

James. 3:3-12 mws

V. 3

ἵππων

horse, steed

horse, 'if we put bits into the mouths of horses'

χαλινοὺς

bit, bridle

the bit and the bridle used to control the actions of a horse, bit, bridle, 'we put bits in the mouths of horses'

βάλλομεν

PAIpl

fr. βαλλω

to put or place something in a location, put, place, apply, lay, bring, 'place bits into mouths'

to put or place some object or mass in a location, with the possible implication of force in some contexts, to put, to cause to be put, 'we put bits into the mouths of horses'

πείθεσθαι

PPInf

fr. πειθω

to be won over as the result of persuasion, obey, follow, cf. Heb 13:17

to convince someone to believe something and to act on the basis of what is recommended, to persuade, to convince

ὅλον

pertaining to being complete in extent, whole, entire, complete

a totality as a complete unity, whole, complete, entire

μετάγομεν

PAIpl

fr. μεταγω

to direct or bring from one area/direction to another, guide, of the bodies of horses

to cause to move from one place to another by brining or leading, to direct, to steer, to guide, 'if we put bits into the mouths of horses in order to make them obey us, we can guide them (literally their whole body)'

V. 4

πλοῖα

a rather large sea-faring ship, ship

any kind of boat, from small fishing boats as on Lake Galilee to large seagoing vessels, boat, ship

τηλικάυτα

in reference to size, so great, so large

a reference to the size of something, so large, so great, 'the ships, being so large'

ἀνέμων

a blowing atmospheric phenomenon, wind
air in relatively rapid movement, but without specification as to the force of the movement, wind,
blowing, to blow

σκληρῶν

pertaining to causing an adverse reaction because of being hard or harsh, hard, harsh, unpleasant,
rough, strong
pertaining to being powerful or strong, strong, powerful, ‘driven by powerful winds’

ἐλαυνόμενα

PPPtcpNPN

fr. ἐλαυνω

to urge or propel along, drive, of the wind which drives ships
to cause an object to move by means of a strong force or vigorous action, to drive along, to carry
along

μετάγεται

PPI3sg

fr. μεταγω

see above

ἐλαχίστου

pertaining to being relatively the smallest in a specific class or group, very small/short, ‘very
small rudder’

a small size, relative to the norm for the class of objects in question, small, little, ‘it can be
steered by a very small rudder’

πηδαλίου

steering paddle, rudder

a large plank at the stern of a ship used to direct its course, rudder, ‘it is guided by a very small
rudder wherever the pilot wishes’

ὅπου

marker of a position in space, where, of a place reached by being in motion, whither, where
a reference to a position in space, where, wherever

ὄρμη

a psychological state of strong tendency, impulse, inclination, desire, ‘wherever the impulse of
the steersman leads him’

the psychological faculty of will and impulse, will, impulse, desire, ‘whatever the will of the
pilot wants it’

εὐθύνοτος

PAPtcpMSG

fr. εὐθυνω

to keep something on course, guide straight, ‘the pilot’

to pilot a ship, to steer a course, ‘wherever the will of the person who pilots it want (it to go)

βούλεται PM/Pdep3sg fr. βουλομαι
to plan on a course of action, intend, plan, will
to think, with the purpose of planning or deciding on a course of action, to purpose, to plan, to intend

V. 5

γλῶσσα
organ of speech, tongue
the tongue is a small member of the body

μέλος
a part of the human body, member, part, limb, of parts of the human body
a part of the body, body part, member

αύχεῖ PAI3sg fr. αύχεω
boast, 'boasts of great things'
to express an unusually high degree of confidence in someone or something being exceptionally noteworthy, to boast

ἡλίκον
how great, 'see how large a forest a little fire sets ablaze'
an interrogative of size occurring in indirect questions, how extensive, how large, how small, 'see how large a forest can be set on fire by such a small flame'

ῥλην
a dense growth of trees, forest
a dense growth of trees covering a relatively large area, forest, 'a small fire sets a large forest ablaze'

ἀνάπτει PAI3sg fr. ἀναπτω
kindle
to cause the process of burning to begin, to ignite, to kindle, to set ablaze, to start a fire, to light a lamp, 'just think how large a forest can be set on fire by a tiny flame'

V. 6

πῦρ
fire, figurative
fire

κόσμος
collective aspect of an entity, totality, sum total, 'the tongue becomes (or proves to be) the sum total of iniquity'
figurative extension of 'world' a great sum of something, implying an almost incredible totality, a world of, a tremendous amount of, 'the tongue is a fire, a world of evil'

ἀδικίας

the quality of injustice, unrighteousness, wickedness, injustice
an activity which is unjust, unjust deed, unrighteousness, doing what is unjust

καθίσταται

PPI3sg

fr. καθιστημι

cause someone to experience something, make, cause
to cause a state to be, to cause to be, to make to be, to make, to result in, to bring upon, to bring about

μέλει

see above

σπιλοῦσα

PAPtcpFSN

fr. σπιλωω

stain, defile metaphorically, cf. Jude 23
to cause a spot or stain upon something, to spot, to stain

ὄλον

see above

φλογίζουσα

PAPtcpFSN

fr. φλογίζω

φλογιζομένη

PPPtcpFSN

fr. φλογίζω

set on fire, in imagery
to cause the process of burning to begin, to ignite, to kindle, to set ablaze, to start a fire, to light a lamp, 'and set on fire the entire course of existence'

τροχὸν

wheel

a figurative extension of 'wheel,' an ordered series of events, involving repeated patterns, course, pattern, 'the course of existence'

a figurative extension of 'wheel,' a period of time of indefinite length, characterized by recurring events or patterns, course, cycle, 'it sets on fire the cycle of our existence'

γενέσεως

state of being, life, human experience, in James it seems to have lost its original meaning and to signify course of life, whole of life, cf. 1:23

the state of existence, existence, 'set on fire the course of existence'

γεέννης

Gehenna, valley of the Sons of Hinnom, there God's final judgment was to take place, in the Gospels it is the place of punishment in the next life, hell, 'set on fire by hell'

V. 7

φύσις

an entity as a product of nature, natural being, creature

a class of entities based on physiological and genetic similarity, kind, class, species, ‘every kind of wild animal, bird, reptile, and fish can be tamed and has been tamed by people’

θηρίων

any living creature, excluding humans, animal, beast, quadrupeds as such

any four footed animal, either wild or domesticated, animal, quadruped, ‘people can tame any wild animal, bird, reptile, or fish’

ΠΕΤΕΙΝΩΝ

any kind of bird (wild or domestic) bird

any kind of bird, wild or domestic, bird

ἔρπετων

reptile, ‘four footed animals, birds, reptiles, fish’

creeping animal, reptile, snake

ἐναλίων

belonging to the sea, sea creatures

any creature living in the sea, sea creature, fish, ‘man can tame any wild animal, bird, reptile, or creature of the sea

δαμάζεται

PPI3sg

fr. δαμαζω

δεδάμασται

PfPI3sg

fr. δαμαζω

to reduce from an uncontrolled to a controlled state, subdue, tame, control

to bring under control and to continue to restrain, to control, to bring under control, to hold in check, ‘all kinds of wild animals...can be controlled...by people’

φύσει

see above, the natural character of an entity, natural characteristic/disposition

ἀνθρωπίνη

pertaining to being a person, human, in contrast to animal, ‘has been tamed by human nature or humankind’

pertaining to being a person, human, of people

V. 8

γλώσσαν

see above

δαμάσαι

AAInf

fr. δαμαζω

see above

δύναται PM/PdepI3sg fr. δυναμαι
to possess capability for experiencing or doing something, can, am able, be capable, be capable
of, have capacity for something
to be able to do or to experience something, can, to be able to

ἀκατάστατον
unstable, restless, of the tongue, ‘a restless evil,’ cf. 1:8, cf. ἀκαταστασια in v. 16
pertaining to being unable to be controlled by something or someone, not controlled by, not
subject to, uncontrolled, ‘no one can tame a person’s tongue, it is an evil which cannot be
controlled’

κακόν
pertaining to being harmful or injurious, evil, injurious, dangerous, pernicious, of the tongue
pertaining to being bad, with the implication of harmful and damaging, bad, evil, harmful

μεστή
pertaining to filling up a space, full, in imagery of the tongue, ‘full of poison’
a degree of completeness, with the implication of abundance, full of, completely, very, totally,
cf. v. 17

ἰοῦ
poison, venom, figurative
the poisonous secretion of some animals, venom, poison

θανατηφόρου
death-dealing, deadly, death-bringing
that which causes or produces death, deadly, ‘full of deadly poison

V. 9

εὐλογοῦμεν PAI1pl fr. εὐλογεω
to say something commendatory, speak well of, praise, extol
to speak of something in favorable terms, to praise, to speak well of, ‘with it we praise the Lord
and Father’

καταρώμεθα PM/Pdep1pl fr. καταραομαι
to curse, execrate
to cause injury or harm by means of a statement regarded as having some supernatural power,
often because a deity or supernatural force has been evoked, to curse, curse, cf. v. 10

ὁμοίωσιν
state of being similar, likeness, resemblance, quoting Gen 1:26
the state of being similar to something, similarity, likeness, being similar, we curse people who
are in the likeness of God’

γεγονότας PfAPtcpMPA fr. γινομαι
to come into existence, be made, be created, be manufactured, be performed
to come into existence, to be formed, to come to exist

V. 10

εὐλογία
act of speaking in favorable terms, praise
to speak of something in favorable terms, to praise, to speak well of

κατάρρα
curse, imprecation
to cause injury or harm by means of a statement regarded as having some supernatural power,
often because a deity or supernatural force has been evoked, to curse, curse, ‘out of the same
mouth come blessing and cursing’

χρή PAI3sg fr. χρη
that which should be/happen, it is necessary, it ought
that which should be or happen, with the implication of propriety, should, ought, ‘this should not
happen’

οὕτως
referring to what precedes, in this manner, thus, so
with reference to that which precedes, so, thus, in this way

V. 11

μήτι
marker that invites a negative response to the question that it introduces
marker of a somewhat more emphatic negative response

πηγή
a source of something that gushes out or flows, spring, fountain, flow, ordinarily of water spring,
fountain
a source of water flowing onto the surface or into a pool somewhat below ground level, spring

ὄπης
opening, hole, of the opening out of which a spring flows
an opening or hole in the ground, no spring from the same hole gives a flow of fresh water and
salty at the same time, does it?

βρύει PAI3sg fr. βρω
of something that is teeming with a substance, pour forth
to cause a forceful and abundant supply of a liquid, to cause to pour out, to cause to gush out, ‘a
spring cannot cause to gush out of its opening both sweet and bitter water’

γλυκὸν

sweet, of water, sweet, fresh water

pertaining to being sweet in contrast with being bitter or salty, sweet, fresh, not bitter, good, 'no spring pours out sweet and bitter water from the same opening'

πικρὸν

pertaining to being bitter to taste, bitter, of water that is not potable

pertaining to being bitter or pungent, bitter, pungent, no spring pours out sweet and bitter water from the same opening

V. 12

δύναται

PM/Pdep3sg

fr. δυναμαι

see above

συκῆ

fig tree

ἐλαίας

fruit of the olive tree, olive

fruit of the olive tree, olive, 'a fig tree...cannot...bear olives'

ἄμπελος

vine, grapevine, 'can a grapevine yield figs?'

grapevine

σῦκα

fruit of the fig tree, fig, especially ripe fig

the fruit of the fig tree, fig

ἄλυκόν

salty, of salty water, salt spring, 'nor can a salt spring give sweet water'

consisting of or pertaining to salt, 'nor can a salty spring produce sweet water'

γλυκὸν

see above