Chomsky finite auxiliaries and infinitival *to* are different exponents of the same category **I** (or **INFL).** (Radford,1997:56) "The general idea behind this label is that finite auxiliaries inflect for tense/agreement ,and infinitival *to* serves much the same function in English as infinitive inflections in languages like Italian which have overtly inflected infinitives."(Radford,1997:48)

The fourth type of functional category to be discussed is that of **complementizer.** It is abbreviated to **Comp** in earlier work and to **C** in more recent work. This term is used to describe the *subordinating conjunctions* italicized,in the following sentences:

(i) I think [*that* you are right].

(ii) I doubt [*if* you can help me].

(iii) I'm anxious [*for* you to receive the best treatment possible].

(iv) *I think [*that* you **to** be right].

(v) *I'm anxious [*for* you **should** receive the best treatment possible].

The **complementizer** introduces *complement clauses* . It is regarded as a **complementizer** because it " functions as the complement of the word immediately preceding it ;i.e. *think*, *doubt*, and *anxious* in the above sentences. Complementizers are functors in the sense that they encode particular sets of grammatical properties. For example, *that* and *if* are inherently finite in the sense that they can only be used to introduce a finite clause ,and not a non-finite clause. "The term finite verb/clause denotes an auxiliary or non -auxiliary verb or clause which can have a subject with nominative **Case** like *I/we /he/she/they*. By contrast, a verb or clause which has a subject with objective or null Case is nonfinite"(Radford,1997:260), such as *Don't let [**them** annoy you]*