Rhetorical Analysis of Homosexuality

 In any country, homosexuals face many similar social and personal problems: strong self-contradiction, a serious sense of frustration, incomprehension and ridicule from family and others, difficult process of legalization of homosexual marriage. Behind these understatements lies the long-standing struggle of homosexuals, not only with themselves, but also with the society and the country. Since the “Stonewall Riots” took place in the 1960s, which is a symbol of the starting point of the modern homosexual rights movement in the United States and even in the world, homosexual populations has never stopped its campaign for rights and more equal rights. Until now, there are only a few countries or states reach an agreement on legal homosexual marriage in the world, such as Denmark, Netherland, Lake Ontario and Columbia in Canada. But the related laws have several limitations. For instance, homosexual families are forbidden to adopt children. It has proved that it still has a long way for homosexuals pursuing equal treatment and rights like normal people. In article *Rainbow shine over our 17 gay marriages*, the authorEmma Reid shows that homosexual campaign has made great progress in some states of Australia after long struggle. Not only does the Minister support these people, but also the homosexuals hold positive attitude towards their efforts. From another point of view, in the article *Being gay not ‘fashion’*, the author Benjamin Gertz discusses Bob Katter’s comments in regard to “homosexuality” being a “fashion trend”, expressing that there is no fashion of being homosexuals and their personal life should not be disturbed by normal people, leaving alone commenting them randomly. Both articles target homosexuality in Australia and convey support to homosexuals. Comparatively, Emma’s views are more persuasive due to plenty of truths and data, rather that with practical legal support from the government, homosexuals will hold more hopes for their future. However, Benjamin’s views are more critical that homosexuals are like normal people and we should not look at them through hackneyed and stereotyped expressions.

 Throughout both articles, some reliable sources are presented to help build arguments. In Emma’s article *ainbow shine over our 17 gay marriages,* For instance, “More than 1300 same-sex couples have wed in Queensland since such marriage ceremonies became legal just over one year ago on January 9, 2018.”; “Registry data shows that the majority of same-sex marriages have occurred in larger population areas such as Brisbane (446 marriages), the Gold Coast (159), Sunshine Coast (123) and Moreton Bay (84) regions, but there have been weddings across the state since the laws came into effect.” It demonstrates that homosexual campaigns have made great progress in Australia and it has historical meaning. Then, “They told the NewsMail the wedding was “very special” and had given them a sense of security,” said a homosexual that adds authenticity to the article. While in *Being gay not ‘fashion’*, Benjamin also expresses his support to homosexuals indirectly through refuting other people’s ideas. For example, “After all, these are the comments of Bob Katter who also once said that he would walk backwards from Bourke to Boulia if the “poof” population of North Queensland was less than 0.01 per cent, so what’s new? While at times, I admire the outspoken, maverick nature of Bob, there are times (such as this occasion) where I also shake my head in sheer disbelief.” For one thing, he thinks the guy did not spend time thinking of the homosexual marriage issue then got paranoid views. The author holds the position that treating homosexuals as normal people and letting them live their own lives. For another, he thinks Bob’s views are too old-fashioned. “If you really aren’t thinking about it, then don’t think about it. Marriage equality is now done and dusted, so can you please stop thinking about it and go back to focusing on cane toads and crocodiles …please!”

 Over the last decades, groups of spontaneous organizations of homosexuality have launched a lot of campaigns to obtain fair treatment around the world. However, it is really a tough process. It is not only a huge challenge for homosexuals themselves, but also a test for the legislatures and governments. For a long time, homosexuals have been marginalized and discriminated in the society. But now, with the progress of the times and the emancipation of people's minds, more and more people can accept homosexual marriage and stand out to support them. Many scientists in different fields have done researches about them and analyze their life. It has been found that homosexuals have higher degrees, higher consumption ability and artistic taste, and they pay more attention to their own images. Moreover, with more and more homosexuals stand out bravely to voice out in more places, it will beneficial for homosexuals to get support and realize their dreams as soon as possible.

 To make a conclusion, through analyzing the two articles, it is found that the authors deliver positive and useful messages to the target audience. Moreover, both authors put pathos, ethos, and logos with rhetorical fallacies into use with the purpose of cause emotional resonance. Emma presents practical data and examples from political field to show that the government has made great contributions to support homosexual campaigns. Benjamin provides the audience with factual information and expresses his own ideas. It is completed through emotional expressions and rhetorical devices as well as personal views to observe the surroundings. Both of the articles will motivate the readers to think about more problems about homosexuality.

References

Emma :(2019, January 4), Rainbow shines over our 17 gay marriages.

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Benjamin G: (2019, January 29), Being gay not ‘fashion’. Australia&New Zealand Newsstream