According to the classical definition of Michael Noonan, sentential complementation is a “syntactic situation” in which one of the arguments (subject or object) of a predicate is a notional sentence, or predication [Noonan 2007: 52]. The Albanian language has a variety of constructions used as (sentential) complements. From the morphological point of view, both finite and non-finite constructions used as complements are found in Albanian. Most Albanian non-finite constructions include the unchangeable participle [Newmark et al. 1982: 92–101; Domi 2002: 333–342]). In finite (sentence-like) complements either indicative or subjunctive forms are attested, opposed as “non-modal” (“real”) vs. “modal” (“unreal”) [Assenova 1989; Joseph 2016]. Both indicative and subjunctive complements may include complementizers. One of the two typical Albanian complementizers, se, is used only in the indicative clauses, while the other complementizer, që, can be combined with both indicative and subjunctive [Newmark et al. 1982: 305–309; Assenova 1989: 117]. It is noteworthy that different complements can be used after the same matrix predicate (MP), cf. examples (1–4) with the verb kujtoj/kujtohem 'remember; recall'.

COMPLEMENTIZER SE

(1) Ai u kujtua se këto dy ditë- [ANC: Ismail Kadare. Gjenerali i ushtrisë së vdekur. 1963]

COMPLEMENTIZER QË WITH INDICATIVE

(2) I= vu-n= pranga-t, ashtu si qe, 3SG.DAT= pul.AOR-3PL handcuffs.PL-ACC.PL.DEF so how be.AOR.3SG
në operacion e sipër, pastaj u kujtua-n që in operation.ACC.SG.INDF and above then NACT remember-AOR.3PL COMP
du-hej të la-n= gjak-un. want-NACT.IPF.3SG SBJV wash-IPF.3SG blood-ACC.SG.DEF
‘They handcuffed him right during the operation and only later remembered that he needed to wash off the blood’. [ANC: Ismail Kadare. Darka e gabuar. 2008]

BARE SUBJUNCTIVE

(3) Dikush u kujtua të më= thërris-te mua. someone.NOM NACT remember.NACT.AOR.3SG SBJV 1SG.ACC= call-IPF.3SG 1SG.ACC
‘Someone remembered to call me’. [ANC: Adem Gashi. Rrëfim me intrigue. 2001]

COMPLEMENTIZER QË WITH SUBJUNCTIVE

(4) Dhe, vetëm pas paraqitje-s, protokollimi-t and only after presentation-ABL.SG.DEF registration-ABL.SG.DEF
të atij raport-i, dikush u kujtua M.ABL.SG.DEF that.M.GEN.SG report-GEN.SG.INDF someone.NOM NACT remember.AOR.3SG
që të shëno-n= mbi të. COMP SBJV sign-IPF.3SG on 3SG.ACC
‘And only after the presentation and registration of that report someone remembered to sign it.’ [ANC: Gazeta Shqiptare. 2006]

In our study, the results of which will be presented in the paper, we make an attempt to find out what factors determine the choice of finite/non-finite sentential complements, as well as the choice of indicative/subjunctive in finite constructions of the Albanian language. The main complement types that are used in Standard Albanian are considered: indicative complements (with and without complementizers se, që),
subjunctive complements with and without the complementizer që, non-finite constructions like “për të + participle” and like the ablative deverbal noun së bëri. Using the material of the Albanian National Corpus [ANC], we study these complement types in combination with different semantic types of matrix predicates (phrasal verbs, modals, verbs of perception, speech, manipulation, emotional state, etc. — see classifications in [Noonan 2007; Serdobolskaia et al. 2012] and in other works).

The study uses a corpus approach that combines a quantitative analysis of the distribution of different complement types in the samples obtained from the ANC and a qualitative interpretation of specific examples. The main factors, the relevance of which for the distribution of various complement types is verified and studied in the study, are as follows: class of complement-taking predicate, morphological and syntactic properties of the complement (position in the sentence in relation to the complement-taking predicate), (non)coreferential subjects of the main and dependent predication.

References