

The Issue of Homosexuality in Annie Proulx's *Brokeback Mountain* and Its Film Adaptation Directed by Ang Lee

A Thesis

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the Attainment
of the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* in English Literature**



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APPROVAL

THE ISSUE OF HOMOSEXUALITY IN ANNIE PROULX'S *BROKEBACK MOUNTAIN* AND ITS FILM ADAPTATION DIRECTED BY ANG LEE

A THESIS

by

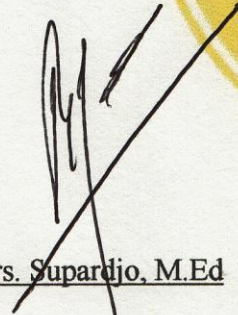
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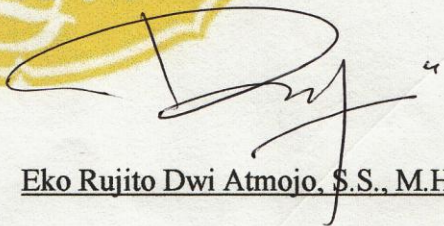
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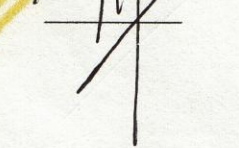
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Yogyakarta, 16 Juni 2014

Penulis,



Maria Wintang Rarasati

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- Bapak, Ibu, Kimpling, Pipit, and Simbah Putri
- Mas Nino
- Ditya, Pendi, Pappo, and Ical
- Those who have similiar life to Ennis and Jack

MOTTO

“It always seems impossible until it’s done” – Nelson Mandela

“Never give up! Never give up but till the end!” – King Didier Drogba (On the day when Chelsea Football Club won their first Champions League)

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Yogyakarta, June 2014

Maria Wintang Rarasati

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THE ISSUE OF HOMOSEXUALITY IN ANNIE PROULX'S *BROKEBACK MOUNTAIN* AND ITS FILM ADAPTATION DIRECTED BY ANG LEE

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research are to find out the feelings felt by the main characters about their homosexuality, to find out the impact of the homosexuality toward the main characters, to find out the attitudes of the society toward a homosexual, and to find out how the short story and the film reveal the issue. The theory of abnormal psychology and film analysis theory are used by the researcher to answer the formulated research questions.

This research is a qualitative study applying content analysis method. The subject of this research is a short story entitled *Brokeback Mountain* by Annie Proulx and its film adaptation directed by Ang Lee. The data were some phrases, clauses, and sentences from the short story related to the issues of homosexuality and from the film the data were the scenes with cinematic codes related to the issues of homosexuality. The data analysis was conducted by classifying and categorizing the data to find the inferences. The triangulation method was applied to gain the trustworthiness of the data by consulting her findings with her consultants and friends.

The findings of the research are as follows: In *Brokeback Mountain*, the positive feelings felt by the main characters are feeling comfortable and feeling optimistic of their homosexuality and the negative feelings such are feeling ashamed, feeling confused, and feeling terrified of their homosexuality. As for the impacts, the positive impact is the raise of self confidence, and the negative impacts are having the feeling of fear to the homophobic, having excessive feelings toward their couple, and having guilty feeling toward their family. As the view of the society toward homosexuals, the conservative view is showed by refusing to hire a homosexual to do a job, being a homophobic, and murdering a homosexual and the progressive view is by embracing a homosexual as family. Both of the positive and negative feelings, impacts, and attitude from the society are mostly revealed by the short story using literary devices such as irony and symbolism. As for the film, visual codes that employ size of shot and lighting are used to reveal the issues.

Keywords: Homosexuality, Abnormal Psychology, *Brokeback Mountain*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

It is believed that God created man and woman to be together. They are meant to be paired in a couple and later in their life they are meant to live together to complete each others. However, for some people, that pattern of life is not easy to follow. These people find out that they are sexually and emotionally attracted to other people who have the same sex with them. These people are defined to have sexual disorientation since an attraction toward someone in one's own sex is not regarded as a normal sexual orientation.

According to Blank (2012: ix), sexual orientation refers to the sex of those to whom one is sexually and romantically attracted. Sexual orientation is usually discussed in terms of three categories: heterosexual, homosexual, and bisexual. Heterosexual is defined as being a person who is sexually attracted only to a person of the opposite sex. Homosexual, on the other hand, is defined as being a person who is sexually attracted to a person of his or her own sex whereas bisexual is defined as being a person who is sexually attracted to a person of both sexes. Among the three categories, it is only heterosexual which is considered as the "normal" sexual orientation. That thought is based on the consideration that heterosexual orientation is not against human nature in which a male should be coupled with a female. Therefore, the two other groups of sexual orientation, homosexual and bisexual, are considered as abnormal and the people whose

sexual orientations are homosexual or bisexual are defined to have sexual disorientation.

The people who have sexual disorientation, particularly homosexual, usually get a trouble in the society. It happens because most societies consider the people with such deviate behavior as a disgrace of the society. Society in the past might judge homosexuals as sinners and might give them social punishment. It also happens until today in some countries. For those who choose to live as homosexuals, it is hard for them to live in a normal society. However, they cannot lie to themselves that their emotional and sexual attractions are different from what the society expects.

According to Darvill and Powell (2003: 138), homosexuality is a sexual desire that is directed toward members of one's own sex. The same-sex attraction happens to both sexes, male and female. Such homosexuals are called gay for male and lesbian for female. Homosexuality has become a very common issue and today it has been practiced publicly without much restraint. Today, homosexual practices are widespread all over the world and easily found in our surrounding. Therefore, it has become a common subject in mass media, general topic among the society in the daily life, and also a subject of intense scientific curiosity.

Homosexuality issues nowadays appear not only in books and articles but it is also found in television shows or movies. In our country Indonesia, the public was shocked by the publication of a film entitled *Arisan* in 2003. It was probably the first Indonesian movie which portrayed the homosexuality theme. The film

reveals the life of a gay who tries to find his self-identity and his abnormal sexual behavior in order to be accepted by his society. The release of the movie proves that the issue of homosexuality has been indeed become a common phenomenon in our daily life.

Eventhough homosexuality has been openly practiced by the doers, homosexuality is still considered as a deviate behavior. It is still regarded as an abnormality. Homosexuality practice is regarded as an abnormality because it goes against human nature in which a male should be coupled with a female. The controversy about homosexuality in the society is basically rooted on the different perspective between human rights and the religion beliefs. The groups of people who reject the existence of homosexuals believe that the practice of homosexuality is despised by God. To most religions, the practice of homosexuality is indeed rejected. According to Sands in Siker (2007: 11), in Christianity, it could be found in the Old Testament Bible (Genesis 14: 4-8) a brief view how God condemn the practice of homosexuality through the story of Sodom and Gomorrah. In Islam, Sands (2007: 6) writes that it is stated in the holy Qur'an the story of the people of Lut (Lot), who are cursed by Allah because they get involved in the practice of homosexuality (Qur'an Surah Al-A'raf verses 80-84). Sands later states that the other major religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, and Judaism also condemn the practice of homosexuality. This fact convince some people to give no excuses at all to the practice of homosexuality.

On the other hand, some people also support the existence of homosexuality and help homosexuals to seek justice. Their support is based on the

belief that every human being has equal rights. One of the human rights movements is to forbid discrimination based on sexual orientation. People who support this point of view see that there is nothing wrong with the existence of homosexuals because they have the same rights as those of heterosexuals. However, the contradiction between the two sides of those who accept and those who reject only makes the controversy about homosexuality even more complicated.

One of many controversies related to homosexuality which has become a global issue is the homosexual marriage or commonly known as same-sex marriage. The same-sex marriage has been the most highly debated issue that homosexual communities have been dealing with in recent years. The gay and lesbian marriage has been the most easily recognized controversies because some people consider that homosexual marriage should be legalized. People who support the same-sex marriage believe that homosexuals also have the right to be legally married and to be acknowledged as legal married couple but the rest of the people think on the contrary. Those people who think same-sex marriage should not be legalized still hold on the thought that homosexual is definitely abnormal and the marriage between them is considered as abnormal as well.

The controversy about the same-sex marriage legalization receives different reactions from all over the world. Some countries legalize the homosexual marriage, while some countries decline it. The Mental Floss Online Magazine (<http://www.mentalfloss.com/blogs/archives/126362>) writes that for the last decade, countries like Spain, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Canada and

South Africa have legalized homosexual marriage. In those countries, someone can have the same legal recognition in a same-sex marriage just like a traditional marriage. Other European countries such as Slovenia, Luxembourg and Portugal have made steps towards adopting legislation to allow same-sex couples to enjoy the same marriage rights as traditional couples, and recently the United States of America is in the way of legalizing homosexual marriage. On the other hand, in some countries particularly in Africa and the Middle East where the Islamic law is held strictly, homosexuality is not only inexcusable but also considered as a crime. Therefore, a homosexual marriage is also inexcusable in those regions.

The controversy of homosexuality has impacts in some people who reject the homosexuals. Their hatred toward the homosexuals is getting worse every day. The feeling of dislike, hatred, and discrimination against homosexual individuals is known as *homophobia* (Adams, Wright, and Lohr, 1996: 440) and *homophobia* is still easily to be found in this world. The existence of the homophobic is threatening the well being of the homosexual because the homophobic often commit crimes to the homosexuals. The crimes range from verbal abuse to the most vicious such as murder.

As a social issue, homosexuality has been depicted in literary works. This is because literature is a kind of a documented social product and it takes place in the society, which is the same as homosexuality as one of social products. One of the literary works which talks about the issues of homosexuality is the 1997 short story written by Annie Proulx entitled *Brokeback Mountain*. The story is about

complex emotional, sexual, and romantic relationship between two men in Wyoming from 1963 to 1983.

In the story, the two main characters in *Brokeback Mountain*, Ennis Del Mar and Jack Twist represent a perfect example of two homosexual men who tried to maintain their forbidden relationship in a society that went against a homosexual relationship. The story of *Brokeback Mountain* shows us the life of the homosexuals in the mid 60's up to the mid 80's in which the people's receptions toward a homosexual was even worse than today. At that time, homosexual activity was considered illegal. Gay men were frequently imprisoned for having consensual sex with another man. *Homophobia* in rural areas, in this case in Wyoming and Texas, was even more intense. Every young man and young woman was expected to get married and have children. The pressure from the society pushed many gay men and lesbians into unhappy lives or even suicide. According to a research conducted by Roesler and Deisher from University of Calgary Canada in 1972, 1 in 3 homosexuals committed suicide because of the pressure from the society (www.people.ucalgary.ca). Compared with the people's receptions toward a homosexual that happens today, the life of a homosexual individual living in the 1960's was definitely much harder than the life of a homosexual living in the 1990's and 2000's.

Brokeback Mountain basically is a story that speaks about the issue of how homosexuals are treated differently in a heterosexual society. The two main characters in *Brokeback Mountain*, Ennis and Jack, seem to be aware that their homosexual orientation is not accepted by the society. The conservative culture in

their society gives no place at all for homosexuals like them. Thus, they try to keep it to themselves and try to maintain their relationship in secrecy. However, their conduct of secretly having a homosexual relationship must have some impacts toward themselves and toward the society. The impact could be positive impacts and negative impacts. The impacts of homosexuality toward the main characters as described in the story and the attitudes of the society toward homosexual such as the main characters, Ennis and Jack, become the points to be analyzed and to be revealed so that the readers of this research would realize what actually happens with Ennis and Jack related to their homosexual relationship.

When *Brokeback Mountain* was first published in The New Yorker magazine in October 13th 1997, it instantly created controversy because of its obvious theme about homosexuality and gay cowboys. However, public then started to accept the story and they finally realized that the short story was actually worth reading. The short story became prominent and in 2005 the short story was adapted into a motion picture under the same title by a well-known Taiwanese director Ang Lee.

The phenomenon of adapting a literary work such as a novel, short story, poem, or play to another medium like film has become very common in the entertainment industry. When a literary work gains positive feedback from the public and the society, numerous filmmakers and screenwriters would line up to adapt the work into a film. *Brokeback Mountain* of course is not the first short story to be adapted into a film. In 1990, the short story *We Can Remember It for You Wholesale* by Philip K. Dick was adapted into a film starring Arnold

Schwarzenegger entitled *Total Recall*. The famous Audrey Heburn film released in 1961, *Breakfast at Tiffany's*, was also originally adapted from a short story under the same title written by Truman Capote in 1958.

The main reason a filmmaker or screenwriter adapting a literary work to film is to fulfil the demand the demand of the society. If the society rates a literary work as a good one, they would willingly to enjoy the story in another medium, such a film. This leads to the fact that the higher the demand of the society, the higher the economic benefit would be gained by the film adaptation. According to Van Vught (2011:3), the economic benefits of adapting novels or other stories for films are clear because crafting an original screenplay or script from an established set of characters can save time and money and is an obvious choice for many filmmakers and screenwriters.

However, there are strengths and weaknesses in adapting literary works into film. In novels or short stories, the readers often come to know characters best not through what they say, but through what they are thinking or what is said about them in the narration. A narrator mediates the meaning of what the readers read through his or her point of view but in film, the narrator largely disappears. Sometimes a narrator's perspective is kept through the use of a voice-over, but generally the director, cast, and crew must rely on the other tools of film to reproduce what was felt, thought, and described on the page.

One of the strengths of film compared to a written literary works is that visual images could stimulate the viewers perceptions directly, while written words cannot do this directly. Film is a more direct sensory experience than

reading. In addition, besides verbal language, there is also color, movement, and sound. However, film has limitations. There is no time limitation on a novel or a short story, while a film usually must compress events into two hours or so. The risk of compressing the events in the original works to the film is that the events might not be presented as detail as they are in the original works. However, as explained before, film has strength in presenting through verbal language, color, movement, and sound that make film adaptation usually has its own power compared to the written works.

The different way of how a short story and a film adaptation reveal something in the story and deliver it to the readers or viewers is an interesting point. Say for example, in a novel or a short story, to reveal to the reader that a character is feeling intimidated, it could just be described in words but in a film, such feeling could be presented to the viewers by using elements of photography in filmmaking such as *high shot* camera angle. That is why the researcher takes both of the short story *Brokeback Mountain* and its film adaptation to be analyzed in the research. The researcher would analyze how the issues of homosexuality are revealed by the short story and the film adaptation.

B. Research Focus

This research is a study of literature even though it seems like psychological and sociological study. It is possible because literature is a piece of writing, which expresses and communicates thought, feeling and attitudes toward life. Then it could be said that literature is an imitation of the society and by

analyzing psychological and sociological phenomena in literary works, the phenomena could be understood more clearly by the reader without having to experience the phenomena in the real life.

In the research, the researcher focuses on the effect of homosexuality in someone's life in his society. The effect of homosexuality felt by the homosexuals cannot be separated from how the homosexuals perceive their homosexuality. Some homosexuals consider their homosexuality as something that they should be proud of and some of them consider it as a shame. In *Brokeback Mountain*, the main two characters, Ennis Del Mar and Jack Twist, have two different perspectives. One of them feels okay about his homosexuality and the other one just feels on the contrary. Thus, this research focuses on both Ennis Del Mar and Jack Twist. The researcher takes both Ennis and Jack characters to be analyzed because each of them has different perspectives about their homosexuality.

There are a lot of aspects about homosexuality that could be analyzed in a research such as the process of becoming a homosexual, the process of coming out for a homosexual, or the consequences that have to be faced by a homosexual related to his sexual orientation. However, this research would strive to find out the feelings felt by the main characters about their homosexuality, the impacts of homosexuality toward the main characters as described in the story, and to find out the attitudes of the society toward a homosexual. The researcher chooses the three aspects because the three aspects well-represented the whole feeling felt by a homosexual. The feelings of being a homosexual, the impacts of homosexuality, and the attitude of the society toward Ennis Del Mar and Jack Twist become the

points to be analyzed and to be revealed so that the readers of this research would realize what actually happens with Ennis and Jack related to their homosexual relationship.

In this research, the point of view of the research is in the psychological aspect. We know that homosexuality is perceived as psychological problems thus the research will be conducted using the theory of abnormal psychology under the psychological approach as the main theory. The researcher would also analyze how the issues of homosexuality are revealed by the short story *Brokeback Mountain* and its film adaptation. Thus, the film analysis theory and the mimetic approach also would be used as the supporting theories.

The aim of this research is to find out the feelings felt by the main characters about their homosexuality, the impacts of homosexuality toward the main characters as described in the story, and to find out the attitudes of the society toward a homosexual. This research would also strive to find out how the issues of homosexuality are revealed by the short story *Brokeback Mountain* and the film adaptation.

C. Research Questions

The main three questions tried to be answered in the research related to the issue of homosexuality in the short story *Brokeback Mountain* and its film adaptation are:

1. What do the main characters feel about their homosexuality?

- a. How does the short story reveal the feelings felt by the main characters about their homosexuality?
 - b. How such feelings are visualized in the film adaptation?
2. What are the impacts of homosexuality toward the main characters as described in the story?
 - a. How does the short story reveal the impacts of homosexuality toward the main characters?
 - b. How such impacts are visualized in the film adaptation?
 3. How does the society in the story treat a homosexual?
 - a. How does the short story reveal the attitudes of the society toward a homosexual?
 - b. How such attitudes are visualized in the film adaptation?

D. Research Objectives

Based on the phenomena found in *Brokeback Mountain*, the background, and the formulation of the problem, then the purposes of this research are:

1. to find out the feelings felt by the main characters about their homosexuality and to find out how the short story and the film reveal the issue.
2. to find out the impact of the homosexuality toward the main characters to find out how the short story and the film reveal the issue.
3. to find out the attitudes of the society toward a homosexual to find out how the short story and the film reveal the issue.

E. Research Significances

Basically, the major aim of literature is to make a person become a better person. All literary works including short story and film bring their own moral values to the readers and so do the short story *Brokeback Mountain* and its film adaptation. Practically, this research is expected to be useful for some parties as follows.

1. For the academic society, the result of this study will provide information about the issues of homosexuality related to the psychological field. Therefore, this research will be a valuable source and a reference to those who take the relevant research study.

2. For the reader of this research, the result of this study is expected to give contribution to the readers to know how to behave if they face the same problems and how to see the problem of homosexual with fair.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The aims of this research are to find out the feelings felt by Ennis Del Mar and Jack Twist about their homosexuality, the impacts of homosexuality toward the Ennis Del Mar and Jack Twist as described in the story, and to find out the attitudes of the society toward a homosexual. This research would also strive to find out how the issues of homosexuality are revealed by the short story *Brokeback Mountain* and the film adaptation.

In this chapter, the mimetic theory approach, the abnormal psychology, the relation between abnormal psychology and literature, the various informations about homosexuality, the film analysis theory and the previous research findings are explained. Besides the theories, the information about the short story *Brokeback Mountain*, the film adaptation, and the author background are also explained in this chapter.

A. Mimetic Literary Approach

The term “mimesis” is derived from Greek mimesis which means “to imitate” (Edward, 1967: 335). In accordance with that, the term mimesis can be described as the way in which the real world and human behavior is represented in art of literature (Hornby, 2005: 970). In literary field, a representation of human action is well-known as mimetic. Thus, it could be said that mimetic approach of

literature sees that a literary work is an imitation of a phenomena that happens in the society.

Eagleton (1983: 3) states that literary works is a vehicle for ideas, a reflection of social reality nor the incarnation of some transcendental “truth”. Therefore, based on the statement and based on the mimetic literary approach, literary works are not only books of imagination, not a mere fantasy creation but also an imitation of human’s real condition.

Llosa (in Williams and Muller, 2002: 3) states, “Literature has been and will continue to be as long as it exists, one of the common denominators of human experience through which human beings may recognize themselves and converse with each other.” From this statement, it can be seen that literature as a vivid portrayal of reality is important for human’s development, in the part of how literature works as the reflection of human’s real condition and the life experience from other people.

One of the literay works that represent a real problem of human’s life is a short story written by Annie Proulx entitled *Brokeback Mountain*. The short story is about complex emotional, sexual, and romantic relationship between two men in Wyoming from 1963 to 1983. The two main characters in *Brokeback Mountain*, Ennis Del Mar and Jack Twist represent a perfect example of two homosexual men who tried to maintain their forbidden relationship in a society that oppose against a homosexual relationship. The problem about homosexuals and their efforts to survive in the heterosexual and homophobic world has been existed in this world for years and Proulx gives a vivid representation about it through her

short story. Thus, her short story can be seen as a depiction of reality and in this case it is the phenomenon of homosexuality.

B. Abnormal Psychology

The theme of this final project is about sexual deviation, especially homosexual. Sexual deviation itself has a close relationship to abnormal psychology. According to Sarason (1980: 2) abnormal psychology is the study of people who behave differently. The study of abnormal psychology is primarily about different or deviant behavior that is maladaptive which means that people are not able to handle situations as well as they would like or as well as other people expect. Lazarus and Colman (2003: 91) stated that abnormal psychology is also devoted to the study of mental, emotional, and behavioral aberrations. It is the branch of psychology concerned with research into the classification, causation, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of psychological disorder or psychopathology.

According to Carson, Butcher, and Mineka (2002: 144), the essence of abnormal psychology is its emphasis on research into abnormal behavior and its endeavor to classify the wide range of mental and emotional aberrations into coherent categories and to understand them. Abnormal psychology attracts researchers who investigate the causes of abnormal behavior and try to find the most effective treatments for them, whether these involve medication or a talking cure or a combination.

Abnormal psychology deals with abnormality. According to Biedel, Bulik, and Stanley (2010: 3), there are several conditions where a person is considered as having an abnormal behavior. First, abnormal behavior tends to be infrequent in the general population. Second, abnormal behavior often disregards social norms. Every society has implicit and explicit rules of conduct. Those who violate these regulations may be seen as abnormal. Third, the notion of personal suffering is another important component. Personal distress, for instance, is seen in the people suffering from anxiety disorder to depression. Fourth, abnormal behavior relates to some disability because of which the individual is unable to pursue a desired goal and the last one is stated that abnormal behavior is often exaggerated. Everyone is the subject to certain worries, fear, insecurities, feelings of depression, but these feelings become abnormal only when their intensity is unexpectedly severe.

Abnormal behavior violates the standards of society. When someone's behaviour does not come along with the conventional social and moral rules of their society, the behavior is considered abnormal. Another element of abnormality is that abnormal behavior will cause social discomfort to those who witness such behavior. Abnormal psychology is caused by many factors in life. For example, people cannot handle or face their problems and conflicts. They can get depressed then finally bring themselves to abnormal psychology. Educational backgrounds, family, traumatic experiences of the past and biological disturbance seem to be the most causes of abnormal psychology

C. Literature and Abnormal Psychology

Relating literature and abnormal psychology, it will be important to explain first about the definition of psychology and the way psychology comes into literary criticism. The word psychology is derived from psyche and logos which mean the study of psyche, or, according to Drever in Walgito (1991: 5), it is a branch of science which focuses on the psyche of human. According to Daiches (1974: 340), psychology comes into criticism in two ways. The first way is in the investigation of the work and the second one is in the psychological study of the particular authors to show the relation between authors' attitudes and states of mind and the special quality of their works. Thus, psychological literature is the study of literature that sees the literary work as psyche or mental activity. This statement is strengthened by Jung (2001: 155) who wrote: "It is obvious enough that psychology, being the study of psychic processes, can be brought to bear upon the study of literature, for the human psyche is the womb of all the sciences and arts." From Jung's statement, we could conclude that psychology and literary works are related. Moreover, literary works here are viewed as a psychological phenomenon which will feature psychological aspects through the characters.

Abnormal psychology is a branch of psychology that seeks to understand the nature and causes of people who behave differently (Sarason, 1980:2) It is also emphasized that abnormal psychology is primarily about different or deviant behavior that is maladaptive which means that people are not able to handle situations as well as they would like or as well as other people expect. It could be said that the main concern of abnormal psychology is about human deviant

behaviours and how the deviation affects his life. Say for example, the case of someone who has excessive feeling of fear toward particular thing or widely known as *phobia* and his *phobia* affects his daily life could be analyzed using abnormal psychology.

Therefore, it is true that literary work and abnormal psychology have indirect and functional relationship. Indirectly, it is because both literature and abnormal psychology have the same object: human behaviour. Functionally, it is because both literature and abnormal psychology talk about the condition of human psyche. The difference is, in psychology, those psyche's condition of human is real as the creation of God, meanwhile in literature, the study of human is as the depiction of reality or life experience of certain authors. Human's behaviour as an object in literature and abnormal psychology has resemblance so that the psychological literature is needed.

D. Homosexuality

Homosexuality is a sexual orientation and it is defined as sexual interaction or romantic attraction between individuals of the same sex. In this recent year, the subject of homosexuality is so vast and affects so many areas of human life. One of the evidences that support that statement is that nowadays the issues of homosexuality could be quite easily found in the field of literature. There are many novels, short stories, and motion pictures which adapted the theme of homosexuality. This particular phenomenon happens because homosexuality is no longer being condemned by all the part of the society. Today, some people

already have the ability to accept homosexuality as the part of the society but on the other hand, some people just do not have it. This fact creates a controversy and makes the issues of homosexuality even more interesting.

Originally homosexuality is viewed as pathology to be cured. However, beside of the fact that homosexuality has affected the field of literature, homosexuality has also become a subject of considerable study and debate and often investigated as part of a larger project of biology, psychology, politics, genetics, history, and cultural variations of sexual practice, and identity.

a. Definition of Homosexuality

The word homosexual has its roots in the Greek language, where “homo” means the same or similar, hence indicating the focus of sexual attraction towards people of the same gender. This is the opposite of “heterosexual,” which also has its roots in the Greek language, where “hetero” indicates “different, distinct”, underlining the fact that sexual attraction is targeted towards individuals of the opposite gender (West, 2008: 8).

Over the years, people try to define what homosexuality is. There are a lot of definitions of homosexuality as the result of the effort and many of which carry overtones of mental illness or reprehensible behavior. Fromer (1983: 79) states that the definition of a homosexual that is more accurate and which carry no judgmental weight is a person who feels a strong erotic attraction to person of the same sex, who has the ability to be sexually aroused by member of the same sex.

Another definition of homosexuality which is heavily related to psychology is that homosexuality is defined as a pathologic condition in which normal psychosexual development somehow failed and the person is unable to relate sexually to members of the opposite sex (Fromer, 1983: 79). However, the simplest explanation about homosexuality is “the experience of being erotically attracted to a member of the same sex, and men or women who habitually experience strong feeling of this kind are called homosexuals” (West, 2008: 10).

The issue of homosexuality involves much more than simply a sexual act. According to Papalia, Old, and Feldman (2008: 596), the people who perform homosexual act or having homosexual as their sexual orientation are always called gays for men and lesbians for women. As for the people who are interested in both sexes, they are defined as bisexuals.

Homosexuality has always been part of human existence but the frequency varied from time to time and from culture to culture. Homosexuals are more active than heterosexuals, more concerned with their sexuality and more mature in their relationships. They are aware early in life that they differ from social expectations and although they try to excuse their condition on national grounds, their confused problems of sexual identity indicate otherwise. That is why homosexuals usually have mixed-feelings about their homosexuality. It basically has its roots from the clash between the perception of the society toward homosexuals and the fact that they cannot deny that their sexual orientations are different from what the society expects.

b. Kinds of Homosexuality

The issue of homosexuality involves much more than simply a sexual act or sexual orientation. The people who perform homosexual act also become the part of the issue. Over the years, the people who perform homosexual act are called gays for homosexual men and lesbians for homosexual women. This statement is supported by Darvill and Powell (2003: 138) that state there are three kinds of homosexuality which are homosexual men or gays, homosexual women or lesbians, and bisexuals who feel interested to the member of his or her own sex and also to the member of his or her opposite sex.

The term “gay” is used predominantly to refer to homosexual males and the adjective of the word ‘homosexual’ is also used for same-sex sexual relations between persons of the same-sex who are not gay or lesbian. Today, the terms “gay” for men and “lesbian” for women is considered respectful ways of referring to homosexuals. As for lesbian, West (2008: 12) states that the word lesbian originally refers to an inhabitant of Lesbos, an island in Greece where an ancient Greek lyric poet named Sappho lived. Some of her poems imply love between women. Whether Sappho was a lesbian in the modern meaning of the term or a poet who described lesbians is not known. Although she did write poems about love between women, there is some dispute as to how her writings can be interpreted. Sappho’s literary association with love between women led to the term Sapphism as another term for lesbianism. Other words used to describe lesbianism over the past 200 years have included *amor lesbicus*, *urningism* and *tribadism*.

c. Homosexuals' Feeling and the Impacts

According to Appiah (2005: 129), there are two kinds of homosexuality seen from how they perceive their homosexuality. The first group consists of those who are openly gay or lesbian and the second group is consists of those who try to abuse their sexual identity. The openly gay or lesbian are the homosexuals who enjoy their life and make their lives 'in which relationships with members of their own sex will be central'. The important thing in their life is the relationship that they have in their community. On the other hand, the homosexuals who try to oppress their sexuality are the homosexuals who consider their sexuality as a limitation. This makes homosexuals acts as a person who is not queer.

In abnormal psychology, those homosexuals who are openly gay or lesbian and happy with their sexuality are known under the term *ego-syntonic homosexuality* and those homosexuals who are unhappy with their sexual orientation and even try to abuse it are known under the term *ego-dystonic homosexuality*.

The classification of homosexuality based on the feelings felt by the homosexuals into *ego-dystonic* and *ego-syntonic* is based on Sigmund Freud's theory about the structure of human mind that would affect his feeling, his personality, and his state of mind . According to Freud via Eagleton (1995: 151), a mentally healthy person has harmonious and unified of three parts of personality as a system: *id* or pleasure principle, *ego* or reality principle, and *superego* or the moral codes and ethics from the society. The aim is to behave intelligently and effectively, and master impulsiveness which may endanger the society. It needs

great effort because *ego* as the judge in conscious mind is only on the tip of the iceberg, much smaller than subconscious mind: the *id* and *superego*.

1. Ego-syntonic Homosexuality

Ego-syntonic homosexuality is a psychological term referring to behaviors, values, feelings that are in harmony with or acceptable to the needs and goals of the ego, or consistent with one's ideal self-image. In the other words, the ego-syntonic is a homosexuality which is acceptable to the ego and it is not considered being sin or an abnormality.

The openly gay or lesbian are the homosexuals who enjoy their life and considered as being in ego-syntonic homosexuality group usually have positive impacts toward themselves. The positive impacts toward the ego-syntonic homosexuals are mostly the raising of self confident and the happy feeling.

2. Ego-dystonic Homosexuality

Ego-dystonic homosexuality is the opposite of ego-syntonic and refers to thoughts and behaviors (e.g., dreams, impulses, compulsions, desires, etc.) that are in conflict, or dissonant, with the needs and goals of the ego, or, further, in conflict with a person's ideal self-image. According to Corsini (2002:317), ego-dystonic homosexuality is a homosexuality which is not acceptable to the ego.

Those homosexuals who are unhappy with their sexual orientation and even try to abuse it which are known under the term ego-dystonic homosexuality usually have negative impacts toward themselves. The negative impacts toward the ego-dystonic homosexuals are mostly the guilty feeling, fearing homophobia, depression, and having an excessive feeling toward their couple.

d. Homosexuality and Religion

Eventhough homosexuality has been openly practiced by the doers, homosexuality is still considered as an abnormality. Homosexuality practice is regarded as an abnormality because it goes against human nature in which a male should be coupled with a female. The rejection from the society toward the homosexuals basically comes from the religion beliefs. The groups of people who reject the existence of homosexuals believe that the practice of homosexuality is a sin and of course the practice is despised by God. To most religions, the practice of homosexuality is indeed unacceptable.

According to Sands in Siker (2007: 11), in Christianity, it could be found in the Old Testament Bible (Genesis 14: 4-8) a brief view how God condemn the practice of homosexuality through the story of Sodom and Gomorrah. Basically, in the beginning of the world, God created man and woman and comanded them to live harmoniously together as written in Genesis 1: 27 “God created human kind in his own image, in the image of God, He created them as male and female.”

From the verse above we know that God the Creator makes men and women for each other to live together, to be “fruitful and multiply”. When human beings exchange these created role for homosexual intercourse, they embody the spiritual condition for those who have exchanged the truth about God for a lie. In other words any turning away from male-female sexuality is finally an assault on the very nature of God. Based on that belief, most of Christian churches, both Protestant churches and Catholic churches, still cannot accept the practice of homosexuality.

In Islam, Sands (2007: 6) writes that it is stated in the holy Qur’an the story of the people of Lut (Lot), who are cursed by Allah because they get involved in the practice of homosexuality (Qur’an Surah Al-A’raf verses 80-84). Islamic law also has a clear rejection toward the homosexuals as “the sin for which Sodom was destroyed” (Sands, 2007: 6). Sands also states:

“ According to most Sunni schools, Muslim religious law (Shariah) sets a fixed punishment upon homoerotic activities. The punishment has been interpreted variously as a fine, flogging, imprisonment, or death.”

From the statement above, we could conclude that in Islam homosexuality is not only rejected but also punishable death. For most of the Moslems, even though the Qur’an sets a high standard for religious freedom (2:256: “there is no compulsion in religion”), they understand Islam as a way of life encompassing culture and politics, thus, in Moslem world, only a few are persuaded by the argument that gay rights must be guaranteed as a civil liberties regardless of religious prohibitions (Sands, 2007: 6).

In Hinduism, even though it is not clearly stated in The *Vedas*, the practice of homosexuality is prohibited. It is written in The *Arthashastra* text that the people who practice anal sexual intercourse will be penalized strictly (Sands, 2007: 9). The anal sexual intercourse is the common way for homosexuals, particularly gays, to have a sexual intercourse, thus, for the Hindu people who believe in karma and reincarnation, homosexuality is considered as sin. In fact, in India and Nepal where Hindu culture are dominant, the practice of homosexuality is illegal and punishable by a lifetime imprisonment (Sands, 2007: 10).

In other major religions such as Judaism and Buddhism, the practice of homosexuality is also forbidden. Jewish religious law (*halakhah*) prohibits male homoeroticism based on the Hebrew Bible (Leviticus 18:22 and 20:13) in which it is classed as a particularly egregious sin and made punishable by separation from the people or even by capital punishment. As for female homoeroticism, it is also condemned but carried lighter penalties (Sands, 2007:5). In Buddhism, there are no specific prohibitions about homosexuality since the core of Buddhism teaching is to seek inner peace by putting aside the worldly pleasures including sexual intercourse. However, in some countries such as Thailand and Sri Lanka in which Buddhism is the major religion, homosexuals are considered as “gross indecency” and could be criminalized (Sands, 2007: 9).

e. Homosexuality and the Society

Homosexuality has become a controversial issue for decades. It always causes controversy everywhere including in the society. *Brokeback Mountain*

takes place in the United States of America in the 1960's and homosexuality is seemingly more accepted and tolerated in the United States today than decades ago, particularly in the 1960's.

According to Howe (1994: 4), homosexuality was completely unacceptable back then in the 1960's. The society's perceptions toward a homosexual was even worse than today. At that time, homosexual activity was considered illegal. Gay men were frequently imprisoned for having consensual sex with another man, *homophobia* was even more intense, and every young man and young woman was expected to get married and have children. The pressure from the society pushed many gay men and lesbians into unhappy lives or even suicide.

Howe (1994: 4) writes that the pressure from the society which threatened the well-being of the homosexuals became the reason of their social movements. 1960's laid the groundwork for the homosexual community to organize itself into a social movement. It was in 1969 that the homosexual movement started to take action and the sentiments which had been seething underground for perhaps decades began to find their way into public expression. During the 1970's the movement spread into other areas of expression besides protest. Organized efforts were under way to change existing sodomy laws, magazines such as *The Advocate* were born, "gay" bookstores began to emerge, and indeed, an entire industry targeting the homosexual community began to flourish.

According to Howe (1994: 7), since the movements, the society began to embrace homosexuality. The society tried to accept the fact the the homosexuals

also belonged to the society. Today, there are laws in many states that make it a crime to discriminate based on sexual orientation and many communities across the country have gays and lesbians openly serving in important roles. Yet there are many who still oppose homosexuality and many object to it on religious grounds. This causes different receptions toward a homosexual that given by the society.

Based on the fact above, it could be said that society has two views of homosexuality (Shagor, 2006: 1). They are the progressive view and the conservative view. The progressive view considers homosexuality is a normal variant in the human condition and that homosexual behaviour is natural. On the other hands, the conservative view considers homosexuality is an aberration, the orientation is a disorder, and the behaviour is pathological. The people who have progressive view of course give positive reception toward a homosexual. On the contrary, the people who have conservative view give negative reception toward a homosexual.

According to Shagor (2006: 2), the positive reception toward a homosexual is when a society willingly accept him just the way he is and willingly to support him. However, the fact that the negative receptions toward a homosexual seems to be bigger in number cannot be denied. It is so because many societies are still considered as *homophobia* or having particular dislike and hatred toward homosexuals. Those negative receptions are the prejudice toward a homosexual, discrimination, homophobic issues, and even homosexual murdering.

E. Film Analysis Theory

One of the objects of the research is a motion picture. Thus, the film analysis theory is needed to be used in order to get proper answers to the research questions. According to Andrew (1984: 3), film analysis is an academic discipline that verifies propositions about film or some aspect of film. In analyzing a movie using the film analysis theory, the researcher analyzes the elements of photography in filmmaking or widely known as cinematography of the movie to get the hidden meaning from the scenes.

According to De Valk (2013: 24), cinematography is the art of motion picture photography. It is derived from Greek *kinema* which means ‘movement’ and *graphein* which mean ‘to record’. It means the making of lighting and camera choices when recording photographic images for the cinema. It is closely related to the art of still photography and cinematographic techniques such as the choice of shot, and camera movement can greatly influence the structure and meaning of a film.

There are many aspect of cinematography. Those aspects are size of shot, camera angle, camera movement, lens, lighting, filters, film stock, editing, and sound effect. However, the researcher only take some of the parts which considered as the most important parts to be used to analyze the movie, they are the size of shot, camera angle, and lighting.

1. Size of Shot

Shots in film making could be defined as the images that are recorded continuously from the movement a camera is turned on

to the time it is turned off (Muller and Williams, 2003: 87). The most important aspect about shots is how particular technique of the camera could create the differences between shots and produce different meanings between one kind of shot and one another. One of the camera techniques is taking the size of shot.

Size of shot is the technique of camera shooting that could influence the meaning an audience interprets. The size of the subject in frame depends on two things: the distance the camera is away from the subject and the focal length of the camera lens. Gianetti in Muller and Williams (2003: 88) divides size of shot into six basic categories: the extreme long shot, the long shot, the full shot, the medium shot, the close-up, and the extreme close-up.

The *extreme long shot* or often called the *establishing shot* shows a whole environment of a scene from a distance. Typical examples of this size of shot include a whole building, a street, or a large part of a forest. The *long shot* presents a character in an important physical context. A typical long shot will show a man in a room, for example, where the shot is wide enough to show the details of the room in relationship to the human subject.

The next categories of size of shot is the *full shot*. The full shot displays exactly what it implies which is the full human figure from head to toe. The rest of the categories are the *medium shot*, the *close-up*, and the *extreme close-up*. The medium shot reveals

the figure from waist up, the close-up concentrates on the human face or a small object, and the extreme close-up emphasizes details elements such as eyes or mouth using “tighter” shot.

2. Camera Angle

According to Muller and Williams (2003: 88), camera angle is the part of cinematography that marks the specific location at which a camera is placed to take a shot. A scene may be shot from several angles. This will give different experience and sometimes emotion and the camera angle greatly affects the way the viewer perceives that subject. The common camera angles are divided into five categories: the eye-level shot angle, the aerial shot angle, the high shot angle, the low shot angle, and the oblique shot angle.

The *eye-level shot angle* or often known as the neutral angle takes a subject from a normal position and creates a neutral view of it. This particular kind of camera angle shot usually has no psychological effect on the viewer. The *aerial shot angle* or sometimes called a “bird’s eye” shot angle shows a view of a scene directly above the subjects. The *high shot angle* shows a subject from an angle somewhat above it. The high shot angle makes the subject look small or weak and it often tends to diminish the character in terms of power. The *low shot angle* is taken from below the subject which makes the subject look powerful or

threatening. It tends to increase the power or threatening quality of the subject. The *oblique shot angle*, where the camera is tilted to give an odd, skewed perspective is often used to portray the psychological uneasiness.

3. Lighting

Lighting has a function to create an image exposure on a frame. Lighting also helps to create mood, focus our eye, and enhance composition (Muller and Williams, 2003: 91). Lighting contributes to the emotional response an audience has. The contrast between light and shadow, the control of light quality, color, direction and intensity are the major factors in the art and science of cinematography. In cinematography, the use of light can influence the meaning of a shot. For example, film makers often portray villains that are heavily shadowed or veiled, using silhouette.

The common lighting in a motion picture according to Muller and Williams (2003: 91) is divided into two kinds of lighting: background lighting and cameo lighting. The first kind of lighting, *background lighting*, is used to illuminate the background area of a set. It provides separation between the subject and the background. The second kind of lighting, *cameo lighting*, usually

has a darker background and its focus is in the subject, not the environment.

F. Film Adaptation and Its Comparison to the Original Work

The phenomenon of adapting a literary work such as a novel, short story, poem, or play to another medium like film has become very common in the entertainment industry. The most common adaptation in cinema or film is from a novel or a short story even though films have been adapted from articles, plays, and even comic books.

The main reason a filmmaker or screenwriter adapting a literary work to film is to fulfil the demand of the society. The society would willingly to enjoy a literary work in another medium, such a film when they think it is good a literary works. This leads to the fact that the higher the demand of the society, the higher the economic benefit would be gained by the film adaptation. This thought is strengthened by McFarlane (1996: 7) who states:

“Film-makers' reasons for this continuing phenomenon appear to move between the poles of crass commercialism and high-minded respect for literary works. No doubt there is the lure of a pre-sold title, the expectation that respectability or popularity achieved in one medium might infect the work created in another.”

According to Muller and Williams (2003: 86), adaptation provides particular problems and challenges to the screenwriter. It is so because adapting a literary work will mean paring down the “canvas” of the book, reducing or eliminating certain plots, expanding some characters, and even eliminating other characters. It may even involve inventing new characters that may better serve the

purpose of telling the story through the film. The technique of reducing the scope of the story, focusing on a few main characters, eliminating and adding the characters are typical in most of film adaptations.

In adapting literary work to film, another difference has to do with structure (Muller and Williams, 2003: 87). Just as in a play, a film must come to a strong climax, expressed in visual and aural terms. This sort of thing could be achieved with the help of the elements of photography in filmmaking that the director uses. Say for example the way of how a short story and a film create a flashback story. In a novel or a short story, a new chapter might take the readers back to a different time and place in the narrative. In a film, the viewers might go back to that same time and place through the use of a flashback, a crosscut, or a dissolve.

According to McFarlane (1996: 28), film lacks of vocabulary and structuring syntax. It makes the use of cinematic codes is critical in the process of adapting written work into film. Cinematic codes consists of visual codes, language codes, non-linguistic sound codes, and cultural codes. McFarlane also emphasizes that without cinematic codes, criticism of a film adaptation could be improper. The cinematic codes used in this research are the cinematic codes considered to be the most important one: the visual codes.

Visual codes mean interpretational aspects of mostly filmmaker's view of verbal codes. Visual codes helps to present physical characters and the space to the audience. Visual codes are done by using the cinematography elements such as size of shot, camera angle, and lighting. Visual codes are very important

because if the audiences fails to recognize them, they may misinterpret the scene or miss a crucial point in the plot (McFarlane 1996: 29).

Basically, it is difficult for a film to match a novel or a short story in subtlety, depth, and psychological insight (Muller and Williams, 2003: 87). However, a great film provides something else: a strong story that captures the audience's emotions differently. The visual images in film could stimulate the viewers perceptions directly, while written words cannot do this directly. Film is a more direct sensory experience than reading. In addition, besides verbal language, there is also color, movement, and sound.

G. Literariness in a Written Literary Work

In revealing something in a written literary work such a novel or a short story, some elements are needed to help both the author to reveal the issues and to the readers to understand them. According to Forster (2002), some of those elements are story, characters, and plot.

In this research, the literary element used to analyze the issue of homosexuality in the short story is plot. Plot is the main sequence of event in the novel, short story, and the other literary works. According to Forster (2002: 61), a plot is also a narrative of events, the emphasis falling on causality. A plot demands intelligence and memory on the part of the reader, to remember incidents and create connecting threads between them (Forster, 2002: 62). This allows the author to delay explanations and introduce human mystery to the narrative. If done right, these reveals can make a novel beautiful. To do so, the author usually

uses literary devices or also known as plot devices. There are several kinds of plot devices, they are foreshadowing, flashback, symbolism, and irony. The first device, *foreshadowing*, is an author's use of hints or clues to suggest events that will occur later in the story. Foreshadowing is not always obvious. Frequently, future events are merely hinted at through dialogue, description, or the attitudes and reactions of the characters. The next device, *flashback*, is a device that allows the writer to present events that happened before the time of the current narration or the current events in the narrative. Flashback techniques include memories, dreams, stories of the past told by characters, or even an interruption by the author. *Symbolism* is a device in literature where an object represents an idea and the last device, *irony*, is a term with a range of meanings that is, a disconnect between what is expected and what actually occurs. Irony is used to suggest the difference between appearance and reality, between expectation and fulfillment. Irony usually divided into three types which are verbal irony, situational irony, and dramatic irony. Verbal irony occurs when what is said is the opposite of what is meant. Situational irony occurs when what is expected is the opposite of what happens and dramatic irony happens when the audience recognize what the characters in the story do not.

H. Brokeback Mountain

The short story *Brokeback Mountain* written by Annie Proulx which the storyline revolves around two men falling in love and how this forbidden love would affect the rest of their lives was originally published in *The New Yorker* on

October 13th 1997 and it was the expanded version in Proulx's 1999 collection of short stories, *Close Range: Wyoming Stories*. The story won an O. Henry Award prize (third place) in 1998. The New Yorker won the National Magazine Award for Fiction for its publication of *Brokeback Mountain* in 1998. The collection was named a finalist for the 2000 Pulitzer Prize in Fiction.

a. The Author's Background

The short story *Brokeback Mountain* was written by American Author Annie Proulx. Based on her short biography written in Sparknotes (http://www.sparknotes.com/short-stories/brokeback_mountain/context.html) Edna Annie Proulx was born in 1935 in Norwich, Connecticut to parents of English and French-Canadian ancestry. After graduating from high school in Portland, Maine, Proulx attended the University of Vermont and studied history

Proulx's studies continued in Canada, at Montreal's Sir George Williams University (now Concordia University). After graduate school, Proulx became a freelance journalist, writing mostly rural-interest articles for various magazines. Her career as a reporter deepened her observational abilities, and between writing freelance articles, she wrote short stories. Proulx's fiction is invariably based on factual details of geography, landscape, culture, economy, history, and populace.

Brokeback Mountain is Proulx's most celebrated work and just like most of Proulx's work, *Brokeback Mountain* concerns the struggle of individuals to find out an existence in a world that against them. *Brokeback Mountain* also reflects Proulx's deep concern about rural Western. This statement is strengthened

by Proulx's description about her concern about the social condition in rural Western and how it is inspired her to write *Brokeback Mountain* in an interview conducted on December 7, 2005 in Jackson Hole Film Institute (<http://planetjh.com/2005/12/07/exclusive-pjh-interview-at-close-range-with-annie-proulx/>)

“... *Brokeback Mountain* was one of a number of stories examining rural Western social situations. I was trained as an historian and most of my writing is focused on rural North American hinterlands. The story was not “inspired,” but the result of years of subliminal observation and thought, eventually brought to the point of writing. As I remarked in a 1999 interview with *The Missouri Review*, Place and history are central to the fiction I write, both in the broad, general sense and in detailed particulars. Rural North America, regional cultures, the images of an ideal and seemingly attainable world the characters cherish in their long views despite the rigid and difficult circumstances of their place and time interest me and are what I write about. I watch for the historical skew between what people have hoped for and who they thought they were and what befell them.”

The script of Proulx's interview above clarifies that the rural area is the particular area where someone must struggle to get what he wants in an uneasy circumstances. In *Brokeback Mountain* the main characters, Ennis and Jack, must struggle to fulfil their wish to be together. They may reel the readers in with their tragic stories, but it is the portrayal of the “grieving plains” of the rural Wyoming that affirm and explain their conditions in a moving way.

Brokeback Mountain is well-known for its homosexuality theme and Annie Proulx as its author is often being asked about why tragic homosexuality theme is brought up in the story, even she is often being asked about her sexuality. In one interview with *The Daily Sheet* magazine (issued on Tuesday, May 2nd, 2009), Proulx stated that her main intention in writing *Brokeback Mountain* was

not to emphasize the homosexuality issues. *Brokeback Mountain* was about two things: struggle and social situation. Proulx was still attached to her attraction in revealing the struggle of someone to achieve his dream in a difficult social situation.

b. The Film Adaptation

When *Brokeback Mountain* was first published in *The New Yorker* magazine in October 13th 1997, it instantly created controversy because of its obvious theme about homosexuality and gay cowboys. However, public then started to accept the story and they finally realized that the short story was actually worth reading. The short story became prominent and in 2005 the short story was adapted into a motion picture under the same title by a well-known Taiwanese director Ang Lee.

Ang Lee, along with the screenwriters Diana Ossana and Larry McMurtry, successfully adapted the short story *Brokeback Mountain* into a motion picture. The film which starred by two major Hollywood movie stars, Heath Ledger portraying Ennis Del Mar and Jack Gyllenhaal portraying Jack Twist, was nominated for seven academy awards including in the best picture nomination.

I. Previous Study

Homosexuality nowadays has become a common topic to be analyzed in academic writing. That is why there are theses and research articles having the similar topic with this research. The researcher found a thesis entitled

“Homosexuality in James Baldwin’ novel *Giovanni’s Room*” written by Lia Istiqomah (Semarang State University, 2007).

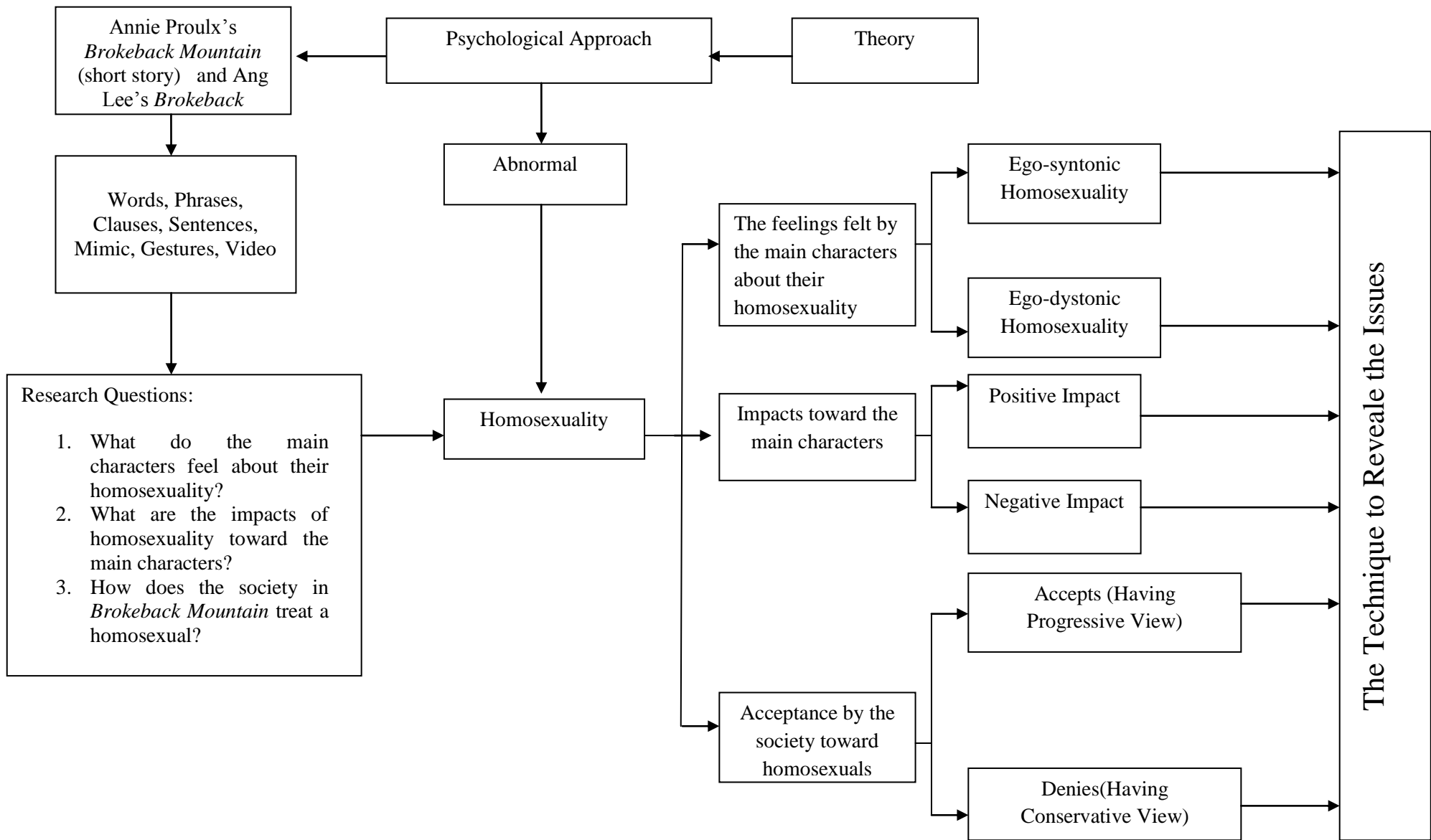
In her research, Lia Istiqomah analyzes the effect of homosexuality in someone’s life in his society. This final project is aimed at analyzing the major theme in the novel; finding out the impact of the homosexuality toward the doers; and knowing the treatment of the society toward homosexuality. The novel is analyzed using the theory of abnormal psychology and qualitative methodology.

Similar to Istiqomah, this research also focuses on the issues of homosexuality and also analyzing the short story with the abnormal psychology theory and qualitative methodology.

The distinguish features between this research and Istiqomah’s research are that the subject of her research is James Baldwin’s novel *Giovanni’s Room* whereas the subject of this research is Annie Proulx’s short story *Brokeback Mountain* along with its film adaptation. Beside that, Istiqomah’s resarch also aims to find out and analyze the major theme in the novel whereas this research instead of focuses in find out and analyze the major theme of the story, the researcher decided to pay more attention to the feeling felt by the main characters in the story related to their homosexual orientation. This research also tries to find out how the author of *Brokeback Mountain* and the director of its film adaptation reveals the issues of homosexuality in the story.

J. Analytical Construct

To identify the issues of homosexuality in the short story *Brokeback Mountain* and its film adaptation, the researcher employs the abnormal psychology to answer the research questions. Thus, to obtain the answers, this chapter is focused with the related theories used and the background information that can help the process of analysis. Therefore, the background information related to homosexuality and the social condition of the society toward homosexuality is used as the source of information to strengthen the analysis. The following figure shows the framework of thinking of the research.



Analytical Construct

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

F. Research Design

In order to be able to answer the problems of the study or the research questions, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method as the umbrella of the study. According to Creswell (2007: 36), qualitative research as an investigation process of comprehension based on distinctive methodological traditions which explore a social or human problem. Qualitative research studies things in natural setting, attempting to make sense of, or interpreting phenomena in terms of the meaning people bring to them. Thus, the researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analyzes words, reports detail information and conducts the study in a natural setting. In addition to the concept of natural inquiry, a qualitative researcher is unable to manipulate the data as he or she only describes or explains a phenomenon as its fact.

Furthermore, content analysis is used to analyze the work. It is a method in qualitative research that is used to analyze text data obtained from print media such as articles, books, or manuals (Kondracki & Wellmen in Wahyuni, 2012: 122). The data collected in this research are used to analyze the feelings felt by Ennis Del Mar and Jack Twist about their homosexuality, the impacts of homosexuality toward the Ennis Del Mar and Jack Twist as described in the story, and the attitudes of the society toward a homosexual. The data collected in this

research are also used how the issues of homosexuality are revealed by the short story *Brokeback Mountain* and the film adaptation.

G. The Data and The Source of Data

The object of the study is a short story entitled *Brokeback Mountain* by Annie Proulx and its film adaptation under the same title directed by Ang Lee. The short story and its film adaptation are chosen to be the object of this research because the story *Brokeback Mountain* is a story that speaks about the larger issue of how homosexuals are treated differently in a heterosexual society. The primary source of this research is taken from short story *Brokeback Mountain* which was published in 1997 and consists 28 pages and its film adaptation which was premied in 2005 and had two hours and fifeteen minutes in duration. The research data are the data which indicate the feelings felt by the main characters about their homosexuality, the impacts of homosexuality toward the main characters, and the attitudes of the society toward a homosexual which are presented in the form of phrases, clauses or sentences in the short story and in the form of mimics, gestures, and pictures in the film adaptation.

The researcher took the secondary data source from books, article and information either written or electronic such as *Abnormal Psychology* (Beidel, Bulik, Stanley, 2010), *Homosexuality: Its Nature and Causes* (West, 2008), *Ways in: Approaches to Reading and Writing about Literature and Film* (Muller and Williams, 2003) and the other related sources to support the analysis of the main data source.

H. Data Collecting Techniques

In collecting the data, the researcher read and reread the short story comprehensively. The researcher also conducts close reading on the script and rewatching the movie in accordance with the focus of the research. Then, the researcher gave a sign to the data (phrase and sentences) and highlighting and identifying the dialogues and scenes contain the indication leading to the issues of homosexuality. The researcher took a note for those data. To support the data collection, the researcher read the theories about abnormal psychology, homosexuality, and also film analysis theory. The next step is the researcher classified the main data into categories: the feelings felt by the main characters about their homosexuality, the impacts of homosexuality toward the main characters, and the attitudes of the society toward a homosexual. Finally, the researcher made a table to put the classified main data that in each category. The table of the data is as follows:

No.	Page	Code	Data / Quotation	Classification	Representation

Table 1: The Data Sheet (Short Story)

No.	Time	Code	Setting	Screen Shot	Classification	Representation

Table 2: The Data Sheet (Film Adaptation)

I. Techniques of Analyzing Data

The data taken from the novel and secondary sources were analyzed by using qualitative content analysis technique which covered:

1. The researcher formulated the indicators the feelings felt by the main characters about their homosexuality, the impacts of homosexuality toward the main characters, and the attitudes of the society toward a homosexual. based on the short story and film adaptation,
2. the researcher identified the data from the short story and film adaptation in accordance to the indicators the feelings felt by the main characters about their homosexuality, the impacts of homosexuality toward the main characters, and the attitudes of the society toward a homosexual,
3. the researcher classified the data into some classification. The feelings felt by the main characters about their homosexuality are classified into positive feelings (ego-syntonic) and negative feelings (ego-dystonic), the impacts of homosexuality toward the main characters are classified into positive impacts and negative impacts, and the attitudes of the society toward a homosexual are classified into having progressive view and having conservative view,
4. the data were checked with the main theory and other related theories to get the appropriate data analysis.

J. Data Trustworthiness

The researcher used trustworthiness to emphasize the research. According to Neuman (2007: 99), trustworthiness is an essential component in qualitative data. Related to the ways in achieving the trustworthiness, Given (2008: 895) mentions four criteria which can be used. Those are dependability, conformability, transferability and credibility.

Dependability was achieved by reading the data carefully and rechecking it to give more understanding about the play and to make sure that the data gained have answered the research questions. Meanwhile, conformability deals with the accuracy of the research in conceptualizing the study. To achieve conformability the researcher read and analyzed the data carefully.

Transferability is a concept in which the generalization of the findings can be applied to all contexts in the same populations. It is determined by the knowledge of the researcher and measured by the readers' understanding in achieving the clear description of the context and the focus of the study. To achieve the transferability, the researcher provided information and clear description of the study. She also included a conceptual framework in chapter II to give a clear context and the focus of the study.

Credibility is a concept of internal validity from the data findings. It provides valid data so that the research is reliable. Credibility was achieved by employing triangulation techniques. Triangulation technique is the use of different sources of information to confirm and to improve the clarity or precision of a research finding (Wahyuni, 2012: 130). There were four kinds of triangulation:

sources, methods, researchers, and theories. The researcher accessed information and collected data from different sources such as books, journals, thesis, articles, and internet related to the study. In completing this technique, the researcher also did peer discussions with her colleagues in English Language and Literature Study Program, namely Herdian Praditya 09211144008 and Jafrudin Nasser 09211141030. The consideration of choosing those two peer viewers was appropriate since they are under the same study program and concentration with the researcher. In addition, the data consultation was also done with the researcher's first and second consultants namely Bapak Supardjo, M.Ed. and Bapak Eko Rujito Dwi Atmodjo, S.S., M.Hum., who are competent in the study of literature.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter elaborates the findings and discussion of the research. The data found in the short story *Brokeback Mountain* and its film adaptation are used to verify and clarify the discussion. Furthermore, the findings and discussion are based on the objectives of the research, i.e. 1) to find out the feelings felt by Ennis Del Mar and Jack Twist about their homosexuality, 2) to find out the impacts of homosexuality toward the Ennis Del Mar and Jack Twist, and 3) to find out the attitudes of the society toward a homosexual. This research would also strive to find out how the issues of homosexuality are revealed by the short story *Brokeback Mountain* and its film adaptation.

A. The Feelings Felt by the Main Characters about their Homosexuality

There are two kinds of homosexuality seen from how they perceive their homosexuality. The first group consists of those who feel okay with their sexual identity (*ego-syntonic*) and the second group is consists of those who feel unhappy and try to abuse their sexual identity (*ego-dsytonic*). In *Brokeback Mountain*, those two kinds of feelings, both positive feelings and negative feelings are felt by the main characters, Ennis and Jack. The description and explanation of the feelings felt by the main characters in the short story and its film adaptation can be seen below.

1. Positive Feelings (*Ego-syntonic*)

a. Feeling Comfortable with their Homosexuality

The most important factor allowing someone to be able to enjoy his life is feeling comfortable about who he really is. In *Brokeback Mountain*, that feeling of comfort is barely felt by either Ennis or Jack considering who they really are: homosexuals. They have the difficulty to express themselves because the society does not accept their “kind”. However, no matter how hard their lives as homosexuals are, Ennis and Jack somehow still feel comfortable with their homosexuality. The first example of the comfortable feeling felt by Ennis can be seen in the following passage below:

Ennis Del Mar wakes before five, wind rocking the trailer, hissing in around the aluminum door and window frames. The shirts hanging on a nail shudder slightly in the draft. He gets up, scratching the grey wedge of belly and pubic hair, shuffles to the gas burner, pours leftover coffee in a chipped enamel pan; the flame swathes it in blue. He turns on the tap and urinates in the sink, pulls on his shirt and jeans, his worn boots, stamping the heels against the floor to get them full on. The wind booms down the curved length of the trailer and under its roaring passage he can hear the scratching of fine gravel and sand. It could be bad on the highway with the horse trailer. He has to be packed and away from the place that morning.

.....
 He might have to stay with his married daughter until he picks up another job, yet he is suffused with a sense of pleasure because JackTwist was in his dream. (Proulx, 1997: 1)

The passage explains the terrible condition of Ennis. Ennis is portrayed as having a large hairy belly and being generally unkempt. He acts like a stereotypical man’s man. He wakes up early to go to work hauling off horses to be sold, he wears regular shirts, jeans, and old worn boots. He seems uninhibited to personal hygiene as is shown when he urinates in the sink and does not mind

drinking stale coffee and using dirty dishes. He also is the type of man that understands that work needs to be done no matter how harsh the weather is outside. However, there is one odd flaw in his miserable description in which he seems to be a very emotionally tired and hurt person. It is said that he wakes up that morning having dreamt about Jack and that brings him a sense of pleasure.

The word “pleasure” indicates an ultimate happiness. This sort of happiness normally cannot be retrieved in Ennis’ miserable condition in which he struggles with his job and it might force him to live with his married daughter, which is embarrassing. However, Ennis manages to get this pleasure just by dreaming about Jack. This shows how Ennis deep down inside feels really comfortable about his relationship with Jack.

That passage is the opening page of the short story written by Proulx but it actually shows the later life of Ennis because neither of Ennis nor Jack have any children when they first met. This indicates that by the time Ennis has that dream about Jack, Jack is already dead. Then the only thing left is a memory and only with that memory, Ennis still could feel the pleasure of having Jack in his heart which means he feels extremely comfortable with his homosexuality.

Proulx uses foreshadowing in that passage to give a hint to the readers about the story they are about to read. The miserable description of Ennis shows the life of a poor ranch guy who struggles to survive but then Proulx brings up Jack Twist that appears in Ennis’ dream and gives him happiness. From here, the reader could start to picture what the story is about. Ennis and Jack are homosexual couple and all the misery happens to Ennis must be related to his

relationship with Jack. However, it is because of Jack that Ennis could feel a pleasure which indicates that the homosexual relationship between Ennis and Jack still gives Ennis something to be happy about.

The next paragraph following the passage explains further about Ennis' comfortable feeling about his homosexuality. It is written:

The stale coffee is boiling up but he catches it before it goes over the side, pours it into a stained cup and blows on the black liquid, lets a panel of the dream slide forward. If he does not force his attention on it, it might stoke the day, rewarm that old, cold time on the mountain when they owned the world and nothing seemed wrong. The wind strikes the trailer like a load of dirt coming off a dump truck, eases, dies, leaves a temporary silence. (Proulx, 1997: 1)

In the passage above, Ennis recalls the time he spends with Jack back in Brokeback Mountain. The phrase "when they owned the world" obviously shows that when Ennis and Jack spends their time together, they do not care of anything else because they are overwhelmed by the affections toward each other and as if there is no one else but them in the world. This shows how comfortable Ennis with his homosexuality that he does not want to let go the memory he has with Jack.

The phrase "nothing seemed wrong" in the passage shows that when Ennis and Jack are together they could simply forget their "real" situation. No matter how happy they are they would always be haunted by the fact that they are homosexuals and the society hates their existences. It could even endangers their lives but in the passage Proulx uses the word "nothing" to emphasize that there is no single thing in the world that could not stop them from feeling the comfort of being together.

Proulx uses a flashback through Ennis' wandering mind to the old Brokeback days he spends with Jack to explain to the readers that these two characters, Ennis and Jack, used to have beautiful time together. It is before the situation becomes complicated and ruins their time together then eventually Ennis ends up being alone living miserably in his trailer.

The two passages that have been elaborated earlier give a clear enough explanation about the condition of Ennis and about what he feels. In the film adaptation, the miserable life of Ennis in his trailer is also delivered to the audiences. The noticeable difference is that the two passages are the opening of the short story but the director, Ang Lee, along with the screenwriters, Diana Ossana and Larry McMurtry, chooses to visualize Ennis' miserable yet comfortable condition in the last part of the film adaptation.

In the last part of *Brokeback Mountain* film adaptation, Ennis' eldest daughter, Alma Jr., has just visited his father and informed him that she is about to get married to a man named Kurt. This information does not exist in the short story. The only information about Alma Jr.'s marital status is written on the first paragraph "He might have to stay with his married daughter". In the film adaptation, however, this single line is expanded into this particular scene where Alma Jr. informs Ennis about her upcoming wedding. From this scene also, the audiences are shown the condition inside Ennis' trailer because later he asks Alma Jr. to come inside his trailer.



Picture 1: The condition inside Ennis' trailer

In the captured scene above, a sullen Ennis is standing inside his tiny trailer. His eyes focus on the blue shirt laid on the bed. It is Jack's shirt that Jack wears on the very first day they meet and Ennis still keeps it. It shows that as the time goes by, Ennis does not try to erase Jack from his mind by keeping Jack's stuff. Then, it is clear enough that Ennis feels comfortable about who he is, a homosexual who loves his partner. Ennis does not want to reconsider his feeling about Jack. This shows that his feelings about Jack and his homosexuality are in harmony with or acceptable to the needs and goals of the ego.

This scene shows the *visual codes* that used by Ang Lee. In the passages from the short story, Proulx paints the picture of Ennis and his condition in his trailer to the readers. Using visual codes, Ang Lee brings this picture into a scene in which he visualized the physical condition of Ennis and the details inside his trailer to the audiences. The visual codes in the scene are presented by using some elements of photography in filmmaking particularly size of shot and lighting.

In the scene, Ang Lee and cinematographer Rodrigo Preito, use the *long shot* camera technique to capture the moment of Ennis inside his trailer. This kind of size of shot is used to show the details of the room in relationship to the human subject. The captured scene shows the details of the room inside Ennis' trailer as well as Ennis inside it. The mess including the sink where he urinates and the dirty dishes that he uses to drink coffee just like Proulx writes are visualized in the scene

The mess inside Ennis' trailer represents how bad Ennis's condition is after Jack's death. However, Ang Lee uses *background lighting* in the scene. It is usually used to light up the background area of a set. It makes the room look brighter. This indicates that Ang Lee gets Proulx's intention to emphasize that no matter how terrible Ennis' condition is, he still feels comfortable with it inside because he still remembers Jack Twist. That is why the room is not given dim light or darker light. The room is full of light which indicates Ennis' true feeling. By using those cinematic codes above and also a little bit of story expansion, Ang Lee is able to show the audience the condition of Ennis and the audience could have a vivid picture about Ennis' real situation so that they could have better understandings about Ennis' feeling toward Jack.

When Ennis and Jack are hired by Joe Agguire to herd his sheeps, they do not know each other at all. Everything seems very normal. They meet, they get to know each others, and they work together herding the sheeps. The relationship between Ennis and Jack is purely the working relationship. They even sleep separately inside and outside the tent. Everything changes after one night Jack

makes the move and they eventually have sexual intercourse inside the tent. Soon after that, their working relationship develops into a love affair.

Realizing that things get complicated between them, neither Ennis nor Jack tries to stop their love affair and get things straight back to normal. Instead, they continue their affair. That statement is shown by the passage below:

As it did go. They never talked about the sex, let it happen, at first only in the tent at night, then in the full daylight with the hot sun striking down, and at evening in the fire glow, quick, rough, laughing and snorting, no lack of noises, ... (Proulx, 1997: 7)

In the passage, it is clearly written that Ennis and Jack both realize that there is something going on between them. There is an “unusual” love affair happens to them. However, they do not want to bother themselves by talking about it and they simply go with it. It shows that actually Ennis and Jack feel okay with their relationship but they reject to talk about it because they know their love affair is “unusual”.

In the passage, Proulx uses irony to reveal the feeling felt by Ennis and Jack. Irony is used when the author wants to show the difference between the reality and the appearance. Here, Proulx uses situational irony in which what is expected is exactly the opposite of what happens. The irony can be seen when the readers already know that Ennis and Jack do a homosexual relationship one night and the readers must expect that Ennis and Jack then feel really guilty about it and stop the relationship at once. However, Proulx then writes that passage where it is obviously stated that instead of feeling guilty and stop the affair, Ennis and Jack feel quite comfortable with the affair and decide to continue the affair. It is stated

in the passage that they constantly having sex all the time which show the readers that Ennis and Jack are really comfortable about their homosexuality.

In the film adaptation, Ang Lee tries to visualize what Proulx intends to show in the passage. Ang Lee transforms the passage into a scene where Jack is alone inside the tent the night after the first time they have sex. Ang Lee also tries to visualize the irony that Proulx delivers to the reader by creating a scene that shows the intimacy between Jack and Ennis. The irony in the passage that Proulx wrote is that the readers would expect that Ennis and Jack would feel guilty about their conduct and stop it but instead, they continue their relationship. This irony is shown by Ang Lee in his film through an intimate scene in the tent between Ennis and Jack.



Picture 2: Ennis and Jack embrace each other inside the tent

In the scene, Jack is alone in the tent then Ennis comes inside the tent. Ennis looks confused because he apparently has no idea what is about to happen.

Without saying a single word, Jack puts his hand on Ennis' face and they start to embrace each others. This scene has no dialogues at all and even the background music is not really intense. In that scene, the visual codes used by Ang Lee the size of shot and lighting. The size of shot used to capture the moment between Ennis and Jack above is *medium shot*. The shot concentrates on the facial expressions of both Ennis and Jack and also the body language showed by the actors. The effect of this particular size of shot is that it gives the audience the vivid picture of how Ennis and Jack feel comfortable holding each others. The scene also uses *cameo lighting* which has a darker background and its focus is in the subject. The light is dim and it shows the warm feeling felt by both Ennis and Jack knowing they love each other even without having to say that to each others. By using those cinematic codes above, Ang Lee is able to show the audience the comfortable feeling felt by Jack and Ennis when they are together. Ang Lee also able to picturize the irony that Proulx writes in her short story in that scene. Jack and Ennis look very comfortable cuddling each others in the tent while what is expected is that they would feel guilty and stop the relationship at once.

b. Feeling Optimistic with their Homosexuality

The next positive feelings felt by Ennis and Jack related to their homosexuality is the feeling of optimistic. This kind of feeling could be gained by someone if he already feels comfortable about his situation so that he could plan

something more about it. Then he would have the feeling of optimistic that the thing he is doing could eventually work.

In the story, this kind of feeling is possessed by the characters. Both Ennis and Jack realize that they have a unusual situation that could put them in danger. However, they still feel comfortable about it. In the previous section, it could be seen that both Ennis and Jack feel comfortable about their homosexuality. Then, they start to feel optimistic about it. They begin to plan something in their head about what the next thing to do realizing they have each other now. The first example of the optimistic feeling felt by the characters can be seen in the following passage below:

"You won't catch me again," said Jack. "Listen. I'm thinkin, tell you what, if you and me had a little ranch together, little cow and calf operation, your horses, it'd be some sweet life...(Proulx, 1997: 14)

The passage above explains the situation where Jack has a optimistic feeling about his future with Ennis. In the passage Jack seems to have a well-planned life with Ennis. He plans to have a ranch together and live there just Ennis and him. Considering their situation where homosexuals are not accepted by the society and have the possibility to endanger their lives, what Jack does here is extremely strange. However, Jack still says this to Ennis, hoping Ennis would approve the plan and they eventually live together.

The phrase "it'd be some sweet life" shows how optimistic Jack is in imagining his life with Ennis. At that time, Jack and Ennis are both already married and have children but Jack still have the intention to live with Ennis which means he probably has to abandon his family. Jack calls the "living with

Ennis in a ranch” thing as a “sweet life” which means what the life he really wants to live is the one with Ennis in it instead of the life he currently lives with his wife Laureen and his son.

In the passage, Proulx uses foreshadowing which is an author’s use of hints or clues to suggest events that will occur later in the story to help the readers understand Jack’s situation. The passage shows how optimistic Jack is about building a life together with Ennis but he does not realize that the plan is a dead end. Homosexuality is something disgraceful for the society and his plan of living together with Ennis will never work out. The readers are shown the plan Jack is having in his mind which eventually will lead him to his own misery in the end of the story.

The next example of Jack’s optimistic feeling about having a future together with Ennis is written in this passage below:

"I got it figured, got this plan, Ennis, how we can do it, you and me. Lureen's old man, you bet he'd give me a bunch if I'd get lost. Already more or less said it...(Proulx, 1997: 14)

Here Jack tries to convince Ennis that his plan is going to work. Jack is so optimistic that having a homosexual relationship with Ennis is really the right option for them. He is so blinded by his affection to Ennis that he does not mind to leave Laureen for Ennis. In the passage Jack confidently says “we can do it, you and me” to Ennis which represents his eagerness to start having a life together with Ennis.

In the film adaptation, director Ang Lee tries to visualize the passages into a scene. In the passages from the short story, the setting of those two passages

when Jack reveals his plan to build a life together with Ennis happens in Motel Siesta. In the short story it happens right after Ennis and Jack reunite for the first time in four years. However, in the movie, Ang Lee changes the setting of place of the scene. The dialogues in the scene are similar to the ones in the short story but it is only the setting of place that is changed.

The scene when Jack reveals his plan to build a life together with Ennis happens in one of their “fishing” trips. Ennis and Jack make the reunion as the fishing trip, though no fish they ever get. They spend the time camping on the mountain. Most of the time is spent to discuss about their relationship and talk about their own family. The fishing trip here has a connotative meaning and brings a particular message to the audience. This fishing trip is just a representation of how Ennis and Jack need time to run away from the reality in the society and to hide their relationship from their family.

This idea is supported by the setting of place on the movie when they go for the fishing trip. It is the place where it all begins: Brokeback Mountain. That is why Ang Lee chooses to put the scene when Jack asks Ennis about living together in one of their fishing trips instead of in the Motel Siesta because a fishing trip in Brokeback Mountain has more connection to both Jack and Ennis about their relationship. Brokeback Mountain is the place where they spend time together, the place where they fall in love, and the place where they realize their lives will never be the same anymore.

In the scene, Ennis and Jack set a camp and set a bonfire for their “fishing” trip. Ennis lays down on the ground start talking about how grateful he

is realizing Jack does not bring his harmonica. Then Jack starts talking about the plan he has in his head. Jack gently strikes Ennis' face trying to convince him that they could eventually live together if Ennis approves Jack's plan.



Picture 3: Jack reveals his plan to build a live together with Ennis

The scene in the movie Ang Lee and cinematographer Rodrigo Preito use visual codes to present physical characters and the space to the audience. They use size of shot and lighting. The size of shot in the scene is the *medium shot* camera technique. This kind of size of shot is usually used to reveals the figure from waist up, the close-up concentrates on the human face or a small object. In this scene, it concentrates on Jack's face to capture the feeling of optimistic felt by Jack. Jack's facial expression is so determined. He looks deeply into Ennis' face which indicates his determination to ask Ennis to live together with him. The lighting technique used in the scene is *cameo lighting* which has a darker background and its focus is in the subject. Again, the lighting focuses on Jack's face to highlight his facial expression to convey the message to the audiences that Jack is very

determined to live together with Ennis. Jack wants Ennis for good so he determines to ask Ennis to live together with him ignoring all the bad consequences that might happen to them. By using those cinematic codes above, Ang Lee is able to give the audience a visualization of how optimistic Jack is in trying to be together with Ennis. However, the irony in the passage is shown in the scene by using the dark background which indicates something bad. Then the audiences could understand better about the Jack and Ennis' situation that is full with irony just like Proulx shows in the short story. The irony is that no matter how optimistic Jack is trying to be, he still realizes that the plan of living together is impossible because of the rejection of the society toward homosexuals.

2. Negative Feelings (*Ego-dystonic*)

a. Feeling Ashamed with their Homosexuality

Living in rural western area like Wyoming and Texas back in the 1960's, Ennis and Jack are expected to behave manly like men should behave. The society demands young men to get a decent job, get married, and have a family of their own. For those who cannot fulfill this demand, they would be considered as the disgrace of the society. However, Ennis and Jack already failed in fulfilling this society's expectation. They fall in love with each other which makes them homosexuals. Figuring this out, both Ennis and Jack feel ashamed about this and neither of them wants to admit that they are homosexuals. It is shown in the passage below:

... except once Ennis said, "I'm not no queer," and Jack jumped in with "Me neither. A one-shot thing. Nobody's business but ours. (Proulx, 1997: 7)

From the passage, it can be seen that neither Ennis nor Jack wants to admit their homosexuality. Ennis who says "I'm not queer" obviously feels ashamed with his homosexuality. He does not want to admit it even though he knows he enjoys what happens that night with Jack. Ennis denials are actually influenced by three reasons: his status of being someone's fiancée, his childhood background of witnessing the victim of homosexual murder, and his knowledge of how society treats homosexuals. Ennis has a disconnect choice about the truth of him. Similarly, Jack also has the same thought and feeling as Ennis. However, his easy-going mind let everything go as the flow of the stream. Jack does think about his homosexuality and the consequences but he expects much about his relationship with Ennis.

In the passage, Proulx uses irony to reveal the feeling felt by Ennis and Jack. Irony is used when the author wants to show the difference between the reality and the appearance. Here, Proulx uses verbal irony in which what is said is exactly the opposite of what happens. Neither Ennis nor Jack speaks the truth in the passage. They lie to themselves and what happens next is that they still continue the affair which is completely the opposite of "a one-shot thing" as Jack says before. The irony shows that Ennis and Jack are actually trapped in a passionate love for each other but they are just too ashamed to admit who they really are.

In the film adaptation, the passage where Jack and Ennis both deny their homosexuality is transferred into a scene below:



Picture 4: Both Jack and Ennis Deny their Homosexuality

Ang Lee uses visual codes in the scene, especially the size of shot. The size of shot is the medium shot. The medium shot on the scene above is picturing Ennis and Jack who are sitting together looking at the Brokeback Mountain view. The scene is sharp on the subjects and blurry on the distanced view. The purpose of this shot is not only presenting the scenery but also representing the characters' point of view.

Ennis and Jack are both looking at the far away scenery. It reflects the uncertain future and goal toward their relationship. Ennis and Jack which are shot from their backs are supporting the idea of their identity and relationship that become so unclear just like the mountainous scenery that has no edge. By using those cinematic codes above, Ang Lee is able to give the audience a visualization of the confusion that is faced by Jack and Ennis about their homosexuality. Then

the audiences could understand better about the Jack and Ennis' ironical situation where they are realize that they are homosexuals but do not want to admit it because of the society at that time would never accept their existence and it would threat their lives.

The next passage shows about the feeling of ashamed felt by Ennis and Jack about their homosexuality can be seen below:

"Maybe not." A dust plume rose and hazed the air with fine grit and he squinted against it. "Like I said, Alma and me's gettin married in December. Try to get somethin on a ranch. You?" He looked away from Jack's jaw, bruised blue from the hard punch Ennis had thrown him on the last day. (Proulx, 1997: 8)

From the passage, it can be seen that when the summer is over, Jack asks Ennis wheter he wants to do the herding job again next summer. Ennis says no to Jack and says that he will marry his fiancée, Alma, and get a life together with her. From Ennis' statement, it is obvious that Ennis is ashamed of his homosexuality. He does not want to admit it and instead he wants to show Jack that he will have a "normal" life with Alma. Ennis is so pressured by the condition where the society expect every young man to have fiancée and get married. Then, eventhough Ennis knows there is something between Jack and him, he tries to deny it and keep thinking that getting married to Alma is a must thing to do to be accepted by the society.

In the passage, Proulx uses irony to reveal Ennis' feeling. The feeling of ashamed felt by Ennis is representated by verbal irony that comes out from Ennis. Ennis says he does not want another herding job and wants to marry his fiancée. What Ennis says is exactly the opposite of what happens at that very moment. If it

is possible, Ennis definitely wants another herding job and he does not want to marry Alma because he now has feeling for Jack. However, Ennis realize that the expectation from the society to every young man is to get married and have a “normal” life. That is why eventhough Ennis does not want it, he still has to marry Alma and move on.

In the film adaptation, the passage is trasferred into a scene below:



Picture 5: Ennis Refuses Jack’s Offer to Get another Herding Job

Next Summer

In the scene, Jack and Ennis are already set to part. Jack does not seem ready to be parted from Ennis. He keeps asking questions to Ennis to delay their part. Ang Lee uses visual codes in the scene, he uses medium shot to capture Jack with Ennis slightly blurry in front of him. The shot is concentrated on both Ennis and Jack’s facial expression. Jack looks very determined to keep talking to Ennis to delay his departure. On the other hand, Ennis looks very worried and burdened. He cannot even look at Jack because he is very ashamed to admit his

homosexuality and that he has feeling for Jack. All he thinks about is getting married to Alma to be what the society expects.

b. Feeling Confused about their Homosexuality

For a homosexual, confusion often happens as the result of the clash between inner desire and the reality. The homosexual's desire want him to be free in expressing his feeling but it clashes with the fact that homosexuality is not something normal that the society easily accept. This confusion also happens to Ennis and Jack. Below is the example of the confusion happens to Ennis related to his homosexuality:

There was a damn miserable time for five days, Ennis and a Chilean herder with no English trying to sort them out, the task almost impossible as the paint brands were worn and faint at this late season. Even when the numbers were right Ennis knew the sheep were mixed. In a disquieting way everything seemed mixed. (Proulx, 1997: 7-8)

The passage above tells the story of Ennis several days after having affair with Jack. Ennis still denies that he actually enjoys the relationship with Jack but he continues having the affair anyway. This sort of feeling confuses Ennis because he does not want to admit that he is in fact a homosexual because that will obviously endanger his life. On the other hand, he loves having the affair with Jack. This confusion apparently bothers him and causes him a great deal of consequences when the sheep he heard get mixed with the Chilean herder. In the passage, Ennis is clearly frustrated about the sheep and about his feeling toward Jack. Also, it indicates that at the moment Ennis is also questioning about his sexuality.

In the passage, Proulx uses symbolism to reveal Ennis' feeling of confusion. Symbolism is a device in literature where an object represents an idea. In the passage the symbol is the mixed sheep. The mixed sheep clearly represents Ennis' mixed feeling about his homosexuality. Ennis at that moment is already engaged to Alma Beard. For a young man like him, it is important to look "normal" and follow the tradition of the society in which he has to get a job, get engaged and later marry the fiancée then having a family of his own. Ennis does that by getting engaged to Alma Beard. However, after meeting Jack, everything is not the same again. Not only Ennis questions about his sexuality but also might he now question his entire life and what might happen if he continues the affair with Jack.

In the film adaptation, the scene when Ennis is stressed by his confusion about his homosexuality is captured below:



Picture 6: Ennis Looking at the Mixed Sheeps

The scene shows Ennis' facial expression. It clearly pictured that Ennis feels really confused facing everything that happens in Brokeback Mountain. Moreover, he feels confused about what happens to himself. He does not want any of the relationships with Jack to happen considering he knows really well about how the society treats homosexuals. That is why he still confused about his homosexuality. In the scene, the visual codes shown by Ang Lee is the size of shot in this case is a close-up shot. The shot concentrates only on Ennis' facial expression with nothing else in the frame. By using those cinematic codes above, Ang Lee is able to give the audience a visualization of Ennis' confusion about his homosexuality. Then the audiences could understand better about Ennis' situation in which he is really confused by all the things that happen to him in Brokeback Mountain.

The next passage that shows the feeling of confused related to the main characters' homosexuality is when Ennis and Jack reunited after four years of separation. It is written:

"Sure as hell seem in one piece to me. You know, I was sittin up here all that time tryin to figure out if I was--? I know I ain't. I mean here we both got wives and kids, right? I like doin it with women, yeah, but Jesus H., ain't nothin like this..." (Proulx, 1997: 13)

In the passage Ennis confesses his confusion to Jack. Ennis questions about who he really is. He probably realizes that he is a homosexual but too ashamed to admit it. He uses his marital status and his kids as the reason why he should not consider himself as a homosexual. He denies the fact that while he says those entire things to Jack he actually is in Jack's arms. However, in the last part

of the passage about Ennis says “ain’t nothin like this” which indicates that in his confusion, he starts to realize that he has to admit that he is a homosexual. It is because the happiness he can get from Jack, he cannot get from Alma.

The next passage that shows the feeling of confusion from the main characters about their homosexuality is about Jack after Ennis confesses his confused feeling to him. It is written:

"Shit no," said Jack, who had been riding more than bulls, not rolling his own. "You know that. Old Brokeback got us good and it sure ain't over. We got a work out what the fuck we're goin a do now." (Proulx, 1997: 13)

In the passage above, Jack is also confused by his homosexuality. In the story it could be seen that Jack is the one who is more open and provocative in expressing his homosexual feeling but his life as a rodeo guy demands him to stay “normal” and manly so that he could stick to the rodeo guy images. However, Jack himself admits that what happens in Brokeback Mountain is not something he could easily forget. He even says “it sure ain’t over” even after four years of separation. Jack has Laureen as his wife and also has a son but what happens between him and Ennis back in Brokeback Mountain sticks in his memory. Jack does not know what to do about his homosexuality but he knows that he has to do something about it.

In the film adaptation those two passages above is transferred into a scene by Ang Lee. It is the scene when Ennis and Jack are inside the motel room.

The captured scene can be seen below:



Picture 7: Ennis and Jack Spend the Time in a Motel

The scene shows both Ennis' and Jack' expressions. It clearly pictured that Ennis and Jack feels really confused. They hold in each others' arm but they still questioning what to do and who they really are. In the scene, the visual codes shown by Ang Lee is the size of shot in this case is a close-up shot. The shot concentrates only on Ennis' facial expression with Jack in the background slightly blurry. This shows that at that moment both Ennis and Jack still confused about their homosexuality. Ennis wants the relationship with Jack but he is terrified about the consequences, the blurry Jack behind Ennis indicates that Jack is also terrified but he expects much about his relationship with Ennis.

c. Feeling Terrified of their Homosexuality

Homosexuality back in the 1960's is considered as a crime. It is a sinful act that the society took as a disgrace. For those who practice the act of

homosexuality, there would be great consequences waiting for them. This situation is well-understood by Ennis and Jack. That is why sometimes they do not want to admit that they are homosexuals. Their egos do not want to accept that fact considering the consequences they will get if they ever get caught but their affection toward each others just push them to go further. Still, sometimes they feel terrified about their homosexuality. They must be sure that someday their abnormal sexual orientation will harm them. The first passage that shows that the main characters are terrified of their homosexuality is below:

Ennis woke in red dawn with his pants around his knees, a top grade headache, and Jack butted against him; without saying anything about it both knew how it would go for the rest of the summer, sheep be damned. (Proulx, 1997: 7)

The passage above shows the situation of Ennis right after he starts the affair with Jack. Right after they had sex for the first time that night, Ennis realizes that he has done something terrible. Ennis feels terrified about what has he done and even more he feels terrified realizing what might happen to himself. In the end of the passage it is written “sheep be damned”, the phrase indicates that Ennis does realize what happens and he feels terrified about it. He knows what he does with Jack and he knows that it would affect everything including their job in herding the sheep.

In the passage, Proulx uses irony to reveal the feeling felt by Ennis. Here, Proulx uses situational irony in which what is expected is exactly the opposite of what happens. The irony can be seen when the readers already know that Ennis realizes that what he does with Jack is not something right and they must expect

that Ennis will stop the affair at once. However, Ennis does not stop the affair despite the fact that the affair terrifies him.

In the film adaptation, the feeling of terrified of his homosexuality that is felt by Ennis is strengthened. Just like in the short story, there is one scene where Ennis wakes up early in the morning after having sex with Jack in the previous night. Jack still sleeps besides him. Ang Lee as the director adds one scene to strengthen the terrifying feeling felt by Ennis realizing he is a homosexual. As soon as Ennis wakes up that morning, he takes his turn to check and guard the sheep. He is shocked when he suddenly finds out that one of the sheep is shredded by the coyote, as illustrated in the scene below:



Picture 8: One of the Sheep is Shredded by the Coyote

That shredded sheep looks very horrible and this is the result of Ennis' carelessness. The dead sheep symbolizes Ennis' embarrassment and his feeling that he is terrified for what he and Jack did on the previous night. This embarrassment and fear attacks him because he does something that he is prohibited to do, a big shame for a young "straight" man like him to do something

disgraceful like having a homosexual relationship. Moreover, what happens between Jack and him is against his will and his previous knowledge about homosexuality that he receives from the family and society. That is why at this point Ennis feels terrified realizing that he might be a homosexual.

The scene of the shredded sheep above is actually foreshadowing the continuity of the love story between Ennis and Jack in the rest of the movie. This shredded sheep is a warning for them for the bad consequences that might happen if they carry on their relationship. The obvious thing about this warning is that they have only the smallest chance to continue their relationship, especially if this thing is related to the norm inside the society. Similar to the injured animal which is suffered to death, Ennis and Jack relationship is filled up by pain and misery as well.

The scene in the movie is made using *visual codes*. Visual codes help to present physical characters and the space to the audience. Ang Lee uses size of shot to reveal the terrible condition of the sheep which terrifies Ennis. The size of shot in the scene is the *medium shot* camera technique. The shot is concentrated on the shredded sheep. The camera angle used to shot the shredded sheep is the *high shot angle*. The high shot angle makes the subject look small and weak. It is also used by Ang Lee to create the effect that the sheep is being stared from Ennis' eyes. The belly of the sheep is shredded, opened wide and covered in blood which represents the bad consequences that might happen if they carry on their relationship and shows the terrifying feeling felt by Ennis realizing he is a homosexual for having such an affair with another man.

The next passage that shows that the main characters are feeling terrified about their homosexuality is written below:

"Got to tell you, friend, maybe somebody seen us that summer. I was back there the next June, thinkin about goin back--I didn't, lit out for Texas instead--and Joe Aguirre's in the office and he says to me, he says, 'You boys found a way to make the time pass up there, didn't you,' and I give him a look but when I went out I seen he had a bigass pair a binoculars hangin off his rearview." (Proulx, 1997: 13-14)

In the passage above Jack is feeling terrified about being a homosexual realizing that it could endanger his life if someone notice it, in this case his boss Joe Agguire. It is written in the passage that when Jack comes back to Joe Agguire to ask for another herding job, Joe reveals Jack's biggest fear. Joe reveals to Jack that he actually knows what Jack and Ennis do in Brokeback Mountain. Joe Agguire knows that Jack and Ennis are homosexual partner. This situation terrifies Jack and makes him even more terrified about his homosexuality.

In the passage, the literary device uses by Proulx is symbolism. Symbolism is a device in literature where an object represents an idea. In that passage the symbol is the binoculars that belong to Joe Agguire. The binoculars are the thing that used by Joe Agguire to observe Ennis and Jack during their herding job in Brokeback Mountain. Through the binoculars, Joe Agguire could see what really happens between Ennis and Jack. Proulx also uses flashback through Jack's story to Ennis to reveal how terrified Jack is when he finds out that Joe Agguire actually knows that both of them are homosexuals and knows what they did on Brokeback Mountain.

Jack feels terrified just to look at the binoculars because he knows the binoculars have uncovered the truth about what happens between him and Ennis. The binoculars are the symbol of the society who watches them endlessly. The society denies any homosexual act and if they ever caught Ennis and Jack, they will be harmed or even murdered. This fact terrifies Jack and makes him feel terrified about his homosexuality.

In the film adaptation, Ang Lee creates a scene where Jack comes to Joe Agguire asking for another herding job. Instead of using flashback or creating a scene when Jack verbally tells Ennis about Joe Agguire, Ang Lee creates the moment into one particular scene. The scene is captured below:



Picture 9: Jack Comes to Agguire Looking for Another Herding Job



Picture 10: Joe Agguire's Reaction when Jack Comes Looking for Another Herding Job

In the scene, Jack comes to Joe Agguire asking for another job but Joe Agguire kicks him out in disgust as if he knows something about Jack and Ennis. Jack later realizes that behind Joe's desk there is a binocular hanging on the wall. All the sudden Jack feeling terrified of Joe Agguire and of his homosexuality because he realizes at that moment that through the binoculars, Joe Agguire already saw what they did on Brokeback Mountain.

The visual codes that are used by Ang Lee to create the scene are the size of shot and the lighting. In the scene, Ang Lee and cinematographer Rodrigo Preito, use the *long shot* camera technique to capture the moment of Jack inside Joe Agguire's trailer. The long shot produce the shot where Joe Agguire and his surrounding is captured on the frame. The audiences then can see the binocular that terrified Jack behind Joe Agguire as the symbol of Jack's terrifying feeling about his homosexuality that might be noticed by Joe Agguire.

B. The Impacts of Homosexuality toward the Main Characters

As homosexuals, Ennis and Jack struggle with so many things. One of the things they struggle with is their feelings to express themselves. The clash between homosexuals' desire to be able to express themselves just the way they are and the fact that the society cannot accept their sexual identity usually creates a mixed feeling. It affects the way they perceive their homosexuality. From the previous sub-chapter, it is figured out that both Ennis and Jack have mixed-feeling about their homosexuality. Ennis seems to be the intimidated one and Jack seems to be the optimistic one. This kind of different acceptances about their homosexuality creates different impacts toward Ennis and Jack. The impacts of homosexuality experienced by Ennis and Jack are separated into two groups. The first group is positive impacts and the second group is negative impacts. The description and explanation of the impacts of homosexuality experienced by the main characters in the short story and its film adaptation can be seen below.

1. Positive Impact

Being a homosexual puts Ennis and Jack in a difficult situation. They are basically gambling with their lives. The intimidation from the society toward their "kind" is unbearable and considering their position it is very hard to find a gap for a positive impact of their homosexuality in their lives. Ennis struggles to take care of his family. He has a wife and two daughters to be fed but unfortunately he does not have a decent job to do it. Jack also has his own family which is consisted of his wife and son. Even though financially nothing is wrong with Jack, his real

struggle is with the fact that he is not happy with his family and what he does all the time is thinking about Ennis. Surprisingly, in the middle of his miserable life, this is also the only thing Ennis can do to get a little happiness: thinking of Jack.

According to the story, after four years of not seeing each others, Ennis and Jack finally get a chance to see each other again. After they meet again, their spirit seems to be elevated and their self confidences are raising. This passage below shows the raise of self confidence experienced by Ennis:

The day was hot and clear in the morning, but by noon the clouds had pushed up out of the west rolling a little sultry air before them. Ennis, wearing his best shirt, white with wide black stripes, didn't know what time Jack would get there and so had taken the day off, paced back and forth, looking down into a street pale with dust. (Proulx, 1997: 22)

From the passage above, it could be seen how Ennis is so excited about meeting Jack. He usually does not get excited about anything in his life because there is nothing to be proud about it. This feeling makes Ennis feel bad about him but most importantly what really makes him unhappy with himself is that he could not tell the truth to anybody that he is unhappy.

However, in the passage, Ennis tries to be out of his usual miserable form knowing he is about to meet Jack. He wears his best shirt in order to look good and impress Jack. He does not want to wear his usual sullen, dark-colored shirt and thick coat. Ennis thinks that day is the most important day of his life and he dresses up for that day. Ennis even takes a day off. This is risky for Ennis because Ennis does not have a steady Job. He has to look for a job every day to put something on the plate for his family. However, that day he takes a day off. He

must have the confidence that meeting Jack is nothing money can buy that he dares to put aside of his family's sake.

In the short story, Proulx uses symbolism to reveal the raise of self confidence experienced by Ennis. Symbolism is a device in literature where an object represents an idea. In the passage the symbolism is Ennis' shirt. He wears a white shirt which is claimed to be his best shirt. The bright color of the shirt represents the feeling of happiness and enthusiasm felt by Ennis knowing he is about to meet Jack. Wearing this bright-colored shirt levitate his self confidence so that day he is not the usual miserable Ennis that he knows.

In the film adaptation, Ang Lee transfers the passage into a scene where Ennis is waiting for Jack's arrival. Similar to the short story Ennis is portrayed to be so neat and well-dressed. He wears a white shirt with blue strips which is tucked into his blue jeans. In that scene Ennis is so nervous upon Jack's arrival. He completely ignores Alma and his children and all he does is pacing back and forth, looking out of the windows waiting for Jack. Then he even falls asleep after that, leaving Alma taking care of the children all by herself.



Picture 11: Ennis falls asleep while waiting for Jack’s arrival

The visual codes used by Ang Lee in the scene is the size of shot. In the scene the audience could see how well-dressed Ennis is asleep while waiting for Jack. The size of shot to shot this scene is the long shot. The long shot presents a character in an important physical context. A typical long shot will show a man in a room, for example, where the shot is wide enough to show the details of the room in relationship to the human subject. It results in picturing how excited Ennis in waiting upon Jack’s arrival that all he wants to do is waiting for Jack. He ignores his wife taking care of his daughter by herself just in the next room. This shows the audience how important the role of Jack in Ennis’ life.

The next passage below is indicates the raise of self confidence experienced by the characters of *Brokeback Mountain*:

“.. Ennis, take a couple days off. Right now. Get us out a here. Throw your stuff in the back a my truck and let's get up in the mountains. Couple a days. Call Alma up and tell her you're goin. Come on, Ennis, you just shot my airplane out a the sky--give me

somehin a go on. This ain't no little thing that's happenin here.”
(Proulx, 1997: 15)

Those lines above are spoken by Jack. Jack from the beginning is the one who always try to stay positive about his homosexuality and even be optimistic about it. Jack always tries to convince Ennis that they are going to be just all right. He keeps being stubborn on the idea of the two of them should live together.

Proulx also uses symbolism in the passage to reveal the raise of self confidence experienced by Jack. The symbol in the passage is the airplane that Jack said. Jack feels he is flying away to cloud nine like an airplane just by meeting Ennis again. Jack is so enthusiastic to spend more time together with Ennis. He wants to be like the airplane that free to fly away anywhere unlike the life he has lived so far.

In the film adaptation, Ang Lee transfers the passage into a scene when Ennis and Jack are inside the motel room. The captured scene can be seen below:



Picture 12: Ennis and Jack Spend the Time in a Motel

The scene shows Jack's expression. It is clearly pictured that Jack feels happy because he is smiling. In the scene, the visual scene shown by Ang Lee is the size of shot in this case is a close-up shot. The shot concentrates only on Jack's facial expression with Ennis' ear near to Jack's face. This shows that at that moment when Jack persuades Ennis to live together with him, he was full of confidence. Jack gently whispers the idea straight to Ennis' ear and he is sure that he will end up living with Ennis someday.

2. Negative Impacts

a. Fearing Homophobics

The setting of *Brokeback Mountain* is in the United States of America in the 1960's when homosexuality was seemingly more rejected than today. The society's perception toward a homosexual was terrible. At that time, homosexual activity was considered illegal and what makes it even worse was the existence of the homophobic.

Homophobic are the name to call the people with homophobia or having particular dislike and hatred toward homosexuals. Homophobic usually give negative reception toward homosexuals. Those negative receptions are the prejudice toward a homosexual, discrimination, homophobic issues, and even homosexual murdering.

In the story, both of Ennis and Jack fear the homophobic. They fear them because the homophobic hate their existences. Ennis is the one who has a greater fear toward homophobic. It is caused by his traumatic experience he had when he

was still a child. His dad is a homophobic and he forces Ennis to see a dead body of a homosexual killed by the homophobic. Ennis' experience is explained in the passage below:

“.. Dad made sure I seen it. Took me to see it. Me and K. E. Dad laughed about it. Hell, for all I know he done the job. If he was alive and was to put his head in that door right now you bet he'd go get his tire iron. Two guys livin together? No. All I can see is we get together once in a while way the hell out in the back a nowhere.” (Proulx, 1997: 15)

From the passage above, it can be seen that Ennis' fear toward homophobic is caused by his homophobic father who forces him to see a dead body of a man who is killed because of his homosexuality. Ennis' father seems to be so proud of the fact that a homosexual must be removed from the society and murdering them is one of the ways. He shows the dead body to his two little sons and for Ennis, this experience traumatizes him. Despite of the fact that Ennis has a great fear toward homophobic, he could not help himself that at one point of his life, he becomes a homosexual. Ennis is fully aware about the risk he has to take. That is why when Jack asks him to live together with him, Ennis says “Two guys livin together? No.” Ennis knows that if the homophobic find out they are homosexuals, they will be murdered.

In the passage, Proulx uses irony to help the readers to understand Ennis' fear toward homophobic. As a child, Ennis has to face horror scenery in front of his two eyes by seeing a dead body. However, the irony here is the situational irony when what is expected is the opposite of what happens and in this case is instead of being sad seeing a dead body, Ennis' father laughs. It is scared Ennis

even more and it has an impact to him that he fears homophobic for the rest of his life.

In the film adaptation, Ang Lee transfers the passage into a scene where the young Ennis along with his older brother are brought by his father to see the corpse of a dead homosexual. Ennis literally faces the horror he never face before. The captured scene can be seen below:



Picture 13: Ennis and his brother are brought by their father to see the corpse



Picture 14: Ennis' horror when he has to see the corpse

The scene shows Ennis' expression. It is clearly pictured that Ennis is terrified of what he sees. In the scene, the visual scene shown by Ang Lee is the size of shot in this case is a close-up shot. The shot concentrates only on Ennis' facial expression with the hand of his father grabbing his shoulders. This shows that at that moment Ennis is terrified but cannot do anything and cannot escape because his father is grabbing him tightly. This indicates that this is the fear Ennis has toward homophobia. It is the fear that he wants to be free but he cannot do anything nor escape because the homophobic society is always haunting him.

Another passage that shows Ennis' fear toward homophobia is the passage below:

"..You and me can't hardly be decent together if what happened back there"-- he jerked his head in the direction of the apartment-- "grabs on us like that. We do that in the wrong place we'll be dead. There's no reins on this one. It scares the piss out a me." (Proulx, 1997: 13)

From the passage Ennis firmly said to Jack that he is afraid of the homophobic. He knows that the homophobic do not hesitate to kill the homosexuals if they find out about them.

In the movie, the passage is adapted into the motel scene that has been explained before. Here is the captured scene:



Picture 15: Ennis and Jack Spend the Time in a Motel

Just like explained before, the scene shows both Ennis' and Jack' expression. It clearly pictured that Ennis and Jack feels really confused. They hold in each others' arm but they still questioning what to do and who they really are. In the scene, the visual scene shown by Ang Lee is the size of shot in this case is a close-up shot. The shot concentrates only on Ennis' facial expression with Jack in the background slightly blurry. This shows that at that moment both Ennis and Jack still confused about their relationship. Ennis wants the relationship with Jack but he is terrified about the consequences.

At this point, Ennis and Jack reach the dilemma situation. Even though Jack has already asked Ennis over and over to live together and run a ranch, Ennis still confused with the decision for many reasons on his head. Ennis and Jack cannot even think about how their relationship would be in the future because their freedom in revealing their love on public seems impossible.

b. Having Excessive Feelings toward their Homosexual Couple

As a homosexual, Ennis and Jack realize they are not normal. There are a lot of people in the world but not all them is their “kind”. They realize that they have each other and if they separated, it will be hard because not everyone understands their situation. This makes they have excessive feelings toward their couple. Below is the passage that shows it:

Within a mile Ennis felt like someone was pulling his guts out hand over hand a yard at a time. He stopped at the side of the road and, in the whirling new snow, tried to puke but nothing came up. He felt about as bad as he ever had and it took a long time for the feeling to wear off. (Proulx, 1997: 9)

In the passage above, it is told when Ennis and Jack are about to leave each others in front of Joe Agguire’s office. Ennis does not want to let Jack go but he has to because has no reason to keep Jack any longer. According to the story, as soon as Jack drives away, Ennis is having a breakdown and vomiting on the side of the street. Ennis could barely to imagine his life without Jack and what happens if Jack ever ends up with another man.

In the short story, Proulx uses symbolism to reveal the excessive feeling of Ennis toward Jack. The symbol in the passage is the nausea suffered by Ennis when Jack leaves him. Ennis in the passage tries to vomit but nothing comes out. It symbolizes that actually he does not want Jack to leave him. When Jack is about to leave him, Ennis wants Jack not to go but he cannot do anything about it. The same happens as he tries to vomit but nothing comes out.

In the film adaptation, the passage above is transferred into a scene where Ennis and Jack are driving apart and suddenly Ennis falls down on his knees and vomits. Below is the captured scene:



Picture 16: Ennis vomits on the side of the street when leaving Jack

In the scene, Ang Lee tries to visualize the passage when Ennis could barely handle the pain when Jack leaves him. The two walls in front of Ennis and at the back of him that wedge him are illustrating his feeling that is suppressed by disappointment, anger, and sadness. The cinematic codes that is used in this scene

is the lighting. The lighting used for the scene is background lighting which makes the subject slightly darker than the background. It makes the figure of Ennis there seems to be dark and sullen. It represents the feeling he has at that moment when he really loves Jack and wants Jack to be only his. However, he could not do it because the society does not approve homosexual relationship.

Another scene that shows an excessive feeling toward their homosexual partner felt by both Ennis and Jack is captured below:



Picture 17: Jack watches Ennis leaving through his rearview mirror

This scene shows the excessive feeling toward the homosexual partner felt by Jack. When Ennis and Jack are about to part, Jack also have the same reaction like Ennis. After spending the summer herding sheep together in Brokeback Mountain, Jack drown into the sense of big loss on their farewell day. His loss is worsened by the fact that he may never see Ennis anymore for uncertain time after his plan to join the next summer job is not given any good response from Ennis.

The visual codes used by Ang Lee in that scene is the size of shot. The size of shot in this scene is the close up shot. The scene above shows a close up shot of a rearview mirror with Jack as the observer. It symbolizes the dramatic moment when Jack has to separate with Ennis. It also shows the deep feeling of Jack's loss. The close up shot shows there is Ennis' figure in the rearview mirror. It indicates that Ennis is Jack's couple that cannot be with at that time. Jack also feels that their brief summer togetherness seems unreal because it already ends in a sudden.

Another passage that shows Ennis' excessive feeling toward Jack is the passage below:

“.. I never had no thoughts a doin it with another guy except I sure wrang it out a hunderd times thinkin about you. You do it with other guys? Jack?” “Shit no,” said Jack, who had been riding more than bulls, not rolling his own. (Proulx, 1997: 13)

From the passage, it could be seen that Ennis asks question to Jack whether Jack has done sexual relationship with another man other than Ennis or not. This question is full of jealousy. Ennis is afraid if for the last four years Jack has been in relationship with another man while he is stuck with Alma and his daughters.

In the passage, Proulx uses irony to help the reader reveal Ennis' excessive feeling toward Jack. In this case the particular irony that is used is the verbal irony. Verbal irony is used when what is said is the opposite of what is meant. Here, Jack is lying by denying he never sleeps with anyone else but Ennis. It is written “said Jack who had been riding more than bulls, not rolling his own”

which indicates that for the last four years he has been fooling around with men, unlike Ennis.

c. Having Guilty Feeling toward their Family

Homosexuality was completely unacceptable back then in the 1960's. The society did not want to accept their nature and their existences. Every young man and young woman was expected to get married and have children. The pressure from the society pushed many gay men and lesbians into unhappy lives or even suicide.

Ennis and Jack feel the pressure as well. Even though they are homosexuals, they have to marry a girl in order to please the society so that they do not find out that they are homosexuals. Ennis marries Alma Beard, his fiancée even before he meets Jack and Jack himself marries a rich rodeo girl named Lauren. Both Ennis and Jack have children from their marriage but they cannot constantly lie that they are happy with their families. They get their real happiness from each other and sometimes it produces guilty feelings toward their family. Especially for Ennis who loves his family more than Jack does to his family. Below is the passage that shows it:

"Alma," he said, "Jack and me ain't seen each other in four years."
As if it were a reason. He was glad the light was dim on the landing but did not turn away from her. (Proulx, 1997: 11)

In the passage, Ennis has just met Jack for the first time in four years. His excitement is beyond everything and he even forgets that Jack meets him in his house where Alma and the children also live. Ennis has to start lying to Alma and

he feels bad about it. It is written that Ennis is glad that the light was dim because in the dim light Alma cannot clearly see Ennis' face and that he is lying to her.

In the passage, Proulx uses symbolism to help the reader to understand the guilty feeling possessed by Ennis. In this passage, the symbol is the dim light. The dim light represents the dark and absurd feeling that Ennis has toward Alma at that time. Ennis has an affectionate feeling for Alma but at that time there is Jack standing next to him. He chooses Jack and that is why he feels guilty toward his wife.

Director Ang Lee transferred the passage above into a scene where Ennis introduces Jack to Alma. At that time, Alma is very shocked after accidentally she sees Ennis and Jack kissing and she just realizes that her husband is a homosexual. In the scene, neither Jack nor Ennis are able to look at Alma while talking to her. This shows that both of them, especially Ennis, feel guilty to Alma for not being honest to her about their actual situation. Below is the captured scene:



Picture 18: Ennis Introduces Jack to Alma



Picture 19: Alma is Shocked Seeing Ennis and Jack Kissing

In the scene, the visual codes that is used by Ang Lee to capture Alma's expression is the close-up size of shot. By using this kind of size of shot, the audience could obviously look at Alma's face. The audience must be able to tell that Alma is really shocked to see the truth that her husband is a homosexual.

C. The Attitude of the Society toward a Homosexual

Society plays an important role in someone's life. They determine the way of life people are taking. Sometimes the society sets the values and the rules of a place and every single person living in the society must follow the values and the rules. Society literally also decides what to do and what not to do by its members. Talking about homosexuality, back in the mid 1960's the society completely denied it. The society's perceptions toward a homosexual was even worse than today. Gay men were frequently imprisoned, *homophobia* was even more intense, and every young man and young woman was expected to get married and have children. The pressure from the society pushed many gay men and lesbians into unhappy lives or even suicide.

Based on that fact, it is very difficult to find a group of people who support homosexuality back in the 1960's. However, everything could be seen from two different points of views including the views society gives about homosexuals. There are two kinds of view; the progressive view and the conservative view. The progressive view considers homosexuality is a normal variant in the human condition and that homosexual behavior is natural. On the other hands, the conservative view considers homosexuality is an aberration, the orientation is a disorder, and the behavior is pathological. The people who have progressive view of course give positive reception toward a homosexual. On the contrary, the people who have conservative view give negative reception toward a homosexual.

In *Brokeback Mountain* the two receptions are found and the further explanation could be seen below:

1. Having Progressive View

Finding someone who supports homosexuality was slightly impossible back in the 1960's. All part of the society condemns homosexuality mostly based on religious ground. Thus, someone with a progressive view, who can accept the homosexuals just the way they are, is rarely encountered. In *Brokeback Mountain* there is only one character that shows love and support to the homosexuals. It is Jack's mother, Mrs. Twist. Unlike her husband who hates Jack for being a homosexual, Mrs. Twist is able to accept the fact that her son is a homosexual. Even after Jack's death and Ennis visits them. Mrs. Twist is really welcome to Ennis, again unlike her husband. The passage explaining how Mrs. Twist is embracing a homosexual as a family can be seen below:

Jack's mother ignored this, said, "He used to come home every year, even after he was married and down in Texas, and help his daddy on the ranch for a week fix the gates and mow and all. I kept his room like it was when he was a boy and I think he appreciated that. You are welcome to go up in his room if you want." (Proulx, 1997: 24-25)

Mrs. Twist loves Jack just the way he is. She never expects for a better son. After Jack moves out of the house and gets married, she still keeps the room just like when Jack was just a boy. She lets Ennis go to Jack's room. This indicates that Ennis is most welcomed to enter Jack's life even though it was too late because Jack is dead.

After Ennis goes to Jack's room and finds out his old shirt that lost in Brokeback Mountain. He goes downstairs and Mrs. Twist talks to him as written in the passage below:

He could hear Jack's mother downstairs running water, filling the kettle and setting it back on the stove, asking the old man a muffled question. Jack's mother stood at the table coring apples with a sharp, serrated instrument. "You come again," she said. (Proulx, 1997: 24-25)

Mrs. Twist even asks Ennis to come visit her and her husband again. This indicates how she very open-minded and accept Ennis as the part of the family considering he has been involved with Jack for over twenty years.

In the passages, Proulx uses symbolism to help the readers to understand how positive the reception from Mrs. Twist. The symbol here is Jack's room. By allowing Ennis to go to Jack's room, Mrs. Twist symbolically allows Ennis to enter Jack's life and enters her family.

In the film adaptation, Ang Lee transfers the passages into a scene similar to that in the short story where Ennis also visits Jack's parents. What needed to be emphasized here is when Ennis finds his shirt and Jack's, the ones they wear during Brokeback time, he wants to keep them. He brings them down and instead of getting mad and asking the shirts to be brought back to Jack's room, Mrs. Twist gives Ennis a paperback to carry the shirts.



Picture 20: Mrs. Twist gives Ennis a paperbag to carry the shirt

The paperback here is also a symbol of welcome that is given by Mrs. Twist. In this scene, Ang Lee uses a bright lighting represents happiness, peace, and hope. It is what is felt by Ennis after finding out that Mrs. Twist is very welcome to him.

2. Having Conservative View

a. Refusing to Hire a Homosexual to do a Job

Even though someone is claimed to be a homosexual, he will still needs a normal everyday life like other people. To fulfill his daily needs, a homosexual needs to earn money and to do so, he requires a job. For some people who run business or company, having a homosexual in his working area could not be as comfortable as employing a “normal” person. This fact could lead to another fact that many people in our society still refuse to hire a homosexual to do a job.

In *Brokeback Mountain*, this sort of thing also happens to the main characters of the story. Both Ennis and Jack are struggling to fulfill their daily needs since none of them are poor. Unfortunately, their homosexualities are exposed and this causes a difficulty for them to find a job. Below are the passages explaining the situation:

Joe Aguirre paid them, said little. He had looked at the milling sheep with a sour expression, said, "Some a these never went up there with you." The count was not what he'd hoped for either. Ranch stiffs never did much of a job. (Proulx, 1997: 8)

From the passage above, it is written that Jack's and Ennis' boss, Joe Agguire, passes a cynical comment to Jack about the job that has been done by Jack and Ennis. In the story, Joe Agguire incidentally finds out that Jack and Ennis are homosexuals. After that, there is an incident about the sheep mixing between the ones Ennis and Jack look after and the ones belong to the Chilean herder. Joe Agguire is not pleased about any of this and when Jack comes to him asking for another job, he refuses him.

In the passage, Proulx uses irony to describe Joe Agguire's feeling and his hatred toward Jack that leads to the hiring refusal. The irony here is the verbal irony spoken by Joe Agguire. Joe's expression shows that he is unpleasant about what happens to his sheeps and that he is disgusted by Ennis and Jack being homosexuals. However, Joe Agguire does not say this, instead he just says that some of the sheeps do not belong to him. Ennis and Jack should have known that this is a sarcastic comment showing that Joe Agguire already finds out what they really are.

The next passage still shows about how Joe Agguire refuses to give another job to Jack

He neglected to add that the foreman had leaned back in his squeaky wooden tilt chair, said, Twist, you guys wasn't gettin paid to leave the dogs baby-sit the sheep while you stemmed the rose, and declined to rehire him. (Proulx, 1997: 14)

In this passage, Joe Agguire passes another sarcastic comment to Jack. He says that he does not pay Ennis and Jack to stem roses and leave the sheeps. Here, Joe Agguire uses the words "stemmed the rose" to give a clue to Jack that he knows about their homosexuality and that back in Brokeback Mountain, he saw both Ennis and Jack did not do the job properly and spent most of their working time to cuddle up to each other.

Here, Proulx again uses irony to reveal Joe Agguire's hatred and why he refuses to rehire job. Again instead of telling Jack straight away the reason he is rejected, Joe uses sarcastic comment and make what he says are not what he really means.

In the film adaptation, Joe Agguire's hatred toward Jack and Ennis being homosexuals that leads to the fact that he does not want to rehire him is transferred into a scene below:



Picture 21: Joe Agguire Watching Jack and Ennis Through his Binoculars

In the scene, the visual codes that is used by Ang Lee to capture Joe Agguire's expression is the close-up size of shot. By using this kind of size of shot, the audience could obviously look at Joe Agguire's face. The audience must be able to tell that Joe Agguire is really shocked and bothered to see that the two men he hired to herd his sheeps is neglecting their job and what they do is fooling around and even worse, those two men are homosexuals.

b. Being Homophobic

Homosexuality has become a controversial issue for decades. It always causes controversy everywhere including in the society. The setting *Brokeback Mountain* is the United States of America in the 1960's. Back then, homosexuality was not accepted and tolerated and *homophobia* was even more intense. The pressure from this homophobic pushed many gay men and lesbians into unhappy

lives or even suicide. Sadly, most of people at that time instead of supporting their family or friends who are homosexuals, they went against them. In *Brokeback Mountain* there are two characters who became homophobic in dealing with their homosexual family members. They are Alma and Mr. Twist. This homophobic line spoken by Alma can be seen below:

"Don't lie, don't try to fool me, Ennis. I know what it means. Jack Twist? Jack Nasty. You and him--" (Proulx, 1997: 17)

In that passage, Alma calls Jack “nasty”. This is completely inappropriate and hurtful for Ennis. Alma still has the heartache for Jack. Jack is the home wrecker in her marriage to Ennis. Knowing that her husband is a homosexual and Jack is the partner, Alma becomes so defensive toward them. She hates them and really unwelcome to Ennis. This leads to the end of the relationship between Alma and Ennis. They never speak to each others again ever since. This also causes Ennis to lose the bond between him and his two daughters.

The next passage is explaining the homophobic attitude shown by Mr. Twist:

The old man sat silent, his hands folded on the plastic tablecloth, staring at Ennis with an angry, knowing expression. (Proulx, 1997: 17)

Jack is Mr. Twist’s only son and he has the biggest expectation in Jack. However, Jack becomes homosexual and this lets him down. Because of that, Mr. Twist’s relationship with Jack is wrecked and when Ennis comes down to visits him and his wife, he does not welcome him warmly.

In the film adaptation, those scenes of Alma and Mr. Twist are presented just like those in the short story. Here are the captured scene from Alma and Mr. Twist both giving a hateful look to Ennis:



Picture 22: Alma looks at Ennis in hatred



Picture 23: Jack's father reaction toward Ennis' visit

c. **Murdering a Homosexual**

Being murdered because of their sexual orientations is the worst thing that could happen to homosexuals. The homophobic society is not expecting their existences. The society expects every young man and young woman to get married and have children. The pressure from the society pushed many gay men and lesbians into unhappy lives or even suicide. It is caused by the fact that if they do not seem to be normal like that, they could be dead.

As a child, Ennis is taken by his homophobic father to see a dead body of a homosexual who just killed by the homophobic when they find out his sexual orientation. Below is the passage:

There was these two old guys ranched together down home, Earl and Rich--Dad would pass a remark when he seen them. They was a joke even though they was pretty tough old birds. I was what, nine years old and they found Earl dead in a irrigation ditch. They'd took a tire iron to him, spurred him up, drug him around by his dick until it pulled off, just bloody pulp. What the tire iron done looked like pieces a burned tomatoes all over him, nose tore down from skiddin on gravel. (Proulx, 1997: 14-15)

From the passage above, it is shown that the society does not hesitate to murder someone if they know his sexual orientation is not "normal". This thing terrifies Ennis and Ennis' fear toward homophobic is caused by his homophobic father who forces him to see a dead body of a man who is killed because of his homosexuality. Ennis' father seems to be so proud of the fact that a homosexual must be removed from the society and murdering them is one of the ways. He shows the dead body to his two little sons and for Ennis, this experience traumatizes him. Despite of the fact that Ennis has a great fear toward

homophobic, he could not help himself that at one point of his life, he becomes a homosexual.

In the film adaptation, the visualization of the murdering done by the society toward a homosexual is transferred by Ang Lee into a scene where the young Ennis along with his older brother are brought by his father to see the corpse of a dead homosexual. Ennis literally faces the horror he never face before. Ennis' father wants to show his children that killing a person like that is not a wrong thing to do by the society. The wrong one is the homosexual and that is why he has to be murdered. Ennis' father shows the corpse to his children to scare them and prevent them from being homosexuals. Below is the captured scene of the dead homosexual who is killed by the society:



Picture 24: A Dead Body of a Homosexual that is Muredered by the Society

In the scene, Ang Lee and cinematographer Rodrigo Preito, use the *long shot* camera technique to capture the condition of the dead body. This kind of size of shot is common enough to be used to show the details of the room in

relationship to the human subject. The captured scene shows the details of the condition of the dead body of a homosexual that is killed by the society for being a homosexual. The dead body is dumped in the middle of a grassy hill. This shows how cruel the society treats a homosexual at that time. They murder him and just dump the dead body like a trash. It is probably because of the hatred from the society toward homosexuals that make them treat homosexuals like trash.

The next passage shows homosexual murder that is done by the society can be seen below:

This would be all right, Jack would answer, had to answer. But he did not. It was Lureen and she said who? who is this? and when he told her again she said in a level voice yes, Jack was pumping up a flat on the truck out on a back road when the tire blew up. The bead was damaged somehow and the force of the explosion slammed the rim into his face, broke his nose and jaw and knocked him unconscious on his back. By the time someone came along he had drowned in his own blood. No, he thought, they got him with the tire iron. (Proulx, 1997: 25)

In the passage, when Ennis calls Laureen to ask what actually happens to Jack, Laureen explains to Ennis the cause of Jack's death. Laureen believes that Jack's death is purely an accident. However, Ennis knows something that Laureen does not. Ennis knows that Jack's death is not an accident but a murder. By the end of the passage, Ennis says that Jack is murdered by the society with the tire iron just like what they did to Earl when Ennis was a little boy.

The society somehow found out that Jack is a homosexual and then they murder him. This is the nightmare that always haunts Ennis ever since he realizes

that he has feeling for Jack. Ennis is afraid if the society knows he is a homosexual, he will be murdered. However, the one who finally meet a terrible end for being a homosexual is Jack, the optimistic one. This shows the irony that how optimistic a homosexual at that time to get a life with his partner, he will always meet a dead end because the society does not accept his existence.

In the film adaptation, there is a brief scene about how some people brutally kill Jack. The scene can be seen below:



Picture 25: Jack is Muredered by the Society

In the scene, it can be seen that some people brutally hit Jack to death. Ang Lee uses the long shot to capture the scene. By using the long shot, the whole situation around Jack is captured. Jack is being murdered in the middle of grassy field with no one else there but the murderers. This shows that as a homosexual, he has no one else to protect him from the homophobic society. Being a homosexual means standing against the whole society that reject the existence of homosexual. After

all, as a homosexual, no matter how optimistic, comfortable, or confidence he is, the society will always stand against him.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

After analyzing Annie Proulx's *Brokeback Mountain* and its film adaptation directed by Ang Lee based on psychological perspective focusing on the issues of homosexuality in the story, it can be concluded from the study as follows.

1. In *Brokeback Mountain*, both positive feelings (*ego-syntonic*) and negative feelings (*ego-dsytonic*) are felt by the main characters, Ennis and Jack. The positive feelings felt by the main characters are feeling comfortable with their homosexuality and feeling optimistic of their homosexuality. The negative feelings felt by the main characters are feeling ashamed of their homosexuality, feeling confused about their homosexuality, and feeling terrified of their homosexuality. From all the feelings that are found, the negative feelings dominate the findings. It shows that being a homosexual at that time is not an easy thing to do because the pressure of the society affects how a homosexual perceives his homosexuality.
2. The impacts of homosexuality experienced by Ennis and Jack are separated into two groups. The first group is positive impacts and the second group is negative impacts. There is one positive impact. It is the raise of self confidence and there are three negative impacts, they are fearing homophobic, having excessive feelings toward their couple, and having guilty feeling toward their family. The feelings felt by Ennis and

Jack about their homosexuality are mainly negative feelings, then it is not surprising that the impacts of homosexuality experienced by Ennis and Jack are also negative impacts. Even though there is also one positive impacts found, the domination of the negative impacts shows that it is almost impossible for a homosexual to find peace and well-being in his life considering that the society around them do not accept their existences.

3. The attitudes of the society toward a homosexual that are found in *Brokeback Mountain* are mostly the negative attitudes. Here the society gives the conservative view by refusing to hire a homosexual to do a job, being a homophobic, and murdering a homosexual. However, beside the three conservative views, there is one progressive view that is given by the society toward a homosexual. It is by embracing a homosexual as family. Comparede to the progressive view, the conservative views dominate the findings. It is shows that the rejection form society is the root of all the difficulties that are faced by homosexuals. The hatred, disapproval, and the pressure of the society drive homosexuals into unhappy life. They feel negative about themselves and also feel negative impacts from their homosexuality.
4. The short story and the film adaptation have its own way to reveal the issue of homosexuality. The uses of literary devices such as irony, symbolism, foreshadowing, and flashback in to reveal the feelings felt by the homosexuals about their homosexuality, the impacts of homosexuality

toward the main characters, and the attitude from the society toward a homosexual. On the other hand, to reveal all those issues in the film adaptation, the director uses visual codes that employ size of shot, lighting, and camera angle. Both of the short story or the film adaptation has their strengths to deliver the message to the readers or the viewers. The short story could broaden the imagination of the readers and the literary devices used in the short story could give meanings and a logical framework to the short story through language. The film adaptation has the power of picture and visual that could help the viewers to visualize the characters and scenes more clearly so that the viewers could have a better understanding about what really happens to a homosexual at that time.

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APPENDIX I

DATA FROM THE SHORT STORY

K. The Feeling Felt by the Main Characters about Their Homosexuality

1. Positive Feelings

No.	Page	Code	Data / Quotation	Classification	Representation
1	1	A1.1	Ennis Del Mar wakes before five, wind rocking the trailer, hissing in around the aluminum door and window frames. The shirts hanging on a nail shudder slightly in the draft. He gets up, scratching the grey wedge of belly and pubic hair, shuffles to the gas burner, pours leftover coffee in a chipped enamel pan; the flame swathes it in blue. He turns on the tap and urinates in the sink, pulls on his shirt and jeans, his worn boots, stamping the heels against the floor to get them full on. The wind booms down the curved length of the trailer and under its roaring passage he can hear the scratching of fine gravel and sand. It could be bad on the highway with the horse trailer. He has to be packed and away from the place that morning. Again the ranch is on the market and they've shipped out the last of the horses, paid everybody off the day before, the owner saying,	Feeling comfortable with their homosexuality	Foreshadowing

			"Give em to the real estate shark, I'm out a here," dropping the keys in Ennis's hand. He has to be packed and away from the place that morning. Again the ranch is on the market and they've shipped out the last of the horses, paid everybody off the day before, the owner saying, "Give 'em to the real estate shark, I'm outa here,"dropping the keys in Ennis's hand. He might have to stay with his married daughter until he picks up another job, <u>yet he is suffused with a sense of pleasure because JackTwist was in his dream.</u>		
2	1	A1.1	The stale coffee is boiling up but he catches it before it goes over the side, pours it into a stained cup and blows on the black liquid, lets a panel of the dream slide forward. <u>If he does not force his attention on it, it might stoke the day, rewarm that old, cold time on the mountain when they owned the world and nothing seemed wrong.</u> The wind strikes the trailer like a load of dirt coming off a dump truck, eases, dies, leaves a temporary silence.	Feeling comfortable with their homosexuality	Flashback
3	7	A1.1	As it did go. <u>They never talked about the sex, let it happen,</u> at first only in the tent at night, then in the full daylight with the hot sun striking down, and at evening in the fire glow, quick, rough, laughing and snorting, no lack of noises, ...	Feeling comfortable with their homosexuality	Irony
4	10	A1.1	Jack get out of the truck, beat-up Resistol tilted back. A hot jolt scalded Ennis and he was out on the landing pulling the door closed behind him. <u>Jack took the stairs two and two. They seized each other by the shoulders,</u>	Feeling comfortable with their homosexuality	Irony

			<u>hugged mightily, squeezing the breath out of each other, saying, son of a bitch, son of a bitch, then, and easily as the right key turns the lock tumblers, their mouths came together, and hard, Jack's big teeth bringing blood, his hat falling to the floor, stubble rasping, wet saliva welling.</u>		
5	13	A1.1	"Sure as hell seem in one piece to me. You know, I was sittin up here all that time tryin to figure out if I was--? I know I ain't. I mean here we both got wives and kids, right? I like doin it with women, yeah, but Jesus H., ain't nothin like this. <u>I never had no thoughts a doin it with another guy except I sure wrang it out a hunderd times thinkin about you.</u>	Feeling comfortable with their homosexuality	Irony
6	9	A1.2	<u>"You goin a do this next summer?"</u> said Jack to Ennis in the street, one leg already up in his green pickup. The wind was gusting hard and cold.	Feeling optimistic about their homosexuality	Symbolism
7	14	A1.2	"You won't catch me again," said Jack. "Listen. <u>I'm thinkin, tell you what, if you and me had a little ranch together, little cow and calf operation, your horses, it'd be some sweet life.</u>	Feeling optimistic about their homosexuality	Irony
8	14	A1.2	I got it figured, got this plan, Ennis, how <u>we can do it, you and me.</u> Lureen's old man, you bet he'd give me a bunch if I'd get lost. Already more or less said it	Feeling optimistic about their homosexuality	Irony
9	18	A1.2	Jack found himself with a vague managerial title, traveling to stock and agricultural machinery shows. <u>He had some money now and found ways to spend it on his</u>	Feeling optimistic about their	Irony

			<u>buying trips.</u>	homosexuality	
10	21	A1.2	"Try this one," said Jack, "and I'll say it just one time. <u>Tell you what, we could a had a good life together, a fuckin real good life. You wouldn't do it, Ennis, so what we got now is Brokeback Mountain.</u> Everthing built on that. It's all we got, boy, fuckin all, so I hope you know that if you don't never know the rest.	Feeling optimistic about their homosexuality	Symbolism

2. Negative Feelings

No.	Page	Code	Data / Quotation	Classification	Representation
1	7	A2.1	... except once Ennis said, "I'm not no queer," and Jack jumped in with "Me neither. A one-shot thing. Nobody's business but ours.	Feeling ashamed of their homosexuality	Irony
2	11	A2.1	"You got a kid?" said Jack. His shaking hand grazed Ennis's hand, electrical current snapped between them.	Feeling ashamed of their homosexuality	Irony
3	7	A2.1	Ennis jerked his hand away as though he'd touched fire, got to his knees, unbuckled his belt, shoved his pants down, hauled Jack onto all fours and, with the help of the clear slick and alittle spit, entered him, nothing he'd done before but no instruction manual needed. They went at it in silence except for a few sharp intakes of breath and Jack's choked "gun's goin off," then out, down, and asleep.	Feeling ashamed of their homosexuality	
4	8	A2.1	"Maybe not." A dust plume rose and hazed the air with fine grit and he squinted against it. <u>"Like I said, Alma</u>	Feeling ashamed of their	Irony

			<u>and me's gettin married in December. Try to get somethin on a ranch. You?"</u> He looked away from Jack's jaw, bruised blue from the hard punch Ennis had thrown him on the last day.	homosexuality	
5	13	A2.2	"Sure as hell seem in one piece to me. You know, I was sittin up here <u>all that time tryin to figure out if I was--? I know I ain't.</u> I mean here we both got wives and kids, right? I like doin it with women, yeah, but Jesus H., ain't nothin like this.	Feeling confused about their homosexuality	Irony
6	13	A2.2	"Shit no," said Jack, who had been riding more than bulls, not rolling his own. <u>"You know that. Old Brokeback got us good and it sure ain't over. We got a work out what the fuck we're goin a do now."</u>	Feeling confused about their homosexuality	Flashback
7	7-8	A2.2	There was a damn miserable time for five days, Ennis and a Chilean herder with no English trying to sort them out, the task almost impossible as the paint brands were worn and faint at this late season. <u>Even when the numbers were right Ennis knew the sheep were mixed. In a disquieting way everything seemed mixed.</u>	Feeling confused about their homosexuality	Symbolism
8	15	A2.3	"Shit. I been lookin at people on the street. <u>This happen a other people? What the hell do they do?"</u>	Feeling terrified of their homosexuality	Irony
9	13	A2.3	"Friend," said Jack. "We got us a fuckin situation here. <u>Got a figure out what to do."</u>	Feeling terrified of their homosexuality	Irony
10	13-14	A2.3	<u>"Got to tell you, friend, maybe somebody seen us that summer.</u> I was back there the next June, thinkin about goin back--I didn't, lit out for Texas instead--and Joe	Feeling terrified of their homosexuality	Symbolism

			Aguirre's in the office and he says to me, he says, 'You boys found a way to make the time pass up there, didn't you,' and I give him a look but when I went out I seen he had a bigass pair a binoculars hangin off his rearview."		
11	7	A2.3	Ennis woke in red dawn with his pants around his knees, a top grade headache, and Jack butted against him; <u>without saying anything about it both knew how it would go for the rest of the summer, sheep be damned.</u>	Feeling terrified of their homosexuality	Irony

L. The Impacts of Homosexuality toward the Main Characters

1. Positive Impacts

No.	Page	Code	Data / Quotation	Classification	Representation
1	15	B1	Ennis, take a couple days off. Right now. Get us out a here. Throw your stuff in the back a my truck and let's get up in the mountains. Couple a days. Call Alma up and tell her you're goin. <u>Come on, Ennis, you just shot my airplane out a the sky--give me somethin a go on. This ain't no little thing that's happenin here.</u>	The raise of self confidence	Symbolism
2	22	B1	The day was hot and clear in the morning, but by noon the clouds had pushed up out of the west rolling a little sultry air before them. <u>Ennis, wearing his best shirt, white with wide black stripes, didn't know what time Jack would get there and so had taken the day off, paced back and forth, looking down into a street pale with</u>	The raise of self confidence	Symbolism

			<u>dust.</u>		
3	13	B1	"That summer," said Ennis. "When we split up after we got paid out I had gut cramps so bad I pulled over and tried to puke, thought I ate somethin bad at that place in Dubois. Took me about a year a figure out it was that I shouldn't a let you out a my sights. Too late then by a long, long while."	The raise of self confidence	Flashback
4	10	B1	Jack get out of the truck, beat-up Resistol tilted back. A hot jolt scalded Ennis and he was out on the landing pulling the door closed behind him. Jack took the stairs two and two. <u>They seized each other by the shoulders, hugged mightily, squeezing the breath out of each other, saying, son of a bitch, son of a bitch, then, and easily as the right key turns the lock tumblers, their mouths came together, and hard, Jack's big teeth bringing blood, his hat falling to the floor, stubble rasping, wet saliva welling</u>	The raise of self confidence	Irony
5	11	B1	What could he say? "Alma, this is Jack Twist, Jack, my wife Alma." <u>His chest was heaving. He could smell Jack--the intensely familiar odor of cigarettes, musky sweat and a faint sweetness like grass, and with it the rushing cold of the mountain.</u>	The raise of self confidence	Irony

2. Negative Impacts

No.	Page	Code	Data / Quotation	Classification	Representation
1	13	B2.1	You and me can't hardly be decent together if what	Fearing	Foreshadowing

			happened back there"-- he jerked his head in the direction of the apartment--"grabs on us like that. <u>We do that in the wrong place we'll be dead. There's no reins on this one. It scares the piss out a me.</u>	homopobhics	
2	14	B2.1	"Whoa, whoa, whoa. It ain't goin a be that way. We can't. I'm stuck with what I got, caught in my own loop. Can't get out of it. Jack, <u>I don't want a be like them guys you see around sometimes. And I don't want a be dead.</u>	Fearing homopobhics	Flashback
3	15	B2.1	<u>If he was alive and was to put his head in that door right now you bet he'd go get his tire iron.</u> Two guys livin together? No. All I can see is we get together once in a while way the hell out in the back a nowhere	Fearing homopobhics	Symbolism
4	15	B2.1	"Dad made sure I seen it. Took me to see it. Me and K. E. Dad laughed about it. Hell, for all I know he done the job. If he was alive and was to put his head in that door right now you bet he'd go get his tire iron. <u>Two guys livin together? No. All I can see is we get together once in a while way the hell out in the back a nowhere--"</u>	Fearing homopobhics	Irony
5	9	B2.2	Within a mile Ennis felt like someone was pulling his guts out hand over hand a yard at a time. He stopped at the side of the road and, in the whirling new snow, tried to puke but nothing came up. <u>He felt about as bad as he ever had and it took a long time for the feeling to wear off.</u>	Having excessive feelings toward their couple	Symbolism
6	13	B2.2	I never had no thoughts a doin it with another guy except I sure wrang it out a hunderd times thinkin about you. <u>You do it with other guys? Jack?</u>	Having excessive feelings toward their couple	Irony

7	15	B2.2	" <u>How much is once in a while?</u> " said Jack. " <u>Once in a while ever four fuckin years?</u> "	Having excessive feelings toward their couple	Irony
8	13	B2.2	"That summer," said Ennis. "When we split up after we got paid out I had gut cramps so bad I pulled over and tried to puke, thought I ate somethin bad at that place in Dubois. <u>Took me about a year a figure out it was that I shouldn't a let you out a my sights.</u> Too late then by a long, long while."	Having excessive feelings toward their couple	Flashback
9	10	B2.3	They stayed in the little apartment <u>which he favored because it could be left at any time</u>	Having guilty feeling toward their family	Symbolism
10	11	B2.3	"Alma," he said, "Jack and me ain't seen each other in four years." As if it were a reason. <u>He was glad the light was dim on the landing but did not turn away from her.</u>	Having guilty feeling toward their family	Symbolism
11	17	B2.3	<u>He didn't try to see his girls for a long time,</u> figuring they would look him up when they got the sense and years to move out from Alma.	Having guilty feeling toward their family	Irony
12	13	B2.3	"I doubt there's nothin now we can do," said Ennis. "What I'm sayin, Jack, <u>I built a life up in them years. Love my little girls. Alma? It ain't her fault.</u> You got your baby and wife, that place in Texas.	Having guilty feeling toward their family	Irony

M. The Attitudes of the Society toward a Homosexual

1. Accepting Homosexuals (Having Progressive View)

No.	Page	Code	Data / Quotation	Classification	Representation
1	26	C1	<u>He could hear Jack's mother downstairs running water, filling the kettle and setting it back on the stove, asking the old man a muffled question.</u>	Embracing a homosexual as a family	Foreshadowing
2	26-27	C1	Jack's mother stood at the table coring apples with a sharp, serrated instrument. <u>"You come again," she said.</u>	Embracing a homosexual as a family	Symbolism
3	24	C1	Ennis sat at the kitchen table with Jack's father. <u>Jack's mother, stout and careful in her movements as though recovering from an operation, said, "Want some coffee, don't you? Piece a cherry cake?"</u>	Embracing a homosexual as a family	Symbolism
4	24-25	C1	Jack's mother ignored this, said, "He used a come home every year, even after he was married and down in Texas, and help his daddy on the ranch for a week fix the gates and mow and all. I kept his room like it was when he was a boy and I think he appreciated that. <u>You are welcome to go up in his room if you want.</u> "	Embracing a homosexual as a family	Symbolism

2. Rejecting Homosexuals (Having Conservative View)

No.	Page	Code	Data / Quotation	Classification	Representation
1	8	C2.1	<u>Joe Aguirre paid them, said little. He had looked at the milling sheep with a sour expression, said, "Some a</u>	Refusing to hire a homosexual to	Irony

			<u>these never went up there with you.</u> " The count was not what he'd hoped for either. Ranch stiffs never did much of a job.	do a job	
2	14	C2.1	He neglected to add that the foreman had leaned back in his squeaky wooden tilt chair, said, Twist, <u>you guys wasn't gettin paid to leave the dogs baby-sit the sheep while you stemmed the rose, and declined to rehire him.</u>	Refusing to hire a homosexual to do a job	Irony
3	13-14	C2.1	"Got to tell you, friend, maybe somebody seen us that summer. I was back there the next June, thinkin about goin back--I didn't, lit out for Texas instead--and Joe Aguirre's in the office and he says to me, he says, ' <u>You boys found a way to make the time pass up there, didn't you,</u> ' and I give him a look but when I went out I seen he had a bigass pair a binoculars hangin off his rearview."	Refusing to hire a homosexual to do a job	Irony
4	17	C2.2	"Don't lie, don't try to fool me, Ennis. I know what it means. <u>Jack Twist? Jack Nasty. You and him--</u> "	Being homopobhic a	Irony
5	7	C2.2	They believed themselves invisible, not knowing Joe Aguirre had watched them through his 10x42 binoculars for ten minutes one day, waiting until they'd buttoned up their jeans, waiting until Ennis rode back to the sheep, before bringing up the message that Jack's people had sent word that his uncle Harold was in the hospital with pneumonia and expected not to make it. Though he did, and <u>Aguirre came up again to say so, fixing Jack with his bold stare, not bothering to dismount.</u>	Being homopobhic a	Symbolism
6	8	C2.2	Joe Aguirre paid them, said little. <u>He had looked at the milling sheep with a sour expression, said, "Some a</u>	Being homopobhic a	Irony

			<u>these never went up there with you."</u> The count was not what he'd hoped for either. Ranch stiffs never did much of a job.		
7	24	C2.2	The old man sat silent, his hands folded on the plastic tablecloth, <u>staring at Ennis with an angry, knowing expression.</u>	Being homophobic	a Irony
8	25	C2.2	The old man spoke angrily. <u>"I can't get no help out here. Jack used a say, 'Ennis del Mar,' he used a say, 'I'm goin a bring him up here one a these days and we'll lick this damn ranch into shape.' He had some half-baked idea the two a you was goin a move up here, build a log cabin and help me run this ranch and bring it up.</u>	Being homophobic	a Flashback
9	14-15	C2.3	There was these two old guys ranched together down home, Earl and Rich--Dad would pass a remark when he seen them. They was a joke even though they was pretty tough old birds. I was what, nine years old and they found Earl dead in a irrigation ditch. <u>They'd took a tire iron to him, spurred him up, drug him around by his dick until it pulled off, just bloody pulp.</u> What the tire iron done looked like pieces a burned tomatoes all over him, nose tore down from skiddin on gravel.	Murdering homosexual	a Flashback
10	15	C2.3	"Dad made sure I seen it. Took me to see it. Me and K. E. Dad laughed about it. Hell, for all I know he done the job. If he was alive and was to put his head in that door right now you bet he'd go get his tire iron. Two guys livin together? No. All I can see is we get together once in a while way the hell out in the back a nowhere--"	Murdering homosexual	a Flashback, Symbolism
9	23	C2.3	This would be all right, Jack would answer, had to	Murdering	a Flashback


			<p>answer. But he did not. It was Lureen and she said who? who is this? and when he told her again she said in a level voice yes, Jack was pumping up a flat on the truck out on a back road when the tire blew up. The bead was damaged somehow and the force of the explosion slammed the rim into his face, broke his nose and jaw and knocked him unconscious on his back. By the time someone came along he had drowned in his own blood. <u>No, he thought, they got him with the tire iron.</u></p>	homosexual	
10	25	C2.3	<p>Then, this spring he's got another one's goin a come up here with him and build a place and help run the ranch, some ranch neighbor a his from down in Texas. <u>He's goin a split up with his wife and come back here. So he says. But like most a Jack's ideas it never come to pass."</u> <u>So now he knew it had been the tire iron</u></p>	Murdering homosexual	a Flashback



APPENDIX II



DATA FROM THE FILM ADAPTATION

N. The Feeling Felt by the Main Characters about Their Homosexuality



3. Positive Feelings



No.	Time	Setting	Code	Screen Shot	Classification
1	02.06.47-02.06.56	Ennis is inside his trailer. The condition inside his trailer is very messy which indicates a miserable life. However, instead of feeling miserable, Ennis is comfortable with his life because he remembers his love to Jack.	A1.1		Feeling comfortable with his homosexuality


2	00.33.48-00.34.02	Ennis and Jack snuggle inside the tent in Brokeback Mountain. In this scene, they start to show their comfortable feeling of being homosexuals.	A1.1		Feeling comfortable with his homosexuality
3	02.07.30-02.07.38	Ennis stares at his old shirt that he has kept together with Jack's old shirt and the picture of Brokeback Mountain next to the shirts. Looking at the shirts and the picture makes Ennis remember all the good memories he has with Jack.	A1.1		Feeling comfortable with his homosexuality


4	01.10.25-01.10.48	On one of their “fishing trip”, Jack reveals to Ennis his plan to live together with Ennis but in the end Ennis reject Jack’s plan.	A1.2		Feeling optimistic about their homosexuality
5	00.41.35-00.41.55	Ennis and Jack are about to part because their herding job is over and Jack keeps talking to Ennis to delay their parting.	A1.2		Feeling optimistic about their homosexuality

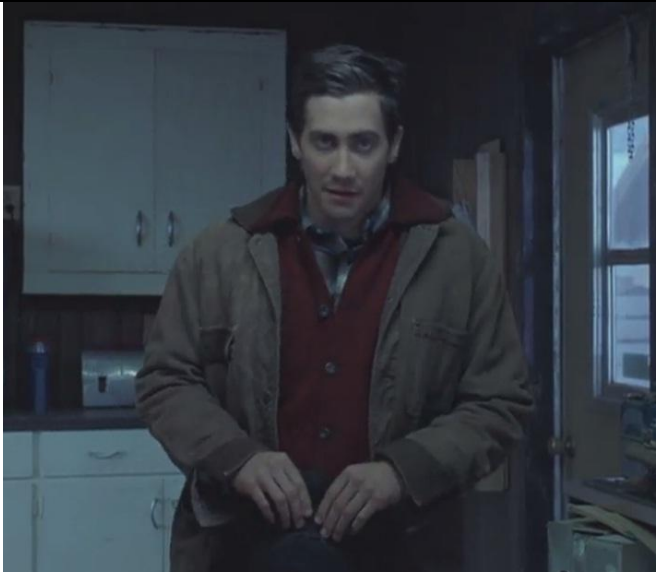
4. Negative Feelings


No.	Time	Setting	Code	Screen Shot	Classification
1	00.31.33-00.31.48	Ennis denies his homosexuality to Jack. They are both looking at the far away scenery. It reflects the uncertain future and goal toward their relationship.	A2.1		Feeling ashamed of their homosexuality
2	00.31.13-00.31.19	After having sex with Ennis in the previous night, Jack runs to the river and hurriedly takes a bath. This indicates that Jack feels ashamed of his conduct and that he wants to clean up himself as soon as possible.	A2.1		Feeling ashamed of their homosexuality

3	00.41.35-00.41.55	Ennis and Jack are about to part because their herding job is over. Jack asks Ennis wheter he wants to do herding job again next summer. Ennis says no because he wants to start his “normal” life with his fiancée.	A2.1		Feeling ashamed of their homosexuality
4	00.30.56-00.31.00	Joe Agguire’s sheeps is mixed with a Chilean herder’s sheeps. Ennis is looking at the mixed sheep in confusion.	A2.2		Feeling confused about their homosexuality

5	01.05.34-01.06.10	After four years of separation, Ennis and Jack finally reunite and they spend time together in a motel discussing about their relationship.	A2.2		Feeling confused about their homosexuality
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6	00.30.56-00.31.00	A sheep is eaten by a coyote. That shredded sheep looks very horrible and this is the result of Ennis' carelessness.	A2.3		Feeling terrified of their homosexuality
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7	00.45.41-00.46.37	Jack comes back to Joe Agguire's office to ask for a job and get declined.	A2.3		Feeling terrified of their homosexuality
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8	00.45.41-00.46.37	Joe Agguire reveals his dislike to Jack and that he knows about Jack's homosexual relationship with Ennis.	A2.3	 A still from the movie 'Brokeback Mountain' showing Joe Agguire sitting at a desk, reading a newspaper. He is wearing a brown jacket over a plaid shirt. The setting appears to be an office or a newsroom.	Feeling terrified of their homosexuality
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O. The Impacts of Homosexuality toward the Main Characters


3. Positive Impacts


No.	Time	Setting	Code	Screen Shot	Classification
1	01.02.43-01.02.57	Ennis is waiting for Jack's visit. He only focuses on waiting for Jack and ignores his wife and kids.	B1		The raise of self confidence


2	01.05.21-01.05.33	Jack is with Ennis in a motel and again he asks Ennis' opinion about two of them live together.	B1		The raise of self confidence
3	01.19.40-01.19.55	Jack feels happy after hearing Ennis' divorce and plan to visit Ennis' house.	B1		The raise of self confidence


4. Negative Impacts



No.	Time	Setting	Code	Screen Shot	Classification
1	01.11.32-01.32.42	Ennis and his brother are forced by their father to see a dead homosexual who is killed by the society.	B2.1		Fearing Homophobic



2	01.11.56-01.12.10	Ennis is terrified to see a dead homosexual who is killed by the society.	B2.1		Fearing Homophobic
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3	01.05.34-01.06.10	After four years of separation, Ennis and Jack finally reunite and they spend time together in a motel discussing about their relationship.	B2.1		Fearing Homophobic
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4	00.42.47-00.43.18	After reluctantly parting with Jack, Ennis feels regretfully sorry and he vomits and cries on his way home.	B2.2		Having excessive feelings toward their couple
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5	01.04.31-01.04.48	Ennis introduces Jack to Alma. Neither of them is able to look Alma in the eyes because they feel guilty to lie to her.	B2.3		Having excessive feelings toward their couple
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6	01.03.46-01.03.53	Alma's shocked face when witnessing his husband is kissing Jack.	B2.3		Having excessive feelings toward their couple
7	01.22.23-01.23.13	Because of Jack already frustrated about Ennis, he goes to Mexico and has a date with a male prostitute.			Having excessive feelings toward their couple

8	01.19.40-01.19.55	Jack feels happy after hearing Ennis' divorce and plan to visit Ennis' house.			Having excessive feelings toward their couple
9	01.21.55-01.22.22	Jack cries in his car knowing Ennis cannot spend more time with him eventhough Ennis already divorced.			Having excessive feelings toward their couple


P. The Attitudes of the Society toward a Homosexual



3. Accepting Homosexuals (Having Progressive View)


No.	Time	Setting	Code	Screen Shot	Classification
1	02.31.24-02.31.50	Mr. Twist gives Ennis a paperbag to carry Jack's shirt. The paperbag is a symbol of welcome that is given by Mrs. Twist.	C1		Embracing homosexual as a family



2	01.58.34-01.59.00	Mrs. Twist pats Ennis' back and lets Ennis to go to Jack's room.			Embracing homosexual as a family
3	01.52.44-01.53.04	Jack's widow, Laureen, welcomes Ennis to bring Jack's ashes to be scattered in Brokeback Mountain.			Embracing homosexual as a family



4. Rejecting Homosexuals (Having Conservative View)

No.	Time	Setting	Code	Screen Shot	Classification
1	00.34.38-00.34.50	Joe Agguire is looking at Ennis and Jack through his binoculars and finds out that Ennis and Jack are homosexuals.	C2.1		Refusing homosexual to do a job

2		Joe Agguire reveals his dislike to Jack and that he knows about Jack's homosexual relationship with Ennis.			Refusing homosexual to do a job
3	01.28.17-01.28.28	Alma reveals to Ennis that she knows about his homosexuality and his relationship with Jack.			Being homophobic

4	01.26.29-01.26.32	Alma is looking at Ennis and hatred when Ennis visits her house on Thanksgiving.	C2.2		Being homophobic
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5	01.56.33-01.57.00	Mr. Twist coldly talks to Ennis. He knows that Jack was a homosexual and Ennis was his partner. That is why Mr. Twist is not very welcome to Ennis.	C2.2		Being homophobic
6	00.40.31-00.40.42	Joe Agguire cynically talk to Ennis and Jack that some of the sheep coming back to him do not belong to him.			Being homophobic

7	01.12.10-01.12.15	This scene shows a corpse of a homosexual that is murdered by the society. The corpse is dumped in the middle of nowhere that shows the complete cruelty from the society toward homosexuals.	C2.3		Murdering a homosexual
	01.53.20-01.52.29	Jack is being beaten to death by some people who apparently knows about his homosexuality.	C2.3		Murdering a homosexual

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Dengan ini menyatakan telah melakukan trianggulasi data penelitian yang berjudul **THE ISSUE OF HOMOSEXUALITY IN ANNIE PROULX'S BROKEBACK MOUNTAIN AND ITS FILM ADAPTATION DIRECTED BY ANG LEE** oleh Maria Wintang Rarasati

Apabila terbukti pernyataan ini tidak benar, hal ini sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

Yogyakarta, 27 Juni 2014

Yang membuat pernyataan,



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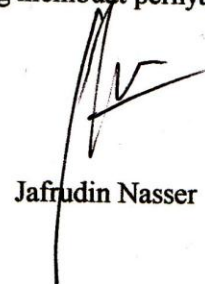
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