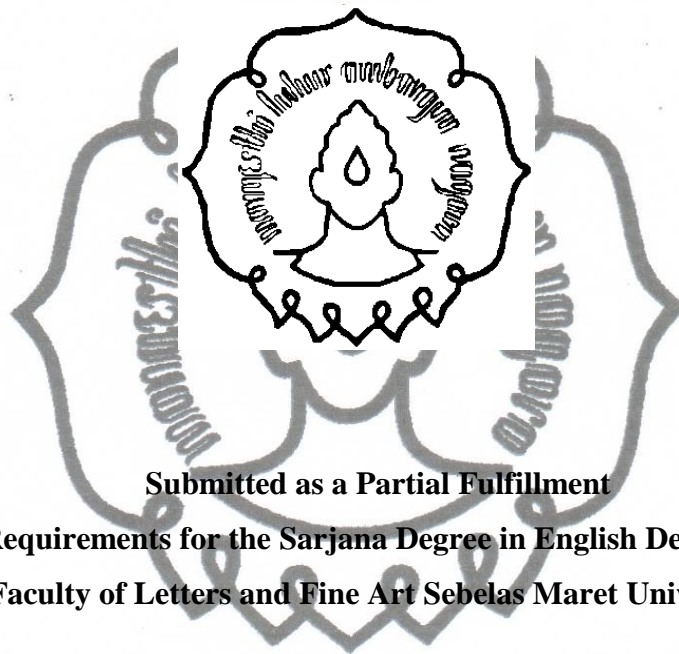


# **A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON APPRAISAL OF TWO TEXTS EXPOSING GAY MARRIAGE IN AMERICA**

**(Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics Study)**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment  
of Requirements for the Sarjana Degree in English Department  
Faculty of Letters and Fine Art Sebelas Maret University**

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
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SEBELAS MARET UNIVERSITY  
SURAKARTA  
2011**

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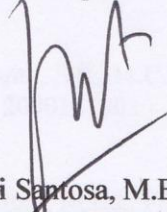
**A Comparative Analysis on Appraisal of Two Texts Exposing Gay Marriage in  
America**

**(Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics Study)**

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(Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics Study)

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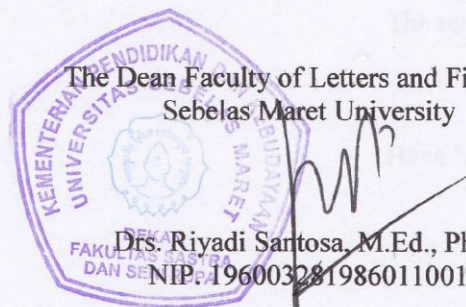
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## PRONOUNCEMENT

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Stated wholeheartedly that the thesis entitled *A Comparative Analysis on Appraisal of Two Texts Exposing Gay Marriage in America* (Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics Study) is originally made by the researcher. This is not plagiarism nor made by others. The things related to the other people's work are written in quotations and included within the bibliography.

If it is then proven that the researcher cheats, the researcher is ready to take the responsibility.

Surakarta, December 2011

The researcher

Hana Suryani Ika Mareta

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## MOTTO

*"...Bekerjalah dengan sungguh- sungguh seakan- akan kau akan hidup selamanya, dan beribadahlah dengan tekun seakan besok maut memanggilmu...."*

*(Hadist)*

*"The Best thing of Dreams is How to make it becomes true.  
Reach out Your dreams."*

*(Anynomous)*

*"TRUE BEAUTY IS AT THE HEART....."*

*(HANA)*

# DEDICATION

*I proudly dedicate my thesis to:*

*My beloved parents (Bpk Darna & Ibu Sri S)*

*My beloved hubby (Sulung Danuadhi)*

*My lovely sister (Bio Rahma Yuana)*

*English Department students*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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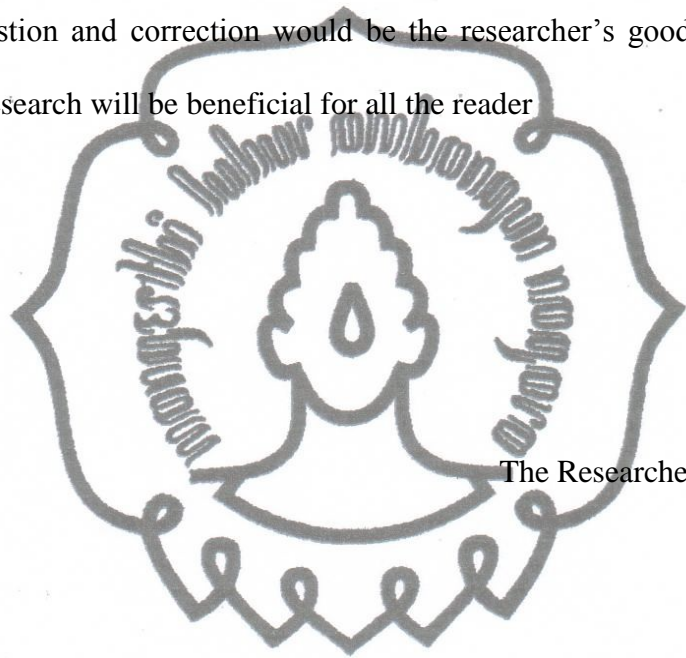
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7. Sulung Danuadhi, S.Pd. My beloved hubby, Thank you so much for the true love you gives to me; it is the most important in my life. Thanks for making me complete and being my motivation. Let's have a happy family (*sakinah, mawwadah* and *warrahmah*) with our lovely daughter and son later.
8. Bio Rahma Yuana, My lovely youngest sister, keep spirit *Sayang*. I believe you will be what you want to be, because you are smart. Let's make our parents happy in the rest of their life.
9. All family in Matesih and Mojosoongo, thank you so much for the support, prayer, love and everything.
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11. *Mbak* Yume, thank you for the support, helping, and suggestions you given to me to complete this thesis. *Mbak* Isti, thanks for being a good sister figure for me.
12. My cousins *Mbak* Pipit and Dee2 (thanks for being nice cousins) and Nana (I'm gonna miss your proverbs. You're good in it.)
13. My ED '2007. It's nice to be the great family of ED '2007. I'm going to miss you all.



14. For those who have not listed yet, it does not mean that I have neglected your support and assistance. Thank you so much.

Finally, the researcher realizes this thesis is not perfect. Therefore, any suggestion and correction would be the researcher's good news. Hopefully, this research will be beneficial for all the reader



The Researcher,

Hana Suryani Ika Mareta

C 1307040

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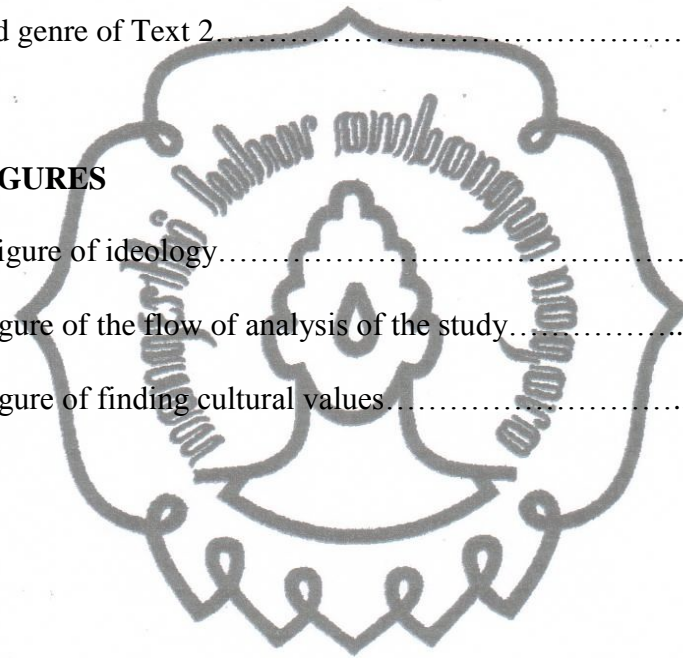
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## ABSTRACT

**2011. Hana Suryani Ika Mareta. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON APPRAISAL OF TWO TEXTS EXPOSING GAY MARRIAGE IN AMERICA (Based On Systemic Functional Linguistics Study)**

This is a qualitative research employing descriptive comparative method with total sampling technique. This research is aimed to find out the attitudes employed in two texts exposing the controversy of gay marriage in America, to discover the influence of the attitudes toward the texts and to see why the attitudes are employed in the texts. The data used in this research are primary and secondary data. The primary data of this research is the phenomenon about attitudes in the texts including the graduation and the engagement. Meanwhile, the secondary data consists of the information about the gay marriage in America and the writer's background. The sources of data of this research are two texts of contributor opinion column in Allvoices.com. The first text is entitled *An Appeal filed against Gay Marriage- Waste of Time* written by Chris Teti and the second text is entitled *Gay Marriage should be Banned* written by Redhanded.

The results of the analysis can be seen as follows. First, the analysis shows that both texts apply the same kinds of attitudes: affect, judgment and appreciation. The first text is dominated by negative attitudes, but they are used to support gay marriage issue. The attitudes are most used in text 2 also negative. However unlike in text 1, the attitudes applied in text 2 purposes to challenge the issue of gay marriage. In the case of graduation, the use of dominant force- raise and focus- sharpening in both texts indicates that the attitudes have strong and sharp graduation.

Second, the use of attitudes influences the text in term of register, prosody, genre and the ideology of the texts. In the level of register, both texts are dominated by behavioral- process, carrier- attribute, thing- qualifier, epithet- thing, and token-value forms to express the attitudes in the texts. They are appropriate in constructing the attitudes. Thus, the tenor of text 1 is positive and text 2 is negative. In the case of engagement, both text 1 and text 2 are dominated by monogloss (single voice). It means that both texts tend to be more subjective. In the case of prosody and relation to genre and ideology text 1 applies negative attitudes in title, thesis, and arguments. Thus it is ended with positive attitudes. Therefore, text 1 belongs to hortatory exposition. The ideology of text 1 belongs to antagonist- left toward the appeal filed against gay marriage. Meanwhile, text 2 written by Redhanded employs negative attitudes to evaluate the issue. It also provides arguments against and arguments for, and it is ended with recommendation to ban the gay marriage. From the staging above, text 2 belongs to discussion genre and results in protagonist- left ideology.

Third, the issue of gay marriage in California (a place where the writer resides) influences the use of particular attitudes in text 1. Meanwhile, the ideology of the

writer and the arguments from the gay opponents become the reasons why the attitudes are used in text 2.



# A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON APPRAISAL OF TWO TEXTS EXPOSING GAY MARRIAGE IN AMERICA (BASED ON SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS STUDY)

Hana Suryani Ika Mareta<sup>1</sup>  
Drs. Riyadi Santosa, M.Ed. Ph.D.<sup>2</sup>

## ABSTRACT

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Second, the use of attitudes influences the text in term of register, prosody, genre and the ideology of the texts. In the level of register, both texts are dominated by behavioral- process, carrier-attribute, thing- qualifier, epithet- thing, and token-value forms to express the attitudes in the texts. They are appropriate in constructing the attitudes. Thus, the tenor of text 1 is positive and text 2 is negative. In the case of engagement, both text 1 and text 2 are dominated by monogloss (single voice). It means that both texts tend to be more subjective. In the case of prosody and relation to genre and ideology text 1 applies negative attitudes in title, thesis, and arguments. Thus it is ended with positive attitudes. Therefore, text 1 belongs to hortatory exposition. The ideology of text 1 belongs to antagonist- left toward the appeal filed against gay marriage. Meanwhile, text 2 written by Redhanded employs negative attitudes to evaluate the issue. It also provides arguments against and arguments for, and it is ended with recommendation to ban the gay marriage. From the staging above, text 2 belongs to discussion genre and results in protagonist- left ideology.

Third, the issue of gay marriage in California (a place where the writer resides) influences the use of particular attitudes in text 1. Meanwhile, the ideology of the writer and the arguments from the gay opponents become the reasons why the attitudes are used in text 2.

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<sup>2</sup> Dosen Pembimbing

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Research Background

Based on <http://www.grammar.appraisal.com>, appraisal is located within the framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics. The appraisal theory has emerged over a period of almost 15 as a result of the work conducted by a group of researchers lead by Professor James Martin of the University of Sydney. Up to now, this theory is still developed by researchers not only in Australia but also in other countries. Appraisal framework is an approach to explore, describe and explain the way language is used to evaluate, to adopt stances, to construct textual personas and to manage interpersonal, positioning, and relationships.

Appraisal is focused on attitude- the feelings and values that are negotiated with the readers. Appraisal is used to negotiate people's feeling (affect), people's character (judgment), and the value of things (appreciation) (Martin & Rose: 2003). In other words, appraisal is our feeling (attitudes) toward people and things. The attitude can be positive or negative. An example of this is one's feeling about the government. If the government is perceived as positive, the feeling aroused might be happiness, agreement, applauding, and supporting, because they have appraised it as government that has long term of positive effect. In contrast, when the government is valued as a bad government, one might feel disappointed, disagree and they want to condemn it, because they think that it cannot run the country well.

*commit to user*



Appraisal is concerned with how writers/speakers approved and disapprove, enthuse and abhor, applaud and criticize, and with how they position their readers/listeners to do likewise. It is concerned with the construction by texts of communities of shared feeling and values, and with the linguistics mechanisms for the sharing of emotion, tastes and normative assessments (Martin & White: 2005)

Appraisal is mostly found in exposition texts and discussion texts. In those genres, the writers share their feeling toward an issue, whether the feeling is positive or negative attitudes. It is used to express their opinion on an issue. It can be agreement or disagreement, support or criticism. The writers sometimes influence the readers to do likewise. We will know that the writers support or challenge the issue.

### **B. Problem Statement**

Gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender Americans have struggled to achieve legal recognition of their relationships for over forty years. The work of countless people from all walks of life has brought us equal marriage in two states and some forms of protection in others, achievements that would have seemed impossible only a few decades ago. Based on <http://www.ncsl.org>, same-sex marriage in the United States first became legal in the U.S. state Massachusetts in 2004. However, the federal government of the United States does not recognize the marriages of the same-sex couples and is prohibited from doing so by the Defense of Marriage Act. Up to now, the issue about the same-sex marriage in America is still debated.

This research is concerned with attitudes of two texts exposing gay marriage in USA taken from [www.alvoices.com](http://www.alvoices.com). The first text, entitled *Gay Marriage should be Banned* written by an accountant, Redhanded, is against gay marriage, while the second text which is written by Chris Teti, *Appeal Field against Gay-Marriage-Waste of Time* is pro gay marriage in America.

In the text entitled *Appeal Field against Gay-Marriage-Waste*, Chris Teti agrees with the issue of gay marriage. From the text, we can find some of his opinions toward this issue for example:

*This country has soooo many other **die-hard** issues plaguing us and **a certain few are worried** about who marries who??*

From the cutoff of the first text, the writer uses the word ***die-hard** issues* to show that the country has many other big problems which must be resolved rather than debating about gay marriage. Then we can analyze that ***die-hard** issues* has the attitude appreciation-negative. The graduation is focus-sharpening and the engagement is monogloss. The second attitude is ***a certain few are worried***, these words belong to affect-negative. The graduation is force-attitudinal lexis-raise and the engagement is monogloss.

In contrast, in the second text written by Rendhanded:

*While I do agree that the government should not be regulating marriage, I just feel that **Gay Marriage** is **not in the mainstream of traditional values** and in keeping with the family unit as we know it.*

The writer used the clause *Gay Marriage is not in the mainstream of traditional values* to express his feeling toward gay marriage. According to him, gay marriage destroys the values of traditional marriage. The attitude of the appraising item is appreciation-negative. The graduation is focus-sharpening and the engagement is monogloss (the source is the writer).

The example above shows us that the diction (the choice of words) expresses the attitude of the writer. In other words, the attitude of a text depends on the writer's feeling. In addition to the issue development, the writer's background also influence the attitudes used in the text. Different persons with different background and status will have different way in expressing their feeling toward an issue.

The former researches about appraisal entitled *A Comparative Analysis of Appraisal between Editorial Column and Opinion Column Exposing the Banning of Smoking Published on The Jakarta Post Newspaper (Based on A Systemic Functional Linguistics Study)* was conducted by Intan Widya P (2010) and the second research on appraisal theory was conducted by Fajar Rizki A (2011), *A Comparative Analysis of Appraisal of Two Texts on Opinion Column in The Jakarta Post Exposing the Bailout of Bank Century*. In those researches, both writers did not use secondary data to answer the research question "Why the attitudes are used in the texts?"

To find out and answer the research question "Why the attitudes are employed in the text by the writer?" the writer conducted the research entitled "A Comparative

Appraisal Analysis of Two Text Exposing Gay Marriage in United State of America  
(Based on A Systemic Functional Linguistics Study).

### C. Research Objective

Based on the background and the problem statement above, the objectives of this research:

1. To find out the attitudes used in the texts.
2. To find out the influence of the attitudes toward the texts.
3. To find out why the writers used the attitudes in the texts.

### D. Research Question

Based on the research objective above, this research intends to answer the questions:

1. What attitudes are used in the texts?
2. How do the attitudes influence the texts?
3. Why did the writers use the attitudes in the texts?

### E. Research Significance

This research attempts to find out the reasons why certain attitudes are used in the two texts in expressing the writers' background and the context of culture in

USA, to determine the prosody and genre of the texts, and to discover the writers' ideology.

## **F. Research Scope**

This research focuses on attitudes found in two texts exposing gay marriage in America. Both texts are taken from [www.allvoices.com](http://www.allvoices.com). The first text, entitled *Gay Marriage should be Banned* is written by Redhended. Meanwhile the second text, entitled *Appeal Filed against Gay-Marriage-Waste* is written by Chris Teti. This research tries to find out the attitudes in the text. The researcher analyzes the attitudes in the form of affect, judgment, and appreciation to determine the writers' ideology and their reasons in using certain attitudes in their texts. This limitation is used to make the analysis focus on two texts mentioned above.

## **E. Thesis Organization**

This thesis will be organized into five chapters:

Chapter I is Introduction. In this chapter, the writer introduces the research background and determines the problem statement, research objective, research question, research significances/benefits, research scope, and the thesis organization.

Chapter II is Literature Review. In this chapter, the researcher discusses some theories related to the research. They are mass media, internet, allvoices.com, gay

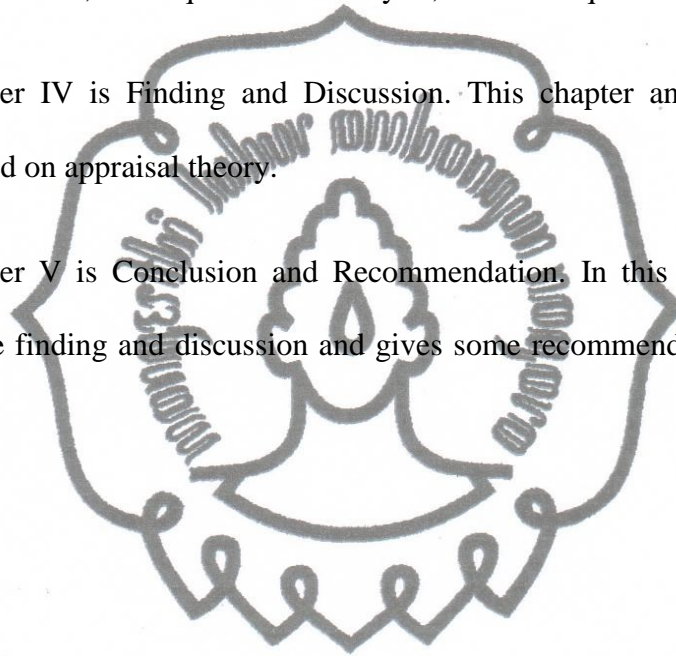


marriage in united state of America, systemic functional linguistics, appraisal, prosody, genre, register, and ideology.

Chapter III is Research Methodology. This chapter consists of research method, data source, technique of data analysis, and technique of collecting data.

Chapter IV is Finding and Discussion. This chapter answers the research question based on appraisal theory.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Recommendation. In this chapter, the writer concludes the finding and discussion and gives some recommendation related to the research.



## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Mass Media

To communicate in a broad scope, people use a tool which is called mass media. Mass media is divided into printed and electronics mass media e.g. television, internet, newspaper, and magazine. According to Gamble & Gamble (1989), mass media is instrument of communication which allows us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large, scattered, heterogeneous audiences. It enlarges our ability to talk each other by helping us overcome barriers caused by time and space. Mass media is designed to reach a large group of people, for example people of nation.

#### B. Internet

Pardosi (2001) emphasizes that internet is worldwide network, because by using internet network we can get million information from all over the world. In other words, internet is source of information, communication, and entertainment. Moreover, Reddick and King (1996:100) state that Internet is a term that is used to describe the relationship between computer networks, that's why it is enabling to communicate each other.

The information which is called website is used to store the information. Thus, Web is one of the facilities in the Internet, which organizes all the information

in the Internet. It gives chance to people in accessing source of information fast and easily (Sidharta, 1996: 239).

### **C. Allvoices**

Allvoices is a global community that shares news, videos, images and opinions tied to news events and people. It is the first true people's media. This media is an open and highly relevant social media site "unedited by humans", where anyone can report and add their voice anywhere (allvoices.com).

Founded in April of 2007, allvoices was started by passionate people who believe that everyone has a story worth telling, sharing that story can be the first step in changing lives. allvoices redefines the voice of people through the global community for sharing current news events and issues from multiple points of view, providing an emotional connection to each other's perspectives. It can be as simple as sharing an emotion or a comment. The users can also share a news event with their friends and other social media sites from the news event page, to invite others to join the discussion (allvoices.com).

### **D. Gay Marriage in United State of America**

For over a decade, the issue of same-sex marriage has been a flashpoint political issue in the United States, setting off waves of competing legislation, lawsuits and ballot initiatives attempting either to legalize or ban the practice. Rifts

have also opened among religious groups over the decision to recognize same-sex marriage or condemn it.

Proponents of same-sex marriage have long argued that the institution of marriage is a unique expression of love and commitment that call the unions of same-sex couples anything else is a form of second-class citizenship; they also point out that many legal rights are tied to marriage. Those opposed to same-sex marriage agree that marriage is a fundamental bond with ancient roots. But they draw the opposite conclusion, saying that allowing same-sex couples to marry would undermine the institution of marriage itself.

In March 2010, Washington, D.C. became the sixth place in the nation where the same-sex marriages can take place. Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont also issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples.

In other states the issue moved one way and then another. A California court in 2008 ruled that a law barring same-sex marriage was unconstitutional. In a referendum that November, a ballot measure known as Proposition 8 was passed that restored the ban. Proposition 8 withstood a challenge in the state Supreme Court, which upheld the ban while allowing the marriages performed before it took effect to stand. But in August 2010, a federal judge found it unconstitutional, in a ruling that both sides say will end up before the Supreme Court. The ban ceased to have effect on Aug. 18.

In July 2010, the Defense of Marriage Act was ruled unconstitutional by a federal judge in Massachusetts, who found that gay and lesbian couples deserve the same federal benefits as heterosexual couples (<http://topics.nytimes.com>).

### **E. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)**

The single most influential exponent of systemic functional linguistics is Michael Halliday. SFL which views language as a source for making meaning is developed by Halliday in 1960s. Halliday and Hasan (1985) state that SFL is a theory of meaning as choice, by which a language or other semiotic system is interpreted as a network of interlocking options. In other words, SFL is an approach which has helped linguist to analyze and explain “how meanings are made in everyday linguistic interaction”.

As with Halliday, Eggins (1994) emphasizes that the systemic functional approach is being recognized as providing a very useful descriptive and interpretative framework in viewing language as a strategic and meaning making-resource.

In addition, Eggins (1994:2) points out that the systemic linguists are interested in how people use language with each other in accomplishing daily social life. This interest leads them to advance four main theories about language: that language use is functional; that its function is to make meanings; that these meanings are influenced by social and cultural context that they are exchanged; and the process of using language is a semiotic process.



This theory attempts to describe language in actual use and focus on texts and their contexts. They are concerned not only with the structures but also with how those structures construct meaning. It starts with the question “How are the meaning of a text realized?”

Language is structured to make three main kinds of meanings simultaneously. This semantic meanings are ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning to be fused together in linguistic units. The meaning is recognized as metafunctions (Halliday in Eggins: 1994:3).

Ideational meaning is the representation of experience: our experience of the world that lies about us, and also inside us, the world of our imagination. According to Gerot and Wignel (1994), ideational meanings are about phenomena, about things, about what is going on and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings. This meaning is centrally influenced by field of discourse.

Interpersonal meanings are meanings which express the speaker's attitudes and judgement. This kind of meaning is centrally influenced by tenor of discourse. It is used to enact the social relationship.

Textual meanings express the relation of language to its context. These meanings are most centrally influenced by mode of tenor.

## F. Text Context

A text is language which has particular authorial intended meaning. The meaning cannot be separated from its contexts of culture as fixed and stable. In addition to its relation to its contexts of culture, the text meaning is also seen as semantic signs (Kramsch (1998: 57)). In other words, a text cannot be given a fuller meaning if it is not viewed also as discourse.

In his book, Santosa (2010: 1) points out that in Systemic functional Language, discourse means language both spoken and written which is working in a context of culture and context of culture. In other words, we can say that a text cannot be separated from the context. The context has a function to find out the real meaning of a text.

Context situation is a range within language user. Halliday and Hasan (1985) state that context situation consist of three aspects: field, mode, and tenor. These three aspects work simultaneously to shape a contextual configuration or meaning configuration. The configuration will determine the type and the register used to realize social process.

Field refers to event with its surroundings, which is often expressed by what happen, when, where, and how the event occur. Mode covers two aspects, they are channel and medium. Channel is the type of language used to express the event both spoken and written. Next, mode covers medium which is used to channelize the

social process. It can be medium of spoken or written, audio, visual, or audio-visual. Finally, tenor is the type of participants involved in the event which cover the status and social role of the participants (Halliday and Hasan :1985).

### **G. Appraisal**

Appraisal belongs to the system of interpersonal meaning. “Appraisal is concerned with evaluation: the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text, the strength of feelings involved and the ways in which values are sourced and reader aligned” (Martin and Rose, 2003). Appraisal is used to negotiate social relationships, by telling readers or listeners how we feel about people and things.

Furthermore, appraisal is dealing with evaluating people’s feeling, people’s character and things. The evaluations is gradable, their volume can be tuned up and down depending on how intensely we feel. In addition, source of the attitudes can be originally the author’s or it may belong to other resources (Martin and Rose, 2003:22).

According to Martin and Rose (2003), appraisal system has three systems; those are attitude, graduation, and engagement.

## 1. Attitude

Attitude is divided into three: people's feeling (affect), people's character (judgment), and evaluating things (appreciation).

### a. Affect (Expressing our feeling)

According to Martin and Rose (2003), affect is expressing people's feeling. Firstly, we can have good or bad feelings. As a result, affect can be **positive** or **negative**. Similarly, in *The Language of Evaluation*, Martin and White (2005) states that affect is concerned with registering positive and negative feelings: do we feel happy or sadness, confident or anxious, interested or bored? Secondly, affect can be expressed **directly** or **indirectly**.

Table 2.1 Option for affect

Positive		<i>We were ecstatic.</i> <i>We even celebrated.</i>
Negative		<i>I was torn to pieces.</i>
Direct	Emotional state	<i>Ecstatic</i>
	Physical Expression	<i>Shake uncontrollably</i>
Implicit	Extraordinary	<i>wander from window to window</i>

	Behavior	
	Metaphor	<i>ice cold in a sweltering night</i>

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003)

Martin and White (2003) emphasize that attitude is expected to give its realization to diversify across a range of grammatical structure. Thus, according to Halliday (1994), these realizations consist of modification of participation and processes, affective, mental and behavioral processes, and modal adjunct:

*Table 2.2 The Realization of Affect*

*Table 2.2.1 Affect as 'quality'*

Describing participants	<i>a <b>happy</b> boy</i>	<i>Epithet</i>
Attributed to participants	<i>the boy was <b>happy</b></i>	<i>Attribute</i>
Manner of processes	<i>the boy played <b>happily</b></i>	<i>Circumstance</i>

*Table 2.2.2 Affect as 'process'*

Affective sensing	<i>the present <b>pleased</b> the boy</i>	Process (effective)
Affective behaving	<i>the boy <b>smiled</b></i>	Process (middle)

Table 2.2.3 Affect as 'comment'

Desiderative comment	<i><b>happily</b>, he had a long nap</i>	Modal Adjunct
----------------------	--	---------------

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003: 58-59)

Furthermore, in classifying affect, Martin and white (2003) drew on the following six factors:

1. Are the feelings positive or negative?

Positive affect      *the boy was **happy***

Negative affect      *the boy was **sad***

2. Are the feelings a surge of emotion or an ongoing mental state?

Behavioral surge      *the boy **laughed***

Mental disposition      *the boy **liked** the present/the boy felt **happy***

3. Are the feelings reacting to some specific external agency or an ongoing mood?

Reaction to other      *the boy **liked** the teacher/the teacher **pleased***  
*the boy*

Undirected mood      *the boy was **happy***

4. Are the feelings as more or less intense?

Low      *the boy **like** the present*

'Median'      *the boy **loved** the present*  
*commit to user*



High *the boy **adored** the present*

5. Do the feelings involve intention rather than reaction?

Realis *the boy **liked** the present*

Irrealis *the boy **wanted** the present*

6. The final variable in our typology of affect groups emotions into three major sets having to do with un/happiness, in/security and dis/satisfaction.

Un/happiness *the boy was **sad/happy***

In/security *the boy was **felt anxious/confident***

Dis/satisfaction *the boy was **felt fed up/absorbed***

## b. Judgment

Judgment is used to judging people's character. As with affect, Judgment can be positive and negative. Then it is expressed explicitly or implicitly. The classifications of judgment are not only that, but also it can be classified into personal judgment of admiration or criticism and moral judgment of praise or condemnation (Martin and Rose: 2003). "Judgment deals with attitude toward behavior, which we admire or criticize, praise or condemn" (Martin and White: 2005)

Table 2.3 Example of judgement of character (from Helena' story)

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	<i>Bubbly, vivacious, energetic, intelligent, popular</i>	<i>He was working in a top security structure.</i>
	Criticize	<i>What's wrong with him? ...I can't handle the man anymore!</i>	<i>I can't explain the pain and bitterness in me when I saw...</i>
Moral	Praise	<i>Their leaders have the guts to stand by their vultures...</i>	<i>I envy and respect the people of the struggle...</i>
	Condemn	<i>Our leaders are too holy and innocent.</i>	<i>...'those at the top' were again targeting the next 'permanent removal from society'...</i>

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003)

### c. Appreciation

Appreciation is the attitude in valuing things. According to Martin and Rose (2003), we can use this kind of attitude to appreciate TV shows, houses, books, films, magazines, novels, government system, and performances of any kind. "Appreciation involves evaluations of semiotic and natural phenomenon, according to the ways in which they are valued or not in a given field" (Martin and white: 2005). As with

affect and judgement, appreciation can be expressed positively and negatively. It depends on how we feel about the things.

*Table 2.4 expression of appreciation*

Positive	<i>A beautiful relationship</i> <i>A very serious issue</i> <i>Healing of breaches</i> <i>Redressing of imbalances</i> <i>Restoration of broken relationships</i>
Negative	<i>My unsuccessful marriage</i> <i>A frivolous question</i> <i>Broken relationships</i> <i>The community he or she has injured</i>

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003)

In his book entitled *The Language Evaluation*, Martin and White (2005: 56) also states that in general appreciations can be divided into our 'reactions' to things, composition (balance and complexity) and their 'value'.

#### *Type of appreciation*

<b>Linguistics</b>	<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negative</b>
Reaction: impact 'did it grab me?'	Arresting, captivating, involving, engaging, absorbing, imposing, stunning, striking, compelling, interesting..	Dull, boring, tedious, staid..

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Reaction: quality “did I like it?”	Fascinating, exciting, moving.. Remarkable, notable, sensational.. Lively, dramatic, intense...	Dry, ascetic, uninviting.. Unremarkable, pedestrian.. Flat, predictable, monotonous..
	Lovely, beautiful, splendid.. Appealing, enchanting, pleasing, delightful, attractive, welcome..	Plain, ugly.. Repulsive, off- putting, revolting, irritating, weird..
Composition: balance ‘did it hang together?’	Balanced, harmonious, unified, symmetrical, proportional..	Unbalanced, discordant, unfinished, incomplete..
Composition: complexity ‘was it hard to follow?’	Simple, elegant.. Intricate, rich, detailed, precise..	Ornamental, over- complicated, extravagant, puzzling.. Monolithic, simplistic..
Valuation ‘was it worthwhile?’	Challenging, significant, deep, profound, provocative, daring.. Experimental, innovative, original, unique, fruitful, illuminating.. Enduring, lasting..	Shallow, insignificant, unsatisfying, sentimental.. Conservative, reactionary, generic.. Unmemorable, forgettable.

(Adapted from Martin and Rose, 2003:63)

## 2. Graduation

In their book, Martin and Rose (2003) mention that one distinctive feature of attitudes is that they are gradable. It means that we can say how strongly we feel

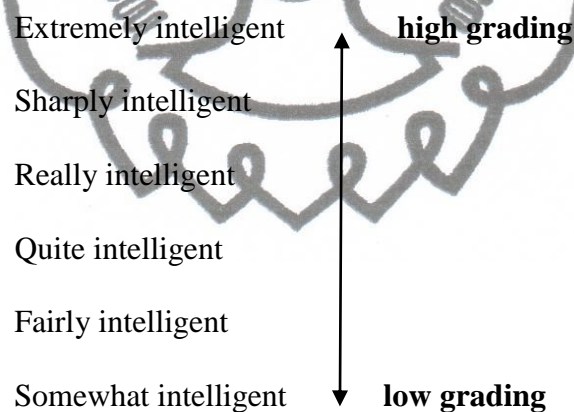
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about someone or something. For example, in a challenge TV program, the host says “the stunt challenge is extremely dangerous”. By doing so, the host places the stunt challenge on high scale in relation to other choices he could have made. Martin and Rose (2003) state graduation consists of force and focus.

### a. Force

#### 1. Intensifier

Intensifier is used to say how strongly we feel about something or someone (how strong the attitudes are according to the speaker/writer). To make it, take a look at the description below.



Adapted from (Martin & Rose, 2003)

#### 2. Attitudinal lexis (lexis with attitude)

To see the intensity of the attitude, we can also use attitudinal lexis. Marin and Rose (2003) state that attitudinal lexis is vocabulary items including degrees of intensity, such as *happy/delighted/ecstatic*. As well as lexical items above, attitudinal lexis also consists of metaphor and swearing.

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## a) Metaphor

To understand metaphor in attitude, we will see some examples below.

*Ice cold in a sweltering night*

*Dull like the dead*

Those metaphors tell us how cold her second love was, how dull his eyes were, how frightening his screams were (Martin and Rose: 2003).

## b) Swearing

These are some examples of swearing:

*Dammit! What else can this abnormal life be than a cruel human rights violation?*

Table 2.5 Option for graduation

<b>Force</b>	Intensifiers	<i>He still plays <b>great</b></i>
	Attitudinal lexis	<i>the second part is <b>fantastic...</b></i>
	Metaphors	<i><b>Ice</b> cold in a sweltering night</i>
	Swearing	<i><b>Dammit</b>, there must be a clique</i>
<b>Focus</b>	Sharpen	a <i><b>true</b></i> guitar
	Soften	a <i><b>part-time</b></i> blues fan

Adapted from Martin & Rose ( 2003: 43)



### 3. Engagement

Engagement deals with the source of the attitude. In Martin and White's book (2003), engagement is divided into two parts. They are monogloss (the source is from the author) and heterogloss (the source comes from other resources, not the author). Heterogloss consists of three sections:

#### a. Projecting Sources

Projections is quoting or reporting what people say or think. The following table shows some examples of projecting sources.

Table 2.6 Projecting sources

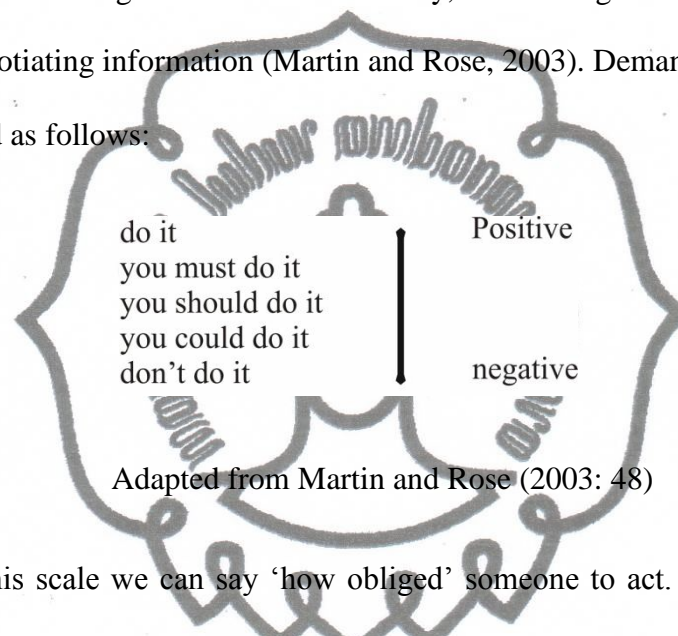
Projecting clause	<i>Then <u>he says</u>: He and three of our friends have been promoted.</i> <i><u>I know</u> where everything began, the background.</i>
Names for 'speech acts	<i>I end with few <u>lines</u> that my wasted vulture said to me.</i> <i>They broadcast <u>substantial extracts</u>:</i>
Projecting within clause	<i>Many of those who have come forward had previously <u>been regarded</u> as respectable..</i> <i>Such offices as <u>it may deem</u> necessary..</i>
Scare quotes	<i>'those at the top', the 'cliques' and 'our men'</i>

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003)

### b. Modality

Halliday (1994) describes modality as a resource which sets up a semantic space between yes and no, a cline running between positive and negative poles.

There are two general kinds of modality, one for negotiating services, and the other for negotiating information (Martin and Rose, 2003). Demands for a service can be negotiated as follows:



Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003: 48)

On this scale we can say 'how obliged' someone to act. On the other hand, statements that give information can be negotiated as follows:



Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003: 48)

On this scale we can say how 'probable' a statement is. At each pole of these scales of modality is the choice of positive or negative polarity.

### c. Concession

Consequential conjunctions that counter our expectations are known as concessive (Martin and Rose, 2003). Conjunctions like *but*, that counter expectations, are termed concessive. *But* is the most common conjunction used to signal concession. But there are other possibilities, including *however* and *although*, and variations on the theme including *even if* and *even by*; *in fact*, *at least*, *indeed*; and *nevertheless*, *needless to say*, *of course*, *admittedly*, *in any case* etc:

Conjunctions used for concessive consequences are given in the following table.

Table 2.7 Conjunctions used for concessive consequences

		Concessive
Means	<i>By</i>	<i>even by</i>
	<i>Thus</i>	<i>But</i>
Consequence	<i>Because</i>	<i>although, even though</i>
	<i>so, therefore</i>	<i>but, however</i>
Condition	<i>If</i>	<i>even if</i>
	<i>Then</i>	<i>even then</i>
Purpose	<i>in order to</i>	<i>Without</i>

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003: 132)

## H. Prosody

Prosody is the tone and mood of a passage discourse which is established by appraisal resources. The pattern of attitude choices is called 'prosodic'. The prosodic pattern of appraisal choices creates the 'stance' or 'voice' of the appraiser (Martin and Rose (2003)).

So we can say that the prosody is a voice deals with the subjectivity of the writer in viewing an issue. A text can be valued as subjective one, if the engagement is monogloss or it can be said as an objective one if the writer uses many point of views in analyzing an issue. In addition to the subjectivity, the voice also can be positive or negative. The prosody of a text basically is influenced by the attitude, graduation and the engagement.

## I. Genre

According to Eggins (1994), Genre relates to context of culture- a context that gives purpose and meaning. In fact, genre also has stages. As what Martin (1985) points out that the reason why genres have stages is simply that we usually cannot make all the meanings we want to at once. Each stage in genre contributes a part of the overall meaning that must be made for the genre to be accomplished successfully.

In appraisal, genre refers to different types of texts that perform various types of social context. As with Eggins, Martin and Rose (2003) state that genre is a staged, goal-oriented social process. It is social because we participate genres with other

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people; goal-oriented means that genre used to get thing done (has purpose); stages means that it takes us some steps to reach the goal.

In addition, Martin in Santosa (2010:76) classifies genre into two categories; story genre and factual genre.

### **1. Factual Genre**

All of factual genres have similar cultural process, because they are in the same context of culture. The differences among them are the context of situation.

#### **a. Recount**

Recount genre reports unique social events taking place in the past for the purpose of informing or entertaining.

Generic Structure:

- Orientation: provides the setting and introduces participants
- Events: tell what happened, in what sequence
- Re-orientation: optional-closure of events

#### **b. Description**

Description genre describes what some particular individuals or things are like, either living or non-living ones. It focuses on the particular individuals and specifics some of their characteristics. In this genre,

the writer may start describing the objects from the parts he/she wants (Martin, 1985).

Generic Structure:

- Identification: Identifies phenomenon to be described.
- Description: describes parts, qualities, characteristics.

### c. Report

Report genre describes the way things are, with reference on a whole range of phenomenon, natural, cultural, and social, in our environment.

Generic Structure:

- General classification: tells what the phenomenon under discussion *is*.
- Description tells what the phenomenon under discussion *is like* in terms of (1) parts, (2) qualities, (3) habits or behaviors, if living; uses, if non-natural.

### d. Procedure

Procedure Genre describes how something is accomplished through a sequence of actions or steps. The Lexicogrammar features are using simple present tense, imperative clause, material process and temporal conjunctive relations such as first, then, next, etc.



Generic Structure:

- Goal
- Materials (not required for all Procedural texts).
- Steps 1-n (i.e., Goal followed by a series of steps oriented to achieving the Goal).

#### e. Explanation

Explanation genre explains the processes involved in the evolution of natural and social phenomenon or how something works. The focus is not on the thing but on the process.

Generic structures:

- A general statement to position the reader.
- A sequenced explanation of *why* or *how* something occurs.

#### f. Exposition

Exposition genre puts forward a point of view or argument, for example: essay, letter to editor, etc. It aims to give one-sided opinion or argument. There are two types of expositions:

Generic structure of Hortatory Exposition:

- Thesis: announcement of issue concern.
- Arguments: reasons for concern, leading to recommendation.

- Recommendation: statement of what ought or ought not to happen.

Generic structure of Analytical Exposition:

- Thesis
  - Position: Introduces topic and indicates writer's position.
  - Preview: Outlines the main arguments to be presented.
- Arguments
  - Point: restates main arguments outlined in Preview.
  - Elaboration: develops and supports each Point/argument
- Reiteration: restates writer's position.

#### **g. Discussion**

Discussion genre discusses a certain issue and then presents the arguments for both sides dealing with a topical issue. Finally, it gives a conclusion with a recommendation based on the weight of audience.

The structure is issue which is the topic being discussed and arguments which support and against the statement of issue. Finally, the conclusion of this text consists of summary and recommendation.

Generic Structures:

- Issue
- Arguments for and against or Statement of differing points of view.
- Conclusion or Recommendation

## **h. Exploration**

This type of genre explores something which is still in theory. The activity sequence of exploration should be structured in order to gain effective and efficient result.

## **2. Story Genre**

### **a. Recount**

A recount genre consists of a record of events or social phenomenon occurred in the past.

Generic Structure:

- Orientation: provides the setting and introduces participants
- Events: tell what happened, in what sequence
- Re-orientation: optional-closure of events

### **b. Anecdote**

An anecdote also refers to a record of events or social phenomenon, but there is something remarkable or out of ordinary. Something unusual is viewed as a crisis, which is reacted in various ways of affects, such as insecurity, frustration, satisfaction, security, and fulfillment.

Generic Structures:

- Abstract: signals the retelling of an unusual incident.
- Orientation: sets the scene.
- Crisis: provides details of the unusual incident

- Reaction: reaction to crises
- Coda: optional – reflection on or evaluation of the incident

### c. Exemplum

Exemplum presents an unusual event as an incident followed by a presentation of what it should be.

Generic structures:

- Abstract
- Orientation
- Incident
- Interpretation
- Coda

### d. Narrative

Narrative genre presents an unusual event as a complication that causes problem that needs solution.

Generic structures:

- Orientation: sets the scene and introduces the participants.
- Evaluation: a stepping back to evaluate the plight.
- Complication: a crisis arises.
- Resolution: the crisis is resolved, for better or for worse.
- Re-orientation: optional.

## **J. Register**

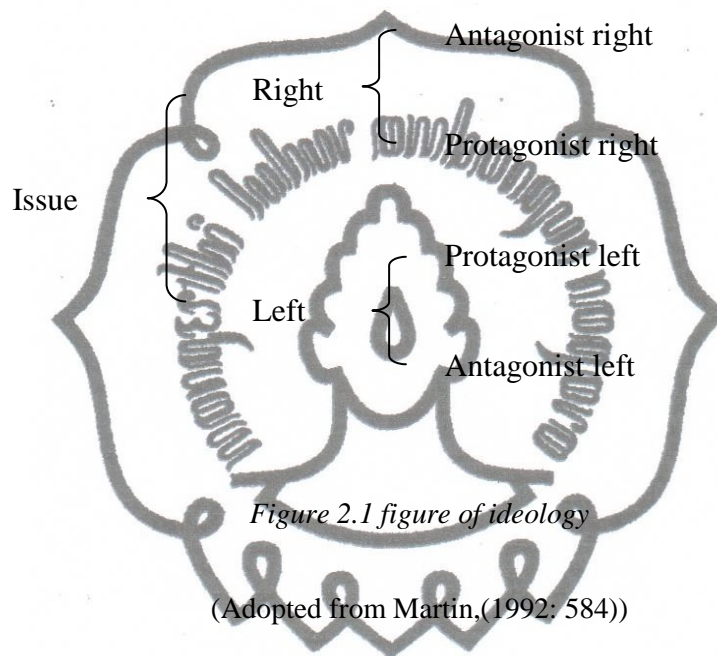
Register is a semantic concept. It is a configuration of meaning related to a particular situational configuration of field, mode and tenor (Halliday & Hasan: 1985). Eggins: 1994 emphasizes that register variables of field (topic), tenor (participants), and mode (channel). According to Santosa: 2003 the field aspects can be seen from text structure, cohesion system, transitivity, clause system, group system, (nominal, verbal, and adjunct), and lexis system. In addition, tenor focuses on the participant's characteristics, including the social role (Santoso: 2003). In addition, Santosa emphasizes that field consists of three aspects: affect, status, and contact. Affect is including assessment, evaluation, and judgment among the participants.

## **K. Ideology**

The term ideology in this study is more about the ideology of people, how people take his or her position toward an issue. According to Riyadi Santoso (2003: 39) ideology is worldview which is the result of interaction between cultural norms, experiences, and believes of someone in considering social phenomena in the society.

In his book, Martin (1992: 582) suggested as part of a model for dealing with ideology in crisis a system involving tow axes, protagonist and antagonist then left and right. Antagonists were characterized as interlocutors who are interested in creating issue while protagonists as interlocutors attempting to dissolve them. The

term left was used to refer to those who had semiotic power to gain through the ensuring debates while the term right for those with power to lose.





## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Paradigm

This research belongs to a qualitative research which employs descriptive method, since at the end, the researcher finds out the reasons why particular attitudes are used in the text. Surakhmad (1990) states that qualitative research is a research that aims at describing and explaining social problems in a society.

According to Miles and Huberman (1992), the data in qualitative research are in the form of words or sentences rather than in numbers. The data of appraisal research are text, so that this research uses qualitative methodology.

In addition, Surakhmad (1990) states that descriptive method is not only collecting the data, but also analyzing and interpretation the meaning of data. Therefore, this methodology can be used in comparative study. Another reason why this research employs a descriptive qualitative methodology is because the researcher uses steps in conducting the research. Hadi (1990) states descriptive qualitative research means that the researcher must conduct some steps by collecting the data, analyzing the data, and then drawing the conclusion based on the data.

Theory used in this research is appraisal. This theory is in the frame of Systemic Functional Linguistics (Halliday, 1994). As a result, SFL approach is applied in this research. The systemic functional approach is being recognized as

providing a very useful descriptive and interpretative framework in viewing language as a strategic and meaning making-resource (Eggins, 1994). In other words, this perspective attempts to describe language in actual use and focus on texts and their contexts.

## **B. Research Method**

### **1. Research Location**

The research location of this research is in the form of media, two texts taken from [www.allvoices.com](http://www.allvoices.com). The first text entitled *Gay Marriage should be Banned*, written by Rendhanded and the second one is a text entitled *An Appeal Field against Gay-Marriage Waste of Time*, written by Chris Teti. The texts are chosen because they have same field and mode, but they are different in tenor. Besides, both texts employ different kind of attitudes: affect, judgment, and appreciation.

### **2. Sample and Sampling Technique**

The sampling technique that will be used in this research is total sampling technique, because all of the data belonging to the texts are appropriate to be analyzed to find out the genre, the prosody, and the ideology of the text's writers

### 3. Data and Source of Data

The source of data used in this research is texts taken from [www.allvoices.com](http://www.allvoices.com). The first text is entitled *An Appeal Field against Gay-Marriage Waste of Time*, written by Chris Teti, a freelance writer from California. The second one is a text entitled *Gay Marriage should be Banned*, written by Rendhanded, an accountant living in New Jersey.

There are two kinds of data used in this research: primary and secondary data. The primary data is the detailed and depth linguistic phenomena about the types of attitudes: evaluating things (appreciation), people's characters (judgement), and their feeling (affect). Meanwhile, the secondary data consists of the background of the texts' writers and the context of culture about gay marriage in America. The secondary data is used to answer the question why the attitudes are used in the texts.

### 4. Data Validity

Data validity is used to check the trustworthiness of the data. According to Lincoln and Guba (1985) there are four types of data validity: source of data, investigator or research, method triangulation, and theoretical triangulation techniques. In this research, the writer uses data triangulation to crosscheck the data. There are two texts that will be analyzed in this research. The first text entitled *Gay Marriage should be Banned*, written by Rendhanded, an accountant living in New Jersey and the second one is a text entitled *An Appeal Field against Gay-Marriage Waste of Time*, written by Chris Teti, a freelance writer from California.

## 5. Data Analysis

Technique of data analysis that will be used in this research is content analysis applying appraisal theory. The steps taken are domain, taxonomy, componential and finding cultural values analysis. Domain analysis is the analysis that will be applied to separate appraising items apart from other linguistic units. Taxonomy analysis is used to classify the data according to its classes. Componential analysis is used to find the relation between categories. And finding cultural values analysis is to find the reason why attitude is used in the text (Spradely: 1980). The analysis is illustrated in the following figure:

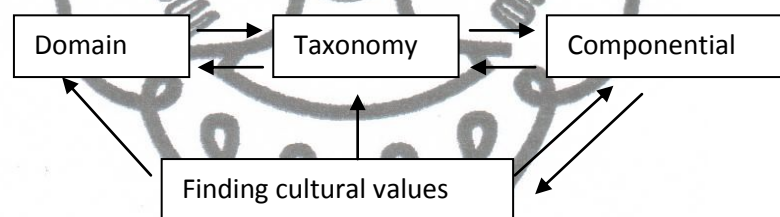


Figure 3.1 The flow of data analysis

(Adapted from Santoso: 2010)

Below is the example of the analysis steps:

### 1. Domain

- “With so many more pros than cons, I just think that this country would be far better off without Gay Marriage”

The underlined words *this country would be far better off* without Gay Marriage refers to appraising item, so it will be the data of this research.

- “Textbooks, even in conservative states, **will** have to depict man/man and woman/woman relationships...”

In the second sentence, we also find the modality ‘**will**’. However, it does not belong to the data because there is no attitude found in it.

## 2. Taxonomy

The data belongs to:

Appraising Item	Attitude			Engagement		Graduation	
	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Monogloss	Heterogloss	Force	focus
<i>Would be far better off</i>			Negative		modality	Intensifier -raise	

After determining the appraising item, taxonomy analysis is applied to classify the data according to its classes. The above table shows that the word *far better off*, as the data, belongs to negative appreciation, with raise-intensifier, and the source is heterogloss-modality.

### 3. Componential

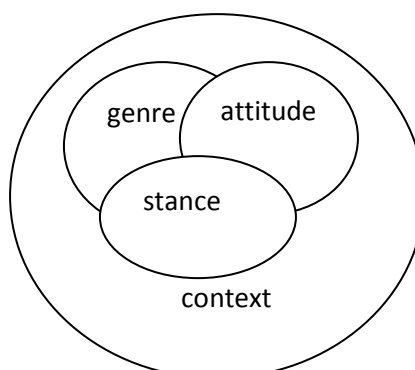
Attitude		Text 1	Text 2			Text 1	Text 2
Affect	Positive	6	2	Graduation	Force	14	23
	Negative	1	1		Focus	6	6
Judgment	Positive	3	1	Engagment	Monogloss	21	23
	Negative	8	7		Heterogloss	4	12
Appreciation	Positive	2	6				
	Negative	7	23				

Componential Analysis is an analysis by viewing relation between classifications. From the data tabulation above, the researcher described the impact of the attitudes toward the two texts and explained the similarities and differences between those texts.

### 4. Finding Cultural Values

Finding cultural values is used to answer the question why by combining the primary and the secondary data. The secondary data consist of the text's writer background and the context of culture about gay marriage in America.

#### 3.2 *Figure of finding cultural value*





### C. Research Procedure

Research procedure describes the steps of the research. It purposes to set up and accurate direction in conducting a research. The research procedure of this research:

1. Collecting the data from two texts
2. Applying domain analysis to separate appraising items apart from other linguistic units in the texts.
3. Applying taxonomy analysis to classify the appraising items into more specific types of attitudes.
4. Applying componential analysis to find the relation of the classification and phenomena.
5. Applying finding cultural values analysis to find the reason why appraisals are employed in the texts.
6. Drawing conclusion
7. Giving recommendations.

## CHAPTER IV

### A. Introduction

Chapter IV consists of two parts, findings and discussions. In analyzing the data, content analysis applying appraisal theory is applied to answer research questions in Chapter I. Domain, taxonomic, and componential analyses are appropriate to answer the findings. Findings will discuss the type of attitudes used in two texts exposing gay marriage in America and the influence of the attitudes toward the two texts.

Meanwhile findings cultural value analysis is used to provide the discussions. This analysis is used to find the reasons why particular attitudes are used in the two texts. The appraisal theory used in this research is Martin and Rose theory (2003), combining the theory from Martin and White (2005).

### B. Findings

This sub-chapter will show us the type of attitudes, the graduation, and engagement from the two texts exposing gay marriage.

#### 1. Type of Attitudes

##### 1.1 Text 1

In the first text entitled “Appeal Filed against Gay Marriage - Waste of Time” there are all type of attitudes namely affect, judgment, and appreciation. By applying

domain and taxonomic analyses, types of the attitudes and the classification can be found. The findings of text 1 can be seen in the following table.

*Table 4.1 Number of attitudes Text 1*

Attitude		Frequency of occurrence	Percentage
Affect	Positive	6	22.22 %
	Negative	1	3.70 %
Judgment	Positive	3	11.11 %
	Negative	8	29.63 %
Appreciation	Positive	2	7.40 %
	Negative	7	25.90 %

As can be seen in the table above, Chris Teti (the writer) uses all type of attitudes with average number of each type. The dominant attitudes found are judgment and appreciation. Judgment dominates the attitudes with 40.74%, they are 11.11% positive judgment and 29.63% negative judgment. The negative judgments are used to criticize they-who opposed gay marriage (opponents of gay marriage).

The table shows us that the amount of appreciation is 33.3%, consisting of 7.40% positive appreciation and 25.90% negative appreciation. As with negative judgment, Chris Teti employs negative appreciations to evaluate the issue. It is the issue of appeal-against gay marriage. In addition to those types above, affect also found in this the first text with the percentage of 25.92%, comprising of 22.22%

positive affect and 3.70% negative affect. It means that the writer also uses his feeling in evaluating the issue.

Although the first text “Appeal Filed against Gay Marriage - Waste of Time” is dominated by negative attitudes (negative judgment and appreciation), but they are aimed to support the issue of gay marriage in America. A detailed explanation of those types of attitudes will be discussed below.

### 1.1.1 Affect

Affect is attitude to express people feeling toward thing or people (Martin and Rose: 2003). The feeling can be positive or negative. If it is a good impression, it might be positive affect and vise versa. It is not only concerned with registering positive and negative affect, but also it can be expressed directly and implicitly.

*Table 4.2 the Analysis of Affect Text 1*

Clause	Form	Type of Affect	Appraising Item
6	Behavioral-process	Positive- direct	<b>Get over</b> it already
10	Mental-process	Negative- direct	I could actually <b>keep on going sadly</b> enough!
15a	Behavioral-process	Positive- direct	<b>Wake up</b> people
15a	Behavioral-process	Positive- direct	<b>Mind your business</b>
15c	Behavioral-process	Positive- direct	<b>Choose your argument wisely</b>
16b	Behavioral-process	Positive- direct	<b>Put that energy into something more worthwhile</b>

18	Behavioral- process	Positive- direct	<b>Let God be the judge!</b>
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In table 4.2 above, Chris Teti uses affects to show us his feeling toward the issue. The affects used are mostly positive affects; they are employed to suggest the gay marriage opponents not to mind others' business (gay community's). Therefore, almost all of them are in behavioral-process form. Besides, all the affects are expressed directly to show his direct feeling.

First affect is found in clause 6, "*Look people, what a complete waste of precious time, money and resources! **Get over it already!***" From the clause, the writer warns the opponents of gay marriage to stop their action in opposing gay marriage issue.

From all affects employed, the only one negative affect is found in clause 10, "*I could actually **keep on going sadly** enough!*" In the clause, Chris Teti expresses his disappointment toward the issue of anti-gay marriage.

In other clauses, "***Wake up people, mind your business and choose your arguments wisely!** For those that have taken it upon themselves to decide the marriage habits of others, **put** that energy into something more worthwhile!*" In clause 15a, 15b, and 15c, Chris Teti uses those expressions to reveal his feeling toward gay opponents. He wants them not to mind other business and not judge gay

community. In another clause, he suggests them to do something better rather than being busy to think about gay marriage.

In the last clause, "*Let GOD be the judge!*" Chris Teti reminds people that the final decision will be decided by God, whether something is right or wrong. Therefore, people do not have to judge others, whether they are right or wrong.

### 1.1.2 Judgment

Judgment is used to judge people's character. As with affect, Judgment can be positive and negative. Then it is expressed explicitly or implicitly. Besides, judgment can be classified into personal judgment of admiration or criticism and moral judgment of praise or condemnation (Martin and Rose: 2003).

Table 4.3 the Analysis of Judgment Text 1

Clause	Form	Type of Judgment	Appraising Item
2	Thing-qualifier	Moral - Condemn – Direct	<b>Opponents of gay marriage</b> filed an appeal over the ruling to...
3a	Behavioral-process	Personal - Criticize – Direct	Federal Judge, Vaughn Walker <b>ruled against</b> California's Proposition 8
5	Thing-qualifier	Moral - Condemn – Direct	Look people [[ <b>what a complete waste of precious time, money and resources</b> ]]
7b	Ephitet-thing	Moral - Condemn – Direct	This country has soooo many other <b>die-hard</b> issues
7b	Carrier-	Moral -	a certain few <b>are worried</b> about [[who



	attribute	Condemn – Direct	marries who??]
8	Behavioral-process	Moral-condemn- direct	How did <b>they decide</b> [[ <b>this should get center stage???</b> ]]
9a	Thing-qualifier	Personal - Criticize – Direct	We have a <b>President with a low approval rating....</b>
11	Carrier-attribute	Moral – Praise – Direct	<b>EVERYONE has the right to be happy</b> with a significant other!
13a	Behavioral-process	Personal -Praise – Direct	<b>Don't get me wrong</b>
13b	Carrier-attribute	Personal -Praise – Direct	<b>I am as straight as it gets!</b>
17	Behavioral-process	Moral -Criticize –Direct	<b>You're bringing a country down!</b>

As can be seen above, Chris Teti uses judgment to evaluate the behavior of participants involved. The judgment attitudes are directed on mostly they-who against gay marriage, American country, and few on personal character. As a result the judgment is used to judge moral character rather than personal one. Besides, Chris Teti also tends to evaluate the society negatively rather than positively.

For instance, clause 2,”*Opponents of gay marriage filed an appeal over the ruling to legalize same sex marriage.*” This thing-qualifier form shows us, how Chris Teti judges the behavior of people-who opposed gay marriage negatively.

From behavioral-process clause 3b, the writer evaluates the personal character of Federal Judge, Vaughn Walker. He says that “*Federal Judge, Vaughn Walker ruled against California's Proposition 8, stating the original law "violates federal*

*equal protections and due process laws.*" Although the writer uses critical word in expressing the condition, but in this context the meaning remains positive. The writer shows us that **Federal Judge, Vaughn Walker** supports the issue of gay marriage in America. According to Vaughn Walker, the regulations in California's Proposition 8 violate federal equal protections and due process laws.

In the thing-qualifier clause 5, Chris Teti condemns the behavior of they who opposed gay marriage. *"Look people [[what a complete waste of precious time, money and resources!]]"*. In his interpretation, being against gay marriage is only waste of time. Thus, he adds that the action of appealing filed against gay marriage done by the anti-gay marriage is wastefulness.

According to him, it is better doing many good things to solve many important problems in America rather than minding people business in gay marriage. He shows it in the ephitet-thing and carrier-attribute clause 7b *"This country has soooo many other die-hard issues plaguing us and a certain few are worried about who marries who?"* Again, in this clause the writer condemns the behavior of gay marriage opponents. Thus, the next behavioral-process clause 8, *"How did they decide this should get center stage???"* The writer emphasizes his disapproval toward the behavior of them-anti gay marriage.

In the next sentence, Chris Teti shows us the more important problems in America that need many more attention from society. *"We have a President with a*

*low approval rating, recession, a war on terrorism, U.S. troops losing their lives daily, the worst oil spill in U.S. history, drought and heat.*” From the sentence, we can find a thing-qualifier clause. This clause is aimed to criticize the personal character of American president as one of American problems.

Besides, evaluating people’s character negatively, Chris Teti also praise and admire several characters in the text. Clause 11 in carrier-attribute form, He stresses that “**EVERYONE has the right to be happy with a significant other! Regardless of their sexual orientation!**” In the sentences above, he emphasizes that gay marriage is one of human rights that must be respected by society.

In another sentence, there are two clauses in the behavioral-process and carrier-attribute form “**Don't get me wrong, I am as straight as it gets!**” The clauses purpose to admire the writer himself. He evaluates himself as a personal that straight to the point and does not want involve others’ business.

“*For those that have taken it upon themselves to decide the marriage habits of others, put that energy into something more worthwhile! **You're bringing a country down!***” The behavioral-process clause 11 is aimed to condemn gay marriage opponents. The writer stresses that the behavior of gay marriage opponents can leads to a cleavage of America.

### 1.1.3 Appreciation

The next attitude used in the first text is appreciation. According to Martin and Rose (2003), appreciation has to do with valuing things. As with affect and judgment, this type of attitude also classifies the appreciation into positive and negative one. Besides, appreciations can be divided into our 'reactions' to things, composition (balance and complexity) and their 'value' (Martin and White: 2005).

In his text, Chris Teti only uses two types of appreciation, they are reaction and valuation. Negative reactions are mostly used in the text. They are employed to respond the appeal filed against gay marriage and the bad condition of the country. Table below will show it.

*Table 4.4 Analysis of Appreciation Text 1*

Clause	Form	Type of Appreciation	Appraising Item
1	Thing-qualifier	Negative - Reaction – Impact	<b>Appeal Filed Against Gay Marriage-Waste of Time</b>
1	Thing-qualifier	Negative - Reaction – Impact	Appeal Filed Against Gay Marriage- <b>Waste of Time</b>
3b	Behavioral-process	Negative – Reaction-Impact	[[stating the original law ]] " <b>violates</b> federal equal protections and due process laws."
4d	Classifier-thing	Positive-valuation	the case could go all the way to the Supreme Court to see if <b>same sex marriages are a constitutional right</b>
9a	Thing	Negative-reaction-quality	We have a President with a low approval rating, <b>recession</b> , a war on terrorism
9a	Thing-	Negative-	We have a President with a low

	qualifier	reaction-quality	approval rating, recession, <b>a war on terrorism</b>
9c	Ephitet-thing	Negative-reaction-quality	<b>the worst oil</b> spill in U.S. history
12	Thing-qualifier	Positive-reaction- impact	EVERYONE has the right to be happy with a significant other! <b>Regardless of their sexual orientation!</b>
14	Carrier-attribute	Negative-reaction- impact	But this is <b>really weak</b>

As can be seen from the table above, there are four reactions: impact and three reactions: quality. Thus, most of them are negative. It shows us that Chris Teti evaluates the action of anti-gay marriage and the problem of the country as negative ones.

The negative appreciation reaction: impact can be found in clause 1, 3b, and 14. These all function to give high attention especially in emotional impact toward the action. In behavioral-process clause 1, Chris Teti evaluate that ***Appeal filed against gay marriage is waste of time.*** In other behavioral-process clause 3b, he judge that California's propositions 8 ***violates*** federal equal protection.

In otherwise, the writer gives positive reaction toward gay marriage because in his opinion gay marriage is one of the human rights. It is expressed in the sentences, *"EVERYONE has the right to be happy with a significant other! **Regardless of their sexual orientation!**"*

In addition, Chris Teti also uses valuation in the text. It can be seen in classifier-thing clause 4d, “to see if [*same sex marriages are a constitutional right*]”. From the clause, we will see that he values gay marriage as positive one. According to him, gay marriage should be legalized.

#### 1.1.4 Analysis of Graduation

Martin & rose, 2003 emphasize that one of the important things of attitudes is that we can make degree or amplification about someone or something being evaluated. This means that we can show or tell how strongly or greatly we feel about someone or something. Graduation is divided into two types, namely force and focus. In the first text Appeal filed against Gay Marriage- Waste of Time, Chris Teti uses both types in expressing the attitudes toward the issue.

Table 4.5 Analysis of Graduation Text 1

Clause	Form	Appraising items	Graduation	
			Force	Focus
5		Look people [[what a <b>complete</b> waste of precious time, money and resources]]		Sharpening
6	Attitudinal-lexis	Get over it <b>already</b>	Raise	
7a		This country has soooo many other <b>die-hard</b> issues		Sharpening
7b	Attitudinal-	a certain few are <b>worried</b>	Raise	



	lexis	about [[who marries who?]]		
9a		We have <b>a President with a low approval rating</b> , recession, a war on terrorism		Softening
9a	Attitudinal-lexis	We have a President with a low approval rating, <b>recession</b> , a war on terrorism	Raise	
9a	Attitudinal-lexis	We have a President with a low approval rating, recession, <b>a war on terrorism</b>	Raise	
9c	Intensifier	<b>the worst</b> oil spill in U.S. history	Raise	
10		I could actually keep on going sadly <b>enough</b> !		Softening
11		<b>EVERYONE</b> has the right to be <b>happy</b> with a significant other!		Sharpening
12	Attitudinal-lexis	Regardless of their <b>sexual orientation</b>	Raise	
13a		Don't get me <b>wrong</b>		Sharpening
13b		I am as <b>straight</b> as it gets!		Sharpening
14	Intensifier	But this is <b>really weak</b>	Raise	
15a		<b>Wake up</b> people		Sharpening
15b		<b>mind</b> your business		Sharpening
15c	Intensifier	choose your arguments <b>wisely</b>	Raise	
16b	Intensifier	put that energy into something <b>more worthwhile</b>	Raise	

17		<b>You're bringing a country down!</b>		Sharpening
18		Let GOD be the judge!		Sharpening

From the table above, we can see that there are two types of appreciation. Force and focus. The force-raise shows us that Chris Teti appraises the issue strongly. It can be seen from the use of attitudinal lexis-raise and intensifier-raise. The attitudinal-raise can be found in clause 6, 7b, 9a and 12. For instance in clause 7b “*a certain few are **worried** about who marries who??*” The word “**worried**” belongs to attitudinal lexis-raise because in this context this word can be replaced by the word “think”, but the writer tends to use this diction to show his high feeling toward the issue.

Another form of force used in this text is intensifier-raise. This type of force occurs in clause 9c, 14, 15c, and 16b. One of the examples is when Chris Teti says that “*We have a President with a low approval rating, recession, a war on terrorism, U.S. troops losing their lives daily, the **worst** oil spill in U.S. history, drought and heat.*” The word “**worst**” can be compared with bad and worse. In this context, he wants to tell us that America has many other important issues.

Besides force form, Chris Teti also uses focus in amplifying the attitudes. Both sharpening and softening form are applied in the text, but sharpening is dominates in the text. It means that the writer amplifies the attitudes used in the text

strongly. Focus-sharpening can be seen in clause 5, 7b, 11, 13a, 13b, 15a, 15b, 17, and 18. For instance, when Chris Teti says “Look people *[[**what a complete** waste of precious time, money and resources!]]*” The word “**what a complete**” implies that he expresses his evaluation toward the opponents of gay marriage sharply.

Meanwhile, the focus-sharpening only occurs twice in clause 9a and 10. In clause 10, Chris Teti expresses his feeling toward the issue “*I could actually keep on going sadly **enough!***” The adjective “**enough**” shows us that the writer feels disappointed toward the issue softly.

#### 1.1.5 Analysis of Engagement

The final component in the attitude’s analyses is engagement. Engagement is the part which has to do with the source of attitudes. Table 4.6 below provides the data of engagement from the first text.

Table 4.6 Analysis of Engagement Text 1

Clause	Form	Appraising items	Graduation	
			Monogloss	Heterogloss
1		Appeal Filed <b>Against Gay Marriage</b> -Waste of Time	√	
1		Appeal Filed Against Gay Marriage- <b>Waste of Time</b>	√	
2		<b>Opponents of gay marriage</b> filed an appeal over the ruling to	√	
3a		Federal Judge Vaughn	√	

		Walker <b>ruled against</b> California's Proposition 8		
3b	Projection	<b>"violates</b> federal equal protections and due process laws"		√
4d		to see [[ if same <b>sex marriages are a constitutional right</b> ]].	√	
5		Look people [[what a <b>complete</b> waste of precious time, money and resources]]	√	
6		Get over it <b>already</b>	√	
7a		This country has soooo many other <b>die-hard issues</b>	√	
7b		a certain few are <b>worried</b> about [[who marries who?]]	√	
8		How did <b>they decide</b> [[this should get center stage??]]	√	
9a		We have a <b>President with a low approval rating</b> , recession, a war on terrorism	√	
9a		We have a President with a low approval rating, <b>recession</b> , a war on terrorism	√	
9a		We have a President with a low approval rating, recession, <b>a war on terrorism</b>	√	
9c		<b>the worst</b> oil spill in U.S. history	√	
10	Modality	I <b>could</b> actually keep on going sadly enough!		√
11		<b>EVERYONE has the right to be happy</b> with a significant other!	√	
12		<b>Regardless of their sexual</b>	√	

		<b>orientation</b>		
13a		Don't get me <b>wrong</b>	√	
13b		I am as <b>straight</b> as it gets!	√	
14		But this is <b>really weak</b>	√	
15a		<b>Wake up</b> people	√	
15b		<b>mind</b> your business	√	
15c		<b>choose</b> your arguments <b>wisely</b>	√	
16b		put that energy into something <b>more worthwhile</b>	√	
17		<b>You're bringing a country down!</b>	√	
18		Let GOD be the judge!	√	

As can be seen from the data above, Chris Teti's evaluation is dominated by the use of his own opinion (monogloss). There are only two data belong to heterogloss, they are modality and projection. The use of modality "*could*" in clause 10 and quotation mark in clause 3b "**violates federal equal protections and due process laws**" show that the data belong to heterogloss. Meanwhile, the rest data belong to monogloss. It means that the writer tends to be more subjective in evaluating the issue of gay marriage.

### 1.1.6 Analysis of the relation between attitudes, prosody and genre

Table 4.7 below shows the overall analysis of attitudes, prosody, and the generic structure of Chris Teti's text. The overall analysis of attitudes varies from the stages of the generic structure of the text.

Table 4.7 Analysis of the relation between attitudes, prosody and Text 1

The generic structure	Clause	Kinds of attitudes
Title	Appeal Filed Against Gay Marriage-Waste of Time	Negative
Thesis	Opponents of gay marriage filed an appeal over the ruling to legalize same sex marriage. Federal Judge Vaughn Walker ruled against California's Proposition 8, stating the original law "violates federal equal protections and due process laws."  So now it goes to the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and depending on that outcome, the case could go all the way to the Supreme Court to see if same sex marriages are a constitutional right	Negative
Arguments	Look people, what a complete waste of precious time, money and resources! Get over it already! This country has soooo many other die-hard issues plaguing us and a certain few are worried about who marries who?? How did they decide this should get center stage??? We have a President with a low approval rating, recession, a war on terrorism, U.S. troops losing their lives daily, the worst oil spill in U.S. history, drought and heat. I could actually keep on going sadly enough!	Negative



Recommendation	EVERYONE has the right to be happy with a significant other! Regardless of their sexual orientation! Don't get me wrong, I am as straight as it gets! But this is really weak! Wake up people, mind your business and choose your arguments wisely! For those that have taken it upon themselves to decide the marriage habits of others, put that energy into something more worthwhile! You're bringing a country down! Let GOD be the judge!	Positive
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As can be seen in the table above 4.8, Chris Teti starts the thesis with negative attitudes. The issue talks about the action of people in opposing gay marriage. In the next stage, he provides negative attitudes to evaluate the gay marriage opponents. At the end of the stage, he gives his recommendation to the opponents of gay marriage by employing positive attitudes.

This shows that the stance of Chris Teti toward the issue is negative to disapprove the appeal filed by the opponents of gay marriage. It means that the writer implicitly supports the issue of gay marriage in USA. From the generic structure above, it can be concluded that the genre of text 1 belongs to hortatory exposition. It is proved by the used of one side arguments and at the end of the text he gives his gives his recommendations to the opponents of gay marriage. Chris Teti wants them not to mind other's business. According to him, "Everyone has the right to be happy, regardless to their sexual orientation."

As stated before, the first text is supporting the issue of gay marriage so that the tenor is positive. By using positive tenor and hortatory exposition genre, it can be concluded that the ideology of Chris Teti's is antagonist-right. His ideology indicates that he approves the issue by giving one side arguments evaluation.

## 1.2 TEXT 2

The second text used in this research is taken from Redhanded entitled "*Gay Marriage should be Banned*". As with the first text, this text also employs all type of attitudes, namely: affect, judgment, and appreciation. The domain and taxonomic analyses, indicates the attitudes and their classification that can be shown in Table 4.8 below.

Table 4.8 Number of attitudes Text 2

Attitude		Frequency of occurrence	Percentage
Affect	Positive	2	5 %
	Negative	1	2.5 %
Judgment	Positive	1	2.5 %
	Negative	7	17.5 %
Appreciation	Positive	6	15 %
	Negative	23	57.5 %

Similar to Chris Teti, in this text Redhanded (the writer) also uses affect, judgment, and appreciation in evaluating gay marriage issue. Unlike the former text, the attitudes are not in average number. One of the attitudes, appreciation, dominates the percentage with 72.5 %. Positive appreciation is 15%, and the negative appreciation has the percentage of 57.5%. The use of appreciation indicates that Redhanded appraise the issue of gay marriage firmly. The negative appreciation is employed to evaluate the issue negatively. Meanwhile, the total number of judgment in the text is 20%, consisting of 2.5% positive and 17.5% negative. In addition, affect only occurs 3 times with percentage of 7.5%, comprising of 5 % positive affect and 2.5% negative affect. It means that the writer involves his feeling in evaluating the issue. A brief explanation of affect, judgment and appreciation will be shown in the following sub- chapter.

### 1.21 Affect

Affect has to do with people's feeling. In this text the writer also use this type of attitude in discussing the issue. Affect can be appraised either positive or negative. In addition, affect can also be delivered directly or implicitly. A more detailed description of affect in text 2 can be seen in the table below.

*Table 4.9 the Analysis of Affect Text 2*

No. of Clause	Form	Type of Affect	Appraising Item
25	Behavioral - process	Positif-direct-	With so many more pros than cons , <b>I just think that this country would be far better</b>

		emotional state	<b>off without Gay Marriage</b>
26	Mental-process	Negative-direct-emotional state	Why should any father or mother have to <b>endure (suffer) the sadness or disappointment</b> of giving away their daughter to another woman or give their son away to another man?
31	Behavioral - process	Positif-direct-emotional state	<b>Should Gay Marriage be banned?</b>

As can be seen in the table 4.9, Redhanded involves his feeling in evaluating the issue. He uses the affect to against the gay marriage issue. It can be seen from behavioral-process in clause 25, ***"I just think that this country would be far better off without Gay Marriage"*** According to him, gay marriage will trivialize traditional marriage (different-sex marriage). Therefore, in the clause he totally disapproves gay marriage.

In mental-process clause 26, Redhanded describes the feeling of the parents of gay marriage couple. ***"Why should any father or mother have to endure the sadness or disappointment of giving away their daughter to another woman or give their son away to another man?"*** No one in this world wants their son or daughter to have same-sex marriage. The gay marriage will automatically hurt people around the gay community itself.

In another behavioral-process clause 31, Redhanded feels that gay marriage is better to be banned for many negative reasons. ***"Should Gay Marriage be Banned."***

### 1.2.2 Judgment

Judgment is used to judge people's character. As with affect, Judgment can be positive and negative. Then it is expressed explicitly or implicitly. Besides, judgment can be classified into personal judgment of admiration or criticism and moral judgment of praise or condemnation (Martin and Rose: 2003).

*Table 4.10 the Analysis of Judgment Text 2*

Clause	Form	Type of Judgment	Appraising items
3a	Behavioral- process	Moral-condemn-direct	It's not enough [[that <b>Gay activists have already injected the concept of Gay Unions</b> into the mainstream of many communities]],
3b	Behavioral- process	Moral-condemn-direct	but <b>they</b> are now <b>attempting</b> to give <b>new meaning</b>
3c	Behavioral- process	Moral-condemn-direct	but <b>they</b> are now attempting to give new meaning and <b>basically trivialize one the most sacred institutions in the history of civilization; marriage.</b>
11	Thing-qualifier	Moral-condemn-direct	I have not heard one good argument for wanting Gay Marriage other than <b>selfish ones from the Gay Community</b>
12	Verbal-process	Moral-condemn-direct	<b>They are the same old tired talking points invoking equality</b>
13a	Behavioral- process	Moral-Praise-Direct	While I do agree [[that <b>the government should not be regulating gay marriage</b> ]],
15b	Behavioral- process	Moral-condemn-direct	and before you know it [[ <b>there will be activists trying to impose and make a case for this type of family unit</b> ]]
24	Behavioral	Moral-	<b>Are state and municipal governments to be</b>

	l- process	condemn- direct	<b>required to raise taxes</b> substantially to provide health insurance and other benefits to millions of new "spouses and other dependents"?
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As can be read in table 4.10, Redhanded employs judgment to evaluate the character of people involves the issue. All the judgments are negative, they are mostly directed to the gay activists and the rest are directed to the government. Therefore, the negative judgment is used to judge moral character rather than personal character. The negative judgments are used to oppose the gay community.

For instance, behavioral-process in clause 3a, 3b, and 3c *"It's not enough [[that **Gay activists have already injected the concept of Gay Unions** into the mainstream of many communities]] but **they are now attempting to give new meaning and basically trivialize one the most sacred institutions in the history of civilization; marriage.**"* From those clauses, Redhanded evaluates the behavior of the gay activist as negative ones. He describes that gay activist has humiliated the institution of marriage.

In thing-qualifier clause 11, Redhanded condemns the gay community as selfish ones. *"I have not heard one good argument for wanting Gay Marriage other than **selfish ones from the Gay Community**"* The writer considers the gay community as a selfish people, since they impose others to accept their community in social life.



Not only giving evaluations to the gay community, but also in text 2 Redhanded uses judgment to evaluate the government. It can be seen the verbal-process clause 13a *"While I do agree **[[that the government should not be regulating gay marriage]]**"* The clause implicitly asks the government not to legalize the gay marriage in United State of America.

Again in behavioral-process clause 15b, Redhanded judge the gay community negatively. In this clause he evaluates the behavior of gay activists in imposing the concept of gay union in many mainstreams. *"and before you know it **[[there will be activists trying to impose and make a case for this type of family unit]]**"*

In another behavioral-process clause 24, Redhanded condemn the government by depicting the problems may appears if the government regulating same-sex marriage. *"**Are state and municipal governments to be required to raise taxes substantially to provide health insurance and other benefits to millions of new spouses and other dependents?**"*

### 1.2.3 Appreciation

The dominant attitude used by Redhanded in his the text is appreciation. Appreciation is the kind of attitudes that deals with the evaluation of things. In the text, the writer employs appreciation to give evaluation on gay marriage issue in

United State of America. Moreover, his positive and negative appreciation is in the type of reaction impact and quality and valuation.

### 1.2.3.1 Appreciation Reaction

In his text, Redhanded uses reaction appreciation to give attention toward the issue being evaluated. The reaction can be done by giving emotional impact (reaction: impact) and giving reaction by degree (reaction: quality). Table 4.11 below shows the use of reaction appreciation in the text.

*Table 4.11 Appreciation reaction Text 2*

Clause	Form	Type of Appreciation	Appraising items
1	Behavioral-process	Negative-reaction- impact	<b>Gay Marriage Should be Banned</b>
2	Behavioral-process	Negative-reaction- impact	<b>The institution of Marriage continues to be redefined, made over &amp; watered down by the Gay Community</b>
2	Behavioral-process	Negative-reaction- impact	<b>The institution of Marriage continues to be redefined, made over &amp; watered down by the Gay Community</b>
2	Behavioral-process	Negative-reaction- impact	<b>The institution of Marriage continues to be redefined, made over &amp; watered down by the Gay Community</b>
2d	Behavioral-process	Negative-reaction- impact	and give credence to the notion[[ that <b>their lifestyle should also be recognized as a viable alternative to the traditional family unit.</b> ]]

*commit to user*

5	Existential-process	Negative-reaction- impact	<b>There is no rationale for wanting to intrude and change the face of traditional marriage</b>
6	Behavioral-process	Positive- reaction-impact	Simply put, <b>a marriage should be between a man and a woman</b>
7a	Token-value	Positive- reaction-impact	<b>It is the desire of our President</b>
7b	Token-value	Positive- reaction-impact	<b>it is the desire of Californians</b>
7c	Token-value	Positive- reaction-impact	<b>it is the desire</b> of at least one Beauty pageant runner-up and <b>the desire of the many Christians, Evangelicals &amp; Protestants</b> across this country and around the world
8b	Behavioral-process	Positive- reaction-impact	That is the way it has been and <b>should be going forward</b>
11	Ephitet-thing	Negative-reaction- impact	I have not heard <b>one good argument for wanting Gay Marriage</b> other than selfish ones from the Gay Community.
17a	Carrier-attribute	Negative-reaction-impact	<b>This is wrong...</b>
17b	Behavioral-process	Negative-reaction- impact	<b>This is wrong and creates confusion</b> especially when a child is still in his formative years
19a	Behavioral-process	Negative-reaction- impact	<b>Textbooks</b> , even in conservative states, <b>will have to depict man/man and woman/woman relationships</b>
19b	Behavioral-process	Negative-reaction- impact	or even kindergarten, (textbooks) <b>will have to give equal space to homosexuals.</b>
21	Ephitet-thing	Negative-reaction- impact	It will amount to billions of dollars on <b>an already overburdened system</b>
23	Ephitet-thing	Negative-reaction- impact	<b>Unproductive costs mean fewer jobs for those who need them</b>
27	Carrier-attribute	Negative-reaction- impact	Gay Marriage is just another by product of the permissive attitudes and

			political correctness
28	Behavioral-process	Negative-reaction- impact	Where does it end?
29	Behavioral-process	Negative-reaction- impact	What are next Man / Animal Unions?
30	Behavioral-process	Negative-reaction- impact	Three women can marry same man?

As can be seen in the table above, Redhanded gives reaction appreciation toward the gay marriage issue both positive and negative. The negative appreciation dominates the text with sixteen data, while there are only five data of positive appreciation. Thus, the use of dominant negative appreciation and less positive appreciation proves that the writer attempts to share his criticism toward the issue.

The negative appreciation reaction: impact can be found in clause 1,2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 5, 11,17a, 17b, 19a, 19b, 21, 27, 28, 29, and 30. These all function to give high attention especially in the emotional feeling toward the issue. It can be seen in behavioral-process clauses 2a, 2b, and 2c. In those clauses, Redhanded evaluates the marriage institution *“The institution of Marriage continues to be redefined, made over & watered down by the Gay Community”* Thus, Redhanded also evaluates the behavior of the gay community in behavioral-process clause 2d *“Gay Community, in another effort to try and validate and give credence to the notion [[that **their lifestyle should also be recognized as a viable alternative to the traditional family unit.**]]”*

In epithet-thing clause 11, Redhanded criticizes the gay marriage as something useless. *“I have not heard **one good argument for wanting Gay Marriage other than selfish ones from the Gay Community.**”* In addition in carrier-attributive clause 17a and behavioral-process clause 17b, Redhanded shows us that giving descriptions and explanation about gay marriage to kindergarten student is something foul. *“**This is wrong and creates confusion** especially when a child is still in his formative years.”*

Not only appraising the gay marriage, but in epithet-thing clauses 21 and 23 Redhanded also gives assessment toward the impact may be happen on social security, *“[[if there are millions of new dependents that will be entitled to survivor benefits?]] **It will amount to billions of dollars on an already overburdened system. Unproductive costs mean fewer jobs for those who need them.**”*

Carrier-attribute clause 27 shows us how Redhanded judges gay marriage straightly, *“**Gay Marriage is just another by product of the permissive attitudes and political correctness** that is permeating thru our society and accelerating the justification of this great country of ours.”* In addition, he wonders the existential of gay community in behavioral-process clauses 28, 29, and 30. *“**Where does it end? What are next Man / Animal Unions? Three women can marry same man?**”*

Meanwhile, the positive appreciations are used to point what a marriage should be. It is shown in behavioral-process clause 6, *“**Simply put, a marriage should be between a man and a woman**”* The statement given by Redhanded above is supported by his others arguments in token-value clauses 7a, 7b, and 7c. *“**It is the***



*desire of our President, it is the desire of Californians, it is the desire of at least one Beauty pageant runner-up and the desire of the many Christians, Evangelicals & Protestants across this country and around the world.”*

### 1.2.3.2 Appreciation Valuation

As figured in Table below, Redhanded also shows his appreciation in the type of valuation. This is aimed to give his assessment of the social significance of the text or process. In this case, he gives the assessment toward social issue that gay marriage. In his text, Redhanded expresses his assessment more in negative than in positive ones. This is because; he tends to disagree with gay marriage issue.

Table 4.12 Appreciation valuation Text 2

Clause	Form	Type of Appreciation	Appraising items
4a	Carrier-attribute	Negative-valuation	I find <b>this very troubling</b> and unethical.
4b	Carrier-attribute	Negative-valuation	I find <b>this</b> very troubling and <b>unethical</b> .
13b	Carrier-attribute	Negative-valuation	I just feel [[that <b>Gay Marriage is not in the mainstream of traditional values</b> ]]
14a	Behavioral-process	Positive-valuation	Historically, <b>marriage has rested on bedrock (basic) of tradition, legal precedent, theology and the overwhelming support of the people</b>
14b	Carrier-attribute	Negative-valuation	<b>....not the opinion of some black-robed panel of justices</b>
15a	Ephitet-	Negative-	It sets <b>a bad precedent</b>



	thing	valuation	
18	Token-value	Negative-valuation	With the legalization of homosexual marriage, every public school in the nation will be required to teach [[that <b>this perversion is the moral equivalent of traditional marriage between a man and a woman.</b> ]]

The negative valuation can be seen in clause 4a, 4b, 13b, 14a, 14b, 15a, and 18. In the form of carrier-attribute clauses 4a and 4b, Redhanded gives his negative evaluation toward the action of gay activists in imposing the idea of gay marriage. He feels that it is *very troubling* and *unethical*. Thus, he assesses gay marriage negatively by saying in carrier-attribute clause 13b, "*I just feel [[that **Gay Marriage is not in the mainstream of traditional values**]]"*

However, Redhanded gives positives valuation toward traditional marriage. He compares the tradition marriage and gay marriage. In this case, he tries to give description how a marriage should be. **A marriage should be rested on bedrock (basic) of tradition, legal precedent, theology and the overwhelming support of the people not the opinion of some black-robed panel of justices.**

#### 1.2.4 Analysis of Graduation

As explained in Chapter II, graduation has to do with the amplification of the attitudes being used in the text. Amplification means that the attitudes have volume which can be raised and lowered. In expressing his attitudes toward the issue gay

marriage in US, Rendhanded uses both force and focus graduation. Table 4.11 below shows the analysis of graduation.

Table 4.13 Analysis of Graduation Text 2

Clause	Form	Appraising items	Graduation	
			Force	Focus
1		Gay Marriage <b>Should be Banned</b>		Sharpening
2		The institution of Marriage continues to be <b>redefined</b> , made over & watered down by the Gay Community		Sharpening
2		The institution of Marriage continues to be redefined, <b>made over</b> & watered down by the Gay Community		Sharpening
2		The institution of Marriage continues to be redefined, made over & <b>watered down</b> by the Gay Community		Sharpening
3a		It's not <b>enough</b> [[that Gay activists have already injected the concept of Gay Unions into the mainstream of many communities]],		Softening
3c	Intensifier	but they are now attempting to give new meaning and basically trivialize one <b>the most</b> sacred institutions in the history of civilization; marriage.	Raise	
4	Intensifier	I find this <b>very troubling</b> and unethical.	Raise	
4	Attitudinal lexis	I find this very troubling and <b>unethical</b> .	Raise	
6	Modality	Simply put, <b>a marriage should be between a man and a woman</b>	Raise	
7a	Attitudinal-lexis	<b>It is the desire</b> of our President	Raise	
7b	Attitudinal-lexis	<b>it is the desire</b> of Californians	Raise	
7c		it is the desire of <b>at least</b> one Beauty		Softening

		pageant runner-up and the desire of the many Christians, Evangelicals & Protestants across this country and around the world		
8b	Modality	That is the way it has been and <b>should be going forward</b>	Raise	
11	Intensifier	I have not heard <b>one good argument</b> for wanting Gay Marriage other than selfish ones from the Gay Community.	Raise	
11		I have not heard one good argument for wanting Gay Marriage other than <b>selfish ones from the Gay Community</b>		Sharpening
13a	Modality	While I do agree [[ <b>that the government should not be regulating gay marriage</b> ]],	Raise	
13b		<b>I just</b> feel [[that Gay Marriage is not in the mainstream of traditional values]]		Softening
14b	Quantity	not the opinion of <b>some black-robed panel of justices</b>	Lower	
15a	Attitudinal-lexis	It sets <b>a bad precedent</b>	Raise	
15b	Attitudinal-lexis	and before you know it [[ there will be activists trying to <b>impose</b> and make a case for this type of family unit]]	Raise	
17b	Attitudinal-lexis	This is wrong and <b>creates confusion</b> especially when a child is still in his formative years	Raise	
21		It will amount to billions of dollars on <b>an already overburdened system</b>		Sharpening
23	Intensifier	Unproductive costs mean <b>fewer jobs</b> for those who need them	Lower	
25	Intensifier	With so many more pros than cons ,I just think that this country would be <b>far better off without Gay Marriage</b>	Raise	
26	Attitudinal-lexis	Why should any father or mother have to <b>endure (suffer) the sadness or</b>	Raise	

		<b>disappointment</b> of giving away their daughter to another woman or give their son away to another man?		
27		Gay Marriage is <b>just</b> another by product of the permissive attitudes and political correctness		Softening
28		<b>Where does it end?</b>		Sharpening
29		<b>What's next Man / Animal Unions?</b>		Sharpening
31		<b>Should Gay Marriage be banned?</b>		Sharpening

Similar to Chris Teti, Redhanded also uses both force and focus graduation in amplifying the attitudes. The use of force-raise and focus-sharpening indicates that Redhanded evaluates the issue of gay marriage in America strongly. There are 5 data belonging to intensifier-raise. For instance, It can be found in clause 3c, Redhanded appraises the marriage institution as **the most** sacred institution in the history of civilization. By doing so, he places the institution of marriage on high scale comparing to other choices he could have made.

In addition to the use of intensifier, Redhanded also applies vocabulary items that include degrees of high intensity (attitudinal lexis-raise). One of the data belongs to attitudinal lexis-raise is clause 26. It happens when Redhanded chooses the word **sadness and disappointed** in describing the feeling of gay's parents.

Thus, to express the strong feeling toward gay marriage issue. Redhanded also exerts graduation in the focus form. For example, it occurs in clause 21 when Redhanded says *"It will amount to billions of dollars on **an already** overburdened*

*system*” the word **already** sharpens the focus. However, Redhanded also applies focus-softening in grading the attitudes. It can be seen in clause 13b, Redhanded says “*I **just** feel [[that gay marriage is not in the mainstream of traditional values]]*” In that clause, he softens his feeling. As a result, the use of force-raise and focus-sharpening implies that Redhanded expresses his evaluation toward the gay marriage issue sharply.

### 1.2.5 Analysis of Engagement

The last component of appraisal’s analyses is engagement. Engagement has to do with the source of attitudes. In this way, the attitudes of text 2 come from two sources: heterogloss and monogloss. Moreover, Redhanded’s evaluation toward gay marriage issue is dominated by use of his own opinion (monogloss) rather than others’ voices (heterogloss). Table 4.14 below provides the data of engagement from Hasnain’s text.

Table 4.14 Analysis of Engagement Text 2

Clause	Form	Appraising items	Engagment	
			Mono gloss	Heterog loss
1	Modality	Gay Marriage <b>Should</b> be Banned		√
2		<b>The institution of Marriage continues to be redefined</b> , made over & watered down <b>by the Gay Community</b>	√	
2		<b>The institution of Marriage continues to be redefined</b> , made over & watered down <b>by the Gay Community</b>	√	

2		<b>The institution of Marriage continues to be</b> redefined, made over & <b>watered down by the Gay Community</b>	√	
2d	Modality	and give credence to the notion[[ that their lifestyle <b>should</b> also be recognized as a viable alternative to the traditional family unit.]]		√
3a		It's not enough [[that <b>Gay activists have already injected the concept of Gay Unions</b> into the mainstream of many communities]],	√	
3b	Concession	<b>but</b> they are now attempting to give new meaning		√
3c	Concession	<b>but</b> they are now attempting to give new meaning and basically trivialize one the most sacred institutions in the history of civilization; marriage.		√
4		I find <b>this very troubling</b> and unethical.	√	
4		I find <b>this</b> very troubling and <b>unethical</b> .	√	
5		There is <b>no rationale for wanting to intrude</b> (the face of traditional marriage)	√	
5		...and <b>change the face of traditional marriage</b> as we know it.	√	
6	Modality	Simply put, a marriage <b>should</b> be between a man and a woman		√
7a		<b>It is the desire</b> of our President	√	
7b		<b>it is the desire</b> of Californians	√	
7c		<b>it is the desire</b> of at least one Beauty pageant runner-up and <b>the desire of the many Christians, Evangelicals &amp; Protestants</b> across this country and around the world	√	



8b	Modality	That is the way it has been and <b>should be going forward</b>		√
11		I have not heard <b>one good argument for wanting Gay Marriage</b> other than selfish ones from the Gay Community.	√	
11		I have not heard one good argument for wanting Gay Marriage other than <b>selfish ones from the Gay Community</b>	√	
12		They are the same old tired talking points invoking equality	√	
13a	Modality	While I do agree [[that the government <b>should</b> not be regulating gay marriage]],		√
13b	Projecting sources	<b>I just feel</b> [[that Gay Marriage is not in the mainstream of traditional values]]		√
14a		Historically, <b>marriage has rested on bedrock (basic) of tradition, legal precedent, theology and the overwhelming support of the people</b>	√	
14b		<b>not the opinion of some black-robed panel of justices</b>	√	
15a		It sets <b>a bad precedent</b>	√	
15b		and before you know it [[ <b>there will be activists trying to impose and make a case for this type of family unit</b> ]]	√	
16		In San Francisco, <b>kindergarden kids were taken on a class trip to witness the marriage of gay couples.</b>	√	
17a		<b>This is wrong...</b>	√	
17b		<b>This is wrong and creates confusion</b> especially when a child is still in his formative years	√	
18		With the legalization of homosexual marriage, every public school in the nation will be required to teach [[that <b>this perversion is the moral equivalent of traditional marriage between a man</b>	√	

		<b>and a woman.]]</b>		
19a		Textbooks, even in conservative states, <b>will have to depict man/man and woman/woman relationships</b>	√	
19b		or even kindergarten, <b>will have to give equal space to homosexuals.</b>	√	
21		It will amount to billions of dollars on <b>an already overburdened system</b>	√	
23		<b>Unproductive costs</b> mean fewer jobs for those who need them	√	
24	Projection	Are state and municipal governments to be required to raise taxes substantially to provide health insurance and other benefits to millions of new " <b>spouses and other dependents</b> "?		√
25	Modality	With so many more pros than cons ,I just think that this country <b>would</b> be far better off without Gay Marriage		√
26	Modality	Why <b>should</b> any father or mother have to endure (suffer) the sadness or disappointment of giving away their daughter to another woman or give their son away to another man?		√
27	Concession	Gay Marriage is <b>just</b> another by product of the permissive attitudes and political correctness		√
28		Where does it end?	√	
29		What's next Man / Animal Unions?	√	
30		Three woman can marry same man?	√	
31	Modality	<b>Should Gay Marriage be banned?</b>		√

In evaluating the issue of gay marriage in America, Redhanded tends to be more subjective. It can be seen from the use of many monogloss engagement. It *commit to user*

proves that Redhanded uses his own opinion. However, he also uses several other sources (heterogloss) in text 2, including modality, concession, and projection. Heterogloss in modality form can be found in clause 1, 2d, 6, 8b, 13a, 24, 25, 26, and 31. It is marked by the use of modality words **should** and **would**. Concession forms are found in clause 3b, 3c, and 27. Conjunctive words as **but** and **just** indicate the concession form. The last heterogloss used in text 2 is projection, it is marked by quotation.

### 1.2.6 Analysis of the relation between attitudes, prosody and genre

Table 4.15 below shows the overall analysis of attitudes, prosody, and the generic structure of Redhanded's text. The overall analysis of attitudes varies from the stages of the generic structure of the text.

*Table 4.15 Analysis of the relation between attitudes, prosody and genre Text 2*

The generic structure	Clause	Kinds of attitudes
Title	Gay Marriage should be Banned	Negative
Issue	The institution of Marriage continues to be redefined, made over & watered down by the Gay Community in another effort to try and validate and give credence to the notion that their lifestyle should also be recognized as a viable alternative to the traditional family unit.	Negative

Arguments against	<p>It's not enough that Gay activists have already injected the concept of Gay Unions into the mainstream of many communities, but they are now attempting to give new meaning to and basically trivialize one the most sacred institutions in the history of civilization; marriage.</p> <p>I find this very troubling and unethical. There is no rationale for wanting to intrude and change the face of traditional marriage as we know it. Simply put, a marriage should be between a man and a woman. It is the desire of our President, it is the desire of Californians, it is the desire of at least one Beauty pageant runner-up and the desire of the many Christians, Evangelicals &amp; Protestants across this country and around the world. That is the way it has been and should be going forward. It is what binds generations together. It is how we ensure that future generations are created.</p>	Negative
Arguments for	<p>I have not heard one good argument for wanting Gay Marriage other than selfish ones from the Gay Community. They are the same old tired talking points invoking equality and separating gay people from mainstream society. While I do agree that the government should not be regulating marriage, I just feel that Gay Marriage is not in the mainstream of traditional values and in keeping with the family unit as we know it. Historically, marriage has rested on bedrock of tradition, legal precedent, theology and the overwhelming support of the people, not the opinion of some black-robed panel of justices.</p> <p>It sets a bad precedent and before you know it there will be activists trying to impose and make a case for this type of family unit. In San Francisco, kindergarten kids were taken on a class trip to witness the marriage of gay couples. This is wrong and creates confusion especially when a child is still in his formative years. With the legalization of homosexual marriage, every public school in the nation will be required to</p>	Positive

	<p>teach that this perversion is the moral equivalent of traditional marriage between a man and a woman. Textbooks, even in conservative states, will have to depict man/man and woman/woman relationships, and stories written for children as young as elementary school, or even kindergarten, will have to give equal space to homosexuals.</p> <p>How about the impact on Social Security if there are millions of new dependents that will be entitled to survivor benefits? It will amount to billions of dollars on an already overburdened system. And how about the cost to American businesses? Unproductive costs mean fewer jobs for those who need them. Are state and municipal governments to be required to raise taxes substantially to provide health insurance and other benefits to millions of new "spouses and other dependents"?</p>	
Suggestion	<p>With so many more pros than cons, I just think that this country would be far better off without Gay Marriage. Why should any father or mother have to endure the sadness or disappointment of giving away their daughter to another woman or give their son away to another man?</p> <p>Gay Marriage is just another by product of the permissive attitudes and political correctness that is permeating thru our society and accelerating the justification of this great country of ours. Where does it end? What are next Man / Animal Unions? Three women can marry same man?</p> <p>Should Gay Marriage be banned?</p>	Positive

As can be seen, Redhanded starts the issue with negative attitudes. But in fact, he provides both negative and positive possibilities of evaluation that can be



seen in the next stages before he concludes with positive attitudes at the end of stage. This shows that the stance of Redhanded toward the issue is negative to disapprove gay marriage in US. Since he applies discussion genre in evaluating this issue, he finishes his evaluation with positive recommendation to suggest that gay marriage should be banned.

By using negative prosody and discussion genre, it can be concluded that the ideology of Redhanded is protagonist left. His ideology indicates that he challenges the issue by providing strong and sharp, positive and negative evaluation in the arguments from different sides.

### **C. Discussions**

As stated in the previous sub-chapter, chapter IV consists of findings and discussions. Therefore, this sub-chapter will discuss the discussions including the types of attitudes used in the two texts, how the attitudes influenced the two texts, and the reasons why the attitudes applied the two texts.

#### **1. Types of Attitudes Used in The Two Texts**

As explained in chapter II, the attitudes in appraisal theory are affect, judgment, and appreciation (Martin & Rose: 2003). Thus, either text 1 entitled *An Appeal filed against Gay Marriage-Waste of Time* or text 2 entitled *Gay Marriage should be Banned* used all the types of attitudes. The use of affect indicates that the writers of both texts involve their own feeling in evaluating the issue of gay marriage



in America. In addition to the use of affect, judgment and appreciation are also applied to evaluate the issue. Judgment is used to evaluate the behaviors or characters involved in the texts, appreciation is employed to give assessment toward the issue of gay marriage in America (see Table 4.1; Table 4.2; Table 4.3; Table 4.4; Table 4.10; Table 4.8; Table 4.9; Table 10; Table 11; Table 12)

In grading the attitudes used in the two texts, both Chris Teti and Redhanded use force and focus graduation. The use of force-raise and focus-sharpening signify that both writers use strong and sharp attitudes in evaluating this issue (see Table 4.5; Table 4.13).

Furthermore, Chris Teti and Redhanded tend to be more subjective in appraising the issue of gay marriage in America. It is proven by the use of more monogloss engagement rather than heterogloss. Both writers use their own opinion in evaluating the issue (see Table 4.6; Table 4.14).

## **2. The Influences of Attitudes Toward Both Texts**

In this sub-chapter, we will discuss how the attitudes influence the texts. The use of attitudes in both texts will influence the register, genre of the texts, and the ideology of the writers.

### a. Register

Register variables of field (topic), tenor (participants), and mode (channel) (Eggins: 1994). Field deals with what is going on, the social process which is occurring. According to Santosa: 2003 the field aspects can be seen from text structure, cohesion system, transitivity, clause system, group system, (nominal, verbal, and adjunct), and lexis system. In the case of field, both texts are dominated by behavioral-process, carrier-attribute, thing-qualifier, epithet-thing, and token value forms. Those forms are used to express the attitudes in the texts. They are appropriate in constructing the attitudes. It can be seen from the examples below:

#### A. Behavioral-process

- *Appeal **Filed Against Gay Marriage**-Waste of Time* (Text 1)
- *Gay Marriage **Should be Banned*** (Text 2)

From those examples taken from text 1 and text 2 above, we can see how behavioral-process forms establish the appreciation attitudes.

#### B. Carrier-attribute

- *a certain few **are worried** about [[who marries who??]]* (Text 1)
- *I just feel [[that Gay Marriage **is not** in the mainstream of traditional values]]* (Text 2)

The use of carrier-attribute in the examples above shows us how this form constructs Judgment in Text 1 and Appreciation in Text 2

At the same time, the use of graduation: force and focus implies that both texts employ dominant intensifier and a number of attitudinal-lexis. The dominant intensifier, attitudinal-lexis and focus-sharpening in the two texts are used to make the attitudes strong and sharp. For examples:

A. Intensifier

- *put that energy into something **more worthwhile*** (Text 1)
- *With so many more pros than cons ,I just think that this country would be **far better off without Gay Marriage*** (Text 2)

B. Attitudinal-lexis

- *Regardless of their **sexual orientation*** (Text 1)
- *and before you know it [[ there will be activists trying to **impose** and make a case for this type of family unit]]* (Text 2)

C. Sharpening

- *Look people [[what **a complete** waste of precious time, money and resources]]* (Text 1)
- *It will amount to billions of dollars on **an already overburdened system*** (Text 2)

In addition, tenor focuses on the participant's characteristics, including the social role (Santoso: 2003). In addition, Santosa emphasizes that field consists of three aspects: affect, status, and contact. Affect is including assessment, evaluation, and judgment among the participants. From the attitudes used in the two texts, we can conclude the tenor of the writers. In text 1, Chris Teti uses many negative judgments toward the opponents of gay marriage. And negative appreciation to give negative assessment toward the appeal filed against gay marriage. It means that the writer of

text 1 agrees with the issue of gay marriage in America by giving negative evaluation to the gay opponents and the appeal filed against gay marriage done by the gay opponents. However in text 2, Redhanded applies many negative attitudes to condemn the gay marriage. Therefore, the tenor of text 2 is negative; the writer does not agree with gay marriage in America.

#### **b. Prosody**

The negative stance in text 1 is directed to the gay opponents. Unlike text 1, the negative stance in text 2 is aimed to assess the issue of gay marriage negatively. Moreover in the level of engagement, monogloss dominates the whole idea of text 1 and 2. As stated by Martin and Rose (2003), the appraisal sources will establish the stance of the text. Therefore, it can be concluded that the prosody of both texts are subjective since the writers use their own opinion in evaluating the issue.

#### **c. Genre**

After finding the prosody of each text, we can find the genre of each one. Text 1 is dominated by negative attitudes from the title, thesis, and arguments, and it is ended with positive recommendation. As a result, text 1 belongs to hortatory genre. Meanwhile, text 2 also uses negative attitudes in the title, issue. However, text 2 provides both arguments against and arguments for and in the end of the text the writer suggests that gay marriage should be banned. From the staging above, we can categorize text 2 as discussion exposition genre.

#### **d. Ideology**

Furthermore both stance and genre will determine the ideology of the writer (Martin and Rose: 2003). As explained in the explanation of table 4.1, although text 1 is dominated by negative attitudes but the attitudes aimed to support the issue of gay marriage. Therefore, the tenor of text 1 is positive. With the combination of hortatory exposition genre and positive tenor, it can be summarized that the ideology of Chris Teti is antagonist-right. The use of discussion genre indicates that text 1 belongs to antagonist, and it is classified as right because text 1 supports the issue of gay marriage. In contrast, text two applies discussion genre with negative attitudes. This implies that the ideology of Redhanded as the text's writer is protagonist- left.

### **3. The Reason Why The Attitudes are Employed in the Texts**

To answer this question, the researcher combines the primary and secondary data (the background of the writer and the context of culture on gay marriage in America).

#### **a. Text 1**

Text 1 applies all types of attitudes. Judgments are used to condemn the gay opponents, appreciations are aimed to evaluate the appeal against gay marriage negatively, and the last one affects are applied to give suggestion to the gay opponents.

As the secondary data, the researcher takes the information of gay marriage issue and the profile background of the text's writer. The writer of text 1, Chris Teti is an editor/creator for thebqb.com, contributor for thepenaltyflagblog.com. In addition to have a B.A in communication studies also Chris also resides in San Diego, California (<http://www.allvoices.com/users/dcteti>, 2010). As mentioned before, text 1 supports gay marriage issue. The idea of the writer cannot be separated from the issue of gay marriage in California, because the writer lives there. It is obvious since he wrote the text on 5<sup>th</sup> Augustus 2010, a day after a federal district judge of California ruled that the same-sex marriage ban in Proposition 8 violated the equal protection provisions of the U.S. Constitution (<http://www.care2.com>). The decision has been appealed and enforcement has been delayed until it can be heard by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals (<http://www.ncsl.org>).

As a protest, Chris Teti wrote a text *Appeal Filed against Gay Marriage-Waste of Time* to show the disappointment toward the issue. From the use of dominance negative judgment and negative appreciation in the text, it indicates that Chris was infuriated at the appeal against gay marriage done by the gay opponents. Chris appraises the issue by providing negative evaluation toward the appeal and criticizing the gay opponents. According to him involving the gay marriage issue is a complete waste of precious time, money and resources. His experience over 10 years of journalism to allvoices.com makes him sharp in evaluating the issue (<http://www.allvoices.com/users/dcteti>, 2010). It can be seen from the use of strong



graduation of the attitudes. Moreover, his young passion makes him uses directs evaluation in his text. Thus, Chris only applies one side arguments so that the genre belongs to exposition.

Furthermore, the ideology is antagonist right since the negative attitudes used in text 1 aimed to support the gay marriage. In summary, it is clear that where the writer resides and the issues of gay marriage around the writer have significant influence to the writer in applying the attitudes in the text.

#### **b. Text 2**

Text 2 was written by Redahnded. By looking at the dominant of negative appreciation, it indicates that he wants to criticize the gay marriage issue in America. He says that the institution of Marriage continues to be redefined, made over & watered down by the Gay Community. It cannot be separated from the issue of gay marriage in America as written in <http://topics.nytimes.com> “marriage is a fundamental bond with ancient roots. Allowing same-sex couples to marry would undermine the institution of marriage itself”. Moreover, the statement is also supported by others opponents of gay rights. They have many arguments to oppose gay marriage including; marriage is sacred and sacrament and marriage is for having children (<http://atheism.about.com/od/gaymarriage>).

Redhanded also sees from many points of view to disapprove gay marriage issue. Thus, he stands as protagonist- left since he is bound and drives to give opinion

and different perspective (<http://www.allvoices.com/users/redhanded>). The left ideology is influenced by his ideology stating that he hopes that people will be inspired in some way to challenge the status quo and exercise their freedoms of expression to open up debates about issues. It also leads him in giving sharp and strong evaluation toward the gay marriage issue in US. He believes that this country would be far better off without Gay Marriage. It can be concluded that both the ideology of Redhanded and gay opponents perspective influence the used of attitudes in the text.

