would be unthinkable ;whereas a phrase introduced by the preposition *for* cannot:

(i) *For you to go there on your own would be unthinkable.*

(ii) * *For you would be unthinkable.*

The third difference between the complementizer *for* and the preposition *for* is that most prepositions in English are not generally followed by infinitive complement.

(i)* *I am not sure about [you to be there].*

(ii)* *I have decided against [us to go there].*

(iii) *I have decided against [our going there].*

The fourth difference between the complementizer *for* and the preposition *for* is that the latter can be preposed to the front of the sentence along with its noun expression ;whereas the former cannot:

(i) I will vote for Senator Eastwood.

(ii) For which senator will you vote?

(iii) Which senator will you vote for?

(iv) They were anxious for Senator Eastwood to keep his cool.

(v) * For which senator were they anxious to keep his cool?

(vi) * Which senator were they anxious for to keep his cool?

The fifth difference between the complementizer *for* and the preposition *for* is that the former can be substituted by a clause introduced by another complementizer:

(i) *Is it really necessary for there to be a showdown?*

(ii) *Is it really necessary that there should be a showdown?*

(iii) *We are heading for a general strike.*