

Attitudinal meaning in the syllabus of same-sex marriage legal document of the United States: a systemic functional linguistics approach

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ABSTRACT

After being recognized as a legitimate form of marriage in various countries, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that the United States Constitution guarantee the same-sex marriage in 2015. It is the syllabus of same-sex marriage legal document in the United States that become the research object. This research aims to identify the attitude types and its clause constituents in the syllabus and examines how attitude system indicates the attitudinal relation with the readers in the syllabus of same-sex marriage legal document in the United States. The theory proposed by Martin and White of appraisal system (2005) based on attitude system is used to support the analysis. From the analysis, the researcher found that the petitioners indicate their attitudinal in showing the fact that they are the victims of discrimination from state regulations. It can be seen from the word choice in attitude types, there are 'harm', and 'criminal' that most often in insecurity constituent. Besides, they need in protecting the same-sex marriage right. Recognition the right of same-sex marriage, will give them a guarantee to live safely. This needs can be seen from the word choice in attitude types, there are 'protected' in security constituent and 'recognize' in capacity constituent. Moreover, the petitioners indicate the fighting for equality by mentioning that marriage is a fundamental right of all humans that must be obtained. It can be seen from the word choice in attitude types, there are 'fundamental' in valuation constituent and 'intimate' in normality constituent.

Keywords: Attitudinal, Legal Document, Appraisal System, Functional Linguistics

Introduction

In recent years, the discourse of relationships between law, moral and facts are always interesting to be discussed among legal scholars. The derivation of universal moral values appear increasingly metamorphosed into various life phenomena then are required to be treated equally before the law. In different parts of the world the movement LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender) struggle for same-sex marriage has grown falsified domination of heterosexual marriage.

The legal recognition of same-sex relationships, particularly through marriage, is surrounded by significant controversy, which the popular, political, and academic discourses reflect on almost daily (Woodford, 2010). Proponents of same-sex marriage claim that it would promote true equality for gays and lesbians by making it possible for same-sex couples to be full citizens through accessing the full range of benefits that marriage offers to heterosexual couples.

Same-sex couples' relationship also having respect and appreciation for individual differences, getting positive emotions and interactions, and using effective communication and negotiation skills. They need high levels of intimacy, commitment, egalitarian ideals, and outness as well. Supports from family and friends, and marriage equality also contribute to couple well-being. These needs may function uniquely as important sources of resilience for same-sex couples, helping them to cope with stigma, discrimination, and minority stress (Rostosky and Riggle, 2017).

Some media and research companies try to compile a list of all the countries that have officially legalized same-sex marriage. Such as Pew Research Centre, a nonpartisan fact tank that informs the public about the issues, attitudes and trends shaping the world (2018) reports that, twenty-seven out of 195 countries have passed laws allowing same sex marriage.

After being recognized as a legitimate form of marriage in various countries, the Su-

preme Court of the United States ruled that the American Constitution guarantee the marriage of others type. According to Pew Research, The American Chief Justice said LGBT asked for equality before law, and the American constitution recognizes their rights. Before this decision, same-sex marriage is prohibited in 14 states and only legal at 36 American state, and after filing the Obergefell versus Hodges case through decision 5: 4, the Court revoked the ban on same-sex marriage applied by 14 states, said the majority opinion: "Marriage is constitutional rights for same-sex couples".

Regarding homosexuality, say the term "homosexuality" comes from an ancient Greek word meaning "same" and the Latin "sexus" means sex and refers to a romantic attraction, a sexual attraction or sexual behavior between couples of the same sex or gender. (Charlotte Knight and Kath Wilson, 2016). Marriage of the same sex marriage itself means marriage carried out by people who have gender identities the same or same sex (homosexual) between men with men and women - with women.

According to Handoyo (2009), the flow of irrational natural law is the first major stream of law theocentric point of view and acknowledge that the law must conform to Godhead morality. The derivation of universal moral values turns out to be more metamorphosed in various life phenomena which are then also considered and demanded for equality before the law. In various parts of the world, the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender) Movement with same-sex marriage struggles are expanding more and more falsifying the dominance of heterosexual natural forms of marriage.

The United States implements Anglo-Saxon law in deciding a legal. The Anglo Saxon legal system is a legal system which is based on jurisprudence, namely the decisions of the judge formerly which later became the basis of the decisions of the judges next (Handoyo: 2009). The judge does not function only as the party tasked with setting and interpreting legal regulations only. Judges also play a big role in shape the whole life system of society. The judge has very broad authority to interpret the legal regulations apply.

The same-sex marriage legal in the US becomes a discourse which has a big effect to culture policy, marriage law and social trends in the other countries. Many American activist who support the LGBT legal. According to GLSEN, a Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network (2018), black activist of the LGBT community such as John Amaechi, a professional basketball player who attempting to combat homophobia in sports. Then, James Baldwin has written Giovanni's Room and Another Country, are his best

works of fiction and some of the first pieces of literature with clear and outright examination of same-sex relationships and public figure who has declared him/ herself as one of LGBT. Moreover, there are many American artist and public figure who has declared her/ himself as one of LGBT actor.

According to Emilia (2014: 25), the systemic functional approach to grammar, developed by Halliday and his colleagues (Halliday 2002; Halliday& Matthiessen 2004; Martin& Rose 2003, 2008; Christie 2005, 2012) treats language as a resource for meaning. Firstly, any natural language is said to be systemic because it offers options or set of choices for making meaning; for example, the tense system offers choices for making meaning, and so do the system of conjunction, of person, number, voice or theme. It is argued that it is better to teach about these matters, not in terms of perspective rules, but as providing choices for constructing different meanings. Secondly, any natural language is said to be functional, because it has evolved to serve basic human needs, purposes or functions for making meaning. As someone learn language, so too, someone learn to negotiate relationship with others, and to construct and organize our sense of experience and knowledge of the world.

Therefore this research will focus analyze the attitudinal meaning in the Supreme Court of The United State towards same-sex marriage legal. This research was conducted by the method of Appraisal System approach which is proposed by Martin and Rose (2003) and Martin and White (2005). Martin and Rose (2003) describe that Appraisal is related with evaluation. The kinds of attitudes tries to negotiate a text, strengthen the feeling involved, and the ways in which values are sourced and readers aligned. Appraisal itself is regionalized as three interacting domains, 'attitude', 'engagement' and 'graduation'.

Attitude is concerned with our positive and negative feelings, including expression of emotional reactions, judgements of behavior or habit and evaluation of things. Engagement deals with the source of attitudes and the play of voices around opinions in discourse. Graduation has function for grading the phenomena feelings are described or categories blurred.

Martin and Rose (2003:22) define Attitude as "something to do with evaluating things, people's character, and their feelings". In evaluating a text, researcher must try to dig up what the speaker has spoken since he usually construes his experience which is mixed with his evaluation of the thing by presenting his attitude towards it in a text.

According to Martin and White (2005: 42), attitude has three semantic areas: emotions (affect), which deal with the expression of posi-

tive and negative feelings; ethics (judgment), which is concerned with attitudes toward habit or behavior (to admire or to criticise, to praise or to condemn); and aesthetics (appreciation), which involves evaluations of semiotic and natural phenomena according to the ways in which they are appreciated or not in a given field.

Attitude can be more or less intense, that is they can be more or less amplified. Besides that, in expressing people's feeling, judging people's character, or appreciating things, the Attitude may be the speaker's own or it may be attributed to some other resource. It means that he could express those by using his own words or referring to somebody else's words. This choice of source has an impact on those who will take the responsibility.

They are close related to each other, as follows: Affect (Emotional State, Physical Expression, Extraordinary Behavior, and Metaphor), Judgement (Normality, Capacity, Tenacity, Veracity, and Propriety), and Appreciation (Impact, Quality, Balance, Complexity, and Valuation). This theory is used to analyze whether the kinds of Attitudes are positive or negative.

This kind of discourse system makes us possible to see in depth the presentation of attitudinal meanings. This system relates the choices of the wordings to the ideological bases used in a text. The possibility for choosing an appropriate expression of word besides the other choices (expression of words) makes it possible for readers to predict the writer's attitudes towards the phenomenon being talked about.

Emilia (2014: 14) proposed that, the systemic analysis of texts, as pointed out by (Enggins, 1994: 309) aim to uncover and state not only what a text means (as traditional approaches to literary texts do) but also how a text means. In line with Emilia, Sujatna (2013) argues that SFL discovers how language organized to allow the speakers and writers to make exchange meanings. The focus is appropriateness of a form for a particular communicative purpose in a particular context rather than an insisting on a clear distinction between grammatical and ungrammatical forms.

Based on the theory, this research has intention to make attitude as the topic research. This research will analyze the attitude in constructing the attitudinal meaning in the United States' same-sex marriage legal syllabus. Attitude has an important role to interpret people or organization's feeling. It relates the power of a text and makes the text meaningful. Hence, the title of this research is "Attitudinal Meaning in The United States of Same-Sex Marriage Legal Syllabus".

Research Method

The present study is largely qualitative. It describes and critically interprets the attitude of the United States Supreme Court towards the same-sex marriage legal. Based on that theory, this study is conducted in a descriptive study by using qualitative approach. Denzin and Lincoln in Creswell (2007: 36):

"Qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. It consists of a set interpretive, material practices that make the world visible. These practices transform the world. They turn the world into a series of representation, including field note, interviews, conversations, photographs, recordings, and memos to the self. At this level, qualitative research involves an interpretive, naturalistic approach to the world. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural setting, attempting to make sense of, or interpret, phenomena in terms of the meaning people bring to them".

From the quotation above, this research used qualitative method because the researcher will analyze the attitude in the United States Supreme Court towards the same-sex marriage legal. After that, the researcher will interpret the result of clause analysis by using attitude system.

Moleong (2010: 6) states, that qualitative approach is an approach in study that is aimed to understand the phenomenon experienced by the subject of the study, such as; behavior, perception, motivation, action, et cetera. Holistically and descriptively in the form of words in its natural setting using some methods. This present research is descriptive with the element of quantitative in the form of percentage. Arikunto (2010: 234) defines descriptive research as a scientific research which the purpose is to picture out the phenomenon. It does not need any administration or control of certain action. The design begins with general statement of a research problem or topic. To develop the focus in inquiry, the researcher thought about some topic in which she wanted to know more about. The research question may be one that comes from the researcher's observations and experiences with particular topics, settings, or groups.

To critically analyze the text, appraisal system has been used. The researcher will analyze the attitudes devices (constituent) in the same-sex marriage legal and how does the attitude system in constructing the attitudinal meaning in the United States legal syllabus.

In analysis the attitude in the United States Supreme Court, the same-sex marriage legal is taken from the supreme court of the United States' official website. The data of this research is a legal which has been published in 2015. The first step is browsing on <https://>

www.supremecourt.gov. Secondly, the legal syllabus was broken down into manageable clauses for the purpose of analysis. Thirdly, for each clause the attitude devices will be used for analyzing. Fourthly, the result of analyzed clause will be categorized and counted based on the functions of attitude devices. The last, those type of the functions will be used to interpret of attitudinal meaning in the United States' same - sex legal syllabus.

Results & Discussion

According to Martin and White (2005: 42), attitude has three semantic areas: emotions (affect), which deal with the expression of positive and negative feelings; ethics (judgment), which is concerned with attitudes toward habit or behavior (to admire or to criticise, to praise or to condemn); and aesthetics (appreciation), which involves evaluations of semiotic and natural phenomena according to the ways in which they are appreciated or not in a given field.

The discussion is written to The researcher counted the entire the clauses of same-sex marriage syllabus in same-sex marriage legal syllabus of the United States, there are 154 clauses. From the analysis in the appendix, the researcher found that 92 affect, 54 judgement, and 58 appreciation. Then, the researcher will analyze the appraisal system devices types and function of the syllabus sub chapter in United States' same-sex marriage legal syllabus.

Attitude

Attitude concerns with speakers feeling, including emotional reactions, judgements of behavior and evaluation of things. There are three type of attitude found in this research: judgement, affect, and appreciation.

Attitude as Affect

Table 1 reveals 92 affect and these are categorized into seven types of affect. The seven types of affect in the United States of same-sex marriage syllabus are: happiness, unhappiness, satisfaction, dissatisfaction, security, insecurity, and inclination.

In evaluating a text, researcher must try to dig up what the speaker has spoken since he usually construes his experience which is mixed with his evaluation of the thing by presenting his attitude towards it in a text. Attitude can be more or less intense, that is they can be more or less amplified. Besides that, in expressing people's feeling, judging people's character, or appreciating things, the Attitude may be the speaker's own or it may be attributed to some other resource.

No.	Kind of Affect	Σ	% Σ
1.	Happiness	5	5%
2.	Unhappiness	6	7%
3.	Satisfaction	5	5%
4.	Dissatisfaction	9	10%
5.	Security	20	22%
6.	Insecurity	24	26%
7.	Inclination (Desire)	23	25%
8.	Disinclination (non -desire)	0	0%
	Σ Affect	92	100%

Table 1. Analyzing of Affect

It means that he could express those by using his own words or referring to somebody else's words. This choice of source has an impact on those who will take the responsibility.

Issues with Insecurity

In the analysis table about affect, the three biggest types of affect is insecurity with a total of 26% from 92 affect. According to Martin (2005) in / security covers our feelings for peace and anxiety, including the people sharing them with us. In stereotypically gendered communities, they are associated with "mothering" in the home - to be protected from the world outside (or not). Security is part of the type of affect that shows someone's calm or comfortable feeling, while insecurity is a feeling of anxiety and worry about something.

The analysis shows that there are 24 phrases that indicate the type of insecurity. Some of the words included in the words insecurity in same-sex marriage syllabus include: 'criminalized', 'demean', 'intolerable', 'devalue', 'decline', 'disapproval', 'harm', 'suffered', 'humiliate', and so on. But the most words that appear in the type of insecurity are 'harm', 'criminal', and 'demean'.

Based on *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (2005), the word 'harm' means 'damage or injury that is caused by a person or an event'. The meaning of 'harm' indicates a feeling of unease and restlessness because he is threatened. Examples of the phrases contain 'harm' are:

- 1) 'The marriage laws at issue thus **harm** and humiliate the children of same-sex couples.'
- 2) '...this denial works a grave and continuing **harm**, serving to disrespect and subordinate gays and lesbians.'

The two samples above show there are feel-

ing of being threatened and unsafe from proposers of same-sex marriage. The proposers feel the discrimination because their citizenship rights – to marry same-sex and live safely have not been fulfilled. Besides, they explain the fact about that they are being bullied by the laws of the state. So the choice of the word "harm" in this syllabus indicates the existence of a condition that there is an injustice rule.

The second word that often appears in insecurity type is "criminal" based on *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (2005), 'criminal' means 'connected with or involving crime'. The meaning of criminal words shows something related to punishment and something dangerous. The examples phrases that use the word 'criminal' in the text are:

- 1) In 2003, this Court overruled its 1986 decision in *Bowers v. Hardwick*, 478 U. S. 186, which upheld a Georgia law that **criminalized** certain homosexual acts,
- 2) a right extending beyond mere freedom from laws making same-sex intimacy a **criminal** offense.

The statements above show that the word 'criminal' is used as expression for same-sex marriages as a wrong (criminal) act. This can happen because there are no regulations that legalize same-sex marriage. Thus, the perpetrators who carry out same-sex marriages will be made as criminal suspects. Therefore, the proposer of same-sex marriage use the term 'criminal' as a fact of injustice for proposers of same-sex marriage who have been victims of previous marriage regulations.

The third most frequent word is "demean". The meaning of the word 'demean' based on *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (2005) is 'to do something that makes people have less respect for you'. The choice of the word "demean" shows a very uncomfortable atmosphere for those who propose same-sex marriage. Some phrases uses 'demean' word in the syllabus are:

- 1) To the respondents, it would **demean** a time-less institution if marriage were extended to same-sex couples.
- 2) It is **demeaning** to lock same-sex couples out of a central institution of the Nation's society.

The snippet of the phrases above shows that the same sex actor is demeaned by the state and society. Their rights in same-sex marriage are not recognized. This can happen because same-sex marriage actors are people who are considered to violate the rules of the citizen. Thus, victims of same-sex marriage will be punished and demeaned by the environment because it is considered that their marriage behavior is deviant.

Issues with Inclination

In the results of the analysis of the affect type it is also shown the second largest number, which is the inclination type with the amount of 25%. According to Martin (2005), an inclination type is the desire of someone to do something. So that it can be concluded that inclination seeks to show the desire or effort of a person or group to do or change something. As in the syllabus of same-sex marriage, it appears there are several words that lead to a desire. There are two words that appear most often more than once, namely 'invalidated' three times and 'acknowledge' twice.

The meaning of the word 'invalidated' based on *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (2005) is 'to prove that an idea, a story, an argument is wrong'. 'Invalidated' means that same-sex marriage is made illegal because there are parties who do not legalize. The party is said to be the government and the Supreme Court. Examples of phrases of the claim are:

- 1) This abiding connection between marriage and liberty is why Loving **invalidated** interracial marriage bans under the Due Process Clause.
- 2) This dynamic is reflected in *Loving*, where the Court invoked both the Equal Protection Clause and the Due Process Clause; and in *Zablocki v. Redhail*, 434 U. S. 374, where the Court **invalidated** a law barring fathers delinquent on child-support payments from marrying.

From the two phrases above, it shows the fact that same-sex marriages feel greatly disadvantaged by the existence of marriage of the same kind that is prohibited. This prohibition fact is what the same-sex marriages want to change. In the sentence above, it is apparent to whom the law for legalizing same-sex marriage must be legalized. The party is supposed to be the government and Supreme Court of America. So that the expectations of same-sex marriages that same-sex marriage must be legalized like other public marriages.

Issues with Security

In the syllabus same sex marriage, there was also a selection of security types. According to Martin (2005), the type of security is security covers, including the people sharing them with us. In stereotypically gendered communities, the mother is associated with mothering 'in the home-tuned to protection from the world outside. Judging from the contents of syllabus, it can be seen that the selection of words that enter into the affect type is due to the desire of same-sex marriage actors to get their survival protection from the authorities. Some of the words that appeared most were 'protect' 14 times and 'safeguards'

twice.

The word 'protect' based on *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (2005) it is 'to make sure that someone / something is not harmed, injured, and damaged'. The choice of the word 'protect' 14 times indicates the hope that the activists and same-sex marriages will get legal protection for same-sex offenders. The examples of phrases which use the word 'protect' as follows:

- 1) A third basis for **protecting** the right to marry is that it safeguards children and families and thus draws meaning from related rights of childrearing, procreation, and education.
- 2) In assessing whether the force and rationale of its cases apply to same-sex couples, the Court must respect the basic reasons why the right to marry has been long **protected**.

From the example above, it can be seen that many of the choices for the word 'protect' indicate that same-sex activists and marriages want the protection of their rights as citizens. They want security in their lives and marital status. So, when same-sex marriages are legalized, they can calmly live like citizens of other countries. They seem to hope that same-sex marriage is a phenomenon that the state must accept and be given protection.

Attitude as Judgment

Table 2 reveals 64 of judgments in syllabus of same-sex marriage. The researchers categorize the judgment into five types of judgments. The seven types of judgments in syllabus of same-sex marriage are: normality, capacity, tenacity, veracity, and propriety. Each type of judgments is classified into positive and negative types.

Issues with Capacity

In the analysis table regarding judgment, the biggest type of judgment is a positive capability type with a total of 48% of the 54 contracts found. Positive capability is included in the social esteem section. According to Martin (2005) Social esteem tends to be policed in the oral culture, through chat, gossip, jokes and stories of various kinds - with humour often having a critical role to play. Capacity is part of the type of judgment that shows an attitude of ability or power on something.

The results of the analysis show that there are 26 phrases that indicate the type of positive capacity. Some of the words included in capacity words in same-sex marriage include: 'dynamic', 'recognize', 'challenged', 'support', 'guarantee' and so on. But the most words that appear in capacity types are 'dynamic' and 'recognize'.

No	Kind of Judgments	Positive or negative	Σ	% Σ
1.	Normality	Positive	16	30%
		Negative	0	0%
2.	Capacity	Positive	26	48%
		Negative	2	4%
3.	Tenacity	Positive	0	0%
		Negative	0	0%
4.	Veracity	Positive	0	0%
		Negative	0	0%
5.	Propriety	Positive	5	9%
		Negative	5	9%
Σ Judgement			54	100

Table 2. Analyzing of Judgement

Based on *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (2005) 'dynamic' means 'the way in which people or things behave and react to each other in a particular situation'. The meaning of 'dynamic' indicates the existence of flexibility and changes that occur. Examples of phrases that use the phrase 'dynamic' are:

- 1) Rights implicit in liberty and rights secured by equal protection may rest on different precepts and are not always coextensive, yet each may be instructive as to the meaning and reach of the other. This **dynamic** is reflected in *Loving*, where the Court invoked both the Equal Protection Clause and the Due Process Clause;
- 2) Changed understandings of marriage are characteristic of a Nation where new dimensions of freedom become apparent to new generations. This **dynamic** can be seen in the Nation's experience with gay and lesbian rights.

The two phrases above show that proposers feel that with a change or legalization of same-sex marriage in America, it will make a major movement or change for the system of life of the citizens. So that the word 'dynamic' is chosen by the proposers as an ability of the state and the authorized institution to be able to accommodate all the rights of its citizens (married to one another). So that indirectly there will be a significant change in the life of the state in America.

The second most word in the positive capacity type is 'recognize'. Based on *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (2005) 'recognize' means who to know who somebody is or what something when you see or hear them or it, because you have seen or heard them or it before '. The meaning of 'recognize' indicates the desire for same-sex marriage recognized by the state. Examples of phrase as follow:

- 1) The Fourteenth Amendment requires a State to license a marriage between two people of the same sex and to **recognize** a marriage between two people of the same sex when their marriage was lawfully licensed and performed out-of-State.
- 2) The Fourteenth Amendment requires States to **recognize** same sex marriages validly performed out of State.

From the two examples of phrases in the same-sex marriage couple, they show the hope of acknowledging same-sex marriage by the proposers. The syllabus same sex marriage shows that proposers can be recognized as having the right to live like other types of marriages. This right is expected to be fully recognized by law. There is no longer a punishment process for the perpetrators of the same type of return. Their lives will be safe as normal.

Issues with Normality

In the table of analysis regarding judgment, the second largest type of judgment is the positive normality type with a total of 30% of the 54 contracts found. Positive normality is included in the social esteem section. According to Martin (2005) Social esteem tends to be policed in the oral culture, through chat, gossip, jokes and stories of various kinds - with humour often having a critical role to play. Normality is part of the type of judgment that shows the importance of the issue raised.

The results of the analysis show that there are 16 phrases that indicate the positive normality type. Some of the words included in the normality words in same-sex marriage syllabus include: 'intimacy', 'central', 'legal,' relevant, and so on. But the most words that appear in the normality type are 'intimate' and. Legal'.

Based on *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (2005), 'intimate' means 'having a close and friendly relationship or encouraging close, friendly relationships, sometimes of a sexual nature'. The meaning of 'intimate' is that marriage is a sacred and important moment. Examples of phrases that use the phrase 'intimate' are:

- 1) Decisions about marriage are among the most **intimate** that an individual can make.
- 2) Same-sex couples have the same right as opposite-sex couples to enjoy **intimate** association, a right extending beyond mere freedom from laws making same-sex intimacy a criminal offense.

From the two sample phrases in syllabus same-sex marriage couple, there was a revelation from the initiates of same-sex marriage that marriage was a sacred event. Getting married is choosing a very important decision in one's life.

Given the importance of marriage, activists and marriages expect same-sex marriage to be given the same justice. Because the intimacy is a moment of the same marriage and the different types are both having the same intimacy.

The second most word in the positive normality type is 'legal'. Based on *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (2005), the word 'legal' means 'allowed or required by law'. The meaning of 'legal' indicates that there is hope that same-sex marriage will be recognized by the state as a kind of marriage. Examples of phrases that use the phrase 'legal', as follow:

- 1) The Court has acknowledged the interlocking nature of these constitutional safeguards in the context of the **legal** treatment of gays and lesbians.
- 2) When new insight reveals discord between the Constitution's central protections and a received **legal** stricture, a claim to liberty must be addressed.

The phrases above show a hope of admitting same-sex marriage by the proposers. In the syllabus same sex marriage shows that proposers can be recognized as having the right to live like other types of marriages. This right is expected to be fully recognized by law. There is no longer a punishment process for same-sex marriage returnees. Their lives will be safe as normal.

Attitude as Appreciation

No.	Kind of appreciation	Positive or negative	Σ	% Σ
1.	Composition	Positive	1	2%
		Negative	0	0%
2.	Valuation	Positive	43	74%
		Negative	14	24%
3.	Reaction	Positive	0	0%
		Negative	0	0%
Σ Appreciation			58	100%

Table: 3 Analyzing of Appreciation

Table 3 reveals 58 of appreciation in syllabus of same-sex marriage. The researcher categorizes the appreciation into seven types of judgments. The seven types of judgments in syllabus of same-sex marriage are: composition, valuation, and reaction. Each types of appreciation is classified into positive and negative types.

Issues with Positive Valuation

In the analysis table regarding the type of Appreciation, there is the largest type of appreciation, namely the positive valuation type with a total of 74% of the 58 appreciation found. According to Martin (2005) the valuation is related to

cognition (considered opinions). Variables are especially sensitive to field since the value of things depends so much on our institutional focus. Positive valuation is an appreciation type of how an issue raised has meaning or a valuable or important lesson to be interpreted.

The results of the analysis show there are 43 phrases that indicate the type of positive valuation. Some of the words included in the words normality in same-sex marriage syllabus include: 'fundamental', 'equal', 'appropriate', 'important', and so on. But the most words that appear in the valuation types are 'fundamental' and 'equal'.

Based on *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (2005), 'fundamental' means 'serious and very important; the most central and important parts of something. The meaning of 'fundamentals' states that marriage is the basic thing of every human being. Examples of phrases that use the phrase 'fundamental' are:

- 1) The **fundamental** liberties protected by the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause extend to certain personal choices central to individual dignity and autonomy, including intimate choices defining personal identity and beliefs.
- 2) Four principles and traditions demonstrate that the reasons marriage is **fundamental** under the Constitution apply with equal force to same-sex couples.

'Fundamentals' in same-sex syllabus marriage couples reveals there is a statement that marriage is the basic right of every living human being. Considering marriage is a basic right, the proposers hope that all people can have the right to get married, even if they differ from one another. Therefore, if the basic rights are not fulfilled, the human needs are not fulfilled. Even if basic rights (marriage) are considered as a crime, then how can they live peacefully.

The second most word in the positive normality type is 'equal'. Viewed from the meaning, based on *Oxford Learner Pocket Dictionary* (2005), 'equal' means 'having the same rights or being treated the same as other people, without race, religion or sex being considered'. The meaning of 'equal' indicates that there is hope that same-sex marriages will be considered the same by the state as different types of marriage. Examples of phrases that use the phrase 'equal' are:

- 1) Four principles and traditions demonstrate that the reasons marriage is fundamental under the Constitution apply with **equal** force to same-sex couples.
- 2) The right of same-sex couples to marry is also derived from the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantee of **equal** protection.

The two example above was shown that

activists and marriages of the same sex hoped that different types of marriages or same-sex marriages should be considered the same in the eyes of the law. The proposers suggested that there should not be discrimination or looking at one another for the existence of different types of sex or same sex.

Issues with Negative Valuation

In the analysis table regarding valuation, the largest type of valuation is the type of negative valuation with a total of 30% of the 54 contracts found. According to Martin (2005) the valuation is related to cognition (considered opinions). Variables are especially sensitive to field since the value of things depends so much on our institutional focus. Negative valuation is part of the type of valuation that shows a poor assessment of the attitude or issue raised.

The results of the analysis show that there are 14 phrases that indicate the type of negative valuation. Some of the words included in the words negative valuation in same-sex marriage syllabus include: 'inequal', 'unjustified', 'less meaningful', 'lesser', and so on. But the most words that appear in the negative valuation type are 'unequal' and 'unjustified'.

Based on *Oxford Learner Pocket Dictionary* (2005), 'unequal' means 'which people are treated in different ways that have different advantages in a way that seems unfair'. The meaning of 'unequal' is that there is something that is treated unfairly and inappropriately. Examples of phrases that use the phrase 'in / unequal', as follow:

- 1) Indeed, recognizing that new insights and societal understandings can reveal unjustified **inequality** within fundamental institutions that once passed unnoticed and unchallenged,
- 2) The marriage laws at issue are in essence **unequal**: Same-sex couples are denied benefits afforded opposite-sex couples and are barred from exercising a fundamental right.

The two example above show the assessment of same-sex activists and marriages that the state still gave them injustice. This injustice is seen from the attitude of the state that has not legalized same-sex marriage. This fact of injustice is what they bring to court so that same-sex marriages can be legalized.

The second most word in the negative valuation type is just unjustified. Based on *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (2005), 'justified' means 'not shown to be right or reasonable'. The meaning of 'unjustified' indicates that there is a state decision that is not right for its citizens who choose to marry same-sex. Examples of phrases that use the phrase 'unjustified' are:

- 1) A ruling against same-sex couples would have the same effect and would be unjustified under the Fourteenth Amendment.
- 2) Indeed, recognizing that new insights and societal understandings can reveal unjustified inequality within fundamental institutions that once passed unnoticed and unchallenged.

From the word choice of 'unjustified' there is a fact that the state makes inappropriate regulations for same-sex bonders. The fact of this field is very burdensome for activists and marriage actors of the same sex. So that the peasants hope the government can make more appropriate, fairer rules, more respect for the rights of the perpetrators. So they hope for a decision that defends their lives and the consequences of their attitude will not make them criminalized.

Conclusion

The researcher found the entire the clauses of same-sex marriage syllabus in same-sex marriage legal document of the United States are 153 clauses. The researcher found that 91 affect, 54 judgments, and 58 appreciations. After finding the appraisal system and the clause constituent, the research found that the petitioners indicate his interpersonal relation with the readers. The attitudinal meaning of the petitioner with the reader based on attitude system analysis: First, the petitioners indicate to show they are the victims of discrimination from state regulations. It can be seen from the word choice in attitude types, there are 'harm', and 'criminal' that most often in insecurity constituent. Therefore they are need to be protected their right to marry the same-sex couples. Validation the right of same-sex marriage, will give them a guarantee to live safely. It can be seen from the word choice in attitude types, there are 'protected' in security constituent and 'recognize' in capacity constituent.

Besides, the petitioner indicates to show to the reader that wants equality by saying that marriage is a fundamental right of all humans that must be obtained. So marriage must be legalized. It can be seen from the word choice in attitude types, there are 'fundamental' in valuation constituent and 'intimate' in normality constituent. This right cannot be parting from the other right. Because if the rights are not legalized, the same-sex actor will be criminalized by the state. The same-sex proposers believe this is harmful decision. Because they think that marriage is an important right that everyone has to get it whatever the sex orientation.

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