ENGAGEMENT SYSTEM IN SYLLABUS OF SAME-SEX MARRIAGE LEGAL DOCUMENT OF THE UNITED STATES: A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS

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Abstract. Supreme Court of the United States ruled that the American Constitution guarantee the same-sex marriage in 2015. It is the syllabus of Same-Sex Marriage in the United States that become the object of the research. This research aims to identify the engagement devices and examines how engagement system in the syllabus of same-sex marriage legal document of the United States that indicates the meaning and relation with the readers. The theory proposed by Martin and White of engagement system (2005) based on appraisal system is used to support the analysis. From the analysis, the researcher found there are 116 heteroglossic and 37 monoglossic types from 153 clauses. The presence of heteroglossic as the most type indicates that the petitioners not only made themselves as references or data sources, but also they tried to add many references and other brackets as data and facts that strengthen their statements. In addition, the presence of 'pronoun' type as the most type in heteroglossic as contract shows that the petitioners made many straightforward and assertive statements. These statements are representative of the assured feeling of the petitioners after seeing the fact that the same-sex marriage was discriminated. The presence of 'entertain' type as the most type in heteroglossic as expand shows us that the petitioners support same-sex marriages so that their rights can be recognized in the United States. Petitioners attest the ideals life of same-sex marriages who will be peaceful and prosperous like the hetero-sex marriages. Because they believe that marriage is fundamental right for all citizen.

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

http://sastra.unifa.ac.id/journal/index.php/jes/index

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Same-sex couples’ relationship also having respect and appreciation for individual differences, getting positive emotions and interactions, and using effective communication and negotiation skills. They need high levels of intimacy, commitment, egalitarian ideals, and outness as well. Supports from family and friends, and marriage equality also contribute to couple well-being. These needs may function uniquely as important sources of resilience for same-sex couples, helping them to cope with stigma, discrimination, and minority stress. (Rostosky and Riggle, 2017).
Some media and research companies try to compile a list of all the countries that have officially legalized same-sex marriage. Such as Pew Research Centre, a nonpartisan fact tank that informs the public about the issues, attitudes and trends shaping the world (2018) reports that, twenty-seven out of 195 countries have passed laws allowing same sex marriage.

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

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

According to Handoyo (2009) the flow of irrational natural law is the first major stream of law theocentric point of view and acknowledge that the law must conform to Godhead morality. Renaissance is the beginning of the intersection of law irrational nature. The birth of anthropocentric "rational” natural law, embark on the century of universalism that has until now grown and spread rapidly. History records Hugo de Groot or Grotius (1583- 1645) is the foundation of the foundations of modern natural law. According to Hugo de Groot, natural law comes from human ratios. Rational natural law the beginning of the role of human ratios come forward. The derivation of universal moral values turns out to be more metamorphosed in various life phenomena which are then also considered and demanded for equality before the law. In various parts of the world, the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender) Movement with same-sex marriage struggles are expanding more and more falsifying the dominance of heterosexual natural forms of marriage.

The United States implements Anglo-Saxon law in deciding a legal. The Anglo Saxon legal system is a legal system which is based on jurisprudence, namely the decisions of the judge formerly which later became the basis of the decisions of the judges next (Handoyo: 2009). Anglo Saxon Law systems tend to be more prioritizing customary law, dynamic law in line with the dynamics of society. Formation of law through judicial institutions with a jurisprudence system are considered better so that the law is always in line with the sense of justice and usefulness perceived by the community in real terms. The decision of a judge/ court is a source of internal law Anglo Saxon legal system. The judge does not function only as the party tasked with setting and interpreting legal regulations only. Judges also play a big role in shape the whole life system of society. The judge has very broad authority to interpret the legal regulations apply.

The same-sex marriage legal in the US becomes a discourse which has a big effect to culture policy, marriage law and social trends in the other countries. Many American activists who support the LGBT legal. According to GLSEN, a Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network (2018), black activist of the LGBT community such as John Amaechi, a professional basketball player who attempting to combat homophobia in sports. Then, James Baldwin has written Giovanni’s Room and Another Country, are his best works of fiction and some of the first pieces of literature with clear and outright examination of same-sex relationships and public figure who has declared him/ herself as one of LGBT. Besides,
Cathy Cohen is an author and activist who has worked as a professor of political science at the University of Chicago since 2002 and received the Quantrill Award for Excellence for teaching at UC. Her work has focused on intersectionality and looks at gender, sexuality, class, ethnicity, race, and power. Moreover, there are American artist and public figure who has declared her/hiself as one of LGBT actor. Such as Simone Bell who has served in the Georgia House of Representatives since 2009 and is the first openly lesbian African American to serve on a state legislature. Wanda Sykes is a comedienne and actress as well. Emmy-award winning writer has starred and guest starred on several popular sitcoms. She was the first African American lesbian to be the featured entertainer for the annual White House Correspondents’ Association.

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

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

Therefore, this research will focus in engagement system in syllabus of the United State towards same-sex marriage legal document. This research was conducted by the method of appraisal system approach which is proposed by Martin and Rose (2003) and Martin and White (2005). The kinds of engagements try to negotiate a text, strengthen the behaviour involved, and the ways in which values are sourced and readers aligned. This system relates the choices of the wordings to the ideological bases used in a text. The possibility for choosing an appropriate expression of word besides the other choices (expression of words) makes it possible for readers to predict the petitioner’s engagement system toward the phenomenon being talked about.

The resources of appraisal are used for negotiating social relationships, by telling the listeners or readers how one feels about things and people. As for kinds of Appraisal System, Martin and Rose (2003:24) divide it into three distinct sub-systems: Source (Engagement), Amplification, and Attitude. In developing the theory, Martin and White (2005) explain that Appraisal is one of three major discourse semantic resources constructing interpersonal meaning (alongside involvement and negotiation). Appraisal itself is regionalised as three interacting domains – ‘attitude’, ‘engagement’ and ‘graduation’.

The semantic system of engagement deals with the interpersonal negotiation of the sources of engagements; it responds to a social dialogic perspective developed by White (2000, 2003). This system allows us to analyse the source of engagements, identify the discourse as more monoglossic or heteroglossic in orientation (Martin and White, 2000), depending on whether or not and how authors analyse positions in the discourse in relation to the monoglossic or
heteroglossic. One key distinction within monoglossic assertions turns on whether the disposition of the text is such that the proposition is presented as taken-for-granted or whether, alternatively, it is presented as currently at issue or up for discussion.

The system theorises the degrees of heteroglossic space of a proposition that are more or less open in the discourse (opening up alternatives or expanding, or shutting them down or contracting), thus making it possible to determine the speaker’s degree of commitment in relation to the appraisal that has been expressed (White 2003; Martin and White 2005). Finally, when undertaking appraisal analysis, as Martin (2000) emphasises, it is crucial that appraisal analysts declare their reading positions, since evaluations are always influenced by the institutional position from which one is reading.

Heteroglossic resources can be divided into two broad categories according to whether they are ‘dialogically expansive’ or ‘dialogically contractive’ in their intersubjective functionality. The distinction turns on the level to which an utterance, by one or more of these locutions, allowances for dialogically alternative positions and voices (dialogic expansion), or limit or restrict the scope of such (dialogic contraction).

Based on the theory, this research has intention to make engagement system as the topic research. This research will analyse the engagement system in constructing the meaning in the United States’ same-sex marriage legal syllabus. Engagement has an important role to interpret people or organization’s behaviour. It relates the power of a text and makes the text meaningful. Hence, the title of this research is “Engagement System in Syllabus of Same-Sex Marriage Legal Document of The United States”.

RESEARCH METHOD

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

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

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

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

To critically analyse the text, appraisal system has been used. The researcher will analyse the engagements devices (constituent) in the
same-sex marriage legal and how does the engagement system in constructing the relation with the readers in the United States legal syllabus.

In analysis the engagement in the United States Supreme Court, the same-sex marriage legal is taken from the supreme court of the United States’ official website. The data of this research is a legal which has been published in 2015. The first step is browsing on https://www.supremecourt.gov. Secondly, the legal syllabus was broken down into manageable clauses for the purpose of analysis. Thirdly, for each clause the engagement devices will be used for analysing. Fourthly, the result of analysed clause will be categorized and counted based on the functions of engagement devices. The last, those type of the functions will be used to interpret the engagement system in the United States’ same – sex legal syllabus.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researcher counted the entire the clauses of same-sex marriage syllabus in same-sex marriage legal syllabus of the United States are 153 clauses. From the analysis in the appendix, the researcher found that 37 monoglossic and 116 heteroglossic. Besides, there is 89 heteroglossic as contract and 27 heteroglossic as expand. Then, the researcher will analyse the engagement devices types and function of the syllabus sub chapter in United States’ same – sex legal syllabus.

The semantic system of engagement deals with the interpersonal negotiation of the sources of engagements; it responds to a social dialogic perspective developed by White (2000, 2003). This system can be a tool to analyse the source of engagements and identify the types of monoglossic or heteroglossic. These types will explain the depending on whether or not and how authors analyse positions in the discourse.

Engagement as Monoglossic

In table 1, there are 37 phrases that belong to the monoglossic type. Monoglossic is presented as taken-for-granted. It means that monoglossic does not use other references in explaining the statement. The analysis of engagement can be seen as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Kind of Engagement</th>
<th>∑</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>∑</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Monoglossic</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Heteroglossic</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>∑</td>
<td>Engagement</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monoglossic type is a type that indicates the place of speech or that does not use references or other parties. In other terms, this type focuses on the core message or purpose to be conveyed to visitors. Considered, this type is indeed impressively published briefly. Some examples of phrases that indicate the existence of a monoglossic type as follow:
1. Each District Court ruled in petitioners’ favor,
2. their families are somehow lesser.
3. This dynamic is reflected in Loving,
4. democracy is the appropriate process for change,

Several phrases above show that monoglossic is very eager to immediately give the message the core to the reader. There are no other references added. Subject in approval was immediately given a statement. The example in number 2 which explains that there is a family that worsens the situation. There is no other references which use the references to explain the situation of the family. So, the situation of the family is really worse as impact from the bans of same-sex marriage.

Engagement as Heteroglossic

This study also shows the 116 phrases included in heteroglossic. According to Martin (2005), it is stated as a heteroglossic type which is acting to recognize the heteroglossic background to propositions by presenting them potentially in conflict with some dialogical alternatives. When viewed dialogically (not from the perspective of functional truth semantics, as is often the case), the localization seems active for interpreting heteroglossic backgrounds for texts by explicitly
putting propositions in contingencies, individual subjectivities of the speaker. The petitioner and thus acknowledge that propositions are only one of a number of propositions available in the current communicative context. Some phrases that show there are heteroglossic phrases are:

1. **Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee**
   define marriage as a union between one man and one woman.
2. **To be sure**, these cases presumed a relationship involving opposite-sex partners,
3. But other, more instructive precedents have expressed broader principles.

   From the example above, the heteroglossic type phrases always use other references to explain a message and want to be conveyed. For example, number 1, the meaning of the sentence is to explain the meaning of a marriage. However, in the sentence, there are other references used to explain the meaning of marriage, namely references to 'Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee'. This reference shows the number of countries that have the same number in explaining the meaning of marriage.

   This reference denies that if you want to open a dialogue, it means that there are other references that can define marriage. Only means one marriage. However, there are parties or other references that can support the meaning of marriage.

   Explanation of monoglossic and heteroglossic at the top which shows, in the same syllabus of marriage in the United States using heteroglossic. These facts are indicated that marriage petitioners in united countries, wants to convince them to support other references that indeed support them in explaining the meaning and change of existing social. They try to limit the subjectivity. Using heterogeneous types that carry other references, the statements of same-sex marriage petitioners are expected to be more convincing for readers, judges and the government about legalizing the type of sesame marriage in the United States.

**Contract Heteroglossic**

Previous studies on heteroglossic types led to further research on heteroglossic types. Broadly speaking, heteroglossic is divided into two, namely contract and expand. In this section, we will discuss first about the type of contract.

According to Martin (2005), dialogically practical tries to close down the space for dialogue alternatives rather than to open it up. These contractive meanings fall into two broad categories. The first of these we term "disclaim" - means by which some dialogic alternatives are represented as not applying. The second of these terms "proclaim" - meanings, through some authoritative interventions, dialogues and alternatives are confronted, challenged, overwhelmed or otherwise excluded. Each of these options in turn.

   The result shows that there are two types of disclaimers that appear, namely, 'deny' and 'counter'. In engagement analysis there are seven types of 'deny'. This type will show an indication that the statements made by petitioners try to narrows down the possible answers. Examples of phrases that use the type 'deny' include:

1. holding that exclusion of same-sex couples from marriage **did not** present a substantial federal question.
2. individuals who are harmed need **not** await legislative action

   The two phrases above indicate that the statement has the impression of denial with the use of the word selection 'not'. In example number 1., it shows that the use of not did not 'explains that the policy that excluded the rights of same-sex marriages was unsatisfactory for petitioners. Whereas in the second example, there is a fact that the victims who were harmed by the legislative body did not have to wait long for help from the government. They can create their own groups to support the same right to marry each other. Thus, in the two phrases it appears that there is a strict denial of the petitioners.

   The second type of 'disclaim' is the type of 'counter'. In engagement research there are five phrases type 'counter'. According to Martin (2005), the counter indicates the existence of a concession / counter expectation from the author. The 'counter' typically conveyed via conjunctions
and connectives such as although, however, yet and but. It may also be realized via a small set of comment adjuncts / adverbials. The phrase that shows the existence of a counter is seen in the following example:

1. **But** other, more instructive precedents have expressed broader principles.
2. **yet** same-sex couples are denied the constellation of benefits.

The two phrases above indicate that the statement has the impression of a looseness of a statement with the use of the words 'but' and 'yet'. In example number 1., shows that the use of 'but' serves to explain the explanation that was previously seen as contradictory to the next explanation. Whereas in the example of the second sentence, the selection of the word "yet" indicates a contradictory statement with the previous statement. The statement shows that the same perpetrators of marriage are greatly disadvantaged because many of their rights are not recognized and granted by the state.

The two examples of statements included in the ‘counter’ type indicate an explanation of the statement that contradicts the previous statement. The function of type 'counter' is almost the same as type 'deny'. However, the type of 'counter' is rather subtle, indirect, with pause and contradictory explanations with a more detailed previous explanation.

**Proclaim as Contract Heteroglossic**

In accordance with the previous explanation that, heteroglossic type analysis is divided into two, namely contract and expand. Still in the 'contrat' section there are types of 'disclaim' and 'proclaim'. According to Martin (2005), "Proclaim" - meanings, through some authoritative interventions, dialogue and alternatives are confronted, challenged, overwhelmed or otherwise excluded. So that the statement means firmness in a statement. The result shows that there are three types of programs that appear, namely, 'concur', 'pronounce' and 'endorse'.

**Concur**

In the analysis program there are six types of 'concur'. This type will show an indication that the statement made by the petition maker sought the formulation of 'concur' which overtly announced the address as agreeing with, or having the same knowledge as, some projected dialogic partner. The relationship between concurrence is conveyed via such locations as of course, naturally, not surprisingly, and certainly. The type of 'concur' is divided in two, the first type is affirming which indicates a strengthening or strengthening of a statement. There is one example phrase that uses the ‘affirm’ type, namely:

1. Bowers, in **effect**, upheld state action that is denied gays and lesbians a fundamental right

The above phrase shows that the choice of the word "in effect" means that there are basic rights for gays and lesbians who are openly rejected by the state. The refusal made explicitly was taken into consideration for the petitioners for the same legalization of marriage.

The second type is the type of 'concede' which indicates the acceptance and acknowledgment of a statement. There are five examples of phrases that use the 'concede' type in an. peer:

1. **To be sure**, these cases presumed a relationship involving opposite-sex partners,
2. **This is true for all persons, whatever their sexual orientation.**

In the example of the first phrase, the selection of the word "to be sure" states sincerity or reassures a statement. In the sentence, it states that, in fact, many people in the United States consider the very marriage of the same sex. This view has been greatly felt by victims and activists. So that the use of the word 'to be sure' is used in the sentence as evidence convincing the reader that the situation that occurred at that time to the community. Whereas in the second sentence, the selection of the word 'whatever' also shows the belief to the reader that marriage is the basic right of all people.

The two questions above belong to the 'concede' type because both have a choice of words that refer to the affirmation of the statement's beliefs. This seems to indicate that the
types of 'concede' and 'affirm' are trying to close down the dialogue. So that the statement can be a bare assertion that looks like the facts.

**Pronounce**

In the analysis of the type of program there are 52 phrases type "pronounce". The pronounce type is the most type in heteroglossic analysis as a contract with a percentage of 58.2%. Judging from the type of pronounce according to Martin (2005), the pronounce formulations which involve authorial interpolations and emphases which are directed against some assumed or directly referenced counter position. Some examples of phrases that have a pronounce type are:

1. The Fourteenth Amendment **requires** a State to license a marriage between two people of the same sex
2. Later in the century, cultural and political developments **allowed** same-sex couples to lead more open and public lives.
3. which upheld a Georgia law that criminalized certain homosexual acts **concluding** laws making same-sex intimacy a crime “demean the lives of homosexual persons.

In the first phrase, the choice of the word 'requires' indicates that The Fourteenth Amendment made a statement asking that the state impose same-sex marriage. In the second statement, the selection of the word "allowed" shows that petitioners want the enactment of same-sex marriages to be openly accepted by many parties such as by culture, politics and of course the state. Whereas in the third sentence, the view of the word 'concluding' shows that there was Georgia Law at that time making a statement that incriminated a marriage actor as a criminal.

The three statements above, it shows that in the syllabus of same-sex marriages in the United States there is a statement in the form of notices that aim for confirmation. So that the petitioners made a lot of information, facts and history about the same-sex marriage rules. The information, facts and history are made in the style of statements in order to be able to emphasize how important their proposals relate to the reality of the marriage issue in the field.

**Endorse**

In the analysis of the type of program there are 19 phrases type 'endorse'. Endorse type is the second largest type in heteroglossic analysis as a contract with a percentage of 21.3%. Viewed from the meaning of endorse type according to Martin (2005), By the term 'endorsement' we refer to those formulations by which proposals are sourced to external sources are construed by the authorial voice as correct, valid, undeniable or otherwise maximally warrantable. This is the reason for the speaker / writer to supply this warrantability. Some examples of phrases that have endorse types are:

1. Four principles and traditions **demonstrate** that the reasons marriage is fundamental under the Constitution apply with equal force to same-sex couples.
2. The petitioners’ stories **show** the urgency of the issue
3. Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee **define** marriage as a union between one man and one woman.

In the first phrase, the choice of the word 'demonstrate' shows the desire of the petitioners about the things that make the marriage a basic and important right. Some things that support marriage are basic and important rights, namely, tradition and several other principles. In addition, in the second example, it was shown that the selection of the word 'show' showed that the experience of the petitioners showed that the issue of marriage was very important. In addition, the third example is the selection of the word 'define' which shows that there are references or parties that explain the meaning of marriage.

The statements above show that the petitioners indicated that they wanted to explain many things but according to the facts. The facts displayed by petitioners indicate that they do not want any statements to be refuted again. Because the facts shown are given various sources of food or credible references.
Expand Heteroglossic

The result of the research on heteroglossic types divides two types, namely contract and expand. In this section, the types of Expand will be discussed. According to Martin (2005), the type of expansion makes allowances for dialogically alternative positions and voices. So that the expand type wants to give space to the author to provide additional information or provide another analogy to better explain a question. There are two expand types described by Martin (2005), namely the type 'entertain' and type 'attributive'.

Entertain

The result shows that there is the 'entertain' type which produces 25 phrases. This type is the highest type with a percentage of 92.6%. According to Martin (2005), explaining this type describe the position of individual subjectivity. The petitioner voice represents entertain or invoking these dialogic alternatives. Examples of phrases that use the 'entertain' type include:

1. To the respondents, it **would** demean a timeless institution if marriage were extended to same-sex couples.
2. This analysis compels the conclusion that same-sex couples **may** exercise the right to marry.
3. There **may be** an initial inclination to await further legislation, litigation, and debate, but referenda, legislative debates, and grassroots campaigns; studies and other writings; and extensive litigation in state

Statement 1 regarding the selection of the word "would" states that there is still a possibility that there will be harm to some parties if the marriage of the same type remains legal. Whereas in the second sentence, the omission of the word 'may' indicates that there is a possibility or expectation from petitioners that same-sex marriage can be legalized, in the third sentence indicating that the choice 'may be' indicates that same-sex marriage is still possible to wait response or response from various parties.

The explanation above shows that the people making the petition seemed to give an opportunity to his statement that there was still a possibility that something would happen in the future. There are expectations that are conveyed using several words modality it would’, ’may' and others. So that there appears to be a little message of subjectivity from the author to give a possibility that will occur so that the hope on the petition does not overstep the judge.

Attribute

In the study using heterglossic as expand, it was explained that there are two types of 'attributes' that appear, namely, 'acknowledge' and 'distance'. Each type is only found in one example in the same sex syllabus in the United States. According to Martin (2005), attribute is representing the proposition as grounded in the subjectivity of an external voice, the textual voice. It represents a proposition but one of a range of possible positions.

Acknowledge

The first type to be discussed is the type of 'attributive'. Look at the meaning of acknowledgment according to Martin (2005), namely those locutions where there is no overt indication, at least via the choice of framer, as to where authoritative voice stands with respect to the proposition. Examples of phrases that use the type 'attribute' are:

1. seek it for themselves because of their respect—and need—for its privileges and responsibilities as *illustrated* by the petitioners’ own experiences.

In the phrase above the selection of the word "illustrated” indicates that the petitioners illustrate or express the needs and obligations that must be obtained by the perpetrators of the same marriage. The illustration was taken from the direct experience of the petitioners. This was done so that the readers knew the facts that were on the ground and then delivered by the petitioners. So the use of the word ‘illustrated’ reduces data lies.

Distance

The second type of attributive is the type 'distance'. The meaning of 'distance' according to Martin (2005), representing it as, if not doubtful, then as still open to question. The effect is to entertain dialogues and lower the interpersonal
cost for any who would advance such alternatives. Examples of phrases that use the type ‘distance are:

1. claiming that respondent state officials violate the Fourteenth Amendment by denying them the right to marry or to have marriages lawfully performed in another State given full recognition.

In the phrase above the selection of the word ‘claiming’ indicates that the petitioners wanted to try to ensure by providing data that officials had violated the Fourteenth Amendment by not recognizing the price of citizens to marry. The legal status of this right has been recognized by other countries. The choice of ‘claiming’ in the phrase shows that the petitioners’ statement was still open. There is a great possibility for readers to question the question, so there is a dialogic statement.

CONCLUSION

From the analysis, the researcher found that 116 heteroglossic and 37 monoglossic type from 153 clauses. The presence of heteroglossic as the most type indicates that the petitioners not only made themselves as references or data sources, but also they tried to add many references and other brackets as data and facts that will be confirmed their statements. In addition, the presence of ‘pronounce’ type as the most type in heteroglossic as contract shows that the petitioners made many straightforward and assertive statements. These statements are representative of the assured feeling of the petitioners after seeing the fact that the same-sex marriage was discriminated.

The presence of ‘entertain’ type as the most type in heteroglossic as expand shows us that the petitioners support same-sex marriages so that their rights can be recognized in the United States. Petitioners attest the ideals life of same-sex marriages who will be peaceful and prosperous like the hetero-sex marriages. Because they believe that marriage is fundamental right for all citizen. The choice of words show that their statement more interactive and intimate with the reader without trying to overthrow the other party.

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