

# Word Formation Analysis On English Terms From *Toyota Yaris*

(A Case Study on *Automotive Magazine*, The Edition of January to March 2012)

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## ABSTRAK

Melalui bahasa seseorang dapat berinteraksi dan berkomunikasi satu sama lain. Bahasa selalu berkembang dari waktu ke waktu. Pemahaman struktur bahasa berkaitan dengan cabang ilmu linguistik yaitu morfologi. Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang kata-kata yang terdapat pada *Majalah Otomotif*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan proses pembentukan istilah teknologi dari *Toyota Yaris* yang terdapat di *Majalah Otomotif*, edisi Januari hingga maret 2012.

Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori tentang pembentukan kata yang diambil dari beberapa pakar linguistik, seperti diambil dari Hatch & Brown (1995), O'Grady & Guzman (1996) dan Francis Katamba (1993).

Teori dan jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif-kualitatif, karena penelitian ini berusaha mendeskripsikan temuan-temuan dengan kata-kata. Data penelitian ini dikumpulkan dengan teknik dokumentasi dan metode Simak Libat Bebas Cakap. Sedangkan dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan teknik Padan dan Agih dengan teknik lanjutan teknik lesap dan perluasan. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini merupakan kata-kata teknologi yang terdapat pada *Majalah Otomotif*.

Hasil penelitian menyimpulkan ada berbagai proses pembentukan kata yaitu 7 diantaranya merupakan proses borrowing, 1 coinage, 32 compounding, 17 initialization dan acronym, 6 blending, 6 conversion, 22 derivation dan 7 inflection. Dari hasil tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa proses compounding merupakan proses yang sering terjadi pada istilah Berbahasa Inggris dari *Toyota Yaris* yang terdapat pada *Majalah Otomotif*.

Kata kunci : kata, istilah teknologi pada yaris, Word Formation.

## 1. Introduction

Language is a phenomenon and is always exciting to discuss, whether it is written or even spoken. Every language in this world has its own characteristic. A language always consists of words, sentences, phrases and clauses. Words play an important role in building a sentence and it will be the main point to understand meaning of the whole sentence.

In this century, morphology has been regarded as an essentially synchronic discipline which focuses on the study of word-structure. The development of words in a language will create the new meanings or new terms. So each particular field will have certain terms, for instance in the fields of law, politics, economics, or medicine. Even in this era of globalization, we find many terms, one of them is English terms in automotive magazine.

The car is a means of transportation with high technology, and it is beneficial to our life. One of the biggest brands is *Toyota*. *Toyota* has four types of family car. Firstly, *MPV* type (for example: *Toyota Avanza*). Secondly, *SUV* type (for examples: *Toyota Fortuner and Harrier*). Thirdly, *City car* type (for example: *Toyota Yaris*), and *Sedan* type (for examples: *Toyota Camry and Altis*). Each type of the family car has different characteristics on technology.

In this case, the writer chooses the topic of study "Word Formation Analysis on English Terms from *Toyota Yaris* (A Case Study on *Automotive Magazine*, The Edition of January to March 2012).

## 2. Methodology

This research belongs to descriptive-qualitative research. In doing the research the

writer collects, classify, analyze the data and the writer take some conclusions. That are several methodologies applied. First, the data are collected using *simak* technique, mainly *simak bebas libat cakap* techniques, While the writer uses *Padan* and *Agih* method to analyze the data. Furthermore, the writer uses some advance technique they are *Lesap* technique and *Perluasan* technique.

### 3. Literary Review

#### 3.1. Morphology

According to Nida (1962:1), morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. Meanwhile, Katamba (1993:19) defines that morphology is the study of word structure.

#### 3.2. Morpheme

Hatch & Brown (1995:261) mention that morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit. In conclusion, a morpheme is the smallest meaningful grammatical unit. One or more morpheme may form a lexeme for example morpheme *dis-* and *-able* can be constructed into a lexeme *disable*. Like phoneme, a morpheme is also realized as certain allomorphs. O'Grady & Guzman (1996:133) argue allomorph is the variant forms of morpheme. For example: *im-*, *il-*, and *ir-* are the allomorphs of morpheme *in-* in English. These are formed in accordance with other morphemes attached to them.

##### 3.2.1. Root, Base, and Stem

A root is the irreducible core of a word, with absolutely nothing else attached to it. It is the part that is always present, possibly with some modification, in the various manifestation of a lexeme (Katamba 1993:41). For example, *walk* is a root and it appears in the set of word-form . for example: *Walks* → root: *walk*, inflectional affix: *-s* and *Walker* → *walk* (root), marker noun *-er*.

Stem is that part of a word that is in existence before any inflectional affixes have been added: for example, the stem of *cats* is *cat*, after we remove the inflectional morpheme *-s* as a plural marker (Katamba, 1993:45).

Meanwhile, a base is the form to which an affix is added. In many cases, the bases is also the root. In other cases however, an affix can be added to unit larger than a root

(O'Grady & Guzman, 1996:136). For example the word *blackened*, in which the past tense affix *-ed* is added to the verbal base *blacken* – a unit consisting of the root morpheme *black* and the suffix *-en*.

#### 3.2.2. Free Morpheme

Free morpheme is morpheme that can stand by itself, unlike bound morphemes, which only occur as part of word.

Bound morpheme is morpheme that can only occurs when it is attached to free morphemes.

Example of free and bound morpheme:

*Agreements* : *agree* → free morpheme, suffix *-ment* and affix *-s* → bound morpheme. And *agreements* has three morphemes are *agree* + *men* + *s*.

### 3.3. Word Formation

According to Hatch & Brown (1995:170-285) and also O'Grady & Guzman (1996:151-158), there are various kinds of word formation process that may occur in sentences. The kinds of word formation are:

#### 3.1. Borrowing

Foreign words are always being borrowed from other languages, especially to accompany new ideas, inventions, products and so on. For example the word *yogurt* that derives from Turkish. In other cases, word that is borrowed may change in its writing or pronunciation: it can be seen in the word *democracy*, which derives from Greek, *demoscratos*.

#### 3.2. Coinage

Coinage is creation of a very new word since there is no appropriate borrowed or native word to express it (Hatch and Brown, 1995:175). The word such as *Teflon*, *Kodak*, *Sanyo* originally are brands of products since there are no terms to mention those kinds of products. O'Grady and Guzman (1996:160) state that coinage or in other word, it called word manufacture is a new word created from names. It is common in cases where industry needs a name for a product. This is coinage also created from the name of individuals, which is usually the names of inventors or discoverers, such as Watt and Fahrenheit. Coinages are also referred to simply as

neologisms, the word *neologism* meaning “new word”.

### 3.3. Compounding

O’Grady and Guzman (1996:151) says that compounding is the combination of lexical categories (noun, adjective, verb, or preposition). There are three categories of compounding words:

#### 3.3.1. Noun compound

Noun compound is two words or more combined to create a noun. For example *postcard* (noun) is formed from *post* (noun) and *card* (noun), and *greenhouse* (noun) is formed from *green* (adjective) and *house* (noun).

#### 3.3.2. Verb compound

Verb compound is two words or more combined to create a verb, for example *spoonfeed* (verb) is formed from *spoon* (noun) and *feed* (verb), and *overlook* (verb) which is formed from *over* (preposition) and *look* (verb).

#### 3.3.3. Adjective compound

Adjective compound is two words or more combined to create an adjective, for example *nationwide* (adjective) which is formed from *nation* (noun) and *wide* (adjective) *redhot* (adjective) which is formed from *red* (adjective) and *hot* (adjective). According to O’Grady & Guzman (1996:156).

### 3.4. Initialization and Acronym

Initialization is another reduction process where each letter on the word is pronounced, Hatch & Brown (1995:210). The examples are: *LA* (Los Angeles), *US* (United State). Meanwhile, acronyms are words made up of abbreviations, too, but the result is pronounced as a word, not a list of letters, Hatch & Brown (1995:210), for example *ILO* (International Labor Organization), *CIFOR* (The Center for International Forestry Research).

### 3.5. Blending

Blending is very similar to compounding, but it is characterized by taking only parts of words and joining them. Hatch and Brown (1995:211) state that blending is a way of formatting a word by joining the non-morphemic parts of two words that has already existed. For example *smog* derives from *smoke* and *fog*. *Gasohol* derives from *gasoline* and *alcohol*.

### 3.6. Clipping

According to O’Grady & Guzman (1995:157) clipping is the process that shortens or takes away one or more syllable of a polysyllable word, for example *lab* (laboratory). There are three kinds of clipping process. They are, front clipping, back clipping, and, front-back clipping. Front clipping is cutting the first syllable of the word, example: *roo* from “*kangaroo*”. Back clipping is cutting the final syllable of the word, example: *prof* from “*professor*”. Meanwhile Front-back clipping are cutting the first and the final syllables of the word (only valid for the multi syllable word), example: *flu* from “*influenza*”.

### 3.7. Back formation

Backformation is a process that creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in language, O’Grady & Guzman (1996:158) for examples:

- *Regulation* (noun) becomes *regulate* (verb).
- *Demonstration* (noun) becomes *demonstrate* (verb).
- *Entertainment* (noun) becomes *entertain* (verb).

From the examples above we may conclude that backformation process changes the word class and the meaning of the word itself.

### 3.8. Conversion

Conversion is a process, which allows us to create additional lexical items out of those that already exist (Hatch & Brown, 1995:179). There are several types of conversions:

- Verb that comes from noun, for example: ‘*nail the door shut!*’
- Verb that comes from adjective, for example: ‘*dry these clothes!*’
- Verb that comes preposition, for example: ‘*to out a bishop*’
- Noun that comes from a verb, for example: ‘*a permit, a report*’

### 3.9. Inflection

Inflection is word formation by adding affixes so that it creates a new form without changing the word class or meaning, Hatch & Brown (1995:285). There are some kinds of inflections:

- Regular plural, for example:  
Noun + suffix *-s* = *key* + *-s* → *keys*
- Irregular plural, for example:  
*Child* → *children*

- Zero plural morpheme, for example:  
*Deer* (singular) = *deer* (plural), *sheep* (singular) = *sheep* (plural)

### 3.10. Derivation

It is form a word with a meaning and or category distinct from that of its base through the addition of an affix. For example: *sell* (verb base), → *seller* (resulting noun). Contains words formed by adding the suffix *-er* to a verb to form a noun with meaning 'one who does X'. ( Do not confuse this suffix with the *-er* that applies to an N in cases such as *Londoner* and *islander* or the *-er* that combines with an adjective in cases such as *taller* and *smarter*).

### 3.4. Magazine

Magazine is mass media. It has an important role, such as a media that contains sorts of information and the latest news about various things, and published periodically. It aims complete many of the hobbies and include the information. Magazine can be divided into two parts, they are: General magazines and special magazine. General magazine usually discuss about politics, economics, education, culture and science that includes human needs in the community. Whereas the special magazine discuss about agriculture, economics, technology, science and others.

## 4. Analysis

### 4.1. Borrowing

That are words of borrowing process:

#### 4.1.1. Sportivo

The word *sportivo* originally comes from *Portuguese*, it is *desportivo* which means *sporty* (adjective) in English. The sporty theme reflects a high spirit, strong, and exotic that the driver of this car generally is the young man. The design seems more aggressive that on the exterior and the interior is perfect for teenagers. The example of the usage can be seen from this sentence:

“ New Black and Red Fabric Seat Design (Tipe S & TRD **sportivo**) ”

#### 4.1.2. New Yaris

*Yaris* is used in one of the *Toyota's* brand. The word is derived from *Greek* and *German* experiencing the change in the writing. *Yaris* is taken from the name of the goddess in *Greek* mythology, named *Charis*, a symbol of beauty and elegance. And the word "*Ya*" comes from

the German means "*Ja*" which is an expression and in Indonesian "*Ya*" means ability. **The meaning of new *Yaris* mobil hatchback kecil yang diproduksi oleh *Toyota* Motor Corporation dan diakui sebagai standar model kendaraan Compact two box. *Yaris* lahir pertama kali pada tahun 1999 di Eropa.** The example based on Automotive Magazine, such as:

“ dan setelah bertahan dengan model yang ada, maka ***Yaris*** pun berbenah semester awal tahun ini ”

“ and after lasting with the existing model, then the ***Yaris*** makes improvement in the beginning semester of this year “

#### 4.1.3. Vitz

In Indonesia, we are familiar with the *Toyota Yaris*, while in European markets and Japan's *Toyota Yaris* is better known as the *Vitz*. *Vitz* comes from the German '*Witz*', that means the intelligence. This word has changed to be *Vitz* in order to be spoken easily by the community. *Toyota* uses this word because the setting of this car in high-tech output. It can be found in this sentence:

“ ***Vitz*** dan *Yaris* adalah saudara kembar yang dibedakan nama dan fitur terkait lokasi serta target pemasaran ”

“ ***Vitz*** and *Yaris* are the twin brother of that distinguished name and location related with the features and target marketing ”

#### 4.1.4. Hybrid

*Hybrid*, the original word comes from France, is *hybride*. In Oxford dictionary it means composed of mixed parts. Similar to a hybrid car, this car also uses two kinds of technology those are the Atkinson Cycle and Exhaust Gas Recirculation system. This combination will provide significant fuel efficiency. The writer finds the word “*hybrid*” in the sentence, such as:

“*Yaris*lah yang menampilkan dirinya sebagai mobil segmen B pertama *Toyota* bermesin **Hybrid** di ajang Geneva Motor Show ”

“*Yaris* shows itself as the first B segment cars of *Toyota* with **hybrid** engine in the event the Geneva Motor Show ”

## 4.2. Coinage

### 4.2.1. Toyota

*Toyota* is one of the famous brand's car in the world. This word was derived from the

Toyota company founder, *Kiichiro Toyoda* in 1937. After a long time *Toyoda* company renamed *Toyota* to be easily pronounced and remembered by the community. For example in the sentence is:

“ *Jepang dan Amerika Utara, rancang bangun Toyota Yaris sempat dapat pengakuan sebagai standar model kendaraan compact two box* ”

“ Japan and North America, *Toyota Yaris* design could be recognized as a standard cars design which two box compact ”

### 4.3. Compounding

#### 4.3.1. Airbag

[Air] n – [bag] n → [airbag] n

*Airbag* (noun) is formed from *air* (noun) and *bags* (noun). This word is included in the noun compound. Air is a mixture of various gases that colorless and odorless filled the room. While bag is a place to store something and has a variety

Forms, Airbag has a safety device consisting of a large cloth bag filled with air. Its function is to provide protection for the head and upper body of the driver if you have a collision or accident. For example in the sentence “ Dual SRS Airbag “

#### 4.3.2. Dress-up

[dress] n – [up] preposition → [dress-up] verb

*Dress-up* (verb) is formed from *dress* (noun) and *up* (preposition). The word formation process includes verb compound. *Dress* means a wearing or dressing up. Meanwhile, *-up* it means towards or in a higher position. *Dress-up* has a better change in the meaning, for example, the Draft on the New *Yaris*, on the exterior accessories looks more assertive and sporty. In this research, the word *dress-up* appears such as in the sentence:

“*banyak inspirasi dress-up yang bisa diaplikasikan dari gelaran Yaris Show Of* ”

“Lots of **dress-up** inspiration can be applied from the mat *Yaris Show Off*”

#### 4.3.3. Facelift

[Face] n – [lift] v → [facelift] v

The word *Facelift* (verb) is formed from *Face* (noun) and *lift* (verb). in the Oxford Pocket Dictionary, *face* means expression shown. Meanwhile, *lift* means raised or be raised to a higher level or position. The meaning of *facelift* on Oxford Advanced

Learner’s Dictionary is a process of improving the appearance of something. It means *Yaris* presents a new look on the more significant exterior compared to the previous *Yaris*. In this research, the word *facelift* appears such as in the sentence:

“ *Khususnya untuk generasi Yaris sebelum facelift 2012* ”

“ Especially for the generation *Yaris* before **facelift 2012** ”

#### 4.3.4. Smart entry

[smart] adj – [entry] n → [smart entry] n

The word smart entry is formed from smart (adjective) and entry (noun) → smart entry is noun compound. Smart means quick or intelligent. And entry means act of

coming or going in a place. *Yaris* is already using technologies smart entry that gives an easy way to close, to open and operate a vehicle without a key. The example can be seen from the sentence bellow:

“ **Smart entry** pada tipe S dan TRD Sportivo A/T ”

“ **Smart entry** on S and TRD Sportivo A/T type ”

### 4.4. Initialization and Acronym

#### 4.4.1. VVT-i

Engine with *VVT-i* technology (*Variable Valve Timing with intelligence*) is a variable valve timing engine technology developed by *Toyota*. *VVT-i* replaces *Toyota VVT*, the technology that has begun to be applied in 1991 at engine of *Toyota 4A-GE 5* cylinder. Machines used in the most of the *Toyota* car is claimed to make the engine more efficient and powerful, fit to environmentally and as well as fuel-efficient. The sentence used in automotive magazine, such as:

“ *Apalagi dapur pacu 1NZ-FE 1.497 cc VVT-i tidak mengalami sentuhan perubahan* ”

“ Moreover kitchen runway! NZ-FE 1497 cc **VVT-i**, does not have a touch of change ”

#### 4.4.2. EPS

*EPS* is a abbreviation of the *Electronic Power Steering* that is a hydraulic equipment to lighten the steering system. Working of steering system that uses the power steering technology is based on mechanism of a combination of hydraulic and mechanical. Both of systems work together to produce the

lightweight wheel rotation. It can be seen in the following example :

“ *Setir ringan dengan **EPS** membuat aktifitas anda setiap hari menyenangkan* ”

“ Light Steering wheel with **EPS** make fun of your every day activities ”

#### 4.4.3 TRD

*TRD* comes from the abbreviation *Toyota Racing Development*. *Toyota Yaris* has a lot of variants, and one of the most popular one in adolescents is the type of *TRD*. *TRD Sportivo* seems more sporty because it has all the completeness of type EM / T. For example in the sentence :

“ *Pertama di luar Jepang, Indonesia mampu merilis **TRD Sportivo** untuk apsar global pada penampilan Yaris terbaru ini* ”

“ Firstly in outside of Japan, Indonesia is able to release a **TRD Sportivo** for global market on this newest *Yaris* appearance ”

#### 4.4.4. DRL

*Dayligh Running Lamp* is an abbreviation that also took at the letters of front but the results should spell out the letters of each word. *DRL* was also mentioned as *Daytime Running Light*. It is an automotive lighting device on the front of a roadgoing motor vehicle, installed in pairs, automatically switched on. For example in the sentence in below:

“ *bedanya, pada bumper depan Yaris ini bisa di custom dengan tambahan lampu **LED** yang berfungsi sebagai **DRL*** ”

“ The difference is on the front bumper *Yaris*, this can be customized with additional **LED** lights that serve as **DRL** ”

### Acronym

#### 4.4.5. LED

*LED* comes from the abbreviation *Light Emitting Diode*. *LED* is used on the most electronic devices such as television, radio cassettes, musical instruments, medical equipment, testing devices, automotive, and others, it is as a sign or indicator lights. The example can be seen from this sentence:

“ *Lampu belakang telah mengadopsi **LED** dengan bentuk bumper yang selaras dengan konsep sporti* ”

“ **LED** rear lights have adopted the form of bumper that is consistent with the concept of sporty ”

#### 4.4.6. OEM

*OEM* comes from the abbreviation *Original Equipment manufacturer*. *OEM* generally the company that sells the finish product and designs for the customer. Usually a company has products which are used as components in another company's product. The example can be seen from this sentence:

“ *Umumnya, dress-up pada Toyota Yaris adalah mengganti velg bawaan pabrik atau yang dikenal dengan **original equipment manufacturer** dengan produk aftermarket* ”

“ Commonly, drees-up on *Toyota Yaris* is changes the original velg factory's or that popular with **original equipment manufacturer** and aftermarket product ”

### 4.5. Blending

#### 4.5.1. Hi-tech

*Hi-tech* is derived from the word *high* (adjective) and *technology* (noun). It means resembling or making use of highly advanced technology or devices. The example of the usage can be seen from this sentence:

“ *Nah, tema **Hi-tech** rupanya lebih diwujudkan di interior oleh Jouvant* ”

“ Well, **Hi-tech** theme seems to be more realized in interior by Jouvant”

#### 4.6.2. M-tech

*M-tech* is derived from the word *multimedia* (noun) and *technology* (noun). It serves to complement your entertainment in the car, with full of multimedia features and accurate feature navigation.

#### 4.6.3. Aux-in

*Aux-in* is a continuation of the *auxiliary input*. It is New audio connector which serves as an *aux-in* that can connect MusicPlayer gadgets like MP3 or other audio via *aux-in* cabel from the phone to monitor LCD in the car. This features already exist in all types of *Yaris*. The example can be seen as follows:

“ *cara kerja dengan kabel **aux-in** sangat mudah, hubungkan kabel auxiliary input ke handphone, iPad, lalu mainkan musik* ”

“ The working way with auxiliary input cable is very easy, with connecting the **aux- in** cable to the phone, iPad, and play music ”

#### 4.6.4. Auto-lock

*Auto-lock* is derived from the word *Automatic* (adjective) and *locking* (verb). *Auto-lock* is an automatic key lock application

automatic. By this system, you do not need to worry whether the alarm has been activated or not because once the ignition is turned off, the alarm is active immediately, and if there are bad guys turning the ignition, then the alarm will sound and the engine still can not turn on. You can also make program lock manually by pressing the lock button on the remote to lock your vehicle. The function of manual lock is usually used when we would service the vehicle. The sentence can be seen as follows :  
“ New **Auto-lock** Speed Sensor ”

#### 4.6. Clipping

##### 4.6.1. Funressiveive

The word rressive on funressiveive includes fore clipping process. The word is derived from the aggressive but the word had cut the front section. Funressiveive is the new design from Toyota Yaris in order to fierce look. The writer find sentence used the word:

“ *Tampilan baru Yaris menjadi lebih funressiveive* ”

“ the new display from Yaris is more funressiveive ”

#### 4.2.6. Back Formation

In this research, the writer does not find the word categorized as back formation word.

#### 4.7. Conversion

##### 4.7.1. Exhaust

The word *exhaust* is a noun. It is gase that comes out of a vehicle. The other function of exhaust is a verb. For example below by no means exhaust the possible meanings of these conjunctions. The word exhaust has two functions, as a noun as a verb.

“ *Saat berpadu dengan sistem **exhaust** gas recirculation , mesin Atkinson cycle akan memberikan efisiensi bahan bakar yang signifikan* ”

“ When combined with **exhaust** gas recirculation system, Atkinson cycle engine will provide efficiency fuel significant ”

##### 4.7.1. Audio steering control

The word *control* is a noun. It is means the power or authority to direct, order or manage something. The other function of *control* is a verb. For example, speedometer to **control** the speed of vehicle. The word *control* has two functions, as a noun as a verb.

4.7.1. New design of Toyota Yaris is released on 2012

The word *design* on the sentence above is a noun. *Design* is usually used in general management of the parts of a machine or building. The other function of *design* is a verb. For example, the mode of a room is **designed** for children. The word *design* has two functions, as noun as verb.

##### 4.7.3. Garnish

In the word *Garnish* is a verb. it is usually used to decorate a something. But the other function of *Garnish* is a noun. for example, salads and various dishes as a flavoring and **garnish**.. The word *Garnish* has two functions, as a verb as a noun.

##### 4.7.4. Folding

*Folding* is an adjective but in the word above is formed from *fold* (verb) + *-ing* (remarked present participle). For example : the new technology of seat car can be **folding** (verb). This word is related to the car seat that can be folded so that the cabin is more spacious.

##### 4.7.5 Monitoring

*Monitoring* is a verb but in the word above is formed from *monitor* (noun) + *-ing* (remarked present progressive). For example: Nowadays there is a stuff to monitor the operational of car.

This monitor is getting more sophisticated with touch screen systems in the operation. Besides giving information about music, today, to play video and the radio also can be applied by mobile phones via Bluetooth connection.

#### 4.8. Inflection

##### 4.8.1. Switches

Switch [noun] + *es* → switches

Switch [root] + *-es* → (inflectional morpheme with the plural maker)

Switch means device for making and breaking an electrical circuit. In the word switches, the writer used *lesap* technique with erasing the suffix-*es* in Switches to be a switch, this will not change the word class. This word is commonly used in terms of technology.

The Front braking system on the yaris uses disc with ventilation ABS (anti-lock braking system), EBD (Electronic Brake force Distribution), BA (Brake Assist), while the

brakes rear part uses a drum equipped by ABS, EBD, BA.

#### 4.8.2. Handling

Handle [as noun and root] + *ing* [suffix]

Handle [root] + *ing* → inflectional morpheme which means noun.

The writer used *lesap* technique with erasing the suffix-*ing* on the word “Handling”, this will not change the word class. Handling has meaning as “pull”.

#### 4.8.3. Speakers system

Speaker [noun] + *s* → speakers

Speaker [root] + *s* → (inflectional morpheme with the plural maker)

Speaker means a person who gives a talk or speech: an interesting speaker. In the word speakers, the writer used *lesap* technique with erasing the suffix-*s* in speakers to be a speaker, this will not change the word class. This word is commonly used in terms of technology.

#### 4.8.4. Power Mirrors

Mirror [noun] + *s* → mirrors

Mirror [root] + *s* → (inflectional morpheme with the plural maker)

Mirror means a rear view mirror in a car to enable the driver to see what is behind. In the word mirrors, the writer used *lesap* technique with erasing the suffix-*s* in mirrors to be a mirror, this will not change the word class. This word is also commonly used in terms of technology.

#### 4.8.5. Reclining

Recline [verb] + *-ing* [suffix] → reclining [verb]

Recline [root] + *ing* → inflectional morpheme which means verb.

The writer used *lesap* technique with erasing the suffix-*ing* on the word “recline”, this will not change the word class. *Reclining* means to move the back of a seat from an upright into a sloping position.

### 4.9. Derivation

#### 4.9.1. Electrical Tracking System

Electric [noun] + *-al* (suffix) → electrical [adj], it means using producing or connecting with electricity.

Track [v] + *-ing* (suffix) → tracking [noun], it is means find something by following the marks.

Electrical and tracking system is a moving car tracking system by using satellite and GPRS. GPS unit installed on the vehicle will transmit data to the server so that the received data can be processed into useful reports for customers in monitoring a vehicle.

The benefit of GPS for customers can find out the location, direction, speed and route followed by vehicles or personnel that are shown on a map on a computer screen or mobile phone devices.

#### 4.9.2. Sliding

Slide [verb] + *-ing* → sliding [adj]

Slide [root] + *-ing* → change to lower, usually on the chairs in car.

The word *sliding*, it is derived from the origin word “slide” which gets suffix *-ing*. The base of the word above changes the word class or meaning. It is derivational morpheme which means adjective.

Actually, sliding is a seat position changes. Seating positions are not always in straight position, but it can be transformed into more degenerate (almost lying down position) so that users are more relaxed and comfortable.

#### 4.9.3. Management System

Manage [as root and verb] + suffix *-ment* → management [noun]

The word *manage* means set up or manage something. Whereas, *management* means to control something. The root on the word above changes the word class or meaning. It is derivational morpheme which means noun.

Engine management system of *Yaris* remains using 1NZ-FE engine 1500 cc 4-cylinder VVT-i with technology that promises a strong performance and frugal fuel use on the choice of 5-speed manual transmission and 4-speed automatic.

#### 4.9.4. Injector

Inject [verb] + suffix *-or* → injector [noun]

Inject [verb] + suffixes *-or*, derivational morphemes which means noun.

Injector on the *Yaris* is an additional machine collaborated with several other tools that support each other. This case usually happens to modify car. This injector consists of three main systems, namely the fuel system, air induction system and electronic control system.

#### 4.9.5. *Bertranmisi otomatis*

Prefixes *ber-* + *tranmisi* [as noun and root] → *bertranmisi* [verb]



The word above shows the meaning of space and time. The root of the word *transmission* changes the word class or meaning. It is derivational morpheme which means noun.

Transmission system in the automobile is a system as the conductor of energy from the engine to the differential and the axles. By rotating the axles, the wheels can rotate and move the car.

claimed to have a power output 109 at 6000 RPM.

#### 4.9.6. Retractable

Prefixes *re-* + tract [verb] + suffixes *-able* → Retractable [adjective]

The word above changes the word class or meaning. It is derivational morpheme which means adjective. Prefix *re-* indicating the meaning of space and time and suffix *-able* that changes a verb into an adjective).

Retractable is an automated system by connecting the electric wire and cable ties to the electric mirror. The way of automatically to open and close rearview. This kind mirror already exists on the yaris type of E & S. Retractable Outer Mirror is function to fold rearview automatically. When the car engines is off and the driver press the auto-locking, the mirror can be fold by itself.

#### 4.6.7. Braking System

Brake [n] + *-ing* (present participle maker) → braking [adj]

Brake [root] + *-ing* (inflectional morpheme with the present participle maker)

In the analization above, the writer used *lesap* technique with erasing the suffix *-ing* in braking to be brake, this will not change the word class, and it remains a noun with lexical meaning "device for reducing the speed of or stopping a vehicle".

## 5. Conclusion

There are nine strategies of word formation process that mentioned on those technology from *Toyota Yaris* in *Automotive Magazine*. They are borrowing, coinage, compounding, initialization and acronym, blending, clipping, conversion, inflection, and derivation. Based on the findings, there are 100 words that are found in *Automotive Magazine*, the edition of January to March. The writer

found 9 words that exist the process of borrowing, 1 word that exist the process of coinage, 32 words that exist the process of compounding, 17 words that exist the process of initialization and acronym, 5 words that exist the process of blending, 1 word that exist the process of clipping, 6 words that exist the process of conversion, 7 words that exist the process of inflection and 22 words that exist the process of derivation.

Based on the research, the process of compounding is the most common process that is used in *Automotive Magazine*, the edition of January to March. It takes 30% of total words or 30 words from total 100 words.

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