

5. Negative particles with a temporal sense

לֹא עוֹד not yet אֵין עוֹד no longer

6. Negative dependent clauses

פֶּן lest אֵין כִּי not that, but, besides

The former usually calls for the imperfect.

7. Compound Negatives

Hebrew, like Greek, often compounds negatives to add force to an expression. Unlike English, two negatives strengthen the idea.

D. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

1. The interrogative he (הַ) is the chief tool for introduction of question clauses. It is prefixed to the first word of the interrogation. Technically it is not a particle but an affirmative. Note the following:

- a. The pointing of the interrogative he accomodates the following form.
- b. It does not necessarily indicate the answer expected. See Gesenius 150 n for further data.
- c. It may be prefixed to any of the negative particles to give an "it is not" or "is it not" concept.
- d. And it may introduce purely rhetorical questions such as in Genesis 3:11

הֲאֵין-קָמַעְתָּ מִן-עֵץ אֲשֶׁר צִוִּיתִיךָ לֵאמֹר אַל-תֵּאָכְלֶנָּה

"from the tree which I commanded you not to eat from it....
have you eaten?"

2. Interrogation is often introduced with the interrogative pronouns and the question words most common are:

מָה what לָמָּה why

3. The student should be alert for question beginning with מָה or מַה where מַה continues the question. This particle, as mentioned before, is not limited to the conditional constructions.