Negative Particles (pretty important!)

The major negative particles are

οὐ   summary negation--mostly indicative "No!"

μή   qualified negation-other modes "no"

In questions the use of οὐ suggests a "yes" answer.

the use of μή suggests a "no" answer

Putting the two together and creating a double negative
οὐ μή serves to make the denial more emphatic.

And remember the letter changes that come with
propositions endings, etc. For this reason,
οὐ may appear as οὐκ or οὐχ .

4. Some comments on adverbs

An adverb is, in many ways, an adjunct verb. It is a word
used to modify a verb, a verbal construction, another adverb,
etc., but not a noun or pronoun or such entity. The adverb
tells you something of the action or movement of the word
modified. It is closely aligned to the preposition and
some grammarians do not treat them in a separate class.

The adverbs are non-declinable are derived from particular
case usages of words or by adding suffixes that qualify the
adverbial meaning. There is a good summary of this in
in Dana and Mantey: A MANUAL GRAMMAR OF THE GREEK NEW
TESTAMENT and I do not think I need to copy it for this
class...the technicalities are many.

The major adverbs of time are:

τότε -then .   νῦν -now

ὅτε -when

ὅταν -whenever

πότε -when (interrogative)

The major adverbs of place are:

ὧδε -here   οὗ -where   ποῦ -where?

ὅθεν -whence   πόθεν whence?

ἐκεῖ -thither