

## **Truncation in Sardinian: two morphological processes at different interfaces**

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Sardinian exhibits two types of truncated words. Hypocoristic truncation, which removes the right sequence from the base word, is a process of word shortening subject to the prosodic requirements of Sardinian minimal word, that is, a bisyllabic trochee, the basic foot for the stress assignment in this language (e.g.: *Mena* < *Filumena*, *Tore* < *Servatore*, *Gia* < *Luigia*, *Minu* < *Beniaminu*, *Tanu* < *Sebastianu*, among others).

Vocative truncation, which removes the left sequence from the base word, is also a word-formation process driven by a suprasegmental template, that is, an intonational contour specific for truncated vocatives (e.g.: *Inna* < *Innatziu*, *Filume* < *Filumena*, *Servato* < *Servatore*, *Mari* < *Maria*, *Go* < *Gòsamu*, among others). Although both processes involve shortening, the former takes place at the phonology-morphology interface, whereas the latter takes place at the syntax-phonology interface.

The purpose of the talk is to account for both processes in OT framework and show that the intonation contour works as the template of vocative truncation and constitutes a true repair strategy since the process yields truncated words that violate basic constraints of this language.