3Dsi0&prior=i(/na) [**τῷ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C0&prior=a)pistw=si) [ἐμὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29me%5C&la=greek&can=e%29me%5C0&prior=tw=%7C) [**τετιμῆσθαι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=teti_mh%3Dsqai&la=greek&can=teti_mh%3Dsqai0&prior=e)me%5C) [ὑπὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28po%5C&la=greek&can=u%28po%5C0&prior=teti_mh=sqai) [δαιμόνων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=daimo%2Fnwn&la=greek&can=daimo%2Fnwn0&prior=u(po%5C)" [**X. Ap. 14**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Apol.%2014&lang=original); ⇾ para que desconfiem do fato de eu ter sido honrado por poderes divinos

→ "[**τὸ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C8&prior=to/) [**σπεύδειν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=speu%2Fdein&la=greek&can=speu%2Fdein0&prior=to%5C) [δέ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%2F&la=greek&can=de%2F0&prior=speu/dein) [σοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=soi&la=greek&can=soi0&prior=de/) [παραινῶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%80%CE%B1%CF%81%CE%B1%CE%B9%CE%BD%E1%BF%B6&la=greek)" [**S. Ph. 620**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20Phil.%20620&lang=original); ⇾ Recomendo velocidade a ti

→ "[μαθὼν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=maqw%5Cn&la=greek&can=maqw%5Cn0&prior=dra=n) [γὰρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%5Cr&la=greek&can=ga%5Cr0&prior=maqw%5Cn) [οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k0&prior=ga%5Cr) [ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn2&prior=ou)k) [ἀρνοίμην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29rnoi%2Fmhn&la=greek&can=a%29rnoi%2Fmhn0&prior=a)%5Cn) [**τὸ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C10&prior=a)rnoi/mhn) [**δρᾶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dra%3Dn&la=greek&can=dra%3Dn1&prior=to%5C)" [**S. Ph. 118**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Soph.%20Phil.%20118&lang=original); ⇾ quando eu for informado, não recusarei o ato

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# **Particípio**

### **§PartAttr. Particípio Atributivo e Substantival[[116]](#footnote-115)**

O particípio atributivo (com qualquer modificador), com ou sem o artigo, modifica um substantivo como qualquer outro adjetivo. O substantivo com o qual o particípio atributivo (com o artigo) concorda diretamente pode ser omitido e, como resultado, o particípio se torna um substantivo. Esses substantivos participiais aparecem nas formas ativa, média e passiva e admitem as distinções de tempo verbal. Um particípio substantivo pode ser modificado por adjetivos ou assumir um genitivo quando sua natureza verbal deixa de ser sentida. Os particípios neutros são frequentemente substantivados, como [τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C0&prior=a)pie/nai) [δέοντα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%2Fonta&la=greek&can=de%2Fonta0&prior=ta%5C) deveres.

→ ["ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%280) [**ἐφεστηκὼς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29festhkw%5Cs&la=greek&can=e%29festhkw%5Cs0&prior=o() [κίνδυνος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ki%2Fndu_nos&la=greek&can=ki%2Fndu_nos0&prior=e)festhkw%5Cs) [τῇ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3D%7C&la=greek&can=th%3D%7C0&prior=ki/ndu_nos) [πόλει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Flei&la=greek&can=po%2Flei0&prior=th=%7C)" [**D. 18.176**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2018.176&lang=original); ⇾ o perigo iminente sobre o Estado

→ "[οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%280&prior=po/lei) [**ὄντες**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29%2Fntes&la=greek&can=o%29%2Fntes0&prior=oi() [ἐχθρο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29xqroi%2F&la=greek&can=e%29xqroi%2F0&prior=o)/ntes)ί" [**D. 6. 15**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%206.15&lang=original); ⇾ os inimigos existentes

→ "[τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C0&prior=kairo/s) [Κοτύλαιον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*kotu%2Flaion&la=greek&can=*kotu%2Flaion0&prior=to%5C) [**ὀνομαζόμενον**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29nomazo%2Fmenon&la=greek&can=o%29nomazo%2Fmenon0&prior=*kotu/laion) [ὄρο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29%2Fros&la=greek&can=o%29%2Fros0&prior=o)nomazo/menon)ς" [**Aes. 3.86**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aeschin.%203.86&lang=original); ⇾ a montanha chamada Cotileu

→ "[οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%280&prior=boulo/menos) [**ἐθελήσοντες**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29qelh%2Fsontes&la=greek&can=e%29qelh%2Fsontes0&prior=oi() [μένειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%2Fnein&la=greek&can=me%2Fnein0&prior=e)qelh/sontes)" [**X. H. 7.5.24**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%207.5.24&lang=original); ⇾ aqueles que estarão dispostos a permanecer

→ ["ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%282&prior=kalou/menai) [οἴκαδε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29%2Fkade&la=greek&can=oi%29%2Fkade0&prior=o() [**βουλόμενος**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=boulo%2Fmenos&la=greek&can=boulo%2Fmenos0&prior=oi)/kade) [ἀπιέναι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pie%2Fnai&la=greek&can=a%29pie%2Fnai0&prior=boulo/menos)" [**X. A. 1.7.4**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.7.4&lang=original); ⇾ quem quer ir para casa

→ ["ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%286&prior=a)dikou/menoi) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn0&prior=o() [γνώμην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gnw%2Fmhn&la=greek&can=gnw%2Fmhn0&prior=th%5Cn) [ταύτην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%2Fthn&la=greek&can=tau%2Fthn0&prior=gnw/mhn) [**εἰπών**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29pw%2Fn&la=greek&can=ei%29pw%2Fn0&prior=tau/thn)" [**T. 8.68**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%208.68&lang=original); ⇾ aquele que deu essa opinião

→ ["ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%287&prior=ei)pw/n) [ἐνταῦθ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ntau%3Dq%27&la=greek&can=e%29ntau%3Dq%270&prior=o() [ἑαυτὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28auto%5Cn&la=greek&can=e%28auto%5Cn0&prior=e)ntau=q%27) [**τάξας**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%2Fca_s&la=greek&can=ta%2Fca_s0&prior=e(auto%5Cn) [τῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds0&prior=ta/ca_s) [πολιτείας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poli_tei%2Fa_s&la=greek&can=poli_tei%2Fa_s0&prior=th=s) [εἴμ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2Fm%27&la=greek&can=ei%29%2Fm%270&prior=poli_tei/a_s) [ἐγώ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%90%CE%B3%CF%8E&la=greek)" [**D. 18.62**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2018.62&lang=original); ⇾ o homem que assumiu essa posição no Estado fui eu

→ "[**τὰ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C1&prior=e)gw/) [μικρὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mi_kra%5C&la=greek&can=mi_kra%5C0&prior=ta%5C) [**συμφέροντα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sumfe%2Fronta&la=greek&can=sumfe%2Fronta0&prior=mi_kra%5C) [τῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds1&prior=sumfe/ronta) πόλεως" [**D. 18.28**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2018.28&lang=original); ⇾ os interesses mesquinhos do Estado

### **§PartCirc. Particípio Circunstancial[[117]](#footnote-116)**

O particípio circunstancial é adicionado, sem o artigo, a um substantivo ou pronome para estabelecer alguma circunstância sob a qual uma ação, geralmente a ação principal, ocorre. O particípio circunstancial, portanto, qualifica o verbo principal da frase como uma cláusula adverbial ou predicado suplementar. O particípio circunstancial expressa simplesmente a circunstância ou a maneira em geral. Pode implicar várias outras relações, como tempo, maneira, meios, causa, propósito, concessão, condição etc. Muitas vezes é impossível atribuir um particípio exclusivamente a qualquer uma dessas relações (que são puramente lógicas), nem todas as delicadas relações do particípio podem ser estabelecidas de forma sistemática.

Se o sujeito do particípio não for idêntico ao substantivo ou pronome sujeito ou objeto do verbo principal, ele forma uma cláusula de particípio absoluto genitivo ou acusativo (explicado em PartGen. e PartAcc.)

→ "([οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%280&prior=ei)=pe) [ἄνθρωποι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fnqrwpoi&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fnqrwpoi0&prior=oi()) [**λιπόντες**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lipo%2Fntes&la=greek&can=lipo%2Fntes0&prior=a)/nqrwpoi) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn0&prior=lipo/ntes) [ὁδὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28do%5Cn&la=greek&can=o%28do%5Cn0&prior=th%5Cn) [**φεύγοντες**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=feu%2Fgontes&la=greek&can=feu%2Fgontes0&prior=o(do%5Cn) [ὀλίγοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29li%2Fgoi&la=greek&can=o%29li%2Fgoi0&prior=feu/gontes) [ἀπέθνῃσκον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%E1%BC%80%CF%80%CE%AD%CE%B8%CE%BD%E1%BF%83%CF%83%CE%BA%CE%BF%CE%BD&la=greek)" [**X. A. 4.2.7**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%204.2.7&lang=original); ⇾ ao deixar a estrada e fugir, apenas alguns foram mortos

→ ["ἅπερ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%28%2Fper&la=greek&can=a%28%2Fper0&prior=xroni/zwn) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C1&prior=a(/per) [**ἀρχόμενος**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29rxo%2Fmenos&la=greek&can=a%29rxo%2Fmenos1&prior=kai%5C) [εἶπον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dpon&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dpon0&prior=a)rxo/menos)" [**T. 4.64**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%204.64&lang=original); ⇾ como eu disse no início

→ "[**τελευτῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=teleutw%3Dn&la=greek&can=teleutw%3Dn1&prior=ei)=pon) [ἐχαλέπαινεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29xale%2Fpainen&la=greek&can=e%29xale%2Fpainen0&prior=teleutw=n)" [**X. A. 4.5.16**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%204.5.16&lang=original); ⇾ finalmente ele ficou com raiva

Expressando Maneira:

→ "[παρήλαυνον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=parh%2Flaunon&la=greek&can=parh%2Flaunon0&prior=tinos) [**τεταγμένοι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tetagme%2Fnoi&la=greek&can=tetagme%2Fnoi0&prior=parh/launon)" [**X. A. 1.2.16**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.2.16&lang=original); ⇾ eles marcharam em ordem

→ ["ἄνοιγ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fnoig%27&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fnoig%270&prior=fqa/sa_s) [**ἀνύσα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nu%2Fsa_s&la=greek&can=a%29nu%2Fsa_s1&prior=a)/noig%27)ς" [**Ar. Nub. 181**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aristoph.%20Cl.%20181&lang=original); ⇾ apressar-se e abrir (lit. abre tu apressando-se)

→ ["ἔκπλουν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fkploun&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fkploun0&prior=a)nu/sa_s) [ποιεῖται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poiei%3Dtai&la=greek&can=poiei%3Dtai0&prior=e)/kploun) [**λαθὼν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=laqw%5Cn&la=greek&can=laqw%5Cn0&prior=poiei=tai) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn2&prior=laqw%5Cn) [φυλακήν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fulakh%2Fn&la=greek&can=fulakh%2Fn0&prior=th%5Cn)" [**T. 1.65**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.65&lang=original); ⇾ ele navegou sem ser observado pelo guarda

Expressando meio:

→ "[**λῃζόμενοι**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lh%7Czo%2Fmenoi&la=greek&can=lh%7Czo%2Fmenoi0&prior=fqa/sa_s) [ξῶσι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=cw%3Dsi&la=greek&can=cw%3Dsi0&prior=lh%7Czo/menoi)" [**X. C. 3.2.25**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%203.2.25&lang=original); ⇾ eles vivem de pilhagem

Expressando a causa:

→ ["Παρύσατις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*paru%2Fsatis&la=greek&can=*paru%2Fsatis0&prior=tro/pon) . . . [ὑπῆρχε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28ph%3Drxe&la=greek&can=u%28ph%3Drxe0&prior=*paru/satis) [τῷ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C1&prior=u(ph=rxe) [Κύρῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ku%2F_rw%7C&la=greek&can=*ku%2F_rw%7C0&prior=tw=%7C), [**φιλοῦσα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=filou%3Dsa&la=greek&can=filou%3Dsa0&prior=*ku/_rw%7C) [αὐτὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%5Cn&la=greek&can=au%29to%5Cn0&prior=filou=sa) [μᾶλλον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ma%3Dllon&la=greek&can=ma%3Dllon1&prior=au)to%5Cn) [ἢ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%5C&la=greek&can=h%29%5C1&prior=ma=llon) [τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn1&prior=h)%5C) [βασιλεύοντα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=basileu%2Fonta&la=greek&can=basileu%2Fonta0&prior=to%5Cn) [Ἀρταξέρξην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29artace%2Frchn&la=greek&can=*%29artace%2Frchn0&prior=basileu/onta)" [**X. A. 1.1.4**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.1.4&lang=original); ⇾ Parisatis favoreceu Ciro porque ela o amava mais do que ao rei Artaxerxes

→ ["ἀπείχοντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pei%2Fxonto&la=greek&can=a%29pei%2Fxonto0&prior=*)artace/rchn) [κερδῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kerdw%3Dn&la=greek&can=kerdw%3Dn0&prior=a)pei/xonto) [αἰσχρὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%29sxra%5C&la=greek&can=ai%29sxra%5C0&prior=kerdw=n) [**νομίζοντες**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nomi%2Fzontes&la=greek&can=nomi%2Fzontes0&prior=ai)sxra%5C) [εἶναι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%3Dnai&la=greek&can=ei%29%3Dnai1&prior=nomi/zontes)" [**X. M. 1.2.22**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Mem.%201.2.22&lang=original); ⇾ eles se afastavam dos ganhos porque os consideravam vergonhosos

→ "[τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F0&prior=ei)=nai) [γὰρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%5Cr&la=greek&can=ga%5Cr0&prior=ti/) [**δεδιότες**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dedio%2Ftes&la=greek&can=dedio%2Ftes0&prior=ga%5Cr) [σφόδρα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sfo%2Fdra&la=greek&can=sfo%2Fdra0&prior=dedio/tes) [οὕτως](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%28%2Ftws&la=greek&can=ou%28%2Ftws0&prior=sfo/dra) [ἐπείγεσθε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pei%2Fgesqe&la=greek&can=e%29pei%2Fgesqe0&prior=ou(/tws); [**X. H. 1.7.26**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%201.7.26&lang=original); ⇾ pois do que tendes medo, se estais tão desesperadamente apressados?

Expressar propósito ou objeto:

→ "[προπέμψαντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=prope%2Fmyantes&la=greek&can=prope%2Fmyantes1&prior=e)/xwn) [κήρυκα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kh%2Fru_ka&la=greek&can=kh%2Fru_ka1&prior=prope/myantes) [πόλεμον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Flemon&la=greek&can=po%2Flemon1&prior=kh/ru_ka) [**προεροῦντα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=proerou%3Dnta&la=greek&can=proerou%3Dnta1&prior=po/lemon)" [**T. 1.29**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.29&lang=original); ⇾ tendo enviado um arauto com antecedência para proclamar a guerra

[συνεκάλεσαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=suneka%2Flesan&la=greek&can=suneka%2Flesan0&prior=h)=lqen) [ἀπὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29po%5C&la=greek&can=a%29po%5C0&prior=suneka/lesan) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn0&prior=a)po%5C) [πόλεων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Flewn&la=greek&can=po%2Flewn0&prior=tw=n) [ἁπασῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%28pa_sw%3Dn&la=greek&can=a%28pa_sw%3Dn0&prior=po/lewn) [**ἀκουσομένους**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29kousome%2Fnous&la=greek&can=a%29kousome%2Fnous0&prior=a(pa_sw=n) [τῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds0&prior=a)kousome/nous) [παρὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=para%5C&la=greek&can=para%5C0&prior=th=s) [βασιλέως](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=basile%2Fws&la=greek&can=basile%2Fws0&prior=para%5C) [ἐπιστολῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pistolh%3Ds&la=greek&can=e%29pistolh%3Ds0&prior=basile/ws) [**X. H. 7.1.39**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%207.1.39&lang=original); ⇾ convocaram homens de todas as cidades para ouvir a carta do rei

Expressar qualquer circunstância relacionada:

→ "[**συλλέξας**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sulle%2Fca_s&la=greek&can=sulle%2Fca_s0&prior=eu)daimonei=n) [στράτευμα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=stra%2Fteuma&la=greek&can=stra%2Fteuma1&prior=sulle/ca_s) [ἐπολιόρκει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29polio%2Frkei&la=greek&can=e%29polio%2Frkei0&prior=stra/teuma) [Μίλητον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*mi%2F_lhton&la=greek&can=*mi%2F_lhton0&prior=e)polio/rkei)" [**X. A. 1.1.7**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.1.7&lang=original); ⇾ tendo reunido um exército, ele sitiou Mileto

→ [**"ἔχων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fxwn&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fxwn5&prior=labw/n) [στρατιὰν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=stratia%5C_n&la=greek&can=stratia%5C_n0&prior=e)/xwn) [ἀφικνεῖται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29fiknei%3Dtai&la=greek&can=a%29fiknei%3Dtai0&prior=stratia%5C_n)" [**T. 4.30**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%204.30&lang=original); ⇾ ele chega com um exército

### **§PartGen. Particípio Circunstancial - Genitivo Absoluto[[118]](#footnote-117)**

Um particípio circunstancial que concorda com um substantivo ou pronome genitivo que não está na construção principal da frase fica no genitivo absoluto. O sujeito do particípio na construção genitiva absoluta é diferente do sujeito do verbo principal e deve ser expresso separadamente; portanto, tanto o particípio quanto seu sujeito ficam no genitivo, formando uma construção genitiva absoluta. Assim como outros particípios circunstanciais, o genitivo absoluto expressa tempo, causa, condição, concessão ou simplesmente qualquer circunstância que o acompanhe.

→ "[ταῦτ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%3Dt%27&la=greek&can=tau%3Dt%270&prior=fo/bon) [ἐπράχθη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pra%2F_xqh&la=greek&can=e%29pra%2F_xqh0&prior=tau=t%27) [**Κόνωνος**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ko%2Fnwnos&la=greek&can=*ko%2Fnwnos0&prior=e)pra/_xqh)[**στρατηγοῦντο**ς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CF%83%CF%84%CF%81%CE%B1%CF%84%CE%B7%CE%B3%CE%BF%E1%BF%A6%CE%BD%CF%84%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek)" [**I. 9.56**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Isoc.%209.56&lang=original); ⇾ essas coisas foram realizadas enquanto Conon estava no comando

→ "[**τούτων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%2Ftwn&la=greek&can=tou%2Ftwn0&prior=strathgou=ntos) [**λεχθέντων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lexqe%2Fntwn&la=greek&can=lexqe%2Fntwn0&prior=tou/twn) [ἀνέστησαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ne%2Fsthsan&la=greek&can=a%29ne%2Fsthsan0&prior=lexqe/ntwn)" [**X. A. 3.3.1**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%203.3.1&lang=original); ⇾ dito isso, eles se levantaram

→ ["Ἠϊόνα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29hi%2Bo%2Fna&la=greek&can=*%29hi%2Bo%2Fna0&prior=a)ne/sthsan) . . . [**Μήδων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*mh%2Fdwn&la=greek&can=*mh%2Fdwn0&prior=*)hi+o/na) [**ἐχόντων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29xo%2Fntwn&la=greek&can=e%29xo%2Fntwn0&prior=*mh/dwn) [πολιορκίᾳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poliorki%2Fa%7C&la=greek&can=poliorki%2Fa%7C0&prior=e)xo/ntwn) [εἷλον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%28%3Dlon&la=greek&can=ei%28%3Dlon0&prior=poliorki/a%7C)" [**T. 1.98**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.98&lang=original); ⇾ bloquearam e capturaram Éion, que estava em poder dos medos

→ "[**τῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn1&prior=ei(=lon) [**σωμάτων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=swma%2Ftwn&la=greek&can=swma%2Ftwn0&prior=tw=n) [**θηλυνομένων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qhlu_nome%2Fnwn&la=greek&can=qhlu_nome%2Fnwn0&prior=swma/twn) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C3&prior=qhlu_nome/nwn) [αἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%28&la=greek&can=ai%280&prior=kai%5C) [ψυχαὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=yu_xai%5C&la=greek&can=yu_xai%5C0&prior=ai() [ἀρρωστότεραι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29rrwsto%2Fterai&la=greek&can=a%29rrwsto%2Fterai0&prior=yu_xai%5C) [γίγνονται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gi%2Fgnontai&la=greek&can=gi%2Fgnontai0&prior=a)rrwsto/terai)" [**X. O. 4.2**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Ec.%204.2&lang=original); ⇾ pelo enfraquecimento do corpo, o espírito também se torna mais fraco

→ "[καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C4&prior=gi/gnontai) [**μεταπεμπομένου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=metapempome%2Fnou&la=greek&can=metapempome%2Fnou0&prior=kai%5C) [**αὐτοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tou%3D&la=greek&can=au%29tou%3D0&prior=metapempome/nou) [οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k2&prior=au)tou=) [ἐθέλω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29qe%2Flw&la=greek&can=e%29qe%2Flw0&prior=ou)k) [ἐλθεῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29lqei%3Dn&la=greek&can=e%29lqei%3Dn1&prior=e)qe/lw)" [**X. A. 1.3.10**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.3.10&lang=original); ⇾ mesmo que ele esteja mandando me chamar, não estou disposto a ir

→ ["Κῦρος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ku%3Dros&la=greek&can=*ku%3Dros1&prior=nwn) [ἀνέβη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ne%2Fbh&la=greek&can=a%29ne%2Fbh1&prior=*ku=ros) [ἐπὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29pi%5C2&prior=a)ne/bh) [τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C2&prior=e)pi%5C) [ὄρη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29%2Frh&la=greek&can=o%29%2Frh1&prior=ta%5C) [**οὐδενὸς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29deno%5Cs&la=greek&can=ou%29deno%5Cs1&prior=o)/rh)[**κωλύοντο**ς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=%CE%BA%CF%89%CE%BB%CF%8D%CE%BF%CE%BD%CF%84%CE%BF%CF%82&la=greek)" [**X. A. 1.2.22**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.2.22&lang=original); ⇾ Ciro subiu as montanhas sem oposição (lit. sem ninguém impedindo) (ou *já que* ninguém se opôs a ele).

### **§PartAcc. Particípio Circunstancial - Acusativo Absoluto[[119]](#footnote-118)**

O acusativo absoluto é um particípio impessoal na forma neutra do acusativo singular que não concorda com um sujeito. Quando o particípio é impessoal ou tem um infinitivo como sujeito, ele fica no acusativo absoluto, em vez do genitivo. Esses particípios não têm conexão gramatical aparente com o restante da frase.

→ ["οὐδεὶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29dei%5Cs&la=greek&can=ou%29dei%5Cs1&prior=e)moi/) [τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C2&prior=ou)dei%5Cs) [μεῖζον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mei%3Dzon&la=greek&can=mei%3Dzon0&prior=to%5C) [κακὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kako%5Cn&la=greek&can=kako%5Cn0&prior=mei=zon) [αἱρήσεται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%28rh%2Fsetai&la=greek&can=ai%28rh%2Fsetai0&prior=kako%5Cn) [**ἐξὸν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29co%5Cn&la=greek&can=e%29co%5Cn0&prior=ai(rh/setai) [τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C3&prior=e)co%5Cn) [ἔλαττον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fla_tton&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fla_tton0&prior=to%5C) ([αἱρεῖσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%28rei%3Dsqai&la=greek&can=ai%28rei%3Dsqai0&prior=e)/la_tton))" [**P. Pr. 358d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Prot.%20358d&lang=original); ⇾ ninguém escolherá o mal maior quando for possível escolher o menor

→ ["ἧς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28%3Ds&la=greek&can=h%28%3Ds0&prior=ai(rei=sqai) ([βουλῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=boulh%3Ds&la=greek&can=boulh%3Ds0&prior=h(=s)) [νῦν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nu%3Dn&la=greek&can=nu%3Dn1&prior=boulh=s) [ἀξιοῖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29cioi%3D&la=greek&can=a%29cioi%3D0&prior=nu=n) [τυχεῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tuxei%3Dn&la=greek&can=tuxei%3Dn0&prior=a)cioi=) [οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%291&prior=tuxei=n) [**μετὸν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=meto%5Cn&la=greek&can=meto%5Cn0&prior=ou)) [αὐτῷ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tw%3D%7C&la=greek)" [**L. 31.32**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%2031.32&lang=original); ⇾ ao qual ele agora reivindica admissão, embora não tenha direito

→ "[δῆλον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dh%3Dlon&la=greek&can=dh%3Dlon0&prior=au)tw=%7C) [γὰρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%5Cr&la=greek&can=ga%5Cr2&prior=dh=lon) [ὅτι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fti&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fti6&prior=ga%5Cr) [οἶσθα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29%3Dsqa&la=greek&can=oi%29%3Dsqa0&prior=o(/ti) [**μέλον**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%2Flon&la=greek&can=me%2Flon1&prior=oi)=sqa) [γέ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ge%2F&la=greek&can=ge%2F0&prior=me/lon) [σοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=soi&la=greek&can=soi0&prior=ge/)" [**P. A. 24d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Apol.%2024d&lang=original); ⇾ pois é claro que sabes porque isso te diz respeito

→ "[μετεμέλοντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=meteme%2Flonto&la=greek&can=meteme%2Flonto0&prior=soi) [ὅτι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28%2Fti&la=greek&can=o%28%2Fti7&prior=meteme/lonto) [μετὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=meta%5C&la=greek&can=meta%5C1&prior=o(/ti) [τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C5&prior=meta%5C) [ἐν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29n&la=greek&can=e%29n2&prior=ta%5C) [Πύλῳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*pu%2Flw%7C&la=greek&can=*pu%2Flw%7C0&prior=e)n), [καλῶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kalw%3Ds&la=greek&can=kalw%3Ds1&prior=*pu/lw%7C) [**παρασχόν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=parasxo%2Fn&la=greek&can=parasxo%2Fn1&prior=kalw=s), [οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%292&prior=parasxo/n) [ξυνέβησαν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=cune%2Fbhsan&la=greek&can=cune%2Fbhsan0&prior=ou))" [**T. 5.14**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%205.14&lang=original); ⇾ eles se arrependeram de que, depois do que havia ocorrido em Pylos, embora uma ocasião favorável tivesse se apresentado, eles não haviam chegado a um acordo

→ "[**προσταχθέν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=prostaxqe%2Fn&la=greek&can=prostaxqe%2Fn1&prior=h(/kousin) [μοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=moi&la=greek&can=moi0&prior=prostaxqe/n) [ὑπὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28po%5C&la=greek&can=u%28po%5C0&prior=moi) [τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D1&prior=u(po%5C) [δήμου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dh%2Fmou&la=greek&can=dh%2Fmou0&prior=tou=) [Μένωνα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*me%2Fnwna&la=greek&can=*me%2Fnwna0&prior=dh/mou) [ἄγειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fgein&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fgein0&prior=*me/nwna) [εἰς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29s&la=greek&can=ei%29s1&prior=a)/gein) [Ἑλλήσποντον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%28ellh%2Fsponton&la=greek&can=*%28ellh%2Fsponton0&prior=ei)s)" [**D. 50.12**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2050.12&lang=original); ⇾ tendo sido dada uma ordem (tendo sido ordenado) a mim pelo povo para transportar Menon para o Helesponto

→ "[σὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=se%5C&la=greek&can=se%5C0&prior=o)/n) [οὐχὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29xi%5C&la=greek&can=ou%29xi%5C0&prior=se%5C) [ἐσώσαμεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29sw%2Fsamen&la=greek&can=e%29sw%2Fsamen0&prior=ou)xi%5C) . . . [οἷόν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28%3Do%2Fn&la=greek&can=oi%28%3Do%2Fn0&prior=e)sw/samen) [τε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=te&la=greek&can=te0&prior=oi(=o/n) [**ὂν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=o%29%5Cn0&prior=te) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C6&prior=o)%5Cn) [δυνατόν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dunato%2Fn&la=greek&can=dunato%2Fn0&prior=kai%5C)" [**P. Cr. 46a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Crito%2046a&lang=original); ⇾ nós não o resgatamos, embora isso fosse viável e possível

O particípio de um verbo *pessoal* pode ser usado de forma absoluta se for precedido por [ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s4&prior=fe/ron) ou [ὥσπερ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28%2Fsper&la=greek&can=w%28%2Fsper0&prior=w(s). Exemplos:

→ "[ηὔχετο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=hu%29%2Fxeto&la=greek&can=hu%29%2Fxeto0&prior=w(/sper) [πρὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pro%5Cs&la=greek&can=pro%5Cs2&prior=hu)/xeto) [τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs1&prior=pro%5Cs) [θεοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qeou%5Cs&la=greek&can=qeou%5Cs0&prior=tou%5Cs) [τἀγαθὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%29_gaqa%5C&la=greek&can=ta%29_gaqa%5C0&prior=qeou%5Cs) [διδόναι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dido%2Fnai&la=greek&can=dido%2Fnai0&prior=ta)_gaqa%5C), [ὡς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%28s&la=greek&can=w%28s5&prior=dido/nai) [τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs2&prior=w(s) [θεοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qeou%5Cs&la=greek&can=qeou%5Cs1&prior=tou%5Cs) [κάλλιστα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ka%2Fllista&la=greek&can=ka%2Fllista0&prior=qeou%5Cs) [**εἰδότας**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29do%2Ftas&la=greek&can=ei%29do%2Ftas0&prior=ka/llista) [ὁποῖα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28poi%3Da&la=greek&can=o%28poi%3Da0&prior=ei)do/tas) [ἀγαθά](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29gaqa%2F&la=greek&can=a%29gaqa%2F0&prior=o(poi=a) [ἐστι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29sti&la=greek&can=e%29sti0&prior=a)gaqa/)" [**X. M. 1.3.2**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Mem.%201.3.2&lang=original); ⇾ (Sócrates) orava aos deuses para que eles lhe dessem coisas boas, na crença de que os deuses sabem melhor que tipo de coisas são boas

→ "[σιωπῇ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=siwph%3D%7C&la=greek&can=siwph%3D%7C0&prior=e)sti) [ἐδείπνουν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29dei%2Fpnoun&la=greek&can=e%29dei%2Fpnoun0&prior=siwph=%7C), [ὤσπερ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%2Fsper&la=greek&can=w%29%2Fsper0&prior=e)dei/pnoun) [τοῦτο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3Dto&la=greek&can=tou%3Dto0&prior=w)/sper) [**προστεταγμένον**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=prostetagme%2Fnon&la=greek&can=prostetagme%2Fnon1&prior=tou=to) αὐτοῖς" [**X. S. 1. 11**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Sym.%201&lang=original); ⇾ eles estavam jantando em silêncio, como se isso tivesse sido ordenado a eles

### **§PartSupp. Particípio Suplementar[[120]](#footnote-119)**

O particípio suplementar completa a ideia do verbo, mostrando aquilo a que sua ação se refere. O particípio suplementar concorda com o sujeito ou com o objeto do verbo principal; com o sujeito quando o verbo é intransitivo ou passivo, com o objeto quando o verbo é transitivo.

→ "[οὔποτ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29%2Fpot%27&la=greek&can=ou%29%2Fpot%270) [ἐπαυόμην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pauo%2Fmhn&la=greek&can=e%29pauo%2Fmhn0&prior=ou)/pot%27) [ἡμᾶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28ma%3Ds&la=greek&can=h%28ma%3Ds0&prior=e)pauo/mhn) [**οἰκτίρων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29kti%2F_rwn&la=greek&can=oi%29kti%2F_rwn0&prior=h(ma=s) "[**X. A. 3.1.19**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%203.1.19&lang=original); ⇾ Nunca deixei de ter pena de nós mesmos

→ "[τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs0&prior=oi)kti/_rwn) [πένητας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pe%2Fnhtas&la=greek&can=pe%2Fnhtas0&prior=tou%5Cs) [ἔπαυσ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fpaus%27&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fpaus%270&prior=pe/nhtas) [**ἀδικουμένου**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29dikoume%2Fnous&la=greek&can=a%29dikoume%2Fnous0&prior=e)/paus%27)ς" [**D. 18.102**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2018.102&lang=original); ⇾ Coloquei um fim no fato de os pobres serem injustiçados

→ [**"ἀδικοῦντα**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29dikou%3Dnta&la=greek&can=a%29dikou%3Dnta0&prior=a)xqome/nous) [φίλιππον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fi%2Flippon&la=greek&can=fi%2Flippon0&prior=a)dikou=nta) [ἐξήλεγξα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ch%2Flegca&la=greek&can=e%29ch%2Flegca0&prior=fi/lippon)" [**D. 18.136**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2018.136&lang=original); ⇾ Provei que Filipe estava agindo injustamente

→ "[εὐθὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=eu%29qu%5Cs&la=greek&can=eu%29qu%5Cs0&prior=e)ch/legca) [ἐλεγχθήσεται](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29legxqh%2Fsetai&la=greek&can=e%29legxqh%2Fsetai0&prior=eu)qu%5Cs) [γελοῖος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=geloi%3Dos&la=greek&can=geloi%3Dos0&prior=e)legxqh/setai) [**ὤν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=w%29%2Fn&la=greek&can=w%29%2Fn0&prior=geloi=os)" [**X. M. 1.7.2**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Mem.%201.7.2&lang=original); ⇾ ele será imediatamente provado como sendo ridículo

Com verbos de emoção (regozijo e tristeza), o particípio geralmente denota causa.

→ "[χαίρω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xai%2Frw&la=greek&can=xai%2Frw1&prior=w(s) [**διαλεγόμενος**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dialego%2Fmenos&la=greek&can=dialego%2Fmenos0&prior=xai/rw) [τοῖς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%3Ds&la=greek&can=toi%3Ds0&prior=dialego/menos) [σφόδρα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sfo%2Fdra&la=greek&can=sfo%2Fdra0&prior=toi=s) [πρεσβύταις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=presbu%2F_tais&la=greek&can=presbu%2F_tais0&prior=sfo/dra)" [**P. R. 328d**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Rep.%20328d&lang=original); ⇾ Gosto de conversar com homens muito velhos

→ "[οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k9&prior=baru/s) [ἀγαπῶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29gapw%3D&la=greek&can=a%29gapw%3D1&prior=ou)k) [**ζῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=zw%3Dn&la=greek&can=zw%3Dn0&prior=a)gapw=) [ἐπὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29pi%5C3&prior=zw=n) [τούτοις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%2Ftois&la=greek&can=tou%2Ftois0&prior=e)pi%5C)" [**I. 12.8**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Isoc.%2012.8&lang=original); ⇾ Não me contento em viver nessas condições

→ "[οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k10&prior=tou/tois) [ἂν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%5Cn&la=greek&can=a%29%5Cn2&prior=ou)k) [ἀχθοίμην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29xqoi%2Fmhn&la=greek&can=a%29xqoi%2Fmhn0&prior=a)%5Cn) [**μανθάνων**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=manqa%2Fnwn&la=greek&can=manqa%2Fnwn0&prior=a)xqoi/mhn)" [**P. Lach. 189a**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Lach.%20189a&lang=original); ⇾ Eu não deveria me irritar com o aprendizado

→ "[χαλεπῶς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xalepw%3Ds&la=greek&can=xalepw%3Ds1&prior=manqa/nwn) [ἔφερον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fferon&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fferon0&prior=xalepw=s) [οἰκίας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29ki%2Fa_s&la=greek&can=oi%29ki%2Fa_s0&prior=e)/feron) [κατελείποντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=katelei%2Fpontes&la=greek)" [**T. 2.16**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%202.16&lang=original); ⇾ eles se sentiram mal ao abandonar suas casas

→ "[οὔ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29%2F&la=greek&can=ou%29%2F0&prior=deca/menoi) [μοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=moi&la=greek&can=moi1&prior=ou)/) [μεταμέλει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=metame%2Flei&la=greek&can=metame%2Flei1&prior=moi) [οὕτως](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%28%2Ftws&la=greek&can=ou%28%2Ftws0&prior=metame/lei) [**ἀπολογησαμένῳ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pologhsame%2Fnw%7C&la=greek&can=a%29pologhsame%2Fnw%7C0&prior=ou(/tws)" [**P. A. 38e**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Apol.%2038e&lang=original); ⇾ Não me arrependo de ter feito tal defesa

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# **Artigo**

### **§ArtPart. Artigo Particular[[121]](#footnote-120)**

O artigo [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%280&prior=to/), [ἣ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28%5C&la=greek&can=h%28%5C0&prior=o(), [τό](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%2F&la=greek&can=to%2F1&prior=h(%5C) marca algo ou alguém como identificável e conhecido. O artigo particular denota pessoas ou coisas individuais que se distinguem de outras do mesmo tipo, e é usado com alguém ou algo que é bem conhecido, que já foi mencionado ou que está na mente do falante ou escritor, que é particularizado por um atributivo ou pela descrição seguinte, ou que é marcado como usual ou apropriado sob as circunstâncias. Em grego, há um artigo indefinido; portanto, a falta de um artigo definido funciona como um artigo indefinido.

O artigo é usado quando se faz referência a uma pessoa ou coisa que é considerada bem conhecida e, portanto, identificável.

→ "[λαβε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=labe&la=greek&can=labe0&prior=l) [**τὸ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C1&prior=labe) [βιβλίον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=bibli%2Fon&la=greek&can=bibli%2Fon0&prior=to%5C)" [**P. Th. 143c**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Theaet.%20143c&lang=original); ⇾ pega o livro

→ "[βουλόμενος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=boulo%2Fmenos&la=greek&can=boulo%2Fmenos0&prior=bibli/on) [**τὴν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn0&prior=boulo/menos) [μάχην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ma%2Fxhn&la=greek&can=ma%2Fxhn0&prior=th%5Cn) [ποιῆσαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=poih%3Dsai&la=greek&can=poih%3Dsai0&prior=ma/xhn)" [**T. 4.91**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%204.91&lang=original); ⇾ desejando lutar a batalha

→ [**"ὁ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%282&prior=poih=sai) [δῆμος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dh%3Dmos&la=greek&can=dh%3Dmos0&prior=o() [**ὁ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%283&prior=dh=mos) [Ἀθηναίων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29aqhnai%2Fwn&la=greek&can=*%29aqhnai%2Fwn0&prior=o()" [**Aes. 3.116**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aeschin.%203.116&lang=original); ⇾ o povo dos atenienses

→ "[λέγε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=le%2Fge&la=greek&can=le%2Fge0&prior=*)aqhnai/wn) [**τὴν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn1&prior=le/ge) [ἐπιστολήν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pistolh%2Fn&la=greek&can=e%29pistolh%2Fn0&prior=th%5Cn), [ἣν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28%5Cn&la=greek&can=h%28%5Cn0&prior=e)pistolh/n) [ἔπεμψεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fpemyen&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fpemyen0&prior=h(%5Cn)" [**D. 18.39**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2018.39&lang=original); ⇾ ler a carta que ele enviou

→ "[**τὸ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C2&prior=e)/pemyen) [μέρος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%2Fros&la=greek&can=me%2Fros0&prior=to%5C) [**τῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn1&prior=me/ros) [ψήφων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=yh%2Ffwn&la=greek&can=yh%2Ffwn0&prior=tw=n) [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%284&prior=yh/fwn) [διώκων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=diw%2Fkwn&la=greek&can=diw%2Fkwn0&prior=o() [οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k0&prior=diw/kwn) [ἔλαβεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Flaben&la=greek&can=e%29%2Flaben0&prior=ou)k)" [**D. 18.103**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2018.103&lang=original); ⇾ o promotor não obteve a parte (necessária) dos votos

→ [(ὑμῖν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28_mi%3Dn&la=greek&can=u%28_mi%3Dn0&prior=eu)/noia)) [**ἡ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%283&prior=u(_mi=n) [σχολή](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sxolh%2F&la=greek&can=sxolh%2F0&prior=h() [**D. 8.53**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%208.53&lang=original); ⇾ vossa ociosidade habitual

### **§ArtSubs. Como Substantivador[[122]](#footnote-121)**

Quando o artigo é adicionado a uma palavra ou grupo de palavras que não seja um substantivo, ele é substantivado. O artigo tem o poder de transformar em substantivo qualquer palavra ou grupo de palavras ao qual é prefixado. Ele pode ser usado com adjetivos, particípios, frases preposicionais, advérbios, genitivos atributivos e grupos inteiros de palavras, sentenças e orações.

→ "[**οἱ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%282&prior=e)/legxon) [τιθέμενοι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tiqe%2Fmenoi&la=greek&can=tiqe%2Fmenoi0&prior=oi() [νόμους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=no%2Fmous&la=greek&can=no%2Fmous0&prior=tou%5Cs) [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%281&prior=no/mous) [ἀσθενεῖς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29sqenei%3Ds&la=greek&can=a%29sqenei%3Ds0&prior=oi() [ἄνθρωποί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fnqrwpoi%2F&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fnqrwpoi%2F0&prior=a)sqenei=s) [εἰσιν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29sin&la=greek&can=ei%29sin0&prior=a)/nqrwpoi/) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C0&prior=ei)si) [**οἱ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%283&prior=kai%5C) **πολλο**ί" [**P. G. 483b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Gorg.%20483b&lang=original); ⇾ os legisladores são os homens fracos e a multidão

→ "[**τὰ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C2&prior=po/lews) [τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D3&prior=ta%5C) [δήμου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dh%2Fmou&la=greek&can=dh%2Fmou0&prior=tou=) [φρονεῖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fronei%3D&la=greek&can=fronei%3D0&prior=dh/mou)" [**Ar. Eq. 1216**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aristoph.%20Kn.%201216&lang=original); ⇾ está do lado do povo/Ele favorece o lado do povo.

→"[**οἱ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%281&prior=de/os) [ἐπὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pi%5C&la=greek&can=e%29pi%5C0&prior=oi() [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn0&prior=e)pi%5C) [πραγμάτων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pra_gma%2Ftwn&la=greek&can=pra_gma%2Ftwn0&prior=tw=n)" [**D. 18.247**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2018.247&lang=original); ⇾ aqueles que estão no poder, o governo

→ "[**οἱ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%282&prior=pra_gma/twn) [ἐν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29n&la=greek&can=e%29n0&prior=oi() [τῇ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3D%7C&la=greek&can=th%3D%7C0&prior=e)n) [ἡλικίᾳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28liki%2Fa%7C&la=greek&can=h%28liki%2Fa%7C0&prior=th=%7C)" [**T. 6.24**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%206.24&lang=original); ⇾ aqueles que estão no auge da vida

→ "[**τὰ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C0&prior=h(liki/a%7C) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn1&prior=ta%5C) [στρατιωτῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=stratiwtw%3Dn&la=greek&can=stratiwtw%3Dn0&prior=tw=n)" [**X. A. 3.1.20**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%203.1.20&lang=original); ⇾ a condição dos soldados

→ "[**τὰ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C1&prior=stratiwtw=n) [τῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds1&prior=ta%5C) [ὀργῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29rgh%3Ds&la=greek&can=o%29rgh%3Ds0&prior=th=s)" [**T. 2.60**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%202.60&lang=original); ⇾ as explosões de ira

→ "[οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k1&prior=h(ghso/menos) [ἀπορήσετε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29porh%2Fsete&la=greek&can=a%29porh%2Fsete0&prior=ou)k) [**τῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn0&prior=a)porh/sete) [ἐθελησόντων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29qelhso%2Fntwn&la=greek&can=e%29qelhso%2Fntwn0&prior=tw=n) [ὑπὲρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28pe%5Cr&la=greek&can=u%28pe%5Cr0&prior=e)qelhso/ntwn) [ὑμῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28_mw%3Dn&la=greek&can=u%28_mw%3Dn0&prior=u(pe%5Cr) [κινδυνεύειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kindu_neu%2Fein&la=greek&can=kindu_neu%2Fein0&prior=u(_mw=n)" [**D. 20.166**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2020.166&lang=original); ⇾ não sentireis falta daqueles que estarão dispostos a enfrentar o perigo por vós

### **§ArtPron. Pronominal[[123]](#footnote-122)**

Os artigos gregos eram originalmente pronomes demonstrativos e a transição do demonstrativo para o artigo é tão gradual que muitas vezes é impossível distinguir entre os dois em textos antigos. Em Homero, [ὁ, ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%281&prior=o(), [τό](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%2F&la=greek&can=to%2F1&prior=h() é geralmente um pronome demonstrativo e é usado substantiva ou adjetivamente; ele também serve como pronome pessoal da terceira pessoa; entretanto, o uso pronominal do artigo não é comum no grego clássico e sobrevive principalmente em conexão com partículas ([μέν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%2Fn&la=greek&can=me%2Fn0&prior=to/), [δέ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%2F&la=greek&can=de%2F0&prior=me/n), [γέ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ge%2F&la=greek&can=ge%2F0&prior=de/), [το](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%2F&la=greek&can=toi%2F0&prior=ge/)ί; e com [καί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%2F&la=greek&can=kai%2F0&prior=toi/) precedendo [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%281&prior=o()).

→ ["ἀλλὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29lla%5C&la=greek&can=a%29lla%5C0&prior=to/) [**τὸ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C0&prior=a)lla%5C) [θαυμάζω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qauma%2Fzw&la=greek&can=qauma%2Fzw0&prior=to%5C)" [**Hom. Od. 4.655**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0135%3Abook%3D4%3Acard%3D625); ⇾ mas eu me maravilho com isso

→ "[**τὴν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn0&prior=e)pesbo/lon) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%270&prior=th%5Cn) [ἐγὼ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29gw%5C&la=greek&can=e%29gw%5C0&prior=d%27) [οὐ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29&la=greek&can=ou%290&prior=e)gw%5C) [λύσω](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lu%2F_sw&la=greek&can=lu%2F_sw0&prior=ou))" [**Hom. Il. 1.29**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hom.+Il.+1.29&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133); ⇾ mas ela eu não vou liberar

→ "[τεύχεα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=teu%2Fxea&la=greek&can=teu%2Fxea0&prior=to/) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%270&prior=teu/xea) [ἐξενάριξε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29cena%2Frice&la=greek&can=e%29cena%2Frice0&prior=d%27), [**τά**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%2F&la=greek&can=ta%2F0&prior=e)cena/rice) [**οἱ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%280&prior=ta/) [πόρε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=po%2Fre&la=greek&can=po%2Fre0&prior=oi() [χάλκεος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xa%2Flkeos&la=greek&can=xa%2Flkeos0&prior=po/re) [Ἄρη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29%2Farhs&la=greek&can=*%29%2Farhs0&prior=xa/lkeos)ς" [**Hom. Il. 7.146**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Hom.+Il.+7.146&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0133); ⇾ ele despiu as armas que Ares de bronze havia lhe dado

→ "[**οἱ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%280&prior=de/) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn0&prior=oi() [ἐπορεύοντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29poreu%2Fonto&la=greek&can=e%29poreu%2Fonto0&prior=me%5Cn), [**οἱ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%281&prior=e)poreu/onto) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%270&prior=oi() [εἵποντο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%28%2Fponto&la=greek&can=ei%28%2Fponto0&prior=d%27)" [**X. A. 3.4.16**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%203.4.16&lang=original); ⇾ uma parte prosseguiu, a outra seguiu

→ [**"τοὺς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs0&prior=ti%5Cs) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn1&prior=tou%5Cs) [ἀπέκτεινε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pe%2Fkteine&la=greek&can=a%29pe%2Fkteine0&prior=me%5Cn), [**τοὺς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs1&prior=a)pe/kteine) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%271&prior=tou%5Cs) [ἐξέβαλεν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ce%2Fbalen&la=greek&can=e%29ce%2Fbalen0&prior=d%27)" [**X. A. 1.1.7**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.1.7&lang=original); ⇾ alguns ele matou, e outros ele expulsou

→ "[**οἱ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%282&prior=e)ce/balen) [μέν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%2Fn&la=greek&can=me%2Fn3&prior=oi() [τινες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tines&la=greek&can=tines0&prior=me/n) [ἀπέθνῃσκον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pe%2Fqnh%7Cskon&la=greek&can=a%29pe%2Fqnh%7Cskon0&prior=tines), [**οἱ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%283&prior=a)pe/qnh%7Cskon) [δ᾽](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=d%27&la=greek&can=d%272&prior=oi() [ἔφευγον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Ffeugon&la=greek&can=e%29%2Ffeugon0&prior=d%27)" [**X. C. 3.2.10**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.+Cyrop.+3.2.10&fromdoc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0202); ⇾ alguns foram mortos, mas outros escaparam

### **§ArtGener. Genérico[[124]](#footnote-123)**

O artigo genérico denota uma classe inteira que se distingue de outras classes. Assim, [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%280) [ἄνθρωπος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fnqrwpos&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fnqrwpos0&prior=o() homem (como distinto de outros seres), [οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%280&prior=a)/nqrwpos) [γέροντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ge%2Frontes&la=greek&can=ge%2Frontes0&prior=oi() os idosos.

→ "[δεῖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=dei%3D&la=greek&can=dei%3D0&prior=ge/rontes) [**τὸν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn0&prior=dei=) [στρατιώτην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=stratiw%2Fthn&la=greek&can=stratiw%2Fthn0&prior=to%5Cn) [φοβεῖσθαι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fobei%3Dsqai&la=greek&can=fobei%3Dsqai0&prior=stratiw/thn) [μᾶλλον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ma%3Dllon&la=greek&can=ma%3Dllon0&prior=fobei=sqai) [τὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn1&prior=ma=llon) [ἄρχοντα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Frxonta&la=greek&can=a%29%2Frxonta0&prior=to%5Cn) [ἢ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%5C&la=greek&can=h%29%5C0&prior=a)/rxonta) [τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs0&prior=h)%5C) [πολεμίους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=polemi%2Fous&la=greek&can=polemi%2Fous0&prior=tou%5Cs)" [**X. A. 2.6.10**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%202.6.10&lang=original); ⇾ o (a) soldado deve temer seu comandante e não o inimigo

→ "[πονηρὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ponhro%5Cn&la=greek&can=ponhro%5Cn0&prior=polemi/ous) [**ὁ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%281&prior=ponhro%5Cn) [συκοφάντης](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=su_kofa%2Fnths&la=greek&can=su_kofa%2Fnths0&prior=o()" [**D. 18.242**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2018.242&lang=original); ⇾ o delator é uma coisa vil

No singular, o artigo genérico faz de um único objeto o representante de toda a classe; no plural, ele denota todos os objetos pertencentes a uma classe. O artigo genérico é especialmente comum, no plural, com adjetivos usados substantivamente. Um particípio com o artigo também pode denotar uma classe inteira.

→ "[οὐκ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ou%29k&la=greek&can=ou%29k1&prior=h(ghso/menos) [ἀπορήσετε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29porh%2Fsete&la=greek&can=a%29porh%2Fsete0&prior=ou)k) [**τῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn0&prior=a)porh/sete) [ἐθελησόντων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29qelhso%2Fntwn&la=greek&can=e%29qelhso%2Fntwn0&prior=tw=n) [ὑπὲρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28pe%5Cr&la=greek&can=u%28pe%5Cr0&prior=e)qelhso/ntwn) [ὑμῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28_mw%3Dn&la=greek&can=u%28_mw%3Dn0&prior=u(pe%5Cr) [κινδυνεύειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kindu_neu%2Fein&la=greek&can=kindu_neu%2Fein0&prior=u(_mw=n)" [**D. 20.166**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2020.166&lang=original); ⇾ não sentireis falta daqueles que estarão dispostos a enfrentar o perigo por vós

→ "[**οἱ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%281&prior=kindu_neu/ein) [λογοποιοῦντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=logopoiou%3Dntes&la=greek&can=logopoiou%3Dntes0&prior=oi()" [**Dem. 4. 49**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0069%3Aspeech%3D4%3Asection%3D49); ⇾ boateiros

→ "[**οἱ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%280&prior=boulo/menos) [ἐθελήσοντες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29qelh%2Fsontes&la=greek&can=e%29qelh%2Fsontes0&prior=oi() [μένειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%2Fnein&la=greek&can=me%2Fnein0&prior=e)qelh/sontes)" [**X. H. 7.5.24**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Hell.%207.5.24&lang=original); ⇾ aqueles que estarão dispostos a permanecer

### **§ArtAbst. Conceito Abstrato[[125]](#footnote-124)**

Os substantivos abstratos geralmente têm o artigo:

→ [**"ἡ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%280) [ἀρετὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29reth%5C&la=greek&can=a%29reth%5C0&prior=h() [μᾶλλον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ma%3Dllon&la=greek&can=ma%3Dllon0&prior=a)reth%5C) [ἢ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%5C&la=greek&can=h%29%5C0&prior=ma=llon) [**ἡ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%281&prior=h)%5C) [φυγὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fugh%5C&la=greek&can=fugh%5C0&prior=h() [σῴζει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=sw%2F%7Czei&la=greek&can=sw%2F%7Czei0&prior=fugh%5C) [τὰς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C_s&la=greek&can=ta%5C_s0&prior=sw/%7Czei) [ψυχάς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=yu_xa%2F_s&la=greek&can=yu_xa%2F_s0&prior=ta%5C_s)" [**X. C. 4.1.5**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Cyrop.%204.1.5&lang=original); ⇾ a coragem, em vez da fuga, salva a vida dos homens

→ [**"ἡ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%280&prior=kai%5C) [σωφροσύνη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=swfrosu%2Fnh&la=greek&can=swfrosu%2Fnh0&prior=h() ... [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C3&prior=a)ndrei/a) [αὐτὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29th%5C&la=greek&can=au%29th%5C0&prior=kai%5C) [**ἡ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%282&prior=au)th%5C) [φρόνησις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=fro%2Fnhsis&la=greek&can=fro%2Fnhsis0&prior=h() [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C0&prior=fro/nhsis) [καθαρμός](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kaqarmo%2Fs&la=greek&can=kaqarmo%2Fs0&prior=mh%5C) [τις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tis&la=greek&can=tis1&prior=kaqarmo/s) [ᾖ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%3D%7C&la=greek&can=h%29%3D%7C0&prior=tis)" [**Plat. Phaedo 69c**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0169%3Atext%3DPhaedo%3Asection%3D69c); ⇾ o autocontrole e a própria sabedoria podem muito bem ser um tipo de purificação

No entanto, os nomes das *virtudes*, dos *vícios*, das *artes*, das *ciências* e das *ocupações* geralmente omitem o artigo.

→ [τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F0&prior=yu_xa/_s) [σωφροσύνη](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=swfrosu%2Fnh&la=greek&can=swfrosu%2Fnh0&prior=ti/), [τί](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ti%2F&la=greek&can=ti%2F1&prior=swfrosu/nh) [μανία](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mani%2Fa_&la=greek&can=mani%2Fa_0&prior=ti/); [**X. M. 1.1.16**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Mem.%201.1.16&lang=original); ⇾ o que é temperança, o que é loucura?

### **§ArtProp. Nomes Próprios[[126]](#footnote-125)**

Os nomes próprios podem ser incluídos no artigo se forem mencionados anteriormente ou especialmente marcados como bem conhecidos. Entretanto, o uso de artigos com nomes próprios depende do estilo do autor.

→ ["τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs0&prior=*)aqhnai=os) [στρατιώτας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=stratiw%2Fta_s&la=greek&can=stratiw%2Fta_s0&prior=tou%5Cs) [αὐτῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=au%29tw%3Dn0&prior=stratiw/ta_s), [τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs1&prior=au)tw=n) [παρὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=para%5C&la=greek&can=para%5C0&prior=tou%5Cs) [Κλέαρχον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*kle%2Farxon&la=greek&can=*kle%2Farxon0&prior=para%5C) [ἀπελθόντα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pelqo%2Fntas&la=greek&can=a%29pelqo%2Fntas0&prior=*kle/arxon)ς, [εἴα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29%2Fa_&la=greek&can=ei%29%2Fa_0&prior=a)pelqo/ntas) [Κῦρος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ku%3Dros&la=greek&can=*ku%3Dros0&prior=ei)/a_) [**τὸν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn0&prior=*ku=ros) [Κλέαρχον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*kle%2Farxon&la=greek&can=*kle%2Farxon1&prior=to%5Cn) [ἔχειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fxein&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fxein0&prior=*kle/arxon)" [**X. A. 1.4.7**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.4.7&lang=original); ⇾ seus soldados que se separaram para Clearco, Ciro permitiu que Clearco retivesse

→ [**"ὁ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%280&prior=e)/xein) [Σόλων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*so%2Flwn&la=greek&can=*so%2Flwn0&prior=o()" [**D. 20.90**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2020.90&lang=original); ⇾ Sólon

→ "[**οἱ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%280&prior=*so/lwn) [Ἡρακλέες](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%28hrakle%2Fes&la=greek&can=*%28hrakle%2Fes0&prior=moi)" [**P. Th. 169b**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Plat.%20Theaet.%20169b&lang=original); ⇾ os Heracles

### **§ArtPoss. Posse[[127]](#footnote-126)**

O artigo geralmente toma o lugar de um pronome possessivo não enfático quando não há dúvida quanto ao possuidor.

→ ["Κῦρος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*ku%3Dros&la=greek&can=*ku%3Dros0&prior=fu_lh=s) [καταπηδήσας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kataphdh%2Fsa_s&la=greek&can=kataphdh%2Fsa_s0&prior=*ku=ros) [ἀπὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29po%5C&la=greek&can=a%29po%5C1&prior=kataphdh/sa_s) [**τοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D1&prior=a)po%5C) [ἅρματος](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%28%2Frmatos&la=greek&can=a%28%2Frmatos0&prior=tou=) [**τὸν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5Cn&la=greek&can=to%5Cn0&prior=a(/rmatos) [θώρακα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qw%2Fra_ka&la=greek&can=qw%2Fra_ka0&prior=to%5Cn) [ἐνέδυ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ne%2Fdu&la=greek)" [**X. A. 1.8.3**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.8.3&lang=original); ⇾ Ciro desceu de sua carruagem e vestiu sua couraça

→ "[περὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=peri%5C&la=greek&can=peri%5C0&prior=proi=ka) [τούτων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%2Ftwn&la=greek&can=tou%2Ftwn0&prior=peri%5C) [γὰρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ga%5Cr&la=greek&can=ga%5Cr0&prior=tou/twn) [ὑμεῖς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28mei%3Ds&la=greek&can=u%28mei%3Ds0&prior=ga%5Cr) [νυνὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=nuni%5C&la=greek&can=nuni%5C0&prior=u(mei=s) [**τὴν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn3&prior=nuni%5C) [ψῆφον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=yh%3Dfon&la=greek&can=yh%3Dfon0&prior=th%5Cn) [οἴσετε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%29%2Fsete&la=greek&can=oi%29%2Fsete0&prior=yh=fon)" [**D. 20.90**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Dem.%2020.90&lang=original); ⇾ pois essas são as perguntas sobre as quais vós votareis agora.

# **O pronome αὐτός**

### **§AutEmph. Enfático[[128]](#footnote-127)**

O pronome [αὐτός](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%2Fs&la=greek&can=au%29to%2Fs5&prior=au)to/s) é intensivo quando está sozinho no caso *nominativo*, ou na posição de predicado com um substantivo, ou em concordância com um pronome, em qualquer caso. Por exemplo, [αὐτὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%5Cs&la=greek&can=au%29to%5Cs0&prior=au)to/s) [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%280&prior=au)to%5Cs) [ἀνήρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nh%2Fr&la=greek&can=a%29nh%2Fr0&prior=o(), [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%281&prior=a)nh/r) [ἀνὴρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nh%5Cr&la=greek&can=a%29nh%5Cr0&prior=o() [αὐτός](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%2Fs&la=greek&can=au%29to%2Fs7&prior=a)nh%5Cr) o próprio homem, [αὐτοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tou%3D&la=greek&can=au%29tou%3D0&prior=au)to/s) [τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D0&prior=au)tou=) [ἀνδρός](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ndro%5Cs&la=greek&can=a%29ndro%5Cs0&prior=tou=), [τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D1&prior=a)ndro/s) [ἀνδρὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29ndro%5Cs&la=greek&can=a%29ndro%5Cs0&prior=tou=) [αὐτοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tou%3D&la=greek&can=au%29tou%3D3&prior=tou=), etc.

→ "[**αὐτὴ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29th%5C&la=greek&can=au%29th%5C0&prior=au)to/s) [ἡ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%28&la=greek&can=h%280&prior=au)th%5C) [ἀλήθεια](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29lh%2Fqeia&la=greek&can=a%29lh%2Fqeia0&prior=h()" [**Aes. 3.207**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Aeschin.%203.207&lang=original); ⇾ a verdade nua e crua

→ "[τὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=to%5C&la=greek&can=to%5C0&prior=a)lh/qeia) [πλέον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ple%2Fon&la=greek&can=ple%2Fon0&prior=to%5C) [τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D2&prior=ple/on) [χωρίου](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=xwri%2Fou&la=greek&can=xwri%2Fou0&prior=tou=) [**αὐτὸ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%5C&la=greek&can=au%29to%5C0&prior=xwri/ou) [καρτερὸν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kartero%5Cn&la=greek&can=kartero%5Cn0&prior=au)to%5C) [ὑπῆρχε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=u%28ph%3Drxe&la=greek&can=u%28ph%3Drxe0&prior=kartero%5Cn)" [**T. 4.4**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%204.4&lang=original); ⇾ a maior parte do lugar era forte por si só (sem fortificação artificial)

→ "[**αὐτὰ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29ta%5C&la=greek&can=au%29ta%5C0&prior=de/on) [τάδε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%2Fde&la=greek&can=ta%2Fde0&prior=au)ta%5C)" [**T. 1.139**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.139&lang=original); ⇾ meramente isto

→ ["ἄνδρας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Fndras&la=greek&can=a%29%2Fndras0&prior=ta/de) [οἳ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28%5C&la=greek&can=oi%28%5C0&prior=a)/ndras) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C4&prior=oi(%5C) [τοῖς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=toi%3Ds&la=greek&can=toi%3Ds1&prior=kai%5C) [μὴ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=mh%5C&la=greek&can=mh%5C0&prior=toi=s) [ἐπικαλουμένοις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29pikaloume%2Fnois&la=greek&can=e%29pikaloume%2Fnois0&prior=mh%5C) [**αὐτοὶ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29toi%5C&la=greek&can=au%29toi%5C1&prior=e)pikaloume/nois) ἐπιστρατεύουσι" [**T. 4.60**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%204.60&lang=original); ⇾ homens que, sem serem convidados, voltam suas armas até mesmo contra aqueles que não pedem sua ajuda

→ "[**αὐτοὶ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29toi%5C&la=greek&can=au%29toi%5C0&prior=au)to/s) [τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn0&prior=au)toi%5C) [γῆν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gh%3Dn&la=greek&can=gh%3Dn0&prior=th%5Cn) [ἔσχον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29%2Fsxon&la=greek&can=e%29%2Fsxon0&prior=gh=n)" [**T. 1.114**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%201.114&lang=original); ⇾ eles (os atenienses) se apoderaram da terra eles mesmos

Em Homero, [αὐτός](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%2Fs&la=greek&can=au%29to%2Fs2&prior=au)to/s) denota a pessoa ou coisa principal, em oposição ao que é subordinado, e é intensivo por contraste:

→ "[**αὐτὸν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%5Cn&la=greek&can=au%29to%5Cn0&prior=au)to/s) [καὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=kai%5C&la=greek&can=kai%5C0&prior=au)to%5Cn) [θεράποντα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qera%2Fponta&la=greek&can=qera%2Fponta0&prior=kai%5C)" [**Hom. Il. 13.328**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0134%3Abook%3D13%3Acard%3D328); ⇾ o próprio homem e seu assistente

### **§AutPron. Pronome pessoal[[129]](#footnote-128)**

Quando [αὐτός](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%2Fs&la=greek&can=au%29to%2Fs14&prior=q) não é enfático e está sozinho nos casos diferentes do nominativo, ele tem o significado de pronome pessoal da terceira pessoa (ele, ela, ele, eles). Esse uso de [αὐτός](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%2Fs&la=greek&can=au%29to%2Fs14&prior=q) como pronome pessoal sempre se refere a alguém ou algo que já foi introduzido.

→ ["ἐκέλευον](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29ke%2Fleuon&la=greek&can=e%29ke%2Fleuon0&prior=au)to/s) [**αὐτὴν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29th%5Cn&la=greek&can=au%29th%5Cn1&prior=e)ke/leuon) [ἀπιέναι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pie%2Fnai&la=greek&can=a%29pie%2Fnai0&prior=au)th%5Cn)" [**L. 1.12**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Lys.%201.12&lang=original); ⇾ ordenaram que ela partisse

→ ["ἄρχει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29%2Frxei&la=greek&can=a%29%2Frxei0&prior=*oi)di/pous) [τις](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tis&la=greek&can=tis0&prior=a)/rxei) [**αὐτῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=au%29tw%3Dn0&prior=tis) [ἢ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=h%29%5C&la=greek&can=h%29%5C0&prior=au)tw=n) '[πὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pi%5C&la=greek&can=pi%5C0&prior=h)%5C) [τῷ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3D%7C&la=greek&can=tw%3D%7C0&prior=pi%5C) [πλήθει](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=plh%2Fqei&la=greek&can=plh%2Fqei0&prior=tw=%7C) λόγος;" [**Soph. OC 33**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0189%3Acard%3D33); ⇾ Alguém os governa, ou a autoridade está com as massas?

### **§AutIden. Identificação[[130]](#footnote-129)**

Após o artigo, na posição atributiva, [αὐτός](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%2Fs&la=greek&can=au%29to%2Fs10&prior=au)to/s) em qualquer caso significa mesmo. Assim, [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%283&prior=au)to/s) [αὐτὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%5Cs&la=greek&can=au%29to%5Cs3&prior=o() [ἀνήρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nh%2Fr&la=greek&can=a%29nh%2Fr1&prior=au)to%5Cs), raramente [(](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%284&prior=a)nh/r)[ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%283&prior=au)to/s)) [ἀνὴρ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29nh%5Cr&la=greek&can=a%29nh%5Cr1&prior=o() [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%285&prior=a)nh%5Cr) [αὐτός](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%2Fs&la=greek&can=au%29to%2Fs11&prior=o() o mesmo homem.

→ "[τοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%3D&la=greek&can=tou%3D3&prior=au)to/s) [**αὐτοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tou%3D&la=greek&can=au%29tou%3D3&prior=tou=) [θέρους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=qe%2Frous&la=greek&can=qe%2Frous0&prior=au)tou=)" [**T. 4.58**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%204.58&lang=original); ⇾ no mesmo verão

→ "[τὰ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ta%5C&la=greek&can=ta%5C0&prior=qe/rous) [**αὐτὰ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29ta%5C&la=greek&can=au%29ta%5C1&prior=ta%5C) [ταῦτα](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tau%3Dta&la=greek&can=tau%3Dta0&prior=au)ta%5C)" [**X. A. 1.1.7**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.1.7&lang=original); ⇾ essas mesmas coisas

→ ["οἱ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=oi%28&la=greek&can=oi%280&prior=tau=ta) [τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs0&prior=oi() αὐτο[**ὺς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=au%29tou%5Cs0&prior=tou%5Cs) [αἰεὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ai%29ei%5C&la=greek&can=ai%29ei%5C0&prior=au)tou%5Cs) [περὶ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=peri%5C&la=greek&can=peri%5C0&prior=ai)ei%5C) [τῶν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=tw%3Dn0&prior=peri%5C) [**αὐτῶν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tw%3Dn&la=greek&can=au%29tw%3Dn0&prior=tw=n) [λόγους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=lo%2Fgous&la=greek&can=lo%2Fgous0&prior=au)tw=n) λέγοντες" [**Ant. 5.50**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Antiph.%205.50&lang=original); ⇾ as pessoas que estão continuamente fazendo os mesmos discursos sobre as mesmas coisas

→ ["ἐγὼ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29gw%5C&la=greek&can=e%29gw%5C0&prior=le/gontes) [μὲν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=me%5Cn&la=greek&can=me%5Cn0&prior=e)gw%5C) [ὁ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28&la=greek&can=o%286&prior=me%5Cn) [**αὐτός**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%2Fs&la=greek&can=au%29to%2Fs12&prior=o() [εἰμι](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=ei%29mi&la=greek&can=ei%29mi0&prior=au)to/s), [ὑμεῖς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=i%28_mei%3Ds&la=greek&can=i%28_mei%3Ds0&prior=ei)mi) [δὲ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=de%5C&la=greek&can=de%5C1&prior=i(_mei=s) [μεταβάλλετε](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=metaba%2Fllete&la=greek&can=metaba%2Fllete0&prior=de%5C)" [**T. 2.61**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%202.61&lang=original); ⇾ Eu sou o mesmo, sοis vós que mudais

Com um nome próprio ou uma palavra que denota um indivíduo, o artigo é omitido

→ "[**αὐτὸς**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%5Cs&la=greek&can=au%29to%5Cs1&prior=au)tou=) [Μένων](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*me%2Fnwn&la=greek&can=*me%2Fnwn0&prior=au)to%5Cs)" [**X. A. 2.1.5**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%202.1.5&lang=original); ⇾ O próprio Menon

→ "[πρὸ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pro%5C&la=greek&can=pro%5C0&prior=*me/nwn) [**αὐτοῦ**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tou%3D&la=greek&can=au%29tou%3D2&prior=pro%5C) [βασιλέως](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=basile%2Fws&la=greek&can=basile%2Fws0&prior=au)tou=)" [**X. A. 1. 7. 11**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Anab.%201.7.11&lang=original); ⇾ em frente ao próprio Grande Rei

### **§AutRefl. Reflexivo[[131]](#footnote-130)**

Em vez do [ἑαυτοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28autou%3D&la=greek&can=e%28autou%3D0) indireto, etc., os casos oblíquos de [αὐτός](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%2Fs&la=greek&can=au%29to%2Fs0&prior=e(autou=) podem ser usados como pronome reflexivo:

→ ["ἐπειρᾶτο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29peira%3Dto&la=greek&can=e%29peira%3Dto0&prior=au)to/s) [τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs0&prior=e)peira=to) [Ἀθηναίους](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*%29aqhnai%2Fous&la=greek&can=*%29aqhnai%2Fous0&prior=tou%5Cs) [τῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%3Ds&la=greek&can=th%3Ds0&prior=*)aqhnai/ous) [ἐς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%29s&la=greek&can=e%29s0&prior=th=s) [**αὐτὸν**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29to%5Cn&la=greek&can=au%29to%5Cn0&prior=e)s) [ὀργῆς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%29rgh%3Ds&la=greek&can=o%29rgh%3Ds0&prior=au)to%5Cn) [παραλύειν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=paralu%2F_ein&la=greek&can=paralu%2F_ein0&prior=o)rgh=s)" [**T. 2.65**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Thuc.%202.65&lang=original); ⇾ ele tentou desviar os atenienses de sua raiva contra si mesmo

Quando [ἑαυτο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28autou%3D&la=greek&can=e%28autou%3D1&prior=paralu/_ein)ῦ, etc. precedem, [αὐτο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tou%3D&la=greek&can=au%29tou%3D0&prior=e(autou=)ῦ, etc. são usuais em vez do reflexivo direto:

→ "[τὴν](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=th%5Cn&la=greek&can=th%5Cn0&prior=au)tou=) [ἑαυτοῦ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=e%28autou%3D&la=greek&can=e%28autou%3D2&prior=th%5Cn) [γνώμην](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=gnw%2Fmhn&la=greek&can=gnw%2Fmhn0&prior=e(autou=) [ἀπεφαίνετο](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=a%29pefai%2Fneto&la=greek&can=a%29pefai%2Fneto0&prior=gnw/mhn) [Σωκράτης](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=*swkra%2Fths&la=greek&can=*swkra%2Fths0&prior=a)pefai/neto) [πρὸς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=pro%5Cs&la=greek&can=pro%5Cs0&prior=*swkra/ths) [τοὺς](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=tou%5Cs&la=greek&can=tou%5Cs1&prior=pro%5Cs) [ὁμιλοῦντας](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=o%28mi_lou%3Dntas&la=greek&can=o%28mi_lou%3Dntas0&prior=tou%5Cs) [αὐτῷ](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/morph?l=au%29tw%3D%7C&la=greek)" [**X. M. 4.7.1**](http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Xen.%20Mem.%204.7.1&lang=original); ⇾ Sócrates tinha o costume de expor sua opinião àqueles que conversavam com ele"

# **Notas:**

**Agr Concordância**  
Essa etiqueta, abreviatura do inglês "Agreement" é aplicada quando uma palavra foi atribuída a um determinado caso para corresponder a outra palavra, como em adjetivos atributivos ou apostos.

**GBP. Regido por preposição**

Essa etiqueta, com as iniciais do inglês "Governed By Preposition" é usada para anotar palavras nos casos oblíquos que são regidos por uma adposição. Nas versões anteriores do Didakta, os diferentes usos das adposições também eram categorizados; no entanto, em virtude da complexidade do tópico, as seções acabaram sendo omitidas.  
  
**Tradução**Tradução ao português auxiliada por DeepL, corrigida e revista manualmente

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59. Um verbo télico descreve uma atividade ou evento como tendo um ponto final específico, enquanto um verbo átelico não tem necessariamente um ponto final específico. [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
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