

18. ^αεἰ δέ τι ^βἠδίκησέν ^①σε ἢ ὀφείλει,
 τοῦτο ἐμοὶ ἐλόγα ^②.

-1. This verb indicates unjust action and the Apostle suggests that there has been unjust action on the part of Onesimus. This thought relates to that of verse 11 and the fact that he had been an unprofitable servant. The more precise meaning is that of wronging or treating unrighteously.

-a..a From verse 17 to 18 a good contrast of conditional sentences is seen. The previous verse has been discussed but this condition is that where the protasis is seen as unfulfilled and consequently it is a second class conditional sentence. There must then be understood some doubt as to whether the condition of the protasis exists. The verbs in both clauses are past forms of indicative mode. A free translation would be "now if by any chance he has wronged you in some pecuniary way or owes you some funds -- charge that to me." It is thought that there is an element of both classes in this verse and perhaps it should read: "If perhaps he has wronged you and should he owe you anything, etc."

-2. Limited use in the New Testament indicates that the term simply means to charge to one's account. This passage is of real interest as the meaning of the term is reflected on another passage of its use, Romans 5:13.

Resultant Reading: But if perchance he has wronged you or owes you anything, charge that to me.