ADJECTIVAL COLLOCATIONS FOR HALLOWEEN IN EARLY 19TH UNTIL 20TH IN COHA AND COCA

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Abstract

Knowing the development of certain word in society and relating it with the social perspective is quite interesting. Diachronic corpus is a science in the corpus linguistics that can be used to traverse space and time. To trace the development of certain aspect of language in America, diachronic corpus can be applied by using superior corpus of the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) and the Corpus of Historical American English COHA as the tools to determine the actual state of a society. Halloween is one of the celebrations which firstly celebrated in America and transmitted to be celebrated in all over the world. How Halloween is perceived in its origin country, America. This research aims to find any words that become the adjectives collocation for [Halloween] word and the perspectives about it in America in different periods of time. Employing mixed-method as approach, this research took the computerized data in COHA and COCA then interpreting the result of the adjectival collocations result. The result of this research shows that there is the changing perspective in America toward Halloween. Comparing the perspective of Halloween in the past and the current time shows that Halloween is changing overtime from religiously sacred to be fun and joyful celebration with many interesting tricks to celebrate it.

KEYWORDS: *diachronic, corpus, adjective, collocation, Halloween.*

INTRODUCTION

"Halloween, creepy or funny?". That question should be raised through this research. When we are hearing about 'Halloween', we may immediately think and described it as the gloomy and scary celebration with horrible costumes. With the typical symbol of carving pumpkin increases the hideous of Halloween celebration. If we are movie lovers, Halloween also has image as a scary day in many films and stories.

According to Oxford Online Dictionary of English, (2016), the word Halloween is described as the night of 31 October, the eve of All Saints' Day, often celebrated by children dressing up in frightening masks and costumes. About its historical, Oxford Online Dictionary of English explained that Halloween is thought to be associated with the Celtic festival Samhain, when ghosts and spirits were believed to be abroad. Another source from National Greographic Indonesia, also explain that the historical of Halloween is the tradition of Celtic celebration of Samhain. They believed that the new year of Kelt coincides between Oct 31 and Nov 1. At that time souls who had died in the previous year revived to journey and exit earth to hereafter. In addition, at the same time, the gate of two worlds opens. The celebration of Halloween firstly celebrated when the peak immigration of Ireland in America in the 18th century. In the 1920, it has affected all the cities. They begin to do staging parades and some bale fire. In the past of time, some of people celebrated it with wearing scary costumes and taking the frightening ornaments. some of them celebrate it with their children and give little candies to their neighbors, (Rosandrani, 2016).

However, if we can see in current years when we check our social media, news, event, and

festival, Halloween is celebrated differently with its historical. People posted about Halloween in instagram, facebook, blog, video blog (vlog) and others, shows the celebration with festival, event, and many activities in their Halloween.The impression of Halloween is not as sacred and scary as described in the history, it nowadays becomes interesting. Halloween is celebrated with joyful and fun by people in all ages with costume contests, tricks, and threat.

Where is the scariness of Halloween today?. It seems that the historical aspect of Halloween has forgotten as time goes by. It is considered as fun and happy celebration rather than a sacred and gloomy celebration as its first existence. It has widely celebrated in all over the world nowadays, not only in its origin country. This phenomenon makes the researcher curious to know how Halloween is described and perceived in its first existence until the current years in its origin country through the daily use of the word [Halloween] in many sources.

To know the development of the word [Halloween] based on the collocations, this research takes corpus linguistics as the study. According to Lindquist (2009), corpus linguistics research has played a significant role in the study of languages. Rather than being a branch of linguistics equivalent to other branches, it is as a particular methodology, is more noticeably employed. Along with the development of corpus, researches in corpus linguistics have developed as well. There are many super large corpora created and still developing rapidly abroad, such as in the U.K with the British National Corpus (BNC)and the U.S.A with the Corpus of Historical American English (COHA) and Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA).

In corpus linguistics, there is also specific theory in tracing the development of the certain word in the different periods of time. The theory is called diachronic corpus. Lindquist (2009) defined diachronic corpus as a corpus containing texts from the different time periods in which those texts are adapted to the era when the texts were produced. The aim is to illustrate the development of language that occurred in the different periods of time. It can be done by using diachronic corpus. The work system in this methodology of diachronic corpus is technologically based, and is considered as an effective and efficient instrument in the study of language to analyze the development of certain word.

Based on the effectiveness of diachronic corpus, in this research uses it as the foundation. The different ways in portraying Halloween can also be seen using diachronic corpus to know the collocation of the word [Halloween] over years specifically its adjectives collocation. To manifest the changing perspective of [Halloween] especially in its origin country, America, in this research uses diachronic corpus with observing the adjectival colocations of [Halloween] in the two largest corpora of American English; The Corpus of Historical American English (COHA) and The Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). Using those two corpora allow the researcher to see the difference of adjectives collocation for the word [Halloween] in the past until the current years.

COHA and COCA were created by Mark Davies from Brigham Young University in 2008. COHA has 400 million words from the electronic stored database of words started from 1810 until 2009 and can be accessed on the link http://corpus.byu.edu/coha/, while COCA as the largest corpora comes with bigger amount of corpus with 520 million words from the electronic stored database of words in the range of 1990 until 2015 and can be accessed on http://corpus.byu.edu/coca/.

According to Lindquist, (2009) COCA is a superior corpus, free of charge, a tool that can be used easily by the users, as well as providing a way to analyze interesting related studies.

The source of the data also comes from actual use of language of American TV, radio, books, magazines, newspapers, and journals. COCA is divided into 5 sections of equal size. First, from the conversation transcript of TV and radio, second from the storybooks, third from the popular magazines, fourth from the newspapers, and the last from a wide variety of academic journals. While according to Davies (2008), COHA is the corpora that comes from 1810 until 2009, this corpora allows the users to access 400 million words of American English texts. Similar to COCA, COHA is also divided into several parts, namely fiction, magazine, newspaper, and non-fiction.

This research aims to know the development of perspective about [Halloween] especially in its origin country, America, using two superior corpora of COHA and COCA as the biggest corpora of the real language used. It has three periods of time to be observed, firstly in early 19th with range of 1900 until 1950, secondly in the middle-end 19th with range of 1950 until 1990, and lastly in current decades with the range of 2000-2015. Observing the adjectival collocation of the word [Halloween] aims to figure out what the adjective which is concurrently nearby at most to describe [Halloween]. It will be useful to know what American assume and describe Halloween in the different of time.

Three stages of periods of time chosen have different considerations. Early 19th is chosen because at that time as the first deployment of Halloween since brought by the immigration of Ireland in America, (Rosandrani, 2016), in nationalgeographic.co.id. It aims to know the first perception of America toward Halloween and how the way it was celebrated in its first existence. After knowing the perception in the early 19th, continues to find the adjectival collocation in the middle-end of 19th that is 1950 until 1990 with aim to know the development of the word [Halloween] is depicted and if there may any changes way to celebrate it. Not stopping in 19th, the gathering of data continues with using The Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) to get the adjectival collocation of [Halloween] in the current times of 20th, with the range of 2000 until 2015 with aim to know how Halloween is perceived in the modern era. Therefore, the adjectival collocates of [Halloween] in 19th century can be obtained by using COHA, while those in 20th century can be obtained by using COCA.

Considering the background of this research explained above, the following research questions were raised: (1) What are the top 10 adjectival collocations of the word [Halloween] in the periods of early 19th (1900-1950), middle-end 19th (1950-1990) and in 20th (2000-2015)? (2) Do the perspective of Halloween in America change in the periods of early 19th (1900-1950), middle-end 19th (1950-1990) and in 20th (2000-2015)?

Based on the problems of the research, this present research is aimed to find out the top 10 adjectival collocations of the word [Halloween] in the two largest corpora of American English; The Corpus of Historical American English (COHA) and The Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) in the three periods of time of early 19th specifically in 1900-1950 as its first existence in America, then in the middle-end of 19th specifically 1950-1990, and the last is in current decades of 20th specifically in 2000-2015. This research is not only figuring out the top adjectival collocation of the word [Halloween] in COHA and COCA to know its most frequent adjectival collocations, but also the researcher wants to figure out people's perspective especially American perspective toward the most frequent adjectival collocations result with relating the results to social and historical perspective to make some interpretations.

This research is expected to give benefits to readers both theoretically or practically. In the terms of theory, this research is very useful for linguists with corpus linguistic focus specifically for those who concern with the diachronic corpus. This research also might give knowledge to the readers about corpus linguistic with diachronic corpus system and can be the guideline for analyzing more about the development of certain words in the world. Besides, this research can also help historical analysts to know the development of Halloween celebration overtime specifically in America.

In this research, the researcher used related research from Kwary and Arum (2011) about the development of adjectival collocations for the word [man] and the [woman] during Lincoln and Obama's presidency. This research used mixed method. It successfully revealed that the word [man] and [woman] have always been associated with adjectives that indicated age, like young and old. The

data of this result showed that during Lincoln presidency, the phrase of *poo*r [man] and *poor* [woman] is more frequently used than during Obama's Presidency. Then they related the result with some factors such as political and economic. The result showed that there is an improvement in economic conditions between Lincoln and Obama's precidency. Skin color, sexual orientation, and religion can be found during Obama's Presidency with the revealed of the words *Black, American,* and *gay*.

This related research has supported the present research since there are similarities such as the design, data source, method and focus of the research. Take the same focus of corpus linguistics specifically diachronic corpus research, this present research also analyzes the adjectival collocation of the American English with the same sources of COCA and COHA with the previous research. Both of the researches also have the same methodology. That is mixed method since the data of the research is the computerized corpus data completed with the researcher's interpretation. And from the result of the previous study which related with skin color, sexual orientation, and religion of the collocation of the word [man] and [woman] during the different period of presidency, the present research also showed the same relation in the case of religion. We can see from the historical aspect, Halloween was brought by the Ireland immigrant as Kelt Samhain religion festival then widely celebrated by American which its majority religion is Christian. The culture then widely spread overtime without certain religion focus. Also the present research takes the different period of times to be analyzed as the previous research did. Those similarities bring the support for this present research.

Research Approach

This research uses mixed method of both quantitative and qualitative. According to Dörnyei (2007), a mixed method research involves the collection or analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data in a single research with some attempts to integrate the two approaches at one or more stages of the research process. Accordingly, this present research combines both quantitative and qualitative approaches in processing and analyzing the data. The quantitative part in this research is the data of computerized corpus linguistics where the collocations and their frequency are automatically calculated by a computer program embedded in the corpus tool. The computer program produces numeric information that should be interpreted further. The selection of the computerized data and interpretation of the data requires qualitative approach.

Data Source

The data source of this research is taken from two superior corpora, the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) and the Corpus of Historical American English (COHA). The population of this research consists of words that are available in the COHA and COCA as the data source. The data in the corpora are taken from real language used data such as newspapers, magazines, television shows, academic journals, etc. The researcher takes sample of top ten adjectival collocates of [Halloween] found in early 19th century of COHA data (1900-1950) as the beginning Halloween was celebrated in America, the middle until the end of 19th(1950-1990) in COHA data and 20th century (2000-2015) in COCA data.
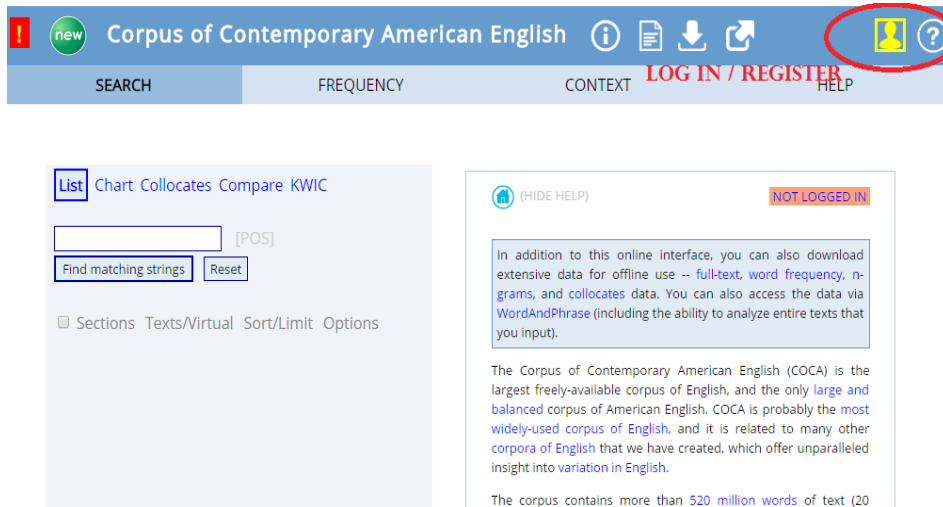
Data Collection

There are several steps in collecting the data which are explored in the following steps:
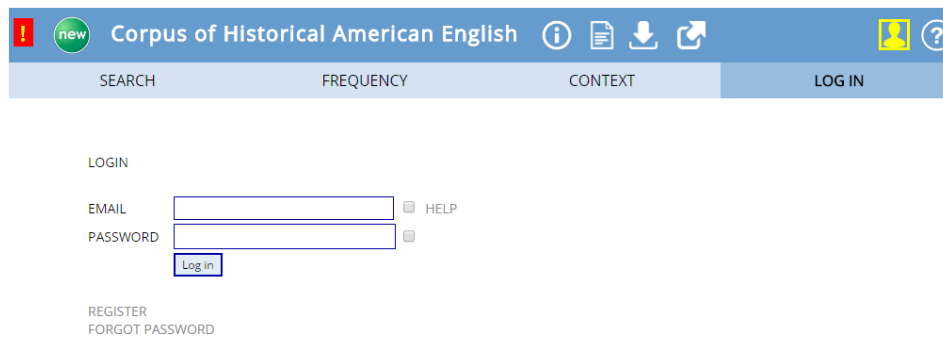
1. Enter and register in the websites of COHA and COCA

First step is entering the website of COHA and COCA. COHA can be accessed by visiting the link http://corpus.byu.edu/coha/, while COCA can be accessed by visiting the link http://corpus.byu.edu/

coca/.

After entering the both page, the second step that should be done is registering or logging in to both COHA and COHA to use it. The steps are shown the pictures bellow:
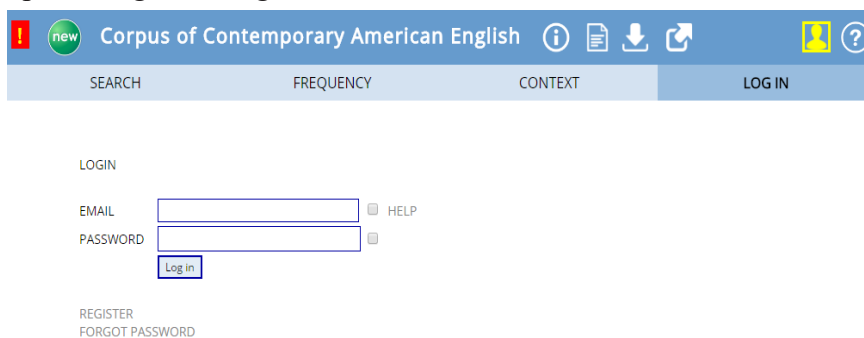

Figure 1: Image of Log In& Register Button in COCA

Figure 2: Image of Log In & Register Button in COHA

Figure 1 and 2 shows the appearance of the starting page. There are many buttons and options such as search, frequency, context, and log in. In this stage, the researcher directly chose option 'log in' to register email to use both the tool websites.

Figure 3: Image of Email and Password Entry in Log In Menu in COCA.

Figure 3 shows us the detail of 'Email and Password Entry' column after the researcher chose 'Log In' option.
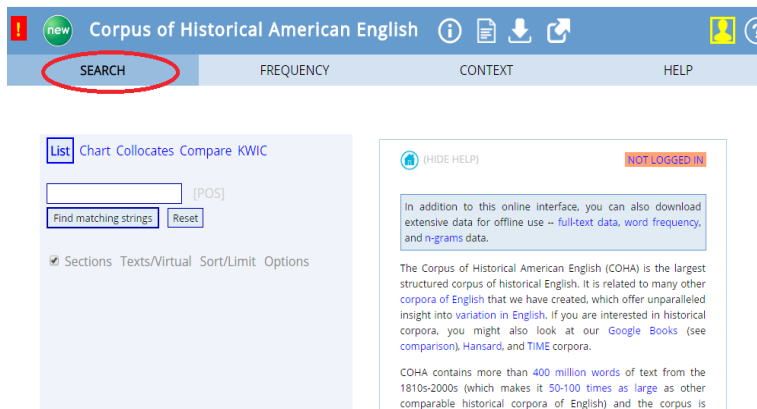
Figure 4: Image of the first page of COHA in Search Menu in COHA
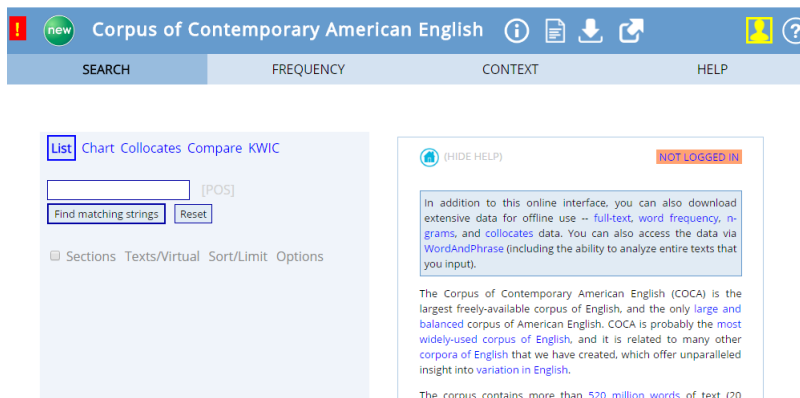
After successfully log in into the website, the researcher can use the tool maximally. Figure 4 shows the first page of search menu and ready to be used to find the collocation of [Halloween] in different periods of time.

2. Click 'SEARCH' in the display to start the search

In the next step, the researcher clicked 'search' option. The first adjectival collocations that the researcher wanted to look for is the adjectival collocations of [Halloween] during the early 19th. Therefore, it can be searched by using Corpus of Historical American English (COHA). Click search button in COHA page as the picture bellow.

Figure 5: Image of the first page of COHA in Search Menu

Figure 6: Image of the first page of COCA in Search Menu

Both of those pictures above show the search menu with its many functions that the user can

use such as list, chart, collocates, compare, and KWIC complete with word entry column and many filter options.

3. **Choose 'COLLOCATES' Option**

Figure 7: Image of the Collocates Menu

Since this research is aimed to find the adjectival collocation of a certain word, the researcher chose 'collocates' option in the search menu. The researcher clicked the option 'Collocates' on both COHA and COCA since this research aims to get the adjectival collocations of the word [Halloween].

4. **Input all the detail information required**

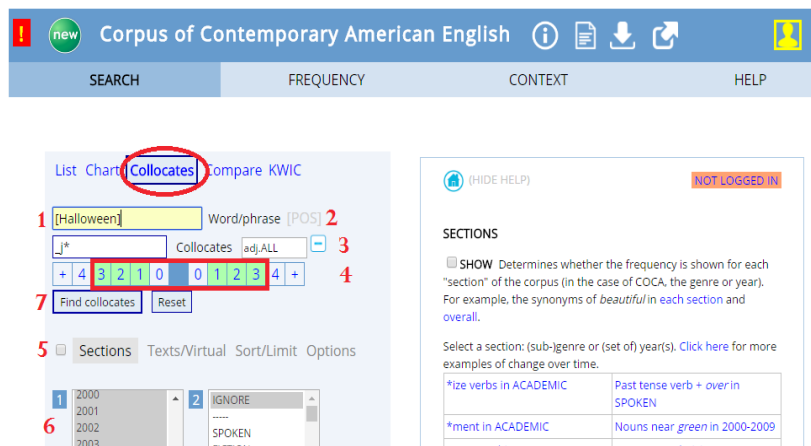The steps for inputting the detail can be seen in the picture bellow:

Figure 8: Image of the steps inputting the detail data of [Halloween] in COCA

The First step is entering the word that we wanted to search for its adjective collocations. In this case the researcher was entering the word Halloween since the researcher would like to know its adjectival collocations. The word Halloween marked with [] in order that the inflections of the word can enter. Then we need to choose the part of speech of the word or phrases. In this case, the researcher skip this step because only focus on the collocation.

The next step is determining the part of speech of the collocation of the word. As this research aims to find the adjectival collocation, the researcher chose adj.ALL to get all the adjective collocations of the word [Halloween]. After choosing the part of speech of the collocation, we need to manage the number of collocations that we wanted in the left before the word and the right after the word. In this case, the researcher took 3 in left side and 3 in

right side with aim to get the closer collocation of the word [Halloween].

The next step is un-tick the mark in the section to get the whole data of the adjectival collocations in the determined years. After that, the researcher chose the periods of time with directly blocking the determined years; 1900-1950 and 1950-1990 using COHA and 2000-2015 using COCA. The last step was clicking 'find collocates' button to get the result.

5. Take the top 10 adjectives collocation in each periods of time

In each category the time, the researcher took the top 10 adjectives in the result as the sample.

Data Analysis

1. List all the top 10 adjectives collocation in each period of time
2. Check all the results data

All the list of top 10 results in each periods of time needs to be analyzed further with a qualitative approach in order to obtain the correct top ten adjectives for each period. This is because there are some of the adjectives produced automatically by the computer program which are not suitable for this research. Therefore, the researcher checked the keyword in context (KWIC) of all the adjectives. The selection data are presented as follows:

		CONTEXT	FREQ	
1		YEARLY	1	
2		SHORT	1	
3		KEY	1	
4		INDISPENSABLE	1	
5		HOTTEST	1	
6		GOLDEN	1	
7		FUSSED	1	
8		EARLIER	1	
9		BRISK	1	
10		BLIND	1	

Figure 9: Images of the top 10 adjectival collocations result of [Halloween] in the early 1900-1950 (COHA).

The picture above shows the search result of the adjectival collocations of [Halloween] in early 19th which in this case the researcher directly chose range 1900-1950 using COHA. All the data results are completely acceptable. The top 10 adjectival collocations found in this period are yearly, short, key, indispensable, hottest, golden, fussed, earlier, brisk and blind.

The next result of the adjectival collocations is in period 1950-1990 using COHA.

1		OTHER	3	
2		LITTLE	3	
3		BIG	3	
4		FULL	3	
5		HAPPY	2	
6		ANNUAL	2	
7		BEST	2	
8		YOUNG	1	
9		YEARLY	1	
10		WORRISOME	1	
11		WONDROUS	1	

Figure 10: Image of the top 10 adjectival collocations result of [Halloween] in 1950-1990

(COHA).

The image above shows the search result of the adjectival collocates of "Halloween" in the middle-end of 19th which in this case the researcher directly chose range 1950-1990 using COHA.

In this result data, the researcher excluded the adjective 'other' in figure 2 because it lacks the descriptive feature. The adjective 'other' is used to refer to people or things, so its function is mainly as a reference, instead of a description of the noun [Halloween].The word 'other' is replaced with the next adjective, 'wondrous' in number 11. Therefore, the top 10 adjectival collocations found in this period are little, big, full, happy, annual, best, young, yearly, worrisome, and wondrous.

The next result of the adjectival collocations is in period 2000-2015 using COCA

1		HAPPY	41	
2		ANNUAL	25	
3		HAUNTED	14	
4		EARLY	12	
5		SAFE	12	
6		SPECIAL	12	
7		FUN	10	
8		GREAT	10	
9		LITTLE	8	
10		BEST	7	
11		GOOD	7	

Figure 11: Image of the top 10 adjectival collocations result of [Halloween] in 2000-2015 (COCA).

The image above shows the search result of the adjectival collocates of "Halloween" in current years of 20th which in this case the researcher directly chose the range 2000-2015 using COCA. All the data result completely acceptable. The adjectival collocations found in this period are happy, annual, haunted, early, safe, special, fun, great, little and best.

3. Interpreting the results

   After listing and selecting the data, the results were interpreted to answer the second research problems of whether there is changing perspective toward Halloween over time in America.

4. Drawing the conclusions

   After all the result listed and interpreted, the researcher draws the conclusion to get the main point of the entire result of this research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The result part is divided into two parts; first is the result of adjectival collocations of the word "Halloween" found and second is the perception toward Halloween in three periods of early 19th, middle-end 19th and in current years of 20th.

1.1 ADJECTIVES COLLOCATION

The top ten adjectival collocates of "Halloween" from 19th – 20th century which we finally select are listed in the table below:

19th CENTURY		20th Century
Early-Middle **1900-1950**	**Middle-End** **1950-1990**	**(2000-2015)**
Yearly	Little	Happy
Short	Big	Annual
Key	Full	Haunted
Indispensable	Happy	Early
Hottest	Annual	Safe
Golden	Best	Special
Fussed	Young	Fun
Earlier	Yearly	Great
Brisk	Worrisome	Little
Blind	Wondrous	Best

a. **Halloween in 1900-1950**

The ten adjectival collocations found in this period are: yearly, short, key, indispensable, hottest, golden, fussed (complicated preparation), Earlier, Brisk, Blind. The first frequency shown is the word 'yearly'. It is showing that Halloween in this period is considered firstly as a yearly celebration. The next adjectival collocations found are related each other such as key, indispensable, golden, earlier have the same impression of the important thing. If it is relating to the historical aspect of Halloween itself, according to (Rosandrani, 2016) in nationalgeographic.co.id, it is as a tradition of Celtic celebration in Samhain which they believed that souls who had died in the previous year revived to journey and exit earth to hereafter, and at the same time the gate of two worlds open. The celebration of Halloween was aimed as shelter of spirit revival and it is as a very important tradition at that time. It can be seen that Halloween in early 19th exactly in 1900-1950 of its first existence was perceived as a sacred, indispensable and highly important celebration. Based on the data result, the attack of the adjective yearly, key, indispensable, hottest, golden and earlier in the most frequent collocation clarify more that the tradition of Halloween as shelter of spirit revival ritual tradition is still adhesively held in this case.

b. **Halloween in 1950-1990**

The ten adjectival collocations found in this period are little, big, full, happy (greeting only: e.g. Happy Halloween), annual, best, young, yearly, worrisome, wondrous. The first frequency shows the word 'little' and according to KWIC the word 'little' shows little things used for celebration such as candy and chocolate. The next adjectival collocations found are related each other such as big, full, happy, best, wondrous giving an impression that Halloween was begin to change to be considered as bigger celebration which is interesting and happy.

c. **Halloween in 2000-2015**

The ten adjectival collocations found in this period are Happy (greeting and feeling), Annual, Haunted (trip to haunted place in Halloween), Early, Safe, Special, Fun, Great, Little, Best. From all the adjectives listed are impressing joyful and interesting condition. There is a different result if we compare with the results in early 19th period which the adjective collocation of [Halloween] shows crucial atmosphere, while in the result of this 20th period is extremely different with showing joyful and happy atmosphere.

The different results in each period of times then will be interpreted to gain the perception of people especially in America toward Halloween. The interpretation will be explained in the next part of discussion.

1.2 PERCEPTION TOWARD HALLOWEEN

The table below shows the summarize result from all periods of time with cross relation adjective. It is aimed to answer the second research question of the perception toward Halloween

overtime in 19th and 20th periods.

Early 19th (1900-1950)	Middle-End 19th (1950-1990)	Early 20th (2000-2015)
Yearly	Little	Happy
Short	Big	Annual
Key	Full	Haunted (trip event)
Indispensable	Happy	Early
Hottest	Annual	Safe
Golden	Best	Special
Fussed	Young	Fun
Earlier	Yearly	Great
Brisk	Worrisome	Little
Blind	Wondrous	Best

In 1900-1950, the data result shows the word 'yearly' as the most frequency of adjectival collocation which is describing Halloween as yearly celebration. However, in the data results of 1950-1990, the word *yearly* is accompanied by the word *annual* which both of them has similar meaning of yearly but the level of sense are different. According to Oxford Online Dictionary (en. oxforddictionaries.com), the word *yearly* is the synonym of *annual* but both are having different way of uses. Yearly is described as 'happening or produced once a year or every year' and it has more general uses. While the word *annual* is described as 'occurring once every year and calculated over or covering a period of a year'. It has more specific use with more formal sense. Then, in the result of period 2000-2015, the word *annual* stands alone in the top ten adjectival collocations result. Based on the results in those three periods of time, in this case, Halloween time by time is starting perceived as more escalate and acceptable as a formal celebration with the existence of the word *annual* which is according to the definition, the level of senses of the word use is more formal than the word *yearly*. It is continued with the result in 20th which is Halloween is perceived as totally formal and popular celebration with the word annual independently exist.

The next interpretation is in the early 19th (1900-1950), at the time when Halloween is firstly expanded to be celebrated in America according to the history (nationalgeographic.co.id), Halloween is perceived as important celebration and indispensable since its first existence, Halloween was as custody celebration of spirit revival. It is reflected with the most frequent adjectival collocation results in this period with the words: key, indispensable and golden which are giving the impression that Halloween at that time is perceived as very important celebration. However, the different result shows in middle-end of 19th (1950-1990) with the words: big, full, happy, best and wondrous which are giving impression that Halloween at that time is perceived as bigger celebration with pleasure

and more interesting assumption. Different from the previous result that Halloween is perceived as very important celebration. In this period, the important and sacred atmosphere of Halloween slightly reduced in this period and change to be more interesting and fun celebration. The last result, in the 20th and the current years of 2000-2015 with the words: happy, special, fun, great and best which are giving the impression that Halloween at this time is totally change perceived. Different with in the early 19th which Halloween was perceived as highly important celebration, continued in the middle-end 19th which Halloween was starting to be perceived as a bigger and interesting celebration, then finally in this period of modern era, Halloween is totally perceived as an happy, joyful, and fun celebration.

The next interpretation which support the previous interpretation, the researcher also found in the top 10 result in early 19th (1900-1950), there is no the word *happy*, different from the result in the middle-end of 19th (1950-1990) and in the 20th which the word *happy* exists. It might because in the early 19th Halloween is perceived as highly important celebration and there is no greeting expressed. While in the middle-en 19th and 20th which Halloween is perceived as interesting, happy and joyful celebration, greeting "happy Halloween" expressed happily. However in the middle-end of 19th (1950-1990), the adjective *happy* according to the keyword in context (KWIC), the data show that the context of Happy in this case as a greeting, while in the 20th (2000-2015), the adjective "happy" here has two contexts of greeting and feeling (e.g 'Happy Halloween to you!' and 'It is a happy Halloween for me').

CONCLUSION

Halloween is perceived differently time by time. From its historical of first existence, Halloween was as sacred ritual of the religion with gloomy atmosphere. Time goes and in the current years, in social media, news, event, and festival, Halloween is celebrated differently with what has already described based on its historical which. People posted about Halloween in their social media such as instagram, facebook, blog, video blog (vlog) and others, showing the celebration with festival, event and many activities in their Halloween. The impression of Halloween is not as sacred and scary as described in the history, it nowadays becomes interesting. Halloween is celebrated with joyful and fun by people in all ages with costume contests, tricks and threat with many games. The historical aspect of Halloween has forgotten as time goes by. It is considered as fun and happy celebration rather than a sacred and gloomy celebration as its first existence. It has widely celebrated in all over the world nowadays, not only in its origin country.

This present research revealed that there is the changing perspective in perceiving Halloween overtime in its origin country, America, from the beginning of its existence until the current years tracked using diachronic corpus in two biggest sources of superior corpora; COHA and COCA. From the historical perspective, its first existence was as custody celebration of spirit revival, then in the first decade celebration, it was considered as an important event and indispensable. Continued in the past, it was considered as annual, bigger and interesting celebration, until in the 20th it is considered as perfectly fun, joyful and happy celebration event with many games, costumes, trick & threats, contests, etc. The historical of Halloween as a shelter of spirit revival as a religiously sacred celebration for salvation seems recede overtime. It is changing to be a funny, joyful and happy celebration.

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