

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 sazhajava [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 sazhajavash [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 sazhajavash [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.