# CHAPTER TWO
# LITERATURE REVIEW

## 2.1 Previous Studies

The writer has found the current research to be relevant which are discussing

about schizophrenia in different works, such as Kurnianto (2020); Sofyanti (2021);

Setyaningrum (2015); and Yunus (2015).

| Writer | Objectives | Findings |
|---|---|---|
| Kurnianto (2020) | This study aims at describing authoritarian parenting style represents paranoid schizophrenia in characterization in the novel Ugly Ways and explaining authoritarian parenting style represents paranoid schizophrenia based on tripartite model theory by Sigmund Freud in the novel Ugly Ways. | First, there was a character who performed authoritarian parenting style (Mudear). While, there were three characters who got paranoid schizophrenia as the result of authoritarian parenting style (Annie Ruth, Emily, Betty). The strict rules and high demands given by Mudear her daughters since she was alive made them get paranoid schizophrenia. Second, The authoritarian parenting style process performed by Mudear represented her id. She did not drive with ego or super-ego when she did the authoritarian parenting style. Her role as a mother given to her daughters represented her id. The id mostly drove Mudear to do what she expected to her daughters without considering the bad effect of it. Meanwhile, Mudear's daughters were droved by their id. This id made them to be in stressful and depression situation then leading them to get the paranoid schizophrenia. With this research, it helps the writer to better understand about any cause of paranoid schizophrenia. |
| Sofyanti (2021) | The researcher investigates abnormal psychology through Susan's theory on the main character, who suffers from paranoid schizophrenia, as well as the symptoms, causes, and effects on Caden Bosch | the researcher discovered three types of effects of schizophrenia disorder on Caden Bosch. There are behavioral changes, emotional changes, and mental changes. Caden Bosch's behavior has changed, with him being quiet, having difficulty expressing his feelings, being introverted, having difficulty sleeping, and frequently paying attention to his surroundings. Caden Bosch experiences excessive fear, gloom, and anxiety as his feelings change, and he also feels alone. Caden Bosch, on the other hand, frequently has nightmares in his dreams every night. Caden is also disturbed by his thoughts beginning to imagine. With this research, the |

| | | writer can find the effect of schizophrenia on Caden Bosch that related to paranoid schizophrenia, as well as the several types of schizophrenia. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Setyaningrum (2015) | To uncover paranoid schizophrenia as depicted in Poe's works: The Tell-Tale Heart, The Black Cat, and The Fall of the House of Usher | The study's findings indicate that paranoid schizophrenia is revealed in Poe's three short stories through internal aspects, characters, and conflicts. The main characters essentially display symptoms such as delusion, hallucination, and catatonia as a result of their unstable inner minds and unexplainable flaws in their personalities. These circumstances result in a fatal action in which the main characters become aggressors by attacking an innocent victim. This study can help the writer to discover the symptoms of paranoid schizophrenia. |
| Yunus (2015) | To identify, classify, and analyze the mental disorder 'Schizophrenia' of the main character in Chuck Palahniuk's novel Fight Club | The findings of this study show how schizophrenia affects the main character in Chuck Palahniuk's novel Fight Club. And, it also demonstrates the causes of schizophrenia discovered in the main character of Fight Club. |

Based on the previous studies above, all of the previous studies similarities is talking about schizophrenia in the different works. Thus, the writer is interested to analyze about schizophrenia on the main character in *Love For a Deaf Rebel* novel. It also helps the writer understanding more about the types, symptoms, causes, and effects of schizophrenia.

## 2.2 Psychological Approach

The psychological approach is a literary criticism approach that emphasizes the psychological aspects of a literary work. Psychological approach allows the writer to see the psychological aspects or issues in a character in a work (Semi, 2013, as cited in Rizkiana & Fithratullah, 2022). According to Harjana (2011, as cited in Razak, 2014), psychological approach is an analysis or criticism of literary works in which the main topic is the mental condition of humans. It can be authors, literary works, or even the reader.

From the statement above, the psychological approach can concentrate on three points: authors, literary works, and the reader. The psychological approach used to analyze the author means examining the author's psychological aspects. The purpose of analyzing a work using a psychological approach is to examine the psychological aspects of the characters in the work. The final psychological approach in analyzing the reader means analyzing the reader's psychological aspect after reading a literary work.

Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and behavior (Stangor, 2011 as cited in Amelia & Dintasi, 2017). In other words, this approach aids in revealing the main character's mind and behavior related schizophrenia. According to Harjana (1991, as cited in Razak, 2014), the psychology approach in literature can be interpreted as a method of analysis based on the viewpoint of psychology and proceeds from the assumption that literature always talks about human life events that are emitted in living. In this case, the function of psychology is to delve into the inner souls of the figures in the literature and learn more about the complexities of human action and its reaction to other actions.

The writer can conclude that using psychological approach in analyzing literary works demonstrates that we should not only know about the events and circumstances contained in the literature, but we should also know what kind of feelings and behavior shown and expressed by characters in the story, so the writer will focus on psychological aspect of character, namely schizophrenia, which is faced by the main character in *Love For a Deaf Rebel* novel.

## 2.3  Schizophrenic Theory

According to Page (1947, as cited in Apriyanti, 2014), schizophrenia is a broad word that refers to a set of severe mental diseases characterized by a split or disintegration of the personality. General psychological discord, emotional deprivation, deterioration of mental process, lack of social relationship, delusions, hallucinations, and odd behavior are among the most prominent clinical symptoms. Schizophrenia causes psychosis and is linked to considerable disability, affecting all elements of a patient's life, including personal, family, social, educational, and occupational functioning (WHO, 2022). People with schizophrenia are routinely stigmatized, discriminated against, and have their human rights violated. More than two out of every three people suffering from psychosis in the globe do not have access to specialized mental health treatment.

The writer uses schizophrenic theory according to American Psychiatric Association in DSM-IV-TR (2000) and credible sources to determine the schizophrenia experienced by the main character in the novel.

### 1.  Types of Schizophrenia

Several types of schizophrenia are classified based on specific symptoms that differ by the types. The classification of type schizophrenia focuses on the symptoms that can identify during interview when compared abnormality thinking of suffer (2013, as cited in Sofyanti, 2021).

### a)  Paranoid schizophrenia

According to Nolen-Hoeksema (1959, as cited in Sofyanti, 2021), the most researched and well-known type of schizophrenia is paranoid schizophrenia. People suffering paranoid schizophrenia are dominated by auditory hallucinations

and delusions. Delusion is a fixed false belief based on an inaccurate interpretation of an external reality despite evidence to the contrary (Joseph, 2022). Sometimes a person will experience a recurring theme in their delusions over a period, which makes them seem more convincing to the individual experiencing them (Smith, 2022). Meanwhile, auditory hallucinations are the sensory perceptions of hearing noises without an external stimulus (Thakur & Gupta, 2022). External stimuli are changes to conditions outside of the body, or in general, information from outside the body that our senses detect, like touches (Wood, 2021). People with paranoid schizophrenia often exhibit cynicism when it comes to defending their beliefs. (Hawari, 2003, as cited in Sofyanti, 2021),

According to American Psychiatric Association in DSM-IV-TR, the diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia that meets the following criteria:

**1. Obsession with one or more delusions or recurring auditory hallucinations.**

According to Evans (2023), delusion is a term used to describe a belief that persists despite evidence to the contrary. It is often associated with mental illnesses such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or severe depression. Delusions can be either bizarre or non-bizarre, with bizarre delusions being characterized by beliefs about something that can never happen. People with delusions may believe that they are being persecuted, monitored, or controlled by external forces or that they have special abilities or powers. These beliefs can be distressing and disruptive to daily life.

Meanwhile, audiory hallucinations in schizophrenia are heterogenous in nature. It can involve hearing single or multiple voices, whose identity may be known or

unknown, and the content of the voices can be positive, negative, or neutral. The voices may be experienced as coming from inside or outside the head, and they may be continuous or intermittent (Davies, 2019).

## 2. There is no evidence of disorganized speech, disorganized or catatonic behavior, or flat or inappropriate affect.

Disorganized speech refers to speech abnormalities that make communication difficult or impossible to understand ("Goodterapy", 2015). Catatonic behavior is a state of unresponsiveness to the environment, while flat or inappropriate affect refers to a lack of emotional expression or emotions that do not match the situation (American Psychiatric Association, 2019). Flat or inappropriate affect refers to a lack of emotional expression or an expression that is not appropriate for the situation (Hurley, 2023). The absence of these symptoms may indicate that the individual does not have certain mental illnesses.

### b) Catatonic Schizophrenia

Catatonic schizophrenia is distinct from other forms of the disorder. Patients with catatonic schizophrenia exhibit some motoric behavior and speech patterns that are less responsive to their surroundings (Nolen-Hoeksema, 1959, as cited in Sofyanti, 2021).

Catatonic schizophrenia is a subtype of schizophrenia characterized by catatonic behavior as well as any other symptoms such as hallucinations, delusions, disordered thinking and speech, and negative symptoms like flattened affect and apathy. Catatonic behavior is characterized by decreased motor activity, waxy flexibility (rigidity that can be easily molded), posturing (maintaining unusual

body positions), and catalepsy (maintaining unusual body positions) (Sienaert, Dhossche, Vancampfort, & De Hert, 2011; Fink & Taylor, 2009; Ungvari, Caroff, Gerevich, & Leung, 2010).

According to American Psychiatric Association in DSM-IV-TR, catatonic schizophrenia diagnostic criteria in which the clinical picture is dominated by at least one of the following:

1. **Motor immobility manifested as catalepsy (including waxy flexibility) or stupor**

Motor immobility manifested as catalepsy (including waxy flexibility) or stupor are symptoms of catatonia, which is a state of unresponsiveness to external stimuli (Wijemanne & Jankovic, 2014).

2. **Excessive motor activity (that is apparently purposeless and not influenced by external stimuli)**

Excessive motor activity that is apparently purposeless and not influenced by external stimuli, which is characterized by agitated, purposeless motor activity that is uninfluenced by external stimuli (Jones, 2021).

3. **Extreme negativism (an apparent motiveless resistance to all instructions or the maintenance of a rigid posture in the face of attempts to move) or mutism.**

Negativism means a person does not react to something happening around them ("Catatonia", 2022). According to DSM-IV-TR theory, negativism can be extreme because it is an apparent motiveless resistance to all instructions or the

maintenance of a rigid posture against attempts to be moved. Meanwhile, mutism in schizophrenia is a symptom that indicates the absence of speech (Smith, Penzner, 2015).

**4. Posturing (voluntary assumption of inappropriate or bizarre postures), stereotyped movements, prominent mannerisms, or prominent grimacing are examples of voluntary movement peculiarities.**

Posturing, stereotyped movements, prominent mannerisms, or prominent grimacing are examples of peculiarities of voluntary movement. These peculiarities of voluntary movement are shown during posturing, which is the voluntary assumption of inappropriate or bizarre postures (Kalkstein & Irani, 2011).

**5. Echolalia or echopraxia**

Echolalia and echopraxia are symptoms seen in catatonia, which is a complex neuropsychiatric syndrome characterized by a broad range of motor, speech, and behavioral abnormalities. Echolalia is the repetition of words or phrases spoken by another person, while echopraxia is the imitation of the movements of another person (Stubblefield, 2019).

**c) Disorganized Schizophrenia**

Unlike the paranoid type of schizophrenia, disorganized schizophrenia does not perform well in its delusions and hallucinations. In other words, people with disorganized schizophrenia are having a complex analysis in their thoughts and behaviors. Besides, disorganized schizophrenia exhibits at least two symptoms;

incoherent speech, irregular behavior, and flatness or inappropriate influence (Ortiz et al., 2013, as cited in Sofyanti, 2021).

According to American Psychiatric Association in DSM-IV-TR, diagnostic criteria for disorganized schizophrenia which the following criteria are met:

A. All of the following are prominent:

a) disorganized speech

b) disorganized behavior

c) flat or inappropriate affect

B. The criteria are not met for catatonic schizophrenia.

**d) Residual Schizophrenia**

Residual Schizophrenia has had at least one acute episode. The Residual Schizophrenia type criteria are basically the absence of positive symptoms but the identification of all negative symptoms (Mcglashan & Fenton, 1991, as cited in Sofyanti, 2021).

Chronic schizophrenia with at least one distinct psychotic episode and symptoms progressing to more prominent negative symptoms. Slow psychomotor relationships, a drop in activity, affective suspension, passive and no initiative, poor speech, declining nonverbal expressions, and a disadvantage of self-nursing are some of the negative symptoms. Delusions,hallucinations, chaotic speech, and erratic or catatonic behavior are not symptoms of residual schizophrenia.

According to American Psychiatric Association in DSM-IV-TR, the following diagnostic criteria for Residual Schizophrenia must be met:

a) No obvious delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech, or grossly disorganized or catatonic behavior.

b) There is ongoing evidence of the disturbance, as evidenced by the presence of negative symptoms or two or more symptoms from point A in a attenuated form (e.g., odd beliefs, unusual perceptual experiences).

**e) Undifferentiated Schizophrenia**

Delusions, hallucinations, erratic speech, and erratic behavior are all symptoms of this type of schizophrenia. According to DSM-IV-TR, Undifferentiated Schizophrenia classified as the last option for patients who did not meet the criteria for Paranoid Schizophrenia, Disorganized Schizophrenia, or Catatonic Schizophrenia.

**2.4 Character and Characterization**

Character in a story places a strategic position as a messenger, and also associated with the reality of human life that is natural and relevant and natural in understanding the life of the characters in the story (Nurgiyantoro, 2015). The use of the term "character" suggests two different meanings, as story characters displayed and as attitudes of interest, desires, emotions and moral attitudes displayed by the characters (Stanton in Nurgiyantoro, 2013). Character is something that shapes the way a character acts and thinks and becomes a characteristic of every character in his life in society, family, and environment. In other words, characters can be called as 'a person' in a novel, and how the author shows them can be called as characterization. So, characterization is an attempt to display the character. A character can act as the main character (protagonist) or the opposite character (antagonist) and then face the action segments that occur in

the story which can then change them. In short, the readers must find if one character in a novel or story is an antagonist or protagonist. Character is a part of intrinsic elements on literary work which is important for the researcher to define the main character. Pearl is described as having a mental illness, namely schizophrenia. The portrayal of mental illness is often depicted through characters' characterization (Wulandari & Samanik, 2022). Psychology in literary works is emphasized in characterization because it is closely related to psychology and human psychology (Husna & Kuswoyo, 2022).

Characterization refers to the placement of a character with a certain character in a story. Characterization includes the character, characters' problem, placement and depiction in a story, so as to provide a clear picture to the reader (Nurgiyantoro, 2015). Characterization is one of the story elements that play an important role in a novel, because without the characters' action, the story cannot exist, (Adi, 2011). So, it is clear that characterization is a part of literature to focus and describe the information about a character in a novel. It is a first stage of the researcher to find the main character's behavior.

The theory of character and characterization will be used in this study in order to make sure this study is in literature study, and also to help the writer to answer the research questions.

## 2.5  Kinds of Characterization

Characterization has a relation with characters in the novel because characters are individuals that appear in novels and have moral characteristics and tendencies that are communicated through their words and actions (Abrams, 1981, as cited in Husna & Kuswoyo, 2022).  Characterization can be explained as an action carried

out by the authors that is important to depict a character. According to Hasa (2016), there are two kinds of characterization. Those are direct characterization and indirect characterization.

## 1. Direct Characterization

Hasa (2016) states that in direct characterization, the writer directly comments about the character and his personality and tells the readers what he or she is alike. This can be done by the author, another character or by the character himself. For example, the author or the characters may just mention "Carol is so arrogant" without showing how Carol can be arrogant. Direct characterization includes specific details about a character's appearance, motivation, job, passions, and/or background, but does not allow the reader to form their own opinions about the character. Direct characterization is a literary device that is used to tell the reader conclusive details about a character with little or no ambiguity. The author's intention is to state a definitive fact about the character, as opposed to more subtle descriptions that leave some things to the reader's imagination.

## 2. Indirect Characterization

Indirect characterization refers to instances where the writer reveals information about a character through the characters' actions, words and thoughts, and other characters' reactions or response to that character. It means that the writer does not directly comment on the personality of the character. (Hasa, 2016). For example, if direct characterization is just mentioning "Carol is so arrogant", indirect characterization needs to show it through the characters' actions, words and thoughts, and other characters' reactions or response to that character, like

"When I talked to Carol, she only talked about herself and did not pay much attention to what I was saying."

Hasa (2016) also stated that indirect characterization refers to the method by which an author exposes a character's traits through their actions, dialogue, and interactions with other characters. As the author does not directly state the character's personality, readers must infer it based on their behavior and thoughts. To gain a deeper understanding of a character, it is essential to consider several factors, such as speech, thoughts, effects, action, and looks or abbreviated as STEAL.

In *Love For a Deaf Rebel* novel, the data in it is mostly stated indirectly which means dialogue and narration in the novel use indirect characterization as the author's way of conveying the contents of the story. Therefore, the writer uses indirect characterization as a way to find about schizophrenia in the novel.

According to Hasa (2016), there are five methods of analyzing indirect characterization such as speech, thoughts, effect, action, and looks, that usually abbreviated as STEAL.

**a) Speech**

When a character makes statements that imply or suggest something about themselves, this is referred to speech.

**b) Thoughts**

The character's thought or feelings reveal something about who they are. Thoughts, unlike speech, are only observed by the reader and the character.

**c) Effects**

A character's effects on other characters reveals something about them. The reader observes how other characters react to them and follows in their footsteps.

**d) Action**

The actions of the character reveal their personality. This is often the most powerful form of indirect characterization.

**e) Looks**

The looks of a character can reveal information about them to the reader. Looks can be used for direct and indirect characterization. Descriptions should suggest something about the character's personality when used for indirect characterization. Meanwhile direct characterization is simply describing a character's physical characteristics, such as height or eye color.