

Aorist Participles with Indicative Verbs

“In the *indicative*, the aorist usually indicates *past* time with reference to the time of speaking (thus, “absolute time”). Aorist *participles* usually suggest *antecedent* time to that of the main verb (i.e., *past* time in a *relative* sense). There are exceptions to this general principle, of course, ... due to intrusions from other linguistic features vying for control... Outside the indicative and participle, time is not a feature of the aorist.” Daniel B. Wallace, *Greek Grammar Beyond the Basics*, Zondervan, 1996.

πᾶς ὁ ἀγαπῶν τὸν γεννήσαντα ἀγαπᾷ ὁ καὶ τὸν γεγεννημένον ἐξ αὐτοῦ. 1 John 5:1
NA28

“Everyone who loves (present participle) the Father (i.e, the Begetter, present participle) loves (present indicative) whoever has been born (aorist participle) of him.”
1 John 5:1 ESV

Christians who love God also love those whom the Father has already caused to be born again.

αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ νίκη ἡ νικήσασα τὸν κόσμον, ἡ πίστις ἡμῶν. 1 John 5:4 NA28

“This is (present indicative) the victory that has overcome (aorist participle) the world.”
1 John 5:4 ESV

Our faith has already overcome the evil world system.