

## BRINCANDO de MATÉRIA MÉDICA ATRAVÉS do CASO CLÍNICO Parte II

Gilberto Ribeiro Vieira  
[gilbertorv@uol.com.br](mailto:gilbertorv@uol.com.br)

### LILIUM TIGRINUM

Aparentemente, *Lil-t* gira em torno de duty (dever, obrigação) versus obliquity (obliquidade, desvio).

*Duty* vem do sintoma: *Constant hurried feeling as of imperative duties and utter inability to perform them; during the sexual excitement, [a16].*<sup>1</sup> (sensação de pressa constante como se por deveres imperativos e expressa inabilidade para realizá-los; durante a excitação sexual).

E *obliquidade* surge do sintoma: *Profound mental depression; to the prover "the heavens seemed brass and the earth iron"; an apprehension of moral obliquity weighed grievously upon her, for about ten days after the sexual excitement...*<sup>1</sup> (profunda depressão mental; para o experimentador “o céu parecia latão e a terra ferro; um medo de obliquidade moral pesava muito sobre ela, durante dez dias após a excitação sexual...)

*Duty*<sup>2</sup> significa:

1. Um ato ou curso de ação que é requerido de alguém pela posição, costume social, lei ou religião: faça o seu dever para com o seu país<sup>a</sup>.
2. a. Obrigação moral: expressão de dever. b. A compulsão sentida para cumprir tal obrigação<sup>b</sup>.

*Obliquity*<sup>2</sup> significa:

1. Qualidade ou condição de ser oblíquo.
2. a. um desvio da linha, plano, posição ou direção vertical ou horizontal. b. o ângulo ou extensão de tal desvio.
3. a. desvio ou aberração mental. b. conduta imoral.
4. a. obscuridade em conduta ou expressão verbal. b. uma afirmação obscura<sup>c</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> An act or a course of action that is required of one by position, social custom, law, or religion: Do your duty to your country.

<sup>b</sup> a. Moral obligation: acting out of duty. b. The compulsion felt to meet such obligation. See Synonyms at obligation.

<sup>c</sup> The quality or condition of being oblique. a. A deviation from a vertical or horizontal line, plane, position, or direction. b. The angle or extent of such a deviation. a. A mental deviation or aberration. b. Immoral conduct. a. Obscurity in conduct or verbal expression: ... b. An obscure statement.

Por um lado, a sensação de dever e, pelo outro, o desvio desta obrigação formam a bipolaridade essencial deste medicamento. A acepção número 3 acima de obliquidade já aponta a associação entre desvio e aberração mental, sendo a loucura um dado importante nesta matéria médica.

No pólo positivo ele usa a concentração em si mesmo ou em alguma coisa e a pressa, como os principais mecanismos para se fixar naquilo que escolheu para executar. Afastar-se de suas obrigações é imoral. Pressa é a *necessidade intensa de atingir um objetivo*<sup>d</sup>, o que guarda grande semelhança com o dever, o qual também significa: *ter de; precisar*.<sup>5</sup>

*Dever imperativo* é uma sensação na qual se apóia para exigir dele mesmo a concentração e o cumprimento das metas, sem qualquer desvio. É ele que confere ao dever a noção de imperiosidade. Mas, simultaneamente, o sintoma margeia o pólo negativo quando afirma que não dispõe de habilidade para realizá-los (*utter inability to perform them*). Esta falta de confiança em si mesmo para com as obrigações indeclináveis traduz a psora primária deste medicamento. Eis aí o cerne do conflito de *Lilium tigrinum*: o dever se lhe impõe à consciência, mas não se sente com aptidão ou talento suficiente para desempenhá-lo.

*With all this depression comes a desire for fine things of all kinds*<sup>1</sup> (com toda esta depressão, vem um desejo por coisas finas de todos os tipos). *Fine* tem três acepções que podem contribuir para a compreensão deste sintoma no medicamento: a) *apurado*<sup>5</sup> – que também significa *apressado*; b) *treinado no mais alto grau de eficiência física*<sup>e</sup>; c) *soma em dinheiro requerida como pagamento por uma ofensa*<sup>f</sup>. Desse modo, pode-se conjecturar que *coisa fina*, para *Lil-t*, significa algo que precisou de muito treino, o que só se alcança por meio de uma disciplina que não tenha desvios ou afastamentos, portanto, feito com o devido apuro. Além disso, *fine* é a soma necessária ao pagamento de uma ofensa, e veremos abaixo a estreita relação entre o dever e a dívida.

O desvio levará à loucura. *A sense as if "she were going to be crazy, if she did not hand on<sup>g</sup> to herself, and hold tight"*<sup>1</sup>. (Sensação como se “ela fosse ficar louca, como se ela não passasse<sup>3</sup> para si mesma e segurasse firme”). *Crazy*<sup>h</sup> significa: *afastado da proporção ou moderação, especialmente: a. possuído por entusiasmo ou excitação... c. intensamente envolvido ou preocupado...* A loucura é, portanto, um desvio acentuado, fruto de um afastamento progressivo de si mesmo. Firmar-se nela mesmo (*hand on to herself*), segurar-se com força (*hold tight*) em si própria é o antídoto fundamental para não se distanciar da sua consciência. Destaque-se que a palavra *hold*<sup>2</sup>, por si só, caracteriza esta convergência para o próprio indivíduo, pois significa: permanecer sem partir ou se desviar, nem tomar distância.<sup>i</sup> Também irá se mostrar muito desviado no sintoma: *is awake, yet seems asleep and a far off* (está acordado, ainda que pareça sonolento e distante).

<sup>d</sup> Novo Dicionário Eletrônico Aurélio versão 5.11<sup>a</sup>

<sup>e</sup> trained to the highest degree of physical efficiency.

<sup>f</sup> A sum of money required to be paid as a penalty for an offense.

<sup>g</sup> *Hand on* quer dizer: to transmit; pass on to a successor, posterity, etc. (transmitir, passar para um successor, posteridade etc.)

<sup>h</sup> *Crazy* significa: Departing from proportion or moderation, especially: a. Possessed by enthusiasm or excitement: ... c. Intensely involved or preoccupied: ...

<sup>i</sup> To keep from departing or getting away.

Pode-se dizer que o pólo positivo se caracteriza pela concentração em si mesmo através principalmente do dever. Entretanto, a projeção hipertrófica desta virtude promoverá a atração para si dos deveres daqueles que o rodeiam, como se verá adiante. E no pólo negativo surgirá uma incapacidade de cumprir suas obrigações, transferindo-as para os demais.

O pólo positivo caminha para o extremo de se concentrar de forma impositiva naquilo que elege como seu dever e, possivelmente, será algo transmitido a ele por outra pessoa que talvez nunca assumisse aquela obrigação para si mesma. Um sintoma que se aproxima deste quadro é: *thinks she is doomed to expiate her sins and those of her family*<sup>4</sup> (pensa que está condenada a expiar os seus pecados e aqueles de sua família). É notável como este sintoma reúne a possibilidade de transferir (portanto, desviar) o problema dos outros e concentrá-los numa só pessoa. Contudo, o mais saliente neste dado é que o dever hipertrofiado degenera-se em dívida. E por conta disso, há que expiá-la. Redundantemente, o dever do devedor é saldar a sua dívida... Por que então não caminhar para o extremo de colocar-se como responsável até mesmo pelas dívidas de seus próprios familiares?

O sintoma a seguir revela uma situação praticamente inversa, que pode ser vista como a tendência predominante do pólo negativo: *She can't think; acts without thoughts; (...) can't decide for herself, must depend on others*<sup>1</sup> (não consegue pensar; age sem pensamentos; não pode decidir por si mesma, deve depender dos outros). *Lil-t* se afastou completamente de si mesmo a ponto de agir sem pensamentos e chega ao cúmulo de depender dos outros para tomar as suas próprias decisões. Imagine-se o estado desta criatura, cuja virtude é assumir o seu dever de forma absoluta, chegar ao ponto de não saber o que fazer e sentir-se na dependência da opinião alheia!...

Ressalte-se ainda que um sintoma peculiar de *Lil-t* é: *She dreads saying anything to anybody, lest she should say something wrong*<sup>1</sup> (ela tem horror de dizer qualquer coisa para alguém, pois ela poderia dizer alguma coisa errada). Observe que uma das acepções de obliquidade referida acima é: *obscuridade na conduta ou expressão verbal*. O sintoma também aparece como: *cannot find the right word*<sup>1</sup> (não consegue encontrar a palavra certa). Existe, portanto, o termo certo, devido, e houve um afastamento do mesmo.

Outra peculiaridade: *apprehension of suffering from some terrible internal disease, already seated*<sup>1</sup> (medo de sofrer uma doença interna terrível, já instalada). Registre-se que a doença é interna – concentrada no âmago dele mesmo – e o fato de estar instalada significa que não há mais como ser desviada.

Outro dado interessante: *she is dissatisfied with what she had and is envious of others*<sup>1</sup> (ela está insatisfeita com o que ela tem e invejosa dos outros). Inveja significa: *Desejo violento de possuir o bem alheio*<sup>5</sup>, o que obviamente demonstra um afastamento do valor de si mesmo e de suas coisas, aliado a uma necessidade do bem ou das qualidades alheias. Note-se que prepondera aqui a atração das coisas alheias para si mesma, de forma

indevida. Pode-se deduzir que isso configura um estado de desconcentração, o oposto do firmar-se em si mesmo.

Finalmente, destaca-se o sintoma: *Tormented about her salvation*<sup>4</sup> (atormentado pela sua salvação). Salvação significa, dentre outras acepções: *livrar de ruína ou perda total*<sup>5</sup>. É muito comum que ruína esteja associada a dívidas em excesso. Este sintoma sinaliza que *Lil-t* quer salvar-se, evitando a tendência a se abarrotar de deveres ou assumir obrigações de terceiros.

Três sintomas bipolares interessantes são:

1. *Wild feeling in the head as though I should go crazy and no one would take care of me*<sup>1</sup> (sensação terrível na cabeça como se eu fosse ficar louca e ninguém fosse cuidar de mim). Para que ele não fique louco – desviado de si mesmo, ele necessita que alguém se desvie de si próprio para cuidar dele.

2. *She wants somebody to talk to her and entertain her*<sup>1</sup> (ela quer que alguém converse com ela para entretê-la). Entertain<sup>j</sup> significa *prender a atenção de alguém com alguma coisa agradável ou divertida*. Note-se que a *divertir* é *fazer mudar de fim, de objeto; distrair; desviar*<sup>5</sup>. Portanto, ao mesmo tempo em que aquilo fixa sua atenção, está desviando-a de outra coisa. Este sintoma faz pensar que a alta pontuação de *Lil-t* na rubrica *Undertakes many things and perseveres in nothing*<sup>6</sup> (assume muitas coisas, mas não persevera em nada) está relacionada ao predomínio do desvio sobre a concentração no dever.

3. *I can see around me any number of things I must do, but cannot force myself to do anything*<sup>1</sup> (eu posso ver em torno de mim uma porção de coisas que eu devo fazer, mas eu não consigo me forçar a fazer nada). Aqui o dever chama, mas ele se afasta do cumprimento.

Conclui-se que o desvio sexual é apenas um dos vários aspectos em que a obliquidade pode se manifestar.

Quanto ao sintoma que envolve os termos *brass* e *iron*, pode-se presumir o seguinte:

*Brass* (latão) quer dizer: *excessive self-assurance; impudence; effrontery*<sup>2</sup>. (auto-confiança excessiva; impudência; audácia insolente).

*Iron* (ferro) significa: *Great hardness or strength; firmness*<sup>2</sup> (grande força ou dureza; firmeza).

= quando *Lil-t* compara o céu ao latão permite supor que sua felicidade seja libertar-se do dever, conservando a confiança em si mesmo, a ponto de cometer algum ato despudorado ou audacioso e, apesar disso, manter-se em paz. Mas, a terra de ferro lembra-lhe que é necessário entregar-se completamente às obrigações ainda que isso denote uma condição dura e até mesmo cruel ou desumana<sup>5</sup>.

É possível que a *sensação de dualidade*<sup>7</sup> (*mind, confusion, identity, duality, sense of*)<sup>6</sup> de *Lilium tigrinum* seja: aferrado ao dever e, simultaneamente, vivenciando algum desvio

<sup>j</sup> Entertain significa: To hold the attention of with something amusing or *diverting*.

grave na execução de suas obrigações ou, ainda, distante do dever e se julgando compenetrado de modo cabal no mesmo.

*Bearing down in uterus and rectum*<sup>7</sup> – bear down significa *aplicar o máximo esforço e concentração*. A compreensão de que este sintoma – muito útil para a aplicação clínica deste medicamento – envolve a idéia de concentração, reforça a proposta feita no presente estudo: dever que se concentra em si mesmo, culminando na atração de obrigações alheias para o próprio sujeito e, ao mesmo tempo, um progressivo desvio dos deveres, chegando à loucura ou dependência de que os outros lhe digam o que fazer.

### ALLEN – ENCYCLOPEDIA<sup>1</sup>

- The most marked effect was exhibited by the mental and reproductive organs, [a16].
- Excitement, weeping, feeling as if she were two persons, at night (sixty-fifth day), [a7].
- A sense as if "she were going to be **crazy**, if she did not **hand on to herself**, and hold tight", [a10].
- Slight delirium and startings (third day), [\_a1].
- \* Aversion to being alone, and yet no dread felt; tranquil, but liked to see others and hear them talk (twenty-third day), [a7].
- Taciturn and **reticent**, during the day (third day), [a13].
- Depression (forty-second day), [a7].
- Depression of spirits, disposition to weep (tenth and twelfth days), [a5a].
- \* Depression of spirits; constant inclination to weep, with fearfulness, and apprehension of suffering from some **terrible internal disease, already seated** (very marked symptom observed by two provers), (after forty-three days), [a5].
- \* Profound mental depression; to the prover "the heavens seemed brass and the earth iron"; an apprehension of **moral obliquity weighed grievously upon her**, for about ten days after the **sexual excitement**, and continuing in alternation with the sexual excitement for more than four months after the proving, [a16].
- **Depressed** (forty-second day), [a7].
- Despondency, with aggravation at night and diarrhoea in the morning, and great feeling of slowness and inability to get at her work (sixty-fifth day), [a7].
- Low-spirited (sixth day), [a5a].
- Low-spirited, and not relieved by work (eighth day), [a13].
- Low spirited; can hardly keep from crying frequently, which is the opposite of her natural disposition, [a14].
- Worse on going to bed; can't go to sleep; wild feeling in the head as though I should go crazy and **no one would take care of me**; thoughts of suicide; how much Opium would put me to sleep forever, and who would find my body, and who would care; a new train of thought for her (eighth night), [a7].
- A good deal of mental anxiety throughout the proving; despondent; gloomy; difficulty in

expressing her thoughts; of recollecting; of selecting words; and expressed to her sister great fear of insanity, [a6].

- Constantly troubled in mind (thirty-first night), [a6].
- Apprehension of some calamity or serious disease very much increased, [a14].
- Awoke in the morning, irritable (fourteenth day), [a13].
- Irritable, in the evening (first day), [a13].
- Irritable, depressed in body and mind, and unfit to work, in the evening (seventh day), [a13].
- Irritable, impatient (twenty-ninth day), [a6].
- She wants somebody to talk to her and **entertain** her (a feeling quite unusual with her); feels quite nervous; wants to cry from a feeling of irritation and of something wrong in the abdomen and pelvic organs; feels hurried and yet incapable, as if she had a great deal to do and cannot do it (twenty-second day), [a7].
- While attending a lecture, desire to hit the lecture, and in the evening **desirous of** swearing and damning the fire and things generally, and to think and speak **obscene things**; disposed to strike and hit persons; as these feelings came, the uterine pains passed away (forty-third day), [a7].
- Cross, having no patience with anything or anybody (thirty-third to forty-fourth day), [a7].
- Symptoms came down on her like a sudden cloud, when she was feeling quite well (thirty-sixth day); she lost vigor and snap, and could sit down and cry, or be impatient with herself and tear about, but feels hurried; could walk or run aimlessly for an indefinite time; with all this depression comes a **desire for fine things** of all kinds; she is dissatisfied with what she had and is **envious of others** (thirty-sixth day), [a7].
- Vexed feeling towards everybody; don't want to be spoken to (eleventh night), [a6].
- Do not want to be pleased; don't care to talk or read (sixth day), [a7].
- \* **Constant hurried feeling** as of **imperative duties and utter inability to perform them**; during the sexual excitement, [a16].
- Stupid feeling (fourth day), [a9].
- **Perceptive and reflective faculties seem benumbed**, whereas at first she was overactive and seemed to be two individuals (twenty-fifth day), [a7].
- Wits and intuitions dull and languid (thirty-second day), [a7].
- Obtuseness; **cannot find the right word**; forget what I want to say; in the afternoon (fifth day), [a13].
- Disinclination to work (seventh day), [a13].
- Disposition to muse and dream; is awake, yet **seems asleep and a far off**; not disposed to mental or bodily work (twenty-fifth day), [a7].
- Inability to apply the mind, depression, disposition to weep (third day), [a11].
- Inability to apply the mind to any subject steadily; could not think clearly, could not readily recall facts perfectly familiar (one hour after second dose, second day), [a11].
- Want to be let alone; don't want the trouble to answer questions (second day), [a13].
- Feel like sitting quietly in chair, without speaking or being spoken to, or compelled to think; I can see around me **any number of things I must do, but cannot force myself** to do anything, [a12].



- Great **difficulty in keeping my mind fixed** upon the subject of my lecture; could no think of the right words to express my ideas (twenty-fourth day), [a13].
- She came to me to state her symptoms, her mind being in such a state that she could not herself record them (twenty-second day), [a7].
- **She cannot record her symptoms**; don't want to complain, and yet don't avoid people (twenty-second day), [a7].
- Don't want to read (sixty-ninth day), [a7].
- She can't think; acts without thoughts; keeps walking fast as though by instinct; feels hurried, but don't know why; is forgetful; **can't decide for herself, must depend on others** (twenty-eight day), [a7].
- Impossibility to get a clear idea, at 8 A. M. (seventh day), [a13].
- Everything seems unreal to me, [a12].
- During the whole make mistakes in speaking, using wrong words (fifteenth day), [a13].
- She dreads saying anything to anybody, lest **she should say something wrong**, and yet she wants to talk (forty-second day), [a7].
  
- Wakeful during the night, but when asleep disturbed by bad laborious dreams (thirty-first night), [a6].
- Restless during the night, with lascivious dream toward morning and seminal emission, which woke me (twenty-third night), [a13].

#### HERING – GUIDING SYMPTOMS<sup>4</sup>

- Obtuseness of intellect with inability to find right words in expressing thoughts; forgets what he is about to say.
- Ideas not clear, they become more so if he exerts his will, makes mistakes in writing and speaking; cannot apply mind steadily.
- Depression, dulness of intellect and thirst precede severe symptoms.
- ✕ Believes her disease to be incurable; that she has some organic disease that nobody understands.
- ✕✕ **Tormented about her salvation.** ð Uterine complaints.
- ✕ Crazy feeling on top of head; wild feeling in head, with confusion of ideas.
- ✕ Dementia produced by business discouragement and **sexual excesses**.
- ✕ Disposition to weep, with pain in back; has to keep very busy to repress sexual desire.
- ✕ Disposed to curse, to strike, to think of obscene things; as these mental states came, uterine irritation abated.
- || Aversion to being alone, and yet no dread felt.
- ✕ Loss of appetite, headache, with distress of head and indisposition to labor; dread of business; indisposition to any exertion of mind or body.
- ✕ Listless, inert, yet does not want to sit still; restless, yet does not want to walk; hurried manner, desire to do something, yet feels no ambition; feeling as of imperative duties and utter inability to perform them; sexual excitement.
- ✕✕ Depression of spirits; profound; can hardly keep from crying; disposition to weep, with nausea and pain in back; aversion to food; weeps much and is very timid; indifferent

about anything being done for her.

- ☒ Anxiety; fearful that the symptoms indicate an internal organic disease; very marked in both male and female.

- ☒ Apprehensive, as from impending disease or calamity; fears insanity; fears heart disease; fears she is incurable; often with moderate or subacute uterine or ovarian inflammation.

- ☒ Doubts her salvation; thinks **she is doomed to expiate her sins and those of her family**; tears her hair; walks floor night and day; **seeks to escape**; consolation aggravates. ð Uterine dementia.

- As if intoxicated; as of rubber band stretched over forehead; as if contents of head would be forced through every aperture; as if blood would issue through nose when blowing it; as though she would be crazy with pain in head; as if whole head would be torn to pieces; as of hunger along spine and in occiput; as of a lump in stomach; as if contents of abdomen were pushing down into a funnel; as if everything was coming into world through vagina; as if diarrhoea would come on; after stool, feeling as if more would pass; as if everything would come out at vulva; as if she must hold herself up in region of vulva when at stool; as if hard body was pressing backwards and downwards against rectum and anus; as if all would protrude through vagina; as if uterus fell from right to left; felt as though she would drop asunder; as though menstruation would come on; as if to have a passage from bowels; as if internal organs would pass out through vagina; chest as if too full of blood; as if all internal organs hung suspended from chest; as if heart was grasped or squeezed in a vice; as if blood had all gone to heart; as if he must bend double; heart as if violently grasped and then suddenly released; as if heart was overloaded with blood; as if heart stopped; back as if drawn backwards; as if blood would burst through vessels of hands and arms; as if back would break; as of pulling upward from tip of coccyx; arms and hands as if parched; as of electric current in fingers and hand; as though cool wind was blowing on lower extremities; hands and feet as if pounded; as if she would be crazy if she did not **hold tightly** upon herself.

### SAMUEL KEYNOTES<sup>7</sup>

- Religious despair alternating with sexual impulses.

- **Bearing down in uterus and rectum** with constant urging for stool, >>crossing legs; agg. during menses, stool, standing.

- Full, congested feeling.

- Like SEP.

- \* Fear something will happen.

- Despair about salvation.

- Forgets on purpose.

- Mental and physical symptoms alternate.

- Hurried, irritable, must keep busy to suppress sexual impulses.

- Cursing, striking and tearing hair.

- Fear incurable disease, insanity.

- Sadness agg. consolation.



- Weeping.
- Indifference about what is done for her.
- Discontented and envious.
- Forsaken feeling.
- **Sense of duality.**
- \* Wild feeling in head.
- Myopic astigmatism.
- Menses agg. walking; cease while lying.
- Displacement of uterus.
- Pain ovary ext. to medial thighs or left breast.
- Constriction about heart.
- Angina pectoris with pain in right arm.
- Palpitation esp. during pregnancy.
- Restless limbs.
- Unrefreshing sleep.
- @ Pains extend backward and downward.
- Fainting in warm room.
- Cannot walk straight; cannot walk on uneven ground.
- Leftsided complaints.
- Des.: meat; sour; sweets.
- Agg.: standing; lying; warm room; consolation.
- Amel.: motion; open air; occupation; exertion.
- App.: Hysterical, nervous, unmarried women.

### **GLOSSÁRIO de *LIL-T<sup>2</sup>***

#### **amend** (vem de expiate)

1. To change for the better; improve: amended the earlier proposal so as to make it more comprehensive.
2. To remove the faults or errors in; correct. See Synonyms at correct.
3. To alter (a legislative measure, for example) formally by adding, deleting, or rephrasing.

verb, intransitive

To better one's conduct; reform.

[Middle English amenden, from Old French amender, from Latin *emendâre* : ex-, ex- + mendum, fault.]

#### **crazy**

Informal. **Departing from proportion or moderation**, especially: a. Possessed by enthusiasm or excitement: The crowd at the game went crazy. b. Immoderately fond; infatuated: was crazy about boys. c. Intensely involved or preoccupied: is crazy about cars and racing. d. Foolish or impractical; senseless: a crazy scheme for making quick money.

#### **divert**

1. To turn aside from a course or direction: Traffic was diverted around the scene of the accident.
2. To distract: My attention was diverted by an argument between motorists.
3. To entertain by distracting the attention from worrisome thoughts or cares; amuse. See Synonyms at amuse.  
verb, intransitive  
To turn aside.  
[Middle English diverten, from Old French divertir, from Latin divertere : di-, dis-, aside. See dis- + vertere, to turn.]

**entertain**

1. To hold the attention of with something amusing or diverting. See Synonyms at amuse.
2. To extend hospitality toward: entertain friends at dinner.
3. a. To consider; contemplate: entertain an idea. b. To hold in mind; harbor: entertained few illusions.
4. Archaic. To continue with; maintain.
5. Obsolete. To take into one's service; hire.
6. To give admittance to; receive.  
verb, intransitive
1. To show hospitality to guests.
2. To provide entertainment.  
[Middle English entertinen, to maintain, from Old French entretenir, from Medieval Latin intertenere : Latin inter, among. See inter- + Latin tenere, to **hold**.]

**envy**

1. a. A feeling of discontent and resentment aroused by and in conjunction with desire for the possessions or qualities of another. b. The object of such feeling: Their new pool made them the envy of their neighbors.
2. Obsolete. Malevolence.
1. To feel envy toward.
2. To regard with envy.

[Middle English envie, from Old French, from Latin invidia, from invidus, envious, from invidere, to look at with envy : in-, in, on. See en-1 + videre, **to see**. V., from Middle English envien, from Old French envier, from Latin invidere.]

Synonyms: envy, begrudge, covet. These verbs mean to feel resentful or painful desire for another's advantages or possessions. Envy is wider in range than the others since it combines discontent, resentment, and desire: "When I peruse the conquered fame of heroes and the victories of mighty generals, I do not envy the generals" (Walt Whitman). Begrudge stresses ill will and reluctance to acknowledge another's right or claim: Why begrudge him his success? Covet stresses desire, especially a secret or culpable longing, for

something to which one has no right: “as thorough an Englishman as ever coveted his neighbor's goods” (Charles Kingsley).

**expiate**

To make amends or reparation for; atone: expiate one's sins by acts of penance.

verb, intransitive

To make amends; atone.

[Latin *expiâre*, *expiât-* : *ex-*, intensive pref.. See *ex-* + *piâre*, to atone (from *pius*, devout).]

**Fine**

9. Trained to the highest degree of physical efficiency: a fine racehorse.

10. Characterized by refinement or elegance.

11. Being in a state of satisfactory health; quite well: I'm fine. And you?

12. Used as an intensive: a fine mess.

**grieve**

1. To cause to be sorrowful; distress.

2. Archaic. To hurt or harm.

verb, intransitive

To experience or express grief.

[Middle English *greven*, from Old French *grever*, to harm, from Latin *gravâre*, to burden, from *gravis*, **heavy**.]

**hand on**

To turn over to another.

hand on, to transmit; pass on to a successor, posterity, etc.: *The silver service was handed on to the eldest daughter of the family.*

**hold**

1. a. To have and keep in one's grasp: held the reins tightly. b. To aim or direct; point: held a hose on the fire. c. To keep from falling or moving; support: a nail too small to hold the mirror; hold the horse steady; papers that were held together with tape and glue. d. To sustain the pressure of: The bridge can't hold that much weight.

2. a. **To keep from departing or getting away**: Hold the bus! Hold the dog until I find the leash. b. To keep in custody: held the suspect for questioning. c. To retain the attention or interest of: The storyteller held the crowd spellbound. Televised sports can't hold my interest. d. To avoid letting out or expelling: The swimmer couldn't hold her breath any longer.

3. a. To be filled by; contain. b. To be capable of holding. See Synonyms at contain. c. To have as a chief characteristic or quality: The film holds a number of surprises. d. To have in store: Let's see what the future holds.

4. a. **To have and maintain in one's possession:** holds a great deal of property. b. To have as a responsible position or a privilege: held the governorship for six years. c. To have in recognition of achievement or superiority: holds the record for the one-mile race; holds the respect of her peers.
5. a. To maintain control over: The dam held the floodwaters. Thieves held the stolen painting for ransom. b. To maintain occupation of by force or coercion: Students held the administrative building for a week. c. To withstand the efforts or advance of (an opposing team, for example). d. To maintain in a given condition, situation, or action: held himself as a gentleman at all times.
6. a. To impose control or restraint on; curb: She held her temper. b. To stop the movement or progress of: Hold the presses! c. To reserve or keep back from use: Please hold two tickets for us. Please hold the relish on that hamburger. d. To defer the immediate handling of: asked the receptionist to hold all calls during the meeting.
7. a. To be the legal possessor of. b. To bind by a contract. c. To adjudge or decree: The court held that the defendant was at fault. d. To make accountable; obligate: You certainly did hold me to my promise.
8. a. To keep in the mind or convey as a judgment, conviction, or point of view: hold a grudge; hold it a point of honor not to reveal one's sources; holds that this economic program is the only answer to high prices. b. To assert or affirm, especially formally: This doctrine holds that people are inherently good. c. To regard in a certain way: I hold you in high esteem.
9. a. To cause to take place; carry on: held the race in Florida; hold a yard sale. b. To assemble for and conduct the activity of; convene: held a meeting of the board.
10. a. To carry or support (the body or a bodily part) in a certain position: Can the baby hold herself up yet? Hold up your leg. b. To cover (the ears or the nose, for example) especially for protection: held my nose against the stench.

#### hold<sup>8</sup>

*n* 1 ação de segurar ou agarrar. 2 ponto por onde se pega (cabo, alça etc.). 3 forte influência. • *vt+vi* (*ps, pp* held) 1 pegar, agarrar, segurar. *hold my pencil!* / segure meu lápis! 2 reter. 3 manter. 4 defender. *he holds the view* / ele defende a opinião. 5 ocupar (carga). • *interj* pare!, quieto!, espere! to hold a call colocar alguém em espera (ao telefone). to hold hands ficar de mãos dadas.

#### hurry

3. To speed the progress or completion of; expedite. See Synonyms at speed.

#### obliquity

1. The quality or condition of being oblique.
2. a. **A deviation from a** vertical or horizontal line, plane, position, or direction. b. The angle or extent of such a deviation.
3. a. **A mental deviation or aberration. b. Immoral conduct.**
4. a. Obscurity in conduct or verbal expression: "It may be that the candor of contemporary literature creates a nostalgia for indirection, obliquity and deferral" (Anatole Broyard). b. An obscure statement.

**right**

1. **That which is just, morally good, legal, proper, or fitting.**
2. a. The direction or position on the right side. b. The right side. c. The right hand. d. A turn in the direction of the right hand or side

**salvation**

1. a. Preservation or deliverance from destruction, difficulty, or evil. b. A source, means, or cause of such preservation or deliverance.
2. Theology. a. Deliverance from the power or penalty of sin; redemption. b. The agent or means that brings about such deliverance.
3. Christian Science. The realization and demonstration of Life, Truth, and Love as supreme over all, carrying with it the destruction of the illusions of sin, sickness, and death.

**seat**

4. To install in a position of authority or eminence.
5. To fix firmly in place: seat an ammunition clip in an automatic rifle.

**turn over (vem de hand on)**

1. To bring the bottom to the top or vice versa; invert.
2. a. To shift the position of, as by rolling from one side to the other. b. To shift one's position by rolling from one side to the other.
3. To rotate; cycle: The engine turned over but wouldn't start.
4. To think about; consider: She turned over the problem in her mind.

**weigh**

1. To determine the weight of by or as if by using a scale or balance.
2. To measure or apportion (a certain quantity) by or as if by weight. Often used with out: weighed out a pound of cheese.
3. a. To balance in the mind in order to make a choice; ponder or evaluate: weighed the alternatives and decided to stay. b. To choose carefully or deliberately: weigh one's words.
4. Nautical. To raise (anchor).

---

<sup>1</sup> Allen, H.C. Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica. Disponível no Software Encyclopaedia Homeopathica.

<sup>2</sup> The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Third Edition is licensed from Houghton Mifflin Company. Copyright © 1992 by Houghton Mifflin Company.

<sup>3</sup> <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/hand+on> – acesso em 14 08 2009.

<sup>4</sup> Hering C. The Guiding Symptoms. Disponível no Software Encyclopaedia Homeopathica.

<sup>5</sup> Novo Dicionário Eletrônico Aurélio versão 5.11<sup>a</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Synthesis 8.0. RADAR – software homeopático.

<sup>7</sup> Samuel Keynotes. Disponível no Software Encyclopaedia Homeopathica.

<sup>8</sup> Michaelis – Dicionário Inglês-Português. Disponível no site [www.uol.com.br](http://www.uol.com.br)