



According to Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik (1985: 43), words were a unit which consisted of one or more morphemes. According to Katamba (1993: 18 – 19), “words refers to a particular physical realization of that lexeme in speech or writing. Word can also be seen as a representation of a lexeme that is associated with certain morph – syntactic such as noun, adjective, verb, tense, gender, number, etc”. According to (Katamba, 1993: 18-19) “Words refers to a particular physical realization of that lexeme in speech or writing. Word can also be seen as a representation of a lexeme that is associated with certain morph – syntactic such as noun, adjective, verb, tense, gender, number, etc”. It means word is unified that has meaning, according to Bloomfield, the word is a form that is free and smallest a minimum free form. Based on morphological construction we can distinguish words in the form of simple, complex, and composite. In simple wordsconsisting a free morpheme. Words that have one morpheme are often known as *monomorfemis* words and words that have more than one morpheme known as *polimorfemis*, (Laurie Bauer, 1983: 13).

The process consists of a combination of morphemes that are rule-governed (a new word is formed) called word formation process. There are so many processes of word formation. It can be borrowed from other languages, coinage of invented by individual person, or created from existing words. In creating new words, there are some processes in forming the words. According to Yule, 1986: 52 in word formation processes include coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, prefixes, suffixes, and multiple processes are processes which make new word come into a language.

In particular, the use of the term ‘word formation’ is of value the rules for the formation of words are not identical with the rules for the formation of sentences Laurie Bauer (1983: 9). It means, word formation is a traditional label, and one which is useful, but it does not generally cover all possible ways of forming everything that can be called a ‘word’.

Another linguist, George Yule (1985: 51) proposed that the one existing process of word formation is affixation. An affix is a syllable which is not a word. Affixes can be added to a word to produce other words. Affixes categorized into three types, there are prefix, suffix, and infix. Prefix is affixes attached before root, stem, or base like re- there are remake, replay. Suffix is affixes attach after root, stem, or base like –ly there are kindly, quickly. The last is Infix; the example is Kangaroo like Kanga-bloody-roo.

There are so many affixes like suffixes, prefixes, infixes found in literary work like novel, poem, magazine, short story and newspaper. One of the titles of newspaper is Jakarta Post. Jakarta Post is an English newspaper in Indonesia. This newspaper is owned by PT. Bina Media Tenggara headquartered in Jakarta. Noted for being a training ground for local and international reporters, the Jakarta Post has won several awards and been described as being “Indonesians leading English language daily”.

The researcher chooses Jakarta Post as an object because in Jakarta Post the writer finds the use of the new uncommon written expression created in there. However some people misunderstood about uncommon written expression. Because of that, the researcher has a big curious to do observation of word





