Therefore, the clear phonological and syntactic differences between the two uses of *that* argue strongly that the particle *that* which serves to introduce complement clauses should not be analyzed as a determiner. (Radford,1997:52)

If differs from interrogative adverbs like *where/when/whether* not only in its form (it does not begin with *wh*), but also in its distribution. Firstly ,typical wh- adverbs can occur in finite and infinitive clauses alike , *if* complementizer is restricted to introducing finite clauses:

(i) *I wonder [**when/where/ whether/ if** I should go]* (finite clause)

(ii) *I wonder [**when/where/ whether/ *if** to go]* (infinitive clause)

Secondly, *if* is different from interrogative *wh* -adverbs in that it cannot introduce a clause which serves as the complement of the preposition.

(i) *I am not certain **about** [**whether/when/where** he will go].*

(i) **I am concerned **over** [**if** taxes are going to be increased].*

(iii) **I am puzzled **at** [**that** he should have resigned].*

Thirdly ,whereas an *wh* -adverb can typically be coordinated (i.e. joined with *and / or*)with another similar adverb, this is not true of *if*:

(i) *I do not know [**where or when** to meet him]*

(ii) *I do not know [**whether or not** to meet him]*

(iii) **I do not know [**if or not** to meet him]*