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GREEK TEXT · TRANSLATION · INTERLINEAR · DISCOURSE STRUCTURE

The Gospel according to Luke, Chapter 15

KATA ΛΟΥΚΑΝ ΙΕ΄

Each verse opens with the running Greek, an English translation, and a **discourse note** (its connective, relation, and role in the argument). Below follows the word-by-word breakdown in six tiers: gloss, case (color), parsing, *syntax*, **semantic force**, and a | lexical note.

CASE ■ Nominative ■ Genitive ■ Dative ■ Accusative ■ Vocative ■ Verb (no case) ■ Indeclinable

Discourse notes head each verse: **relation** · connective · clause-flow. Indentation marks prominence — flush-left = main line of argument; indented = supporting / subordinate material.

Discourse structure of the chapter

A · 15:1–7

The grumbling and the lost sheep

Tax collectors and sinners draw near and the Pharisees grumble that Jesus receives them (1–2); in answer Jesus tells of the shepherd who leaves ninety-nine to find the one lost sheep and rejoices over it (3–6), with the maxim: more joy in heaven over one repenting sinner than over ninety-nine righteous (7).

B · 15:8–10

The lost coin

A second matching parable: the woman who lights a lamp and sweeps to find one lost drachma and calls her friends to rejoice (8–9), sealed by the parallel maxim — joy before the angels of God over one sinner who repents (10).

C · 15:11–24

The prodigal son: lost and found

The younger son demands his share, squanders it in a far country, and in famine and degradation among the pigs comes to himself (11–17); he returns rehearsing his confession, but while still far off the father runs, embraces him, and restores him with robe, ring, and the fattened calf, for the dead son is alive and the lost is found (18–24).

D · 15:25–32

The elder brother

The elder son returns from the field, refuses to enter the feast in anger, and protests his years of unrewarded service (25–30); the father comes out and entertains him, insisting that the celebration was necessary, for this brother was dead and is alive, was lost and is found (31–32).

1 Ἦσαν δὲ αὐτῷ ἐγγίζοντες πάντες οἱ τελῶναι καὶ οἱ ἁμαρτωλοὶ ἀκούειν αὐτοῦ.

Now all the tax collectors and the sinners were drawing near to him to hear him.

NARRATIVE SETTING δὲ A periphrastic imperfect frames the recurring scene: the social outcasts habitually gathering to hear Jesus — the occasion for the three parables.

Ἦσαν

were

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · εἰμί

auxiliary (periphrastic w/ ἐγγίζοντες)

→ imperfect (customary)

δὲ

now

transitional conjunction

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

dat. of relation (complement of ἐγγίζοντες)

ἐγγίζοντες

drawing near

Pres Act Ptc · Nom Pl Masc · ἐγγίζω

periphrastic ptc. (w/ Ἦσαν)

→ present (ongoing)

ἐγγίζω: 'come near, approach'; the imperfect periphrasis stresses the habitual gathering.

<p>πάντες all Nominative <i>attributive adjective</i></p>	<p>οἱ the Nominative <i>article</i></p>	<p>τελώναι tax collectors Nominative <i>subject</i> τελώνης: 'tax/toll collector'; despised as collaborators and extortioners — a byword for 'sinner!'</p>	<p>καὶ and <i>coordinating conjunction</i></p>
<p>οἱ the Nominative <i>article</i></p>	<p>ἁμαρτωλοὶ sinners Nominative <i>subject (coordinate)</i> ἁμαρτωλός: 'sinner'; the religiously disreputable, outside the bounds of the law-keeping pious.</p>	<p>ἀκούειν to hear Pres Act Inf · ἀκούω <i>infinitive of purpose</i> → present (ongoing) ἀκούω: 'hear, listen to!'; their aim is to hear him teach.</p>	<p>αὐτοῦ him Genitive <i>genitive object of ἀκούειν</i></p>

2 καὶ διεγόγγυζον οἱ τε Φαρισαῖοι καὶ οἱ γραμματεῖς λέγοντες ὅτι Οὗτος ἁμαρτωλοὺς προσδέχεται καὶ συνεσθίει αὐτοῖς.

And both the Pharisees and the scribes were grumbling, saying, "This man receives sinners and eats with them."

REACTION / COMPLAINT **καὶ** The religious leaders' muttered objection — table-fellowship with sinners — is the charge the parables answer and vindicate.

καὶ
and
connective

διεγόγγυζον
were grumbling

Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · διαγογγύζω

main verb

→ imperfect (iterative/ongoing)

διαγογγύζω: 'mutter, grumble throughout' (διά-intensive); an onomatopoeic word echoing Israel's wilderness murmuring.

οἱ
the
Nominative
article

τε
both
correlative particle (τε ... καί)

Φαρισαῖοι

Pharisees

Nominative

subject

Φαρισαῖος: 'Pharisee' (the 'separated'); the lay party of strict legal purity, here scandalized.

καὶ
and
coordinating conjunction

οἱ
the
Nominative
article

γραμματεῖς

scribes

Nominative

subject (coordinate)

γραμματεὺς: 'scribe'; the professional experts in the law, allied here with the Pharisees.

λέγοντες

saying

Pres Act Ptc · Nom Pl Masc · λέγω

ptc. of attendant circumstance (introduces speech)

→ present (concurrent)

ὅτι
(that)
ὅτι recitativum (introduces direct speech)

Οὗτος
this man
Nominative
subject (contemptuous demonstrative)

οὗτος: 'this one'; here dismissive — 'this fellow.'

ἁμαρτωλοὺς

sinners

Accusative

direct object

ἁμαρτωλός: 'sinner'; the very people the leaders shun.

προσδέχεται

receives/welcomes

Pres Mid Indic 3 Sg · προσδέχομαι

main verb (rel. clause)

→ customary present

προσδέχομαι: 'receive, welcome, await'; here of hospitable acceptance — the scandal.

καὶ
and
coordinating conjunction

συνεσθίει
eats with
Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · συνεσθίω
main verb (coordinate)

→ customary present

συνεσθίω: 'eat together with' (σύν + ἐσθίω); table-fellowship implying acceptance and intimacy.

αὐτοῖς

with them

Dative

dat. of association (w/ συνεσθίει)

3 εἶπεν δὲ πρὸς αὐτοὺς τὴν παραβολὴν ταύτην λέγων·

So he told them this parable, saying:

DISCOURSE INTRODUCTION **δὲ** A narrative hinge: Jesus answers the grumbling not with rebuttal but with parable — the first of the trio.

εἶπεν he said/told Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω <i>main verb</i> → constative aorist	δὲ so <i>transitional conjunction</i>	πρὸς to <i>preposition + accusative (address)</i>	αὐτοὺς them Accusative <i>object of πρὸς</i>
τὴν the Accusative <i>article</i>	παραβολὴν parable Accusative <i>direct object</i> παραβολή: 'parable, comparison' (παρά + βάλλω, 'set alongside'); a story laid beside a truth.	ταύτην this Accusative <i>demonstrative (attributive)</i>	λέγων saying Pres Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · λέγω <i>redundant ptc. of speech (Semitic)</i> → present (concurrent)

4 Τίς ἄνθρωπος ἐξ ὑμῶν ἔχων ἑκατὸν πρόβατα καὶ ἀπολέσας ἐξ αὐτῶν ἓν οὐ καταλείπει τὰ ἐνενήκοντα ἑννέα ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ καὶ πορεύεται ἐπὶ τὸ ἀπολωλὸς ἕως εὗρη αὐτό;

"Which man of you, having a hundred sheep and losing one of them, does not leave the ninety-nine in the wilderness and go after the lost one until he finds it?"

PARABLE (RHETORICAL QUESTION) **ASYNDETON** The lost-sheep parable opens with a 'which of you?' question expecting universal assent — any shepherd would seek the one.

Τίς

which

Nominative

interrogative adjective

ἄνθρωπος

man

Nominative

subject

ἄνθρωπος: 'person, man'; here generic —
'anyone of you.'

ἐξ

of

preposition + genitive (partitive)

ὕμῶν

you

Genitive

partitive genitive

ἔχων

having

Pres Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · ἔχω

attributive/conditional participle

→ present (concurrent)

ἔχω: 'have, possess.'

ἑκατὸν

a hundred

numeral (indeclinable)

πρόβατα

sheep

Accusative

object of ἔχων

πρόβατον: 'sheep'; a modest flock — the
loss of one matters.

καί

and

coordinating conjunction

ἀπολέσας

having lost

Aor Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · ἀπόλλυμι

temporal/conditional participle

→ antecedent aorist

ἀπόλλυμι: 'destroy, lose'; the keyword of
the chapter (lost sheep, coin, son).

ἐξ

of

preposition + genitive (partitive)

αὐτῶν

them

Genitive

partitive genitive

ἐν

one

Accusative

object of ἀπολέσας

οὐ

not

negative (expecting 'yes' answer)

καταλείπει

leaves

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · καταλείπω

main verb

→ gnomic present

καταλείπω: 'leave behind, leave.'

τὰ

the

Accusative

article

ἐνενήκοντα

ninety

numeral (indeclinable)

<p>ἐννέα nine numeral (indeclinable)</p>	<p>ἐν in preposition + dative (place)</p>	<p>τῇ the Dative article</p>	<p>ἐρήμῳ wilderness/open pasture Dative dat. of place ἔρημος: 'desert, uninhabited place'; here the open grazing country, not barren waste.</p>
<p>καὶ and coordinating conjunction</p>	<p>πορεύεται goes Pres Mid Indic 3 Sg · πορεύομαι main verb (coordinate) → gnomic present πορεύομαι: 'go, journey!'</p>	<p>ἐπὶ after preposition + accusative (goal of search)</p>	<p>τὸ the Accusative article (substantizes ptc.)</p>
<p>ἀπολωλός lost one Perf Act Ptc · Acc Sg Neut · ἀπόλλυμι substantival participle → intensive perfect (settled state of lostness) ἀπόλλυμι: perfect ptc. 'the (one that is) lost'; the abiding condition until found.</p>	<p>ἕως until conjunction (temporal)</p>	<p>εὔρη he finds Aor Act Subj 3 Sg · εὕρισκω subjunctive (indefinite temporal) → constative aorist εὕρισκω: 'find'; the relentless search ends only in finding — the chapter's joy-trigger.</p>	<p>αὐτό it Accusative direct object</p>

5 καὶ εὐρών ἐπιτίθῃσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς ὤμους αὐτοῦ χαίρων,

| And when he has found it, he lays it on his shoulders, rejoicing,

| PARABLE (CONTINUATION) **καὶ** The finding turns at once to joy: the shepherd carries the sheep home on his shoulders — tenderness, not rebuke.

<p>καὶ and <i>connective</i></p>	<p>εὐρών having found Aor Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · εὐρίσκω <i>temporal participle</i> → antecedent aorist εὐρίσκω: 'find.'</p>	<p>ἐπιτίθησιν lays it on Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐπιτίθημι <i>main verb</i> → gnomic present ἐπιτίθημι: 'place upon, lay on' (ἐπί + τίθημι).</p>	<p>ἐπὶ on <i>preposition + accusative (place)</i></p>
<p>τούς the Accusative <i>article</i></p>	<p>ῥώμους shoulders Accusative <i>object of ἐπί</i> ῥῶμος: 'shoulder'; the burdened, glad bearing-home of the recovered sheep.</p>	<p>αὐτοῦ his Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i></p>	<p>χαίρων rejoicing Pres Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · χαίρω <i>adverbial ptc. of manner</i> → present (concurrent) χαίρω: 'rejoice'; the joy-keyword (χαρά/χαίρω) saturates all three parables.</p>

6 καὶ ἐλθὼν εἰς τὸν οἶκον συγκαλεῖ τοὺς φίλους καὶ τοὺς γείτονας λέγων αὐτοῖς· Συγχαρήτέ μοι, ὅτι εὗρον τὸ πρόβατόν μου τὸ ἀπολωλός.

and when he comes home, he calls together his friends and neighbors, saying to them, 'Rejoice with me, for I have found my sheep that was lost.'

PARABLE (CLIMAX — SHARED JOY) **καὶ** The recovery overflows into communal celebration — the 'rejoice with me' that interprets heaven's response in v.7.

καὶ
and
connective

ἔλθῶν
having come
Aor Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · ἔρχομαι
temporal participle
→ antecedent aorist
| ἔρχομαι: 'come, go!'

εἰς
to
preposition + accusative (direction)

τὸν
the
Accusative
article

οἶκον
house/home
Accusative
object of εἰς

| οἶκος: 'house, home.'

συγκαλεῖ
calls together
Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · συγκαλέω
main verb
→ gnomic present
| συγκαλέω: 'call together, summon' (σύν + καλέω).

τούς
the
Accusative
article

φίλους
friends
Accusative
direct object
| φίλος: 'friend!'

καὶ
and
coordinating conjunction

τούς
the
Accusative
article

γείτονας
neighbors
Accusative
direct object (coordinate)
| γείτων: 'neighbor!'

λέγων
saying
Pres Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · λέγω
ptc. of speech
→ present (concurrent)

αὐτοῖς
to them
Dative
indirect object

Συγχαίρητέ
rejoice with
Aor Pass Impv 2 Pl · συχαίρω
imperative
→ ingressive aorist
| συχαίρω: 'rejoice together with' (σύν + χαίρω); the shared joy of recovery.

μοι
with me
Dative
dat. of association

ὅτι
for
causal conjunction

εὔρον

I have found

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · εὕρισκω

main verb (causal clause)

→ constative aorist

εὕρισκω: 'find.'

τὸ

the

Accusative

article

πρόβατόν

sheep

Accusative

direct object

πρόβατον: 'sheep.'

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of possession

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (attributive)

ἀπολωλός

(that was) lost

Perf Act Ptc · Acc Sg Neut · ἀπόλλυμι

attributive participle

→ intensive perfect

ἀπόλλυμι: perfect ptc. of the abiding lost state, now reversed.

7 λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι οὕτως χαρὰ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ ἔσται ἐπὶ ἐνὶ ἀμαρτωλῷ μετανοοῦντι ἢ ἐπὶ ἐνενήκοντα ἑννέα δικαίοις οἵτινες οὐ χρεῖαν ἔχουσιν μετανοίας.

I tell you that in the same way there will be more joy in heaven over one sinner who repents than over ninety-nine righteous persons who have no need of repentance.

APPLICATION (MAXIM) ASYNDETON The interpretive punchline: heaven's joy is keyed to the repentant sinner — the parable answers the grumbling of v.2.

λέγω

I tell

Pres Act Indic 1 Sg · λέγω

main verb (solemn formula)

→ present (performative)

ὑμῖν

you

Dative

indirect object

ὅτι

that

complementizer (content clause)

οὕτως

in the same way

adverb of manner

οὕτως: 'thus, so'; links the earthly scene to heaven's joy.

χαρά

joy

Nominative

subject

χαρά: 'joy'; the keyword binding the three parables and their refrain.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (place)

τῷ

the

Dative

article

οὐρανῷ

heaven

Dative

dat. of place

οὐρανός: 'heaven!'; a reverent circumlocution for God's own rejoicing.

ἔσται

there will be

Fut Mid Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (copula)

→ predictive future

ἐπί

over

preposition + dative (basis/opportunity)

ἐνὶ

one

Dative

attributive numeral

ἁμαρτωλῷ

sinner

Dative

object of ἐπί (occasion of joy)

ἁμαρτωλός: 'sinner!'; the single repentant one outweighs the many.

μετανοοῦντι

repenting

Pres Act Ptc · Dat Sg Masc · μετανοέω

attributive participle

→ present (characteristic)

μετανοέω: 'change one's mind, repent!'; the turning that triggers heaven's joy.

ἢ

than

comparative particle

ἐπί

over

preposition + dative (basis/opportunity)

ἐνενήκοντα

ninety

numeral (indeclinable)

ἐννέα

nine

numeral (indeclinable)

δικαίους

righteous (ones)

Dative

object of ἐπί (substantival adj.)

δικαίος: 'righteous!'; here pointedly of the self-assured 'righteous' who feel no need to repent.

οἵτινες

who

Nominative

relative pronoun (qualitative)

οἷστις: 'who(ever)!'; qualitative — 'such as!'

οὐ

no/not

negative

χρείαν

need

Accusative

direct object

χρεία: 'need'; the irony — those who think they need no repentance.

ἔχουσιν

have

Pres Act Indic 3 Pl · ἔχω

main verb (rel. clause)

→ stative present

μετανοίας

of repentance

Genitive

objective genitive (w/ χρείαν)

μετάνοια: 'repentance, change of mind.'

8 Ἡ τίς γυνή δραχμάς ἔχουσα δέκα, ἐὰν ἀπολέσῃ δραχμὴν μίαν, οὐχὶ ἅπτει λύχνον καὶ σαροῖ τὴν οἰκίαν καὶ ζητεῖ ἐπιμελῶς ἕως οὗ εὔρη;

"Or what woman, having ten drachmas, if she loses one drachma, does not light a lamp and sweep the house and search carefully until she finds it?"

PARABLE (PAIRED RHETORICAL QUESTION) Ἡ A matching parable, paired by 'or' — a woman's lost coin balances the shepherd's lost sheep, the same search-and-find-and-rejoice pattern.

Ἡ

or

disjunctive conjunction (links parables)

τίς

what

Nominative

interrogative adjective

γυνή

woman

Nominative

subject

γυνή: 'woman'; the feminine counterpart to the shepherd — God's seeking figured in a woman.

δραχμάς

drachmas

Accusative

object of ἔχουσα

δραχμή: 'drachma'; a silver coin ≈ a day's wage — a significant sum for a poor household.

ἔχουσα

having

Pres Act Ptc · Nom Sg Fem · ἔχω

attributive participle

→ present (concurrent)

ἔχω: 'have, possess.'

δέκα

ten

numeral (indeclinable)

ἐὰν

if

conditional conjunction (3rd class)

ἀπολέσῃ

she loses

Aor Act Subj 3 Sg · ἀπόλλυμι

subjunctive (protasis)

→ ingressive aorist

ἀπόλλυμι: 'lose'; the chapter keyword again.

δραχμὴν

drachma

Accusative

direct object

δραχμή: 'drachma.'

μίαν

one

Accusative

attributive numeral

οὐχί

(does she) not

emphatic negative (expecting 'yes')

οὐχί: emphatic 'not?' – the question expects assent.

ἄπτει

lights

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ἄπτω

main verb

→ gnomic present

ἄπτω: 'kindle, light' (a lamp); a dark, windowless peasant house needs a lamp by day.

λύχνον

lamp

Accusative

direct object

λύχνος: 'lamp.'

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

σαροῖ

sweeps

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · σαρώω

main verb (coordinate)

→ gnomic present

σαρώω: 'sweep.'

τήν

the

Accusative

article

οἰκίαν

house

Accusative

direct object

οἰκία: 'house.'

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ζητεῖ

searches

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ζητέω

main verb (coordinate)

→ gnomic present

ζητέω: 'seek, search for.'

ἐπιμελῶς

carefully

adverb of manner

ἐπιμελῶς: 'diligently, carefully'; the thoroughness of the search.

ἕως

until

conjunction (temporal, w/ οὗ)

οὗ

which

Genitive

rel. pronoun (in ἕως οὗ idiom = 'until')

εὕρη

she finds it

Aor Act Subj 3 Sg · εὕρισκω

subjunctive (indefinite temporal)

→ constative aorist

εὕρισκω: 'find.'

9 καὶ εὐροῦσα συγκαλεῖ τὰς φίλας καὶ γείτονας λέγουσα· Συγχαρήτέ μοι, ὅτι εὔρον τὴν δραχμὴν ἣν ἀπώλεσα.

And when she has found it, she calls together her friends and neighbors, saying, 'Rejoice with me, for I have found the drachma that I lost.'

PARABLE (CLIMAX — SHARED JOY) **καὶ** The same refrain as v.6, word for word adapted to the feminine — the deliberate parallelism reinforces the single point: recovery means joy.

<p>καὶ and <i>connective</i></p>	<p>εὐροῦσα having found Aor Act Ptc · Nom Sg Fem · εὐρίσκω <i>temporal participle</i> → antecedent aorist εὐρίσκω: 'find.'</p>	<p>συγκαλεῖ calls together Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · συγκαλέω <i>main verb</i> → gnomic present συγκαλέω: 'call together.'</p>	<p>τὰς the Accusative <i>article</i></p>
<p>φίλας friends (f.) Accusative <i>direct object</i> φίλη: 'female friend'; the feminine of φίλος, matching the woman protagonist.</p>	<p>καὶ and <i>coordinating conjunction</i></p>	<p>γείτονας neighbors Accusative <i>direct object (coordinate)</i> γείτων: 'neighbor.'</p>	<p>λέγουσα saying Pres Act Ptc · Nom Sg Fem · λέγω <i>ptc. of speech</i> → present (concurrent)</p>
<p>Συγχαρήτέ rejoice with Aor Pass Impv 2 Pl · συγχαίρω <i>imperative</i> → ingressive aorist συγχαίρω: 'rejoice together'; the shared-joy refrain repeated from v.6.</p>	<p>μοι with me Dative <i>dat. of association</i></p>	<p>ὅτι for <i>causal conjunction</i></p>	<p>εὔρον I have found Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · εὐρίσκω <i>main verb (causal clause)</i> → constative aorist εὐρίσκω: 'find.'</p>

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

δραχμὴν

drachma

Accusative

direct object

δραχμή: 'drachma.'

ἣν

which

Accusative

relative pronoun (object of ἀπώλεσα)

ἀπώλεσα

I lost

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · ἀπόλλυμι

main verb (rel. clause)

→ constative aorist

ἀπόλλυμι: 'lose!'

10 οὕτως, λέγω ὑμῖν, γίνεται χαρὰ ἐνώπιον τῶν ἀγγέλων τοῦ θεοῦ ἐπὶ ἐνὶ ἁμαρτωλῷ μετανοοῦντι.

In the same way, I tell you, there is joy before the angels of God over one sinner who repents."

APPLICATION (MAXIM) ASYNDETON The parallel punchline to v.7: joy 'before the angels of God' — again a reverent way of naming God's own delight over the repentant.

οὕτως

in the same way

adverb of manner

οὕτως: 'thus, so!'

λέγω

I tell

Pres Act Indic 1 Sg · λέγω

main verb (parenthetical formula)

→ present (performative)

ὑμῖν

you

Dative

indirect object

γίνεται

there is/comes to be

Pres Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb

→ gnomic present

γίνομαι: 'come to be, happen!'

χαρὰ

joy

Nominative

subject

χαρά: 'joy'; the refrain word.

ἐνώπιον

before

improper preposition + genitive

ἐνώπιον: 'before, in the presence of.'

τῶν

the

Genitive

article

ἀγγέλων

angels

Genitive

object of ἐνώπιον

ἄγγελος: 'angel, messenger'; the heavenly court whose joy reflects God's.

τοῦ

of

Genitive

article

θεοῦ

God

Genitive

possessive genitive

ἐπὶ

over

preposition + dative (occasion)

ἐνὶ

one

Dative

attributive numeral

ἁμαρτωλῷ

sinner

Dative

object of ἐπί (occasion of joy)

ἁμαρτωλός: 'sinner!'

μετανοοῦντι

repenting

Pres Act Ptc · Dat Sg Masc · μετανοέω

attributive participle

→ present (characteristic)

μετανοέω: 'repent!'

11 Εἶπεν δέ· ἼΑνθρωπός τις εἶχεν δύο υἱούς.

And he said: "A certain man had two sons.

PARABLE (NEW NARRATIVE) δέ The third and climactic parable opens; 'two sons' already signals that both will be in view — the prodigal and the elder.

Εἶπεν

he said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb

→ constative aorist

δέ

and

transitional conjunction

ἼΑνθρωπός

a man

Nominative

subject

ἄνθρωπος: 'man, person'; the father, who stands for God in the parable.

τις

a certain

Nominative

indefinite pronoun (attributive)

εἶχεν

had

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · ἔχω

main verb

→ imperfect (state)

ἔχω: 'have!'

δύο

two

numeral (indeclinable)

υἱούς

sons

Accusative

direct object

υἱός: 'son.'

12 καὶ εἶπεν ὁ νεώτερος αὐτῶν τῷ πατρί· Πάτερ, δός μοι τὸ ἐπιβάλλον μέρος τῆς οὐσίας. ὁ δὲ διεῖλεν αὐτοῖς τὸν βίον.

And the younger of them said to the father, 'Father, give me the share of the property that falls to me.' So he divided his living between them.

PARABLE (THE DEMAND) **καὶ** The younger son's demand for his inheritance while the father still lives is a shocking breach — in effect wishing the father dead; the father grants it.

καὶ

and

connective

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

νεώτερος

younger

Nominative

subject (substantival comparative adj.)

νέος: comparative νεώτερος, 'younger'; the second son by birth, first to act.

αὐτῶν

of them

Genitive

partitive genitive

τῷ

the

Dative

article

πατρί

father

Dative

indirect object

πατήρ: 'father.'

Πάτερ

Father

Vocative

vocative of address

πατήρ: voc. 'Father'; the term of address repeated by both sons (vv.12, 18, 21, 29).

δός

give

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · δίδωμι

imperative (request)

→ ingressive aorist

δίδωμι: 'give.'

μοι

me

Dative

indirect object

τὸ

the

Accusative

article (substantizes ptc.)

ἐπιβάλλον

falling (to me)

Pres Act Ptc · Acc Sg Neut · ἐπιβάλλω

attributive participle

→ present (characteristic)

ἐπιβάλλω: intransitive 'fall to (one's share), belong'; the legal portion due him.

μέρος

share/portion

Accusative

direct object

μέρος: 'part, share.'

τῆς

of the

Genitive

article

οὐσίας

property/estate

Genitive

partitive/possessive genitive

οὐσία: 'property, estate, substance'; the family wealth.

ὁ

he

Nominative

subject (article as pronoun)

δὲ

so

transitional conjunction

διείλεν

divided

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · διαίρω

main verb

→ constative aorist

διαίρω: 'divide, distribute' (διά + αἰρέω).

αὐτοῖς

between them

Dative

dat. of advantage/recipient

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

βίον

living/livelihood

Accusative

direct object

βίος: here 'means of living, property' (cf. v.30); the estate as life-sustenance.

13 καὶ μετ' οὐ πολλὰς ἡμέρας συναγαγὼν πάντα ὁ νεώτερος υἱὸς ἀπεδήμησεν εἰς χώραν μακρὰν, καὶ ἐκεῖ διεσκόρπισεν τὴν οὐσίαν αὐτοῦ ζῶν ἀσώτως.

And not many days later, the younger son gathered everything together and journeyed to a far country, and there he squandered his property living recklessly.

PARABLE (THE DEPARTURE AND WASTE) **καὶ** The son liquidates and leaves for a 'far country' (estranged from father and homeland), then dissipates the whole estate in reckless living.

<p>καὶ and connective</p>	<p>μετ' after preposition + accusative (time)</p>	<p>οὐ not negative</p>	<p>πολλὰς many Accusative attributive adjective</p>
<p>ἡμέρας days Accusative object of μετὰ (extent of time) ἡμέρα: 'day.'</p>	<p>συναγαγὼν having gathered Aor Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · συνάγω temporal/attendant participle → antecedent aorist συνάγω: 'gather together'; here turning his share into portable assets.</p>	<p>πάντα everything Accusative object of συναγαγὼν (substantival)</p>	<p>ὁ the Nominative article</p>
<p>νεώτερος younger Nominative attributive adjective νεώτερος: 'younger.'</p>	<p>υἱὸς son Nominative subject υἱός: 'son.'</p>	<p>ἀπεδήμησεν journeyed away Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀποδημέω main verb → constative aorist ἀποδημέω: 'go abroad, travel away from home' (ἀπό + δημος).</p>	<p>εἰς to preposition + accusative (direction)</p>

χώραν

country

Accusative

object of εἶς

χώρα: 'region, country!'

μακράν

far

Accusative

attributive adjective

μακρός: 'distant, far'; the 'far country' images estrangement from the father.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ἐκεῖ

there

adverb of place

διασκορπίσεν

squandered/scattered

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · διασκορπίζω

main verb (coordinate)

→ constative aorist

διασκορπίζω: 'scatter, squander'; the estate dispersed to the winds.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

οὐσίαν

property

Accusative

direct object

οὐσία: 'property, estate!'

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

ζῶν

living

Pres Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · ζάω

adverbial ptc. of manner

→ present (concurrent)

ζάω: 'live!'

ἄσώτως

recklessly/dissolutely

adverb of manner

ἄσώτως: 'wastefully, dissolutely' (lit. 'unsavingly'); the source of 'prodigal' — profligate, not necessarily debauched.

14 δαπανήσαντος δὲ αὐτοῦ πάντα ἐγένετο λιμὸς ἰσχυρὰ κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἐκείνην, καὶ αὐτὸς ἤρξατο ὑστερεῖσθαι.

And when he had spent everything, a severe famine arose throughout that country, and he began to be in need.

PARABLE (THE CRISIS) **δὲ** A genitive absolute marks the turning point: resources gone and famine struck, the son falls into want — the descent begins.

δαπανήσαντος

having spent

Aor Act Ptc · Gen Sg Masc · δαπανάω

genitive absolute (temporal)

→ antecedent aorist

δαπανάω: 'spend, expend, use up.'

δὲ

and

transitional conjunction

αὐτοῦ

he

Genitive

subject of genitive absolute

πάντα

everything

Accusative

object of δαπανήσαντος

ἐγένετο

arose

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · γίνομαι

main verb

→ ingressive aorist

γίνομαι: 'come to be, arise.'

λιμός

famine

Nominative

subject

λιμός: 'famine, hunger.'

ἰσχυρά

severe

Nominative

attributive adjective

ἰσχυρός: 'strong, severe.'

κατὰ

throughout

preposition + accusative (extension)

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

χώραν

country

Accusative

object of κατὰ

χώρα: 'country, region.'

ἐκείνην

that

Accusative

demonstrative (attributive)

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

αὐτός

he

Nominative

subject (emphatic)

ἤρξατο

began

Aor Mid Indic 3 Sg · ἄρχω

main verb (w/ complementary inf.)

→ ingressive aorist

ἄρχομαι: 'begin.'

ὑστερεῖσθαι

to be in need

Pres Pass Inf · ὑστερέω

complementary infinitive

→ present (ongoing)

ὑστερέω: 'fall short, lack, be in want.'

15 καὶ πορευθεὶς ἐκολλήθη ἐνὶ τῶν πολιτῶν τῆς χώρας ἐκείνης, καὶ ἔπεμψεν αὐτὸν εἰς τοὺς ἀγροὺς αὐτοῦ βόσκειν χοίρους

So he went and attached himself to one of the citizens of that country, and he sent him into his fields to feed pigs.

PARABLE (THE DEGRADATION) **καὶ** The Jewish son sinks to feeding pigs — unclean animals (Lev 11:7) — for a Gentile master: the nadir of self-imposed exile.

<p>καὶ and/so <i>connective</i></p>	<p>πορευθεὶς having gone Aor Pass Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · πορεύομαι <i>attendant-circumstance participle</i> → antecedent aorist πορεύομαι: 'go, proceed.'</p>	<p>ἐκολλήθη attached himself Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · κολλάω <i>main verb</i> → ingressive aorist κολλάω: 'glue, join'; passive 'cling to, attach oneself to' — a desperate, clinging dependence.</p>	<p>ἐνὶ one Dative <i>dat. complement of ἐκολλήθη</i></p>
<p>τῶν of the Genitive <i>article</i></p>	<p>πολιτῶν citizens Genitive <i>partitive genitive</i> πολίτης: 'citizen, townsman.'</p>	<p>τῆς of the Genitive <i>article</i></p>	<p>χώρας country Genitive <i>genitive (of the citizens)</i> χώρα: 'country.'</p>
<p>ἐκείνης that Genitive <i>demonstrative (attributive)</i></p>	<p>καὶ and <i>coordinating conjunction</i></p>	<p>ἔπεμψεν sent Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · πέμπω <i>main verb (coordinate)</i> → constative aorist πέμπω: 'send.'</p>	<p>αὐτὸν him Accusative <i>direct object</i></p>

εἰς

into

preposition + accusative (direction)

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

ἀγροὺς

fields

Accusative

object of εἰς

ἀγρός: 'field, farm.'

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

βόσκειν

to feed

Pres Act Inf · βόσκω

infinitive of purpose

→ present (ongoing)

βόσκω: 'feed, tend (grazing animals).'

χοίρους

pigs

Accusative

object of βόσκειν

χοῖρος: 'pig, swine'; ritually unclean — the deepest disgrace for a Jew.

16 καὶ ἐπεθύμει χορτασθῆναι ἐκ τῶν κερατίων ὧν ἤσθιον οἱ χοῖροι, καὶ οὐδεὶς ἐδίδου αὐτῷ.

And he longed to be filled with the pods that the pigs were eating, and no one gave him anything.

PARABLE (THE DEPTH OF WANT) καὶ Starving, he craves even the swine's carob pods — and is given nothing; the absolute bottom from which the turn ('he came to himself') will spring.

καὶ

and

connective

ἐπεθύμει

he longed

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐπιθυμέω

main verb

→ imperfect (continuing desire)

ἐπιθυμέω: 'desire, long for'; the imperfect paints the gnawing, unsatisfied craving.

χορτασθῆναι

to be filled/satisfied

Aor Pass Inf · χορτάζω

complementary infinitive

→ constative aorist

χορτάζω: 'feed, fill, satisfy' (orig. of fodder, χόρτος); to eat one's fill.

ἐκ

with/from

preposition + genitive (source/partitive)

<p>τῶν the Genitive article</p>	<p>κερατίων pods (carob) Genitive object of ἐκ (partitive) κεράτιον: 'little horn,' the carob pod (so-named for its shape); swine-fodder and famine-food of the poorest.</p>	<p>ᾧν which Genitive relative pronoun (gen. by attraction, object of ἤσθιον)</p>	<p>ἤσθιον were eating Impf Act Indic 3 Pl · ἐσθίω main verb (rel. clause) → imperfect (ongoing) ἐσθίω: 'eat.'</p>
<p>οἱ the Nominative article</p>	<p>χοῖροι pigs Nominative subject (rel. clause) χοῖρος: 'pig.'</p>	<p>καὶ and coordinating conjunction</p>	<p>οὐδεὶς no one Nominative subject οὐδεὶς: 'no one'; even the pods are denied him — total destitution.</p>
<p>ἔδίδου was giving Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · δίδωμι main verb (coordinate) → imperfect (customary) δίδωμι: 'give.'</p>	<p>αὐτῷ him Dative indirect object</p>		

17 εἰς ἑαυτὸν δὲ ἐλθὼν ἔφη· Πόσοι μίσθιοι τοῦ πατρός μου περισσεύονται ἄρτων, ἐγὼ δὲ λιμῶ ᾧδε ἀπόλλυμαι.

But when he came to himself he said, 'How many of my father's hired men have bread to spare, while I am perishing here with hunger!

PARABLE (THE TURNING POINT) **δὲ** 'He came to himself' — the moment of self-recognition that initiates the turn home; the contrast of the father's abundance with his own ruin.

εἰς

to

preposition + accusative (idiom)

ἑαυτὸν

himself

Accusative

reflexive (in idiom 'come to oneself')

ἑαυτὸν: 'himself'; εἰς ἑαυτὸν ἐλθὼν = 'came to his senses,' recognized his folly.

δὲ

but

adversative/transitional conjunction

ἐλθὼν

having come

Aor Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · ἔρχομαι

temporal participle

→ antecedent aorist

ἔρχομαι: 'come.'

ἔφη

he said

Impf/Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · φημί

main verb (introduces soliloquy)

→ aoristic (narrative)

φημί: 'say, declare.'

Πόσοι

how many

Nominative

interrogative adjective (exclamatory)

πόσος: 'how much/many'; here exclamatory.

μίσθιοι

hired men

Nominative

subject

μίσθιος: 'hired servant, day-laborer'; below even household slaves — yet they have bread.

τοῦ

of the

Genitive

article

πατρός

father

Genitive

possessive genitive

πατήρ: 'father.'

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

περισσεύονται

have an abundance

Pres Mid Indic 3 Pl · περισσεύω

main verb

→ stative present

περισσεύω: 'abound, have more than enough.'

ἄρτων

of bread

Genitive

genitive of content/material

ἄρτος: 'bread, loaf.'

ἐγὼ

I

Nominative

subject (emphatic pronoun)

δὲ

but/while

adversative conjunction

λιμῶ

with hunger

Dative

dat. of means/cause

λιμός: 'hunger, famine.'

ᾧδε

here

adverb of place

ἀπόλλυμαι

I am perishing

Pres Mid Indic 1 Sg · ἀπόλλυμι

main verb

→ present (in process)

ἀπόλλυμι: mid. 'perish, be lost'; the chapter keyword now in the son's own mouth — he names himself as 'lost.'

18 ἀναστὰς πορεύσομαι πρὸς τὸν πατέρα μου καὶ ἐρῶ αὐτῷ· Πάτερ, ἤμαρτον εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ ἐνώπιόν σου,

I will arise and go to my father, and I will say to him, "Father, I have sinned against heaven and before you;

PARABLE (THE RESOLVE AND CONFESSION) ASYNDETON The resolve and rehearsed confession: 'I will arise' — a verb of resurrection-overtones; sin owned as against heaven (God) and the father.

ἀναστὰς

having arisen

Aor Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · ἀνίστημι

attendant-circumstance participle

→ antecedent aorist

ἀνίστημι: 'rise, stand up'; the rousing to action — 'I will get up and go.'

πορεύσομαι

I will go

Fut Mid Indic 1 Sg · πορεύομαι

main verb

→ predictive future (resolve)

πορεύομαι: 'go, journey.'

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

πατέρα

father

Accusative

object of *πρός*

πατήρ: 'father!'

μου

my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ἔρῳ

I will say

Fut Act Indic 1 Sg · λέγω

main verb (coordinate)

→ predictive future

λέγω (fut. ἔρῳ): 'say!'

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

indirect object

Πάτερ

Father

Vocative

vocative of address

πατήρ: voc. 'Father!'

ἤμαρτον

I have sinned

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · ἁμαρτάνω

main verb (confession)

→ constative aorist

ἁμαρτάνω: 'sin, miss the mark!'; the confession echoes Pharaoh's and David's 'I have sinned.'

εἰς

against

preposition + accusative (against)

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

οὐρανὸν

heaven

Accusative

object of *εἰς*

οὐρανός: 'heaven!'; reverent circumlocution for God — the sin is ultimately against God.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ἐνώπιόν

before

improper preposition + genitive

ἐνώπιον: 'in the presence of, before.'

σου

you

Genitive

object of *ἐνώπιον*

19 οὐκέτι εἰμὶ ἄξιος κληθῆναι υἱός σου· ποίησόν με ὡς ἓνα τῶν μισθίων σου.

I am no longer worthy to be called your son; make me as one of your hired men."

PARABLE (THE CONFESSION CONTINUED) ASYNDETON The renunciation of sonship and request for the lowest standing – the plea the father will silently overrule with full restoration.

οὐκέτι

no longer

adverb of time (negative)

οὐκέτι: 'no longer!'

εἰμὶ

I am

Pres Act Indic 1 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (copula)

→ stative present

ἄξιος

worthy

Nominative

predicate nominative

ἄξιος: 'worthy, deserving!'

κληθῆναι

to be called

Aor Pass Inf · καλέω

exegetical infinitive (w/ ἄξιος)

→ constative aorist

καλέω: 'call, name!'

υἱός

son

Nominative

predicate nom. (complement of κληθῆναι)

υἱός: 'son!'; the status he forfeits in his own eyes.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

ποίησόν

make

Aor Act Impv 2 Sg · ποιέω

imperative (request)

→ ingressive aorist

ποιέω: 'make, do!'

με

me

Accusative

direct object

ὡς

as

comparative particle

ἓνα

one

Accusative

object complement (predicate acc.)

τῶν

of the

Genitive

article

μισθίων

hired men

Genitive

partitive genitive

μίθιος: 'hired servant!'

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

20 καὶ ἀναστὰς ἦλθεν πρὸς τὸν πατέρα ἑαυτοῦ. ἔτι δὲ αὐτοῦ μακρὰν ἀπέχοντος εἶδεν αὐτὸν ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐσπλαγχνίσθη καὶ δραμὼν ἐπέπεσεν ἐπὶ τὸν τράχηλον αὐτοῦ καὶ κατεφίλησεν αὐτόν.

And he arose and came to his own father. But while he was still far off, his father saw him and was moved with compassion, and ran and fell on his neck and kissed him.

PARABLE (THE FATHER'S RUNNING WELCOME) καὶ The emotional center: the watching father, seeing him 'while still far off,' is moved with compassion and runs (undignified for an elder) to embrace and kiss him before a word of confession is spoken.

καὶ

and

connective

ἀναστὰς

having arisen

Aor Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · ἀνίστημι

attendant-circumstance participle

→ antecedent aorist

ἀνίστημι: 'rise'; the resolve of v.18 enacted.

ἦλθεν

came

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

main verb

→ constative aorist

ἔρχομαι: 'come.'

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (direction)

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

πατέρα

father

Accusative

object of πρὸς

πατήρ: 'father.'

ἑαυτοῦ

his own

Genitive

reflexive possessive

ἔτι

still

adverb of time

δὲ

but

transitional conjunction

αὐτοῦ

he

Genitive

subject of genitive absolute

μακρὰν

far off

Accusative

adverbial accusative (distance)

μακρὰν: 'far away'; the father sees him from afar — he was watching, waiting.

ἀπέχοντος

being distant

Pres Act Ptc · Gen Sg Masc · ἀπέχω

genitive absolute (temporal)

→ present (concurrent)

ἀπέχω: 'be distant, be away from.'

εἶδεν

saw

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ὁράω

main verb

→ constative aorist

ὁράω: 'see!'

αὐτὸν

him

Accusative

direct object

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

πατὴρ

father

Nominative

subject

πατήρ: 'father!'

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of relationship

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ἐσπλαγχνίσθη

was moved with compassion

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · σπλαγχνίζομαι

main verb (coordinate)

→ ingressive aorist

σπλαγχνίζομαι: 'be moved with compassion' (from σπλάγχνα, the inward parts); gut-level pity — the same verb used of Jesus.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

δραμὼν

having run

Aor Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · τρέχω

attendant-circumstance participle

→ antecedent aorist

τρέχω: 'run'; a dignified patriarch running is itself a startling self-humbling of love.

ἐπέπεσεν

fell

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐπιπίπτω

main verb (coordinate)

→ constative aorist

ἐπιπίπτω: 'fall upon'; here an embrace (cf. Gen 33:4; 45:14).

ἐπὶ

on

preposition + accusative (place)

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

τράχηλον

neck

Accusative

object of *ἐπί*

τράχηλος: 'neck'; 'fell on his neck' =
embraced him.

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

κατεφίλησεν

kissed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · καταφιλέω

main verb (coordinate)

→ constative aorist

καταφιλέω: 'kiss fervently, kiss repeatedly'
(κατά-intensive of φιλέω); a demonstrative
welcome.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object

21 εἶπεν δὲ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτῷ· Πάτερ, ἤμαρτον εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ ἐνώπιόν σου, οὐκέτι εἰμὶ ἄξιος κληθῆναι υἱὸς σου.

And the son said to him, 'Father, I have sinned against heaven and before you; I am no longer worthy to be called your son.'

PARABLE (THE CONFESSION SPOKEN) **δὲ** The son delivers the confession of vv.18–19 — but is cut off before the 'make me a hired man' (the father will not hear of it), the printed text omitting that clause.

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb

→ constative aorist

δὲ

and

transitional conjunction

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

subject

υἱός: 'son.'

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative
indirect object

Πάτερ

Father

Vocative
vocative of address
πατήρ: voc. 'Father!'

ἤμαρτον

I have sinned

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · ἁμαρτάνω
main verb (confession)
→ constative aorist

ἁμαρτάνω: 'sin.'

εἰς

against

preposition + accusative (against)

τὸν

the

Accusative
article

οὐρανὸν

heaven

Accusative
object of εἰς
οὐρανός: 'heaven' (for God).

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ἐνώπιόν

before

improper preposition + genitive
ἐνώπιον: 'before!'

σου

you

Genitive
object of ἐνώπιον

οὐκέτι

no longer

adverb of time
οὐκέτι: 'no longer.'

εἰμί

I am

Pres Act Indic 1 Sg · εἰμί
main verb (copula)
→ stative present

ἄξιος

worthy

Nominative
predicate nominative
ἄξιος: 'worthy.'

κληθῆναι

to be called

Aor Pass Inf · καλέω
exegetical infinitive
→ constative aorist

καλέω: 'call.'

υἱός

son

Nominative
predicate nom. (complement)
υἱός: 'son.'

σου

your

Genitive
genitive of relationship

22 εἶπεν δὲ ὁ πατήρ πρὸς τοὺς δούλους αὐτοῦ· Ταχὺ ἐξενέγκατε στολὴν τὴν πρώτην καὶ ἐνδύσατε αὐτόν, καὶ δότε δακτύλιον εἰς τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ καὶ ὑποδήματα εἰς τοὺς πόδας,

But the father said to his servants, 'Quickly, bring out the best robe and put it on him, and put a ring on his hand and sandals on his feet;

PARABLE (THE RESTORATION) δὲ The father's reply is not to the son but to the servants — a rush of imperatives that restore full sonship: robe (honor), ring (authority), sandals (free man, not a barefoot slave).

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb

→ constative aorist

δὲ

but

adversative/transitional conjunction

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

πατήρ

father

Nominative

subject

πατήρ: 'father!'

πρὸς

to

preposition + accusative (address)

τοὺς

the

Accusative

article

δούλους

servants/slaves

Accusative

object of πρὸς

δοῦλος: 'slave, servant!'

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

Ταχὺ

quickly

adverb of manner

ταχύ: 'quickly'; the father's haste matches his running — read with the earliest witnesses.

ἐξενέγκατε

bring out

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · ἐκφέρω

imperative

→ ingressive aorist

ἐκφέρω: 'carry/bring out!'

στολὴν

robe

Accusative

direct object

στολή: 'long robe, fine garment'; a mark of honor and festivity.

τὴν

the

Accusative

article (attributive)

πρώτην

best/first

Accusative

attributive adjective

πρῶτος: 'first, foremost'; here 'the best robe' — perhaps the father's own.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ἐνδύσατε

clothe

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · ἐνδύω

imperative (coordinate)

→ *ingressive aorist*

ἐνδύω: 'put on, clothe.'

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

δότε

give/put

Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · δίδωμι

imperative (coordinate)

→ *ingressive aorist*

δίδωμι: 'give.'

δακτύλιον

ring

Accusative

direct object

δακτύλιος: 'ring'; a signet — token of restored authority and family standing.

εἰς

on

preposition + accusative (place)

τὴν

the

Accusative

article

χεῖρα

hand

Accusative

object of εἰς

χεῖρ: 'hand.'

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of possession

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ὑποδήματα

sandals

Accusative

direct object (of an implied δότε)

ὑπόδημα: 'sandal, footwear'; slaves went barefoot — sandals mark him a free son, not a servant.

εἰς

on

preposition + accusative (place)

τοῦς

the

Accusative

article

πόδας

feet

Accusative

object of εἰς

πούς: 'foot.'

23 καὶ φέρετε τὸν μόσχον τὸν σιτευτόν, θύσατε, καὶ φαγόντες εὐφρανθῶμεν,

and bring the fattened calf, slaughter it, and let us eat and celebrate,

PARABLE (THE FEAST COMMANDED) **καὶ** The restoration culminates in a feast: the fattened calf (kept for a special occasion) is slaughtered, and the household is summoned to joy — the parable's third 'rejoice.'

καὶ
and
connective

φέρετε
bring
Pres Act Impv 2 Pl · φέρω
imperative
→ present (durative)
φέρω: 'bring, carry!'

τὸν
the
Accusative
article

μόσχον
calf
Accusative
direct object
μόσχος: 'calf, young bull!'

τὸν
the
Accusative
article (attributive)

σιτευτόν
fattened
Accusative
attributive adjective
σιτευτός: 'grain-fed, fattened'; reserved for a major celebration.

θύσατε
slaughter (it)
Aor Act Impv 2 Pl · θύω
imperative (asyndetic)
→ ingressive aorist
θύω: 'sacrifice, slaughter (for a meal)!'

καὶ
and
coordinating conjunction

φαγόντες
having eaten
Aor Act Ptc · Nom Pl Masc · ἐσθίω
attendant-circumstance participle
→ antecedent aorist
ἐσθίω: 'eat!'

εὐφρανθῶμεν
let us celebrate
Aor Pass Subj 1 Pl · εὐφραίνω
hortatory subjunctive
→ ingressive aorist
εὐφραίνω: 'make glad'; pass. 'rejoice, make merry, celebrate' — the keyword of the feast (vv.23–24, 29, 32).

24 ὅτι οὗτος ὁ υἱός μου νεκρὸς ἦν καὶ ἀνέζησεν, ἦν ἀπολωλὼς καὶ εὗρέθη. καὶ ἤρξαντο εὐφραίνεσθαι.

for this son of mine was dead and has come to life again; he was lost and has been found.' And they began to celebrate.

PARABLE (THE REASON — AND FEAST BEGUN) **ὅτι** The double antithesis (dead/alive, lost/found) interprets the homecoming as resurrection, and ties the parable back to the lost sheep and coin — then the celebration begins.

<p>ὅτι for <i>causal conjunction</i></p>	<p>οὗτος this Nominative <i>demonstrative (attributive)</i></p>	<p>ὁ the Nominative <i>article</i></p>	<p>υἱός son Nominative <i>subject</i> υἱός: 'son'; the father reasserts the sonship the boy thought forfeited.</p>
<p>μου my Genitive <i>genitive of relationship</i></p>	<p>νεκρὸς dead Nominative <i>predicate nominative</i> νεκρὸς: 'dead'; metaphorical — lost to the family, as good as dead.</p>	<p>ἦν was Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί <i>main verb (copula)</i> → imperfect (state)</p>	<p>καὶ and <i>coordinating conjunction</i></p>
<p>ἀνέζησεν has come to life again Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀναζάω <i>main verb (coordinate)</i> → ingressive aorist ἀναζάω: 'come to life again, revive' (ἀνά + ζάω); the homecoming as resurrection.</p>	<p>ἦν was Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί <i>auxiliary (periphrastic w/ ἀπολωλὼς)</i> → imperfect (state)</p>	<p>ἀπολωλὼς lost Perf Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · ἀπόλλυμι <i>periphrastic ptc. (w/ ἦν)</i> → intensive perfect (settled state) ἀπόλλυμι: perfect ptc. 'lost'; the chapter keyword binding son to sheep and coin.</p>	<p>καὶ and <i>coordinating conjunction</i></p>

εὑρέθη

has been found

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · εὕρισκω

main verb (coordinate)

→ constative aorist

εὕρισκω: 'find'; the passive matches the found sheep and coin.

καὶ

and

connective

ἤρξαντο

they began

Aor Mid Indic 3 Pl · ἄρχω

main verb (w/ complementary inf.)

→ ingressive aorist

ἄρχομαι: 'begin!'

εὐφραίνεσθαι

to celebrate

Pres Pass Inf · εὐφραίνω

complementary infinitive

→ present (durative)

εὐφραίνω: pass. 'celebrate, make merry'; the feast that will scandalize the elder brother.

25 Ἦν δὲ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἐν ἀγρῷ· καὶ ὡς ἐρχόμενος ἤγγισεν τῇ οἰκίᾳ, ἤκουσεν συμφωνίας καὶ χορῶν,

Now his older son was in the field; and as he came and drew near to the house, he heard music and dancing.

PARABLE (THE ELDER SON'S SCENE OPENS) **δὲ** The second half opens: the dutiful elder son, in the field, returns to find a celebration already underway — he is outside, not yet knowing the cause.

Ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἶμί

main verb (state)

→ imperfect (state)

δὲ

now

transitional conjunction

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

υἱὸς

son

Nominative

subject

υἱός: 'son!'

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of relationship

ὁ

the

Nominative

article (attributive)

πρεσβύτερος

older

Nominative

attributive comparative adj.

πρεσβύτερος: 'elder, older'; the firstborn, representing the grumbling Pharisees of v.2.

ἐν

in

preposition + dative (place)

<p>ἀγρῷ field Dative <i>dat. of place</i></p> <p>ἀγρός: 'field, farm'; he is at his work — the picture of diligent service.</p>	<p>καὶ and <i>connective</i></p>	<p>ὡς as <i>temporal conjunction</i></p>	<p>ἐρχόμενος coming Pres Mid Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · ἔρχομαι <i>adverbial ptc. (concomitant)</i></p> <p>→ present (concurrent)</p> <p>ἔρχομαι: 'come!'</p>
<p>ἤγγισεν drew near Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἐγγίζω <i>main verb</i></p> <p>→ constative aorist</p> <p>ἐγγίζω: 'come near'; the same verb as the sinners 'drawing near' in v.1 — an ironic echo.</p>	<p>τῇ the Dative <i>article</i></p>	<p>οἰκίᾳ house Dative <i>dat. complement of ἤγγισεν</i></p> <p>οἰκία: 'house!'</p>	<p>ἤκουσεν he heard Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀκούω <i>main verb</i></p> <p>→ constative aorist</p> <p>ἀκούω: 'hear!'</p>
<p>συμφωνίας music Genitive <i>genitive object of ἤκουσεν</i></p> <p>συμφωνία: 'music, concord of sounds' (perhaps a particular instrument); the festal sound.</p>	<p>καὶ and <i>coordinating conjunction</i></p>	<p>χορῶν dancing Genitive <i>genitive object of ἤκουσεν</i></p> <p>χορός: 'dance, dancing, festive chorus!'</p>	

26 καὶ προσκαλεσάμενος ἓνα τῶν παίδων ἐπυνθάνετο τί ἂν εἴη ταῦτα.

And he called one of the servants and inquired what these things might be.

PARABLE (THE ELDER SON'S INQUIRY) καὶ Rather than enter, he questions a servant from outside — already at a distance from the household's joy.

<p>καὶ and <i>connective</i></p>	<p>προσκαλεσάμενος having summoned Aor Mid Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · προσκαλέω <i>attendant-circumstance participle</i> → antecedent aorist προσκαλέω: mid. 'call to oneself, summon.'</p>	<p>ἓνα one Accusative <i>object of προσκαλεσάμενος</i></p>	<p>τῶν of the Genitive <i>article</i></p>
<p>παίδων servants/boys Genitive <i>partitive genitive</i> παῖς: 'child, servant-boy'; here a household servant.</p>	<p>ἐπυνθάνετο he inquired Impf Mid Indic 3 Sg · πυνθάνομαι <i>main verb</i> → imperfect (inceptive/ongoing) πυνθάνομαι: 'inquire, ascertain.'</p>	<p>τί what Nominative <i>interrogative pronoun (subject of εἶη)</i></p>	<p>ἄν (would) <i>modal particle (w/ optative)</i> ἄν: modal particle; with the optative, marks a potential/indirect question.</p>
<p>εἶη might be Pres Act Opt 3 Sg · εἶμι <i>main verb (indirect question, optative)</i> → potential optative εἶμι: optative in an indirect question — a refined Lukan touch.</p>	<p>ταῦτα these things Nominative <i>predicate/subject (demonstrative)</i></p>		

27 ὁ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὅτι Ὁ ἀδελφός σου ἦκει, καὶ ἔθυσεν ὁ πατήρ σου τὸν μόσχον τὸν σιτευτόν, ὅτι ὑγιαίνοντα αὐτὸν ἀπέλαβεν.

And he said to him, 'Your brother has come, and your father has killed the fattened calf, because he has received him back safe and sound.'

PARABLE (THE SERVANT'S REPORT) **δὲ** The servant names the cause — 'your brother' returned safe — but the elder will recast 'brother' as 'this son of yours' (v.30).

ὁ

he

Nominative

subject (article as pronoun)

δὲ

and

transitional conjunction

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb

→ constative aorist

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

indirect object

ὅτι

(that)

ὅτι recitativum

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

ἀδελφός

brother

Nominative

subject

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; the servant calls him
'your brother' — the relationship the elder
will deny.

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

ἦκει

has come

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · ἦκω

main verb

→ present (resultative — 'is here')

ἦκω: 'have come, be present'; the present
has a perfective sense — 'has arrived.'

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ἔθυσεν

killed

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · θύω

main verb (coordinate)

→ constative aorist

θύω: 'slaughter (for a feast).'

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

πατήρ

father

Nominative

subject

πατήρ: 'father.'

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

μόσχον

calf

Accusative

direct object

μόσχος: 'calf.'

<p>τὸν the Accusative <i>article (attributive)</i></p>	<p>σιτευτόν fattened Accusative <i>attributive adjective</i> σιτευτός; 'fattened.'</p>	<p>ὅτι because <i>causal conjunction</i></p>	<p>ὑγιαίνοντα in good health Pres Act Ptc · Acc Sg Masc · ὑγιαίνω <i>predicate (object-complement) participle</i> → present (concurrent) ὑγιαίνω: 'be well, healthy, safe and sound.'</p>
<p>αὐτόν him Accusative <i>direct object</i></p>	<p>ἀπέλαβεν received back Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἀπολαμβάνω <i>main verb (causal clause)</i> → constative aorist ἀπολαμβάνω: 'receive back, get back' (ἀπό + λαμβάνω); the recovery sense matching 'found.'</p>		

28 ὠργίσθη δὲ καὶ οὐκ ἤθελεν εἰσελθεῖν· ὁ δὲ πατήρ αὐτοῦ ἐξελθὼν παρεκάλει αὐτόν.

| But he became angry and refused to go in; so his father came out and was entreating him.

PARABLE (THE ELDER SON'S REFUSAL) **δὲ** The elder son's anger keeps him outside the feast — and the father comes out to him too, the same outgoing love that ran to the younger now entreating the elder.

ὠργίσθη

he became angry

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · ὠργίζω

main verb

→ ingressive aorist

ὠργίζω: pass. 'become angry, be enraged';
the elder's resentment mirrors the
grumbling of v.2.

δὲ

but

adversative conjunction

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

οὐκ

not

negative

ἤθελεν

was willing/refused

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · θέλω

main verb (w/ complementary inf.)

→ imperfect (persistent refusal)

θέλω: 'wish, be willing'; the imperfect with
οὐκ = a sustained refusal.

εἰσελθεῖν

to go in

Aor Act Inf · εἰσέρχομαι

complementary infinitive

→ constative aorist

εἰσέρχομαι: 'enter, go in.'

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

δὲ

so

transitional conjunction

πατήρ

father

Nominative

subject

πατήρ: 'father.'

αὐτοῦ

his

Genitive

genitive of relationship

ἔξελθὼν

having come out

Aor Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · ἐξέρχομαι

attendant-circumstance participle

→ antecedent aorist

ἐξέρχομαι: 'go out, come out'; the father
goes out to the elder as he ran to the
younger.

παρεκάλει

was entreating

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · παρακαλέω

main verb

→ imperfect (sustained pleading)

παρακαλέω: 'urge, entreat, beseech'; the
imperfect pictures the father's persistent
appeal.

αὐτόν

him

Accusative

direct object

29 ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν τῷ πατρὶ αὐτοῦ· Ἴδου τοσαῦτα ἔτη δουλεύω σοι καὶ οὐδέποτε ἐντολήν σου παρήλθον, καὶ ἐμοὶ οὐδέποτε ἔδωκας ἔριφον ἵνα μετὰ τῶν φίλων μου εὐφρανθῶ·

But he answered his father, 'Look, these many years I have served you, and I never disobeyed a command of yours, yet you never gave me a young goat that I might celebrate with my friends.

PARABLE (THE ELDER SON'S COMPLAINT) **δὲ** The protest exposes a servant's heart: years of service framed as slavery ('I serve you'), grievance over a withheld goat, no joy in the brother's return.

<p>ὁ he Nominative subject (article as pronoun)</p>	<p>δὲ but adversative conjunction</p>	<p>ἀποκριθεὶς answering Aor Pass Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · ἀποκρίνομαι ptc. of attendant circumstance (Semitic) → antecedent aorist ἀποκρίνομαι: 'answer, reply'</p>	<p>εἶπεν said Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω main verb → constative aorist</p>
<p>τῷ the Dative article</p>	<p>πατρὶ father Dative indirect object πατήρ: 'father'; notably he omits the affectionate 'Father' vocative the younger used.</p>	<p>αὐτοῦ his Genitive genitive of relationship</p>	<p>Ἴδου look interjection (attention-getter) ἰδοῦ: 'behold, look'; here with an edge of grievance.</p>
<p>τοσαῦτα so many Accusative attributive (w/ ἔτη) τοσοῦτος: 'so great, so many!'</p>	<p>ἔτη years Accusative accusative of extent of time ἔτος: 'year.'</p>	<p>δουλεύω I serve Pres Act Indic 1 Sg · δουλεύω main verb → present (of past action continuing) δουλεύω: 'serve as a slave'; his telling word — he sees sonship as servitude.</p>	<p>σοι you Dative dat. complement of δουλεύω</p>

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

οὐδέποτε
never

adverb of time (negative)

οὐδέποτε: 'never!'

ἐντολήν
command

Accusative

direct object

ἐντολή: 'command, commandment!'

σου
your

Genitive

genitive of possession

παρήλθον

I disobeyed/passed by

Aor Act Indic 1 Sg · παρέρχομαι

main verb

→ *constative aorist*

παρέρχομαι: 'pass by, transgress, neglect';
here 'disregard a command' — his claim to
flawless obedience.

καὶ
yet

adversative καί

ἐμοὶ

to me

Dative

indirect object (emphatic, fronted)

οὐδέποτε

never

adverb of time (negative)

ἔδωκας

you gave

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · δίδωμι

main verb

→ *constative aorist*

δίδωμι: 'give!'

ἔριφον

young goat

Accusative

direct object

ἔριφος: 'kid, young goat'; a modest animal,
pointedly less than the fattened calf.

ἵνα
that

conjunction (purpose)

μετά
with

preposition + genitive (association)

τῶν
the

Genitive

article

φίλων
friends

Genitive

object of μετά

φίλος: 'friend'; with his friends — not,
tellingly, with his father.

μου
my

Genitive

genitive of relationship

εὐφρανθῶ

I might celebrate

Aor Pass Subj 1 Sg · εὐφραίνω

subjunctive (purpose clause)

→ *ingressive aorist*

εὐφραίνω: pass. 'celebrate, make merry';
the feast-keyword, now in the elder's
grudging mouth.

30 ὅτε δὲ ὁ υἱός σου οὗτος ὁ καταφαγῶν σου τὸν βίον μετὰ πορνῶν ἦλθεν, ἔθυσας αὐτῷ τὸν σιτευτὸν μόσχον.

But when this son of yours came, who devoured your living with prostitutes, you killed the fattened calf for him!

PARABLE (THE ELDER SON'S ACCUSATION) **δὲ** The bitterness peaks: 'this son of yours' (not 'my brother'), the worst construction put on the younger's life, and indignation at the lavish welcome.

<p>ὅτε when <i>temporal conjunction</i></p>	<p>δὲ but <i>adversative conjunction</i></p>	<p>ὁ the Nominative <i>article</i></p>	<p>υἱός son Nominative <i>subject</i> υἱός: 'son'; 'this son of yours' — he disowns the brotherhood.</p>
<p>σου your Genitive <i>genitive of relationship</i></p>	<p>οὗτος this Nominative <i>demonstrative (contemptuous)</i> οὗτος: 'this one'; dismissive, as in v.2.</p>	<p>ὁ the (one) Nominative <i>article (substantizes ptc.)</i></p>	<p>καταφαγῶν who devoured Aor Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · κατεσθίω <i>substantival/attributive participle</i> → constative aorist κατεσθίω: 'eat up, devour, consume' (κατά-intensive); the estate 'eaten up.'</p>
<p>σου your Genitive <i>genitive of possession</i></p>	<p>τὸν the Accusative <i>article</i></p>	<p>βίον living/property Accusative <i>object of καταφαγῶν</i> βίος: 'property, means of living' (as v.12).</p>	<p>μετὰ with <i>preposition + genitive (association)</i></p>

πορνῶν

prostitutes

Genitive

object of μετά

πόρνη: 'prostitute'; an accusation the narrative never confirmed (cf. v.13 'recklessly') — the elder's harsh surmise.

ἦλθεν

came

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ἔρχομαι

main verb (temporal clause)

→ constative aorist

ἔρχομαι: 'come!'

ἔθυσας

you killed

Aor Act Indic 2 Sg · θύω

main verb (apodosis)

→ constative aorist

θύω: 'slaughter (for a feast)!'

αὐτῷ

for him

Dative

dat. of advantage

τὸν

the

Accusative

article

σιτευτὸν

fattened

Accusative

attributive adjective

σιτευτός: 'fattened!'

μόσχον

calf

Accusative

direct object

μόσχος: 'calf!'

31 ὁ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτῷ· Τέκνον, σὺ πάντοτε μετ' ἐμοῦ εἶ, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐμὰ σά ἐστιν·

And he said to him, 'Child, you are always with me, and all that is mine is yours.'

PARABLE (THE FATHER'S REPLY — ASSURANCE) **δὲ** The father answers tenderly ('Child'), affirming the elder's unbroken nearness and full inheritance — the privileges he has overlooked while resenting the feast.

ὁ

he

Nominative

subject (article as pronoun)

δὲ

and

transitional conjunction

εἶπεν

said

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · λέγω

main verb

→ constative aorist

αὐτῷ

to him

Dative

indirect object

Τέκνον

Child

Vocative

vocative of address

τέκνον: 'child'; an intimate, affectionate address — the father's love undiminished toward the elder too.

σύ

you

Nominative

subject (emphatic pronoun)

πάντοτε

always

adverb of time

πάντοτε: 'always.'

μετ'

with

preposition + genitive (association)

ἐμοῦ

me

Genitive

object of μετά

εἶ

you are

Pres Act Indic 2 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (copula)

→ stative present

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

πάντα

all

Nominative

attributive (w/ τὰ ἐμὰ)

τὰ

the things

Nominative

article (substantizes ἐμὰ)

ἐμὰ

mine

Nominative

subject (possessive adj., substantival)

ἐμός: 'my, mine'; the whole remaining estate is already the elder's.

σά

yours

Nominative

predicate (possessive adj.)

σός: 'your, yours.'

ἐστίν

is

Pres Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (copula)

→ stative present

32 εὐφρανθῆναι δὲ καὶ χαρῆναι ἔδει, ὅτι ὁ ἀδελφός σου οὗτος νεκρὸς ἦν καὶ ἔζησεν, καὶ ἀπολωλὼς καὶ εὐρέθη.

But it was necessary to celebrate and rejoice, because this brother of yours was dead and has come to life; he was lost and has been found!"

PARABLE (THE FATHER'S VINDICATION — OPEN CLOSE) δὲ The father insists the feast 'was necessary' (ἔδει — divine necessity), recasting 'this son of yours' as 'this brother of yours' and repeating the dead/alive, lost/found refrain. The parable ends open — the elder's response (the Pharisees!) is left to the hearer.

εὐφρανθῆναι

to celebrate

Aor Pass Inf · εὐφραίνω

subject infinitive (of ἔδει)

→ ingressive aorist

εὐφραίνω: pass. 'celebrate, make merry';
the feast-keyword sealing the parable.

δὲ

but

adversative conjunction

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

χαρῆναι

to rejoice

Aor Pass Inf · χαίρω

subject infinitive (coordinate)

→ ingressive aorist

χαίρω: 'rejoice'; the joy-keyword that links
all three parables (vv.5-7, 9-10).

ἔδει

it was necessary

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · δεῖ

main verb (impersonal)

→ imperfect (of obligation)

δεῖ: 'it is necessary'; the divine 'must' — joy
over the found is not optional but fitting
and required.

ὅτι

because

causal conjunction

ὁ

the

Nominative

article

ἀδελφός

brother

Nominative

subject

ἀδελφός: 'brother'; the father gently
corrects 'this son of yours' (v.30) to 'this
brother of yours.'

σου

your

Genitive

genitive of relationship

οὗτος

this

Nominative

demonstrative (attributive)

νεκρός

dead

Nominative

predicate nominative

νεκρός: 'dead' (metaphorical, as v.24).

ἦν

was

Impf Act Indic 3 Sg · εἰμί

main verb (copula)

→ imperfect (state)

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ἔζησεν

has come to life

Aor Act Indic 3 Sg · ζάω

main verb (coordinate)

→ ingressive aorist

ζάω: 'live'; ingressive 'came to life' —
paralleling ἀνέζησεν in v.24.

καὶ

and

coordinating conjunction

ἀπολωλώς

lost

Perf Act Ptc · Nom Sg Masc · ἀπόλλυμι

periphrastic ptc. (w/ implied ἦν)

→ intensive perfect (settled state)

ἀπόλλυμι: perfect ptc. 'lost'; the chapter's
keyword, final occurrence — binding the
prodigal to sheep and coin.

καὶ
and

coordinating conjunction

εὑρέθη

has been found

Aor Pass Indic 3 Sg · εὐρίσκω

main verb (coordinate)

→ constative aorist

εὐρίσκω: 'find'; the found-keyword sealing
all three parables — heaven's joy over the
recovered lost.

On the text. Verse punctuation, paragraphing, and capitalization are editorial and conventional. A few points of variation are passed over without a marginal note: at v.16 the best text reads ἐπεθύμει χορτασθῆναι ἐκ τῶν κερατίων ('he longed to be filled with the pods'), where the later/Byzantine tradition reads γεμίσει τὴν κοιλίαν αὐτοῦ ἀπό ('to fill his belly with'); at v.21 some witnesses add ποιήσόν με ὡς ἓνα τῶν μισθίων σου ('make me as one of your hired men') after υἱός σου, assimilating to v.19, and the shorter text is printed; at v.22 the adverb ταχύ ('quickly') is read before ἐξενέγκατε with the earliest witnesses; at v.24 ἀνέζησεν ('came to life again') is read for the variant ἔζησεν. Orthographic variants (movable-v, i-subscript, the spelling διεσκόρπισεν) are not noted.

On the labels. Parsing gives Tense·Voice·Mood·Person·Number (+ Case·Number·Gender for participles) and lemma. The *syntactic-function* and **semantic-force** tiers follow standard intermediate-grammar categories (e.g. Wallace, *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics*); both involve interpretive judgment, and the majority reading has been chosen where opinions differ. Lexical notes condense commonly cited data (etymology, sense range, synonym contrasts, NT frequency, OT/LXX echoes) and are no substitute for a lexicon.

On the discourse tier. Discourse structure operates above the word, so it is shown at the clause/verse level (the connective, the relation it signals, and the role of the clause) and summarized in the chapter outline. Relation labels, any proposed chiasm,

and the paragraph divisions reflect a common reading of the argument; other discourse analyses segment and label some relations differently.