

Abbreviations and conventions

| | |
|------------------|---|
| 1 | 1st person |
| 2 | 2nd person |
| 3 | 3rd person |
| a.o. | among others |
| ACC ¹ | accusative |
| ADJ | adjective |
| ADV | adverb(ial) |
| AdvP | adverbial phrase |
| Alb. | Albanian |
| ANTE | anteriority |
| AP | adjectival phrase |
| arb | arbitrary interpretation |
| Arom. | Aromanian |
| ART | article |
| AUX | auxiliary verb |
| c. | century |
| C | constituent |
| Card | Cardinal |
| Cat. | Catalan |
| CL | clitic |
| COMP | complementizer |
| COND | conditional |
| ConjP | conjunction phrase (coordinated phrase) |
| CP | complementizer phrase |
| D | determiner |
| DAT | dative |
| DEF | definite |
| DO | direct object |
| DOM | differential object marker/marking |
| DP | determiner phrase |
| Engl. | English |

^{1,2} In glosses, ACC and NOM abbreviations have also received a syntactic explanation, distinguishing the direct object position from the subject position.

| | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| EXPL | expletive |
| F | feminine |
| Fin | finiteness |
| Fr. | French |
| FUT | future |
| GEN | genitive |
| GER | gerund/gerundive |
| Gr. | Greek |
| IMANTE | immediate anteriority |
| IMP | imperative |
| IMPERF | imperfect |
| IMPERS | impersonal |
| IND | indicative |
| INDEF | indefinite |
| INF | infinitive |
| INT | interrogative marker |
| INTERJ | interjection |
| INV | invariable |
| IO | indirect object |
| IP | inflection(al) phrase |
| Irom. | Istro-Romanian |
| It. | Italian |
| Lat. | Latin |
| Lit | literary |
| M | masculine |
| MEC | modal existential construction |
| MR | modern Romanian |
| Mrom | Megleno-Romanian |
| N | noun |
| NEG | negative, negation |
| Neo-Lat | Neo-Latin |
| NEUT | neuter |
| Ngr. | Neo-Greek |
| NOM ² | nominative |
| NP | noun phrase |
| O | object |
| Occ. | Occitan |
| OFr. | Old French |
| OPC | object(ive) predicative complement |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| OR | old Romanian |
| P | preposition |
| PASS | passive |
| PERF | perfect |
| PL | plural |
| PLUPERF | pluperfect |
| PO | prepositional object |
| POL | polite |
| POSS | possessive |
| POST | posteriority |
| PP | prepositional phrase |
| PPLE | participle |
| PRES | present (tense) |
| PRO | null controlled subject of non-finite forms |
| pro | null subject pronoun |
| PS | simple past/preterite (Fr. <i>passé simple</i>) |
| Ptg. | Portuguese |
| REFL | reflexive |
| Rom. | Romanian |
| S | subject |
| s.v. | <i>sub voce</i> |
| S _A | the subject of agentive verbs |
| SecO | secondary direct object |
| SG | singular |
| SIDUR | duration |
| SIOVER | simultaneity overlap |
| Sl. | Slavic |
| S _o | the subject of non-agentive verbs, occurring in postverbal position |
| SOT | sequence of tenses |
| SOV | Subject-Object-Verb word order |
| Sp. | Spanish |
| SPC | subject(ive) predicative complement |
| SUBJ | subjunctive |
| SUP | supine |
| SVO | Subject-Verb-Object word order |
| TAM | Tense-Aspect-Mood |
| TAQUO | <i>Terminus a quo</i> |
| V | verb |
| VOC | vocative |

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| VOS | Verb-Object-Subject word order |
| VP | verb phrase |
| VSO | Verb-Subject-Object word order |
| <i>wh</i> - | interrogative (word) |

2 Functional/freestanding morphemes/words specific to Romanian

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| A | functional preposition |
| A _{INF} | infinitive marker |
| AL | freestanding syntactic marker of the genitive |
| CĂTRĂ | functional preposition |
| CEL | freestanding definite determiner |
| DE | functional preposition |
| DE _{SUP} | supine marker |
| ÎNS | direct descendant of the Latin intensifier |
| LA | functional preposition |
| LUI/LU | freestanding proclitic morpheme of genitive and dative |
| -RE | 'long' infinitive suffix |
| SĂ/ȘI _{SUBJ} | freestanding subjunctive marker |
| -Ș(I) | bound enclitic intensifier |

3 Glossing conventions; symbols used in examples

| | |
|-----|---|
| - | separates morphs and the corresponding glosses (used in morph-by-morph segmentation) |
| . | separates multiple glosses of a single morph or word form (used when morph-by-morph segmentation is not necessary); separates syllables |
| <> | in examples, the segments reconstituted by editors |
| = | separates a clitic from its host |
| ≡ | equivalent; marks syncretism (nom≡acc indicates that the nominative form is syncretic with the accusative form) |
| ≠ | different |
| / | choice/optionality |
| // | ambiguous interpretation; variation |
| — | (marks the) ellipsis of the copula in subject(ive) predicative constructions |
| √ | (marks a) null constituent |
| Ø | null argument; zero inflectional ending; the negative term of an alternation |
| [e] | empty position |
| t | trace (of movement) |
| * | unattested or ungrammatical example |