(iv) * *We are heading that there (will / should) be a general strike.*

Thus, there seems to be considerable evidence in favor of drawing a categorial distinction between the preposition *for* and the complementizer *for*. (Radford,1997:51)

Similary ,there are significant differences between *that* as a complementizer and *that* as a determiner. The former has a reduced vowel ;whereas the latter does not:

(i) *I refuse to believe* ***that*** *(δ æ t) [rumour].*

(ii) *I refuse to believe* ***that*** *(δ ∂ t)[Randy Rabbit runs Bunny Bar].*

Apart from such phonological differences (i.e. *that* as a complementizer has a reduced vowel and *that* as a determiner has an unreduced vowel), there are also syntactic differences between the two uses of *that*. Firstly, *that* in its use as a determiner can be substituted by another determiner (such as *this/the*):

(i)*Nobody else knows about* ***that /this /the*** *accident.* (= determiner)

(ii) *I m sure* ***that /*this / *the*** *you are right.* (= complementizer)

Secondly ,the determiner *that* can be used pronominally (without any complement) ;whereas the complementizer *that* cannot:

(i) *Nobody can blame you for* ***that*** *mistake.*

(ii) *Nobody can blame you for* ***that.***

(iii) *I am sure* ***that*** *you are right.*

(iv) * *I am sure* ***that.***