Greek has two words for "not" :  ὁ and ἢ

ὁ is used with the indicative mood of a verb,
้อย with all other moods and with infinitives and participles.

When followed by a word beginning with a smooth vowel, ὁ becomes ὁκ.
When followed by a vowel with a rough breathing, ὁ becomes ὁχ

In questions, ὁ, ὁχ, ὁχι is used if the answer "yes, of course" is expected,
้อย, νητι is used when the answer "no, of course not" is expected,
for or hesitant questions "Could it be that . . . ?"

eg.
ὁκ οἴδατε ὅτι . . . ;  Don't you know that . . . ? (Romans 6:16)
νητι ἐγώ Ἰουδαῖος ;  I'm not a Jew, am I ?  (Pilate speaking, John 18:35)

In Greek, it is grammatically correct to use a double negative, which corresponds to a simple negative in English.  eg
ἐμε ὁκ ἐρωτησετε όδεν. "You will ask nothing of me." or "You will not ask anything of me." - literally "you will not ask nothing of me." (John 16:23)

For a strong prohibition, both words may be used together : ὁ ἢ with the Aorist Subjunctive or Future Indicative

ἐ' ἢ is usually best translated as "except"

Other ways of expressing negation :

ἄ— (alpha privative) as a prefix to a noun or verb, equivalent to un-  eg ἀκαθαρτός
ὁδες, ὁδεμια, ὁδεν, μηδεις, μηδεμια, μηδεν pronoun and adjective - no-one, nobody, no
ὁδε, μηδε negative conjunction, disjunctive particle - and not, nor, neither, not even, but not
ὁδεποτε, μηδεποτε adverb - never
ὁδεπω, μηδεπω adverb - not yet
ὁκετι, μηκετι adverb - no longer, no more, no further
ὁκπω, μηκπω adverb - not yet
ὁτε, ὁτε . . . ὁτε, μητε, μητε . . . μητε adverb - and not, neither . . . nor,
ὁχι intensive form of ὁ no, certainly not, by no means, not at all
μητι interrogative particle, expecting the answer "No, of course not" - certainly not
μηδαμως, μηθαμως adverb - no, by no means, certainly not
μηποτε conjunction and particle - never, not . . . lest, whether perhaps
μηπου conjunction - lest