

You are finally able to understand completely our short but not-so-simple poem:

◆ χαλεπὸν τὸ μὴ φιλῆσαι·  
χαλεπὸν δὲ καὶ φιλῆσαι·  
χαλεπώτερον δὲ πάντων  
ἀποτυγχάνειν φιλοῦντα

- (1) Articular infinitive with μή, φιλῆσαι = aorist infinitive of φιλέω
- (2) Intensive καί with articular infinitive φιλῆσαι
- (3) Comparative with genitive of comparison
- (4) Accusative-infinitive construction [X to do Y] with the infinitive understood as being articular, φιλοῦντα = participle of an -έω verb