The two Bulgarian *that*-s

Two Bulgarian puzzles.

In Bulgarian, there is a complementizer for sentential complements...

(1) Mislja [che/*deto Ivan znae otgovora].
Think.1.SG *che Ivan knows answer.DEF
‘I think that Ivan knows the answer.’

...and there is also a relative complementizer which is different:

(2) Chovekat, [deto/*che te vidja] e Ivan.
Man.DEF *deto/che you.ACC saw.3.SG is Ivan
‘The man that saw you is Ivan.’

The two are not interchangeable, as we see in (1) and (2).

**Puzzle 1:** There are exceptions to that, like in (3).

(3) Petar sazhaljava [che/deto Ivan vidja Maria].
Petar regrets *che/deto Ivan saw.3.SG Maria
‘Petar regrets that Ivan saw Maria.’

Why is it so? There is no meaning difference in (3).

**Puzzle 2:** They two show different extraction patterns:

(4) a. Kogo sazhaljavash [che/*deto vidja <kogo>]? 
Who.ACC regret.2.SG *che/deto saw.2.SG whom.ACC
‘Whom do you regret that you saw?’

b. * Koga sazhaljavash [che/deto Ivan vidja Maria <koga>]? 
When regret.2.SG *che/deto Ivan saw Maria when
‘When do you regret that Ivan came?’

So, while *che* behaves like a weak island for extraction, *deto* is a strong island in the exact same environment. Why is that so, if they mean the same thing?

The previous account of these puzzles, Krapova (2010), argues that the embedded clause in (3) is a relative clause. I will argue against that and present work-in-progress ideas on possible alternative solutions, as well as implications for the bigger picture. This is not finished work. All suggestions and comments are welcome.