ABSTRACT

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This thesis mainly investigates Russian complement clauses in the Uppsala corpus. The clauses are divided into the standard groups described by Švedova 1980 and the Swedish Academy Grammar (Svenska akademiens grammatik: 1999). The latter also constitutes the thesis' theoretical framework, as is stated in chapter 1. The complement clause groups are quantified and statistics are provided in chapter 2. Even marginal subordinators are described by the help of the newer corpus RusCorpora (http://www.ruscorpora.ru). Five main groups are distinguished. Of these the narrative one turned out to be the by far biggest due to its dominating *čto* subgroup, followed by the WH group (an interrogative subgroup). The three remaining groups are much smaller. Another facet is binders and domains, two new concepts. The first covers those lexemes of the matrix clauses that the complement clauses are linked to. The binder concept is semantic and covers the semantic spheres that binders can be linked to (e.g., mental, communication, perception, abstract). For each group of complement clauses their domain mix are presented and corresponding frequent binders are listed. Binders like know (mental), say (communication), see (perception), depend (abstract) are usually most frequent in these domains. Typically, the domain mix differ: in the most dominating *čto* and WH groups the mental domain dominate, followed by the communication domain. On the other end their perception and abstract domains are small. A totally different mix is e.g. found in the subjunctive group.
Another facet of chapter 2 is the comparison of some reference works with the above-mentioned empirical results. It shows that the reference works often do not match the corpus(es). The discrepancies are found both among exemplified binders and their equivalents to domains.
The closing chapter 3 presents statistics on various syntactical aspects, like function in the matrix clauses, clause sequences and TO insertion. One such result is that object clauses very much dominate most groups.

Keywords: Russian syntax, corpus studies, Uppsala corpus, RusCorpora, complement clauses, expressive group, query group, WH group, subordinators, clause markers, binders, binder groups, domains, domain models, explicative, volution, deontic, epistemic, hortative, optative, prototypical, facticity, relative time

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