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. *passé simple*)
Ptg.	Portuguese
REFL	reflexive
Rom.	Romanian
S	subject
s.v.	*sub voce*
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	*Terminus a quo*
V	verb
VOC	vocative

VOS	Verb-Object-Subject word order
VP	verb phrase
VSO	Verb-Subject-Object word order
wh-	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