

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

A literary work is a reflection of human social life, meaning that it leads to the concept that all forms of stories in literary works are stories about humans with all their dynamics. This is in line with what Goldmann (1981) states that literary works are actually produced based on social reality. Whatever the form of literary work is, novel, poetry or drama, it still revolves around the circle of the author, social context and era; These three components then produce literary works. This social reality is then modified by the author through a creative process nuanced with imagination to form a world of its own, the world of literature. The world of literature is a mirror of society, reflecting social and cultural conditions and human aspirations. In its basic function, literature reflects defects in the social system with the aim of repairing the damage that has occurred. And in fact, literary works are closely related to social life, forming civilization, changing the political system and also exposing social injustice that occurs in society (Ratna, 2013)

As time goes by, literature also develops in its own way because literature is a form of culture reflected in various humanitarian issues which are raised as major themes in literary works, either positive or negative. The essence of a literary work is a result of the author's creative art which is expressed from human life through the form of language, intuition and imagination to deliver a message and impression for the reader, presenting a real picture of human life in society with all its problems. Every problem in a literary work cannot be separated from the behavior of the characters involved in it; The point is that a problem arising in a person or in society

begins with human behavior and attitudes, so it cannot be denied that literary works, apart from being closely related to society or social problems, are also closely related to personality problems. This then gives birth to psychology of literature, a study or studies used to understand literary works, authors and readers by using the theoretical framework of psychology (Santos & Santos & Santos, 2018).

Psychology and literature have a close relationship completing each other. Both focus on understanding humans, both individually and in groups. Psychology studies human thoughts, feelings and behavior. Psychological knowledge can be used to understand the process of creating literary works, such as the author's motivation in writing, selection of themes and characters, and use of language and style. On the other hand, literature provides an overview of human psychological reality. Literary works explore various aspects of the human psyche, such as love, hate, fear, anxiety, trauma and deviant personality. This can help readers understand themselves and others better (Cakirtas, 2019). Psychology and literature offer complementary perspectives for understanding human experience. By studying the relationship between the two, a richer and more complex understanding of oneself and one's environment can best be gained. Psychology of literature provides a deeper understanding of literary works, not only in terms of their aesthetics and meaning, but also in terms of the psychological elements within the works (Dong, 2021).

In this research, psychology of literature is used as an approach to study symptoms of Paranoid Personality Disorder in William Shakespeare's drama *The Winter's Tale*. Paranoid Personality Disorder, commonly abbreviated as PPD, is a mental disorder characterized by excessive suspicion and fear that other people will harm, exploit, or deceive them. PPD sufferers often have envy, jealousy, and anger. They can also have rigid thinking patterns and find it difficult to trust other people

(Spytska, 2023). Shakespeare's drama *The Winter's Tale* tells the story of King Leontes of Sicily, who becomes obsessed with the idea that his wife Hermione is having an affair with his best friend, Polixenes, King of Bohemia. Leontes' jealousy and fear are so strong that he orders Hermione to be imprisoned and his newborn daughter, Perdita, thrown into the sea. Leontes also attempts to poison his friend Polixenes, but fails, because his closest person Camillo, who is ordered to kill Polixenes, knows very well that Polixenes and Hermione are innocent. Instead of poisoning Polixenes, he allies with Polixenes to escape from Leontes' palace (Shakespeare, 2013; Beloufa, 2021). Here it is clear that Leontes experiences symptoms of Paranoid Personality Disorder.

Through a psychology of literature approach, an understanding can be gained of how PPD can influence a person's thoughts, feelings and behavior. In Leontes' case, his PPD makes him suspicious, jealous, and irritable. This causes him to make bad decisions and hurt the people around him. Although Leontes is not a real character, this drama can provide insight into how PPD can manifest in real life (Lewis & Ridenour, 2020). A psychological approach to literature can be a valuable tool for studying literary works and understanding human behavior. Analysis of the characters and plot in the drama of *The Winter's Tale* provides an illustration that a person's thoughts, feelings and experiences can influence behavior patterns.

The main theory of symptoms of Paranoid Personality Disorder in this research is obtained from:

1. **Emil Kraepelin (1856-1916)**, a German psychiatrist, one of the first to describe paranoia as a separate mental disorder. He calls it "paranoid dementia" and classifies it as a form of schizophrenia. He is the originator of the modern classification of mental illnesses.

Then, the theory initiated by Emil Kraepelin (1856-1916) is supported by two other respective theories from:

2. **Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)**, founder of psychoanalysis, making major contributions to the understanding of paranoia. He sees paranoia as an unconscious self-defense mechanism, in which a person projects his anxieties and internal conflicts onto the outside world. Freud develops a psychoanalytic theory that explains how childhood experiences and internal conflicts can influence an individual's behavior and thinking. Freud's theory can be used to understand how Leontes' jealousy and fear may have contributed to the development of his PPD.
3. **Carl Jung (1875-1961)**, a Swiss psychologist, develops the “paranoia complex” theory which explains how childhood experiences and trauma contribute to the development of paranoia. Jung develops a theory of analytical psychology focusing on the concept of the collective unconscious. Jung's theory can be used to understand how Leontes' fears and anxieties can be linked to universal archetypes and symbols.

The drama of *The Winter's Tale* by William Shakespeare then becomes the object of the research with the aim of analyzing Leontes' personality, having symptoms of Paranoid Personality Disorder, covering: jealousy, grudge, doubting the loyalty of the entourage and sensitivity to criticism. William Shakespeare, the maestro of English drama, never fails to amaze the audience with his compelling and meaningful stories. *The Winter's Tale* is a unique drama because it combines elements of tragedy and comedy. More than just a combination of genres, *The Winter's Tale* offers the audience and readers various advantages that make it a work that continues to be popular to this day. This drama opens with a tangle of intrigue

and jealousy at the Sicilian court. King Leontes, possessed by prejudice, falsely accuses the Queen, Hermione, of adultery with his best friend, Polixenes. Suspense after suspense is built skillfully by Shakespeare, making the audience swept away in the whirlpool of emotions of the characters. Suddenly, the script takes a sharp turn into the realm of tragedy. Hermione, who is slandered and Leontes, who is overcome by anger, have to suffer tragic consequences. However, Shakespeare does not stop there. Another surprise comes in the next round. *The Winter's Tale* transforms into a romantic comedy drama. The struggle and sacrifice of Princess Perdita, the fruit of Leontes and Hermione's love, brings a breath of fresh air and hope. At its peak, there is a touching and magical reunion, like a fairy tale.

Behind the twisting plot, *The Winter's Tale* explores universal themes touching human life. The drama questions justice, the consequences of prejudice, and the power of love and forgiveness. Leontes, who is blinded by jealousy, is an example of how prejudice can destroy everything. Perdita's journey, which is full of twists and turns, emphasizes the importance of steadfastness and sincerity. *The Winter's Tale* also offers a message about the importance of seeking the truth and learning from mistakes. Leontes and Hermione's reunion at the end of the story becomes a symbol of the power of love and forgiveness that can heal even the deepest wounds.

Shakespeare is known a maestro in the use of language. *The Winter's Tale* is no exception. He uses beautiful words and is full of metaphors, so that the text is not only easy to read, but also full of meaning. Smart language drama keeps this drama alive and relevant even though it is written in the 17th century. Though *The Winter's Tale* is set in the fictional kingdom of Bohemia, it still feels relevant to modern human problems. Prejudice, jealousy and family conflict are still problems we face

today. In short, *The Winter's Tale* is a stunning Shakespearean drama. The complexity of the plot, exploration of deep themes, beautiful language drama, and its relevance to modern life make this drama a work that must be appreciated.

This drama invites everyone to see a world full of wonder, where tragedy and comedy, as well as despair and hope can coexist. Although there is no definitive evidence as to when *The Winter's Tale* is written, scholars believe that the drama was most likely composed between 1609 and 1611. It was first performed at Whitehall Palace in November 1611 to celebrate the marriage of Princess Elizabeth to Frederick V, Elector Palatine . (Shakespeare, 2019).

The title of the drama *The Winter's Tale* has a more complex meaning than just a description of the season. Winter is often associated with death, sadness and frost. In this drama, winter can represent a period of sadness and tragedy experienced by the characters, such as Hermione's death and Perdita's separation from her parents. This drama starts with a cold and tragic atmosphere, but then turns warmer and more hopeful at the end. This contrast can represent a life journey full of ups and downs, where sadness and happiness go hand in hand. Winter can represent difficult and challenging times in life, while the story in this drama can be seen as an example of how to overcome these difficulties and rediscover happiness. This is reflected in Mamillius's saying: "*A sad tale's best for winter: Let's have one.*" (Act III, Scene I) (Shakespeare, 2013). Mamillius's saying can be interpreted as a symbolism of winter itself. Winter is a period in which nature "sleeps" and waits for the revival in spring. (Green, 2020).

1.2 Problem Identification

Problem identification is a very important first step in a research process, helping researchers to focus their research on specific and clear questions or issues.

This is important so that the research does not become too broad and undirected. Based on the description in the background of this research, there are two questions formulated to identify the problem:

1. What are the symptoms of Paranoid Personality Disorder of the main character, Leontes, in William Shakespeare's drama *The Winter's Tale*?
2. How are the symptoms of Paranoid Personality Disorder of the main character, Leontes, revealed in William Shakespeare's drama *The Winter's Tale*?

1.3 Objectives

Research objectives are the direction or targets that researchers want to achieve in a study. This objective serves as a guide for the entire research process, starting from problem formulation, data collection, data analysis, to writing research reports. Based on the problem formulation described above, there are two objectives formed in this research.

1. To identify the symptoms of Paranoid Personality Disorder of the main character in William Shakespeare's drama *The Winter's Tale*?
2. To analyze how the symptoms of Paranoid Personality Disorder of the protagonist are revealed in William Shakespeare's drama *The Winter's Tale*.

1.4 Scope

The research only focuses on one character, Leontes, the king of Sicily in William Shakespeare's drama *The Winter's Tale*. Other characters in this drama are not analyzed in depth; the psychology of literature approach is used to analyze Leontes' behavior and thoughts. Other approaches, such as cognitive psychology or behaviorism are not used. This research does not aim to provide a clinical diagnosis

to Leontes. The diagnosis is only carried out as a tool to analyze his personality and how the symptoms of PPD manifested in Leontes' as well as the impacts of Paranoid Personality Disorder on Leontes' life, including his relationships with other people and his role as king. The focus of the discussion is only related to jealousy, grudge, doubting the loyalty of the entourage and sensitivity to criticism of Leontes' behavior. All the data are analyzed using a qualitative descriptive method focusing on understanding and describing the social reality, Paranoid Personality Disorder, in depth and comprehensively.

1.5 Significance

Theoretically, Leontes' PPD analysis provides a deeper understanding of the complexity of his character. This helps the readers appreciate Leontes' motivations and understand his actions in the context of the drama. By understanding Leontes' symptoms PPD, the readers can see him as a character that is more than just a villain or a victim. Leontes can be seen as an individual who struggles with real anxieties and fears. Leontes' symptoms of PPD analysis also provide a new interpretation of the drama *The Winter's Tale*. This can help readers to see the drama in a different way and find new meaning in the story. Leontes' symptoms of PPD analysis also helps the readers to better understand the themes of jealousy, betrayal, and reconciliation in the drama. This research increases the understanding of PPD and how it can manifest in individual behavior and thinking and support the development of new literary theories. This also illustrates how literary works can be used to explore human experiences and psychological issues.

Practically, Leontes' symptoms of PPD analysis provides concrete examples of how PPD influences an individual's behavior and thinking. This can help individuals who know someone with PPD to better understand their behavior and

communicate with them better. Leontes' PPD may provide new insight into how PPD may manifest in an individual's behavior and thinking. This helps mental health professionals to develop more effective diagnostic tools and methods. This research can promote empathy and understanding towards individuals with PPD. By understanding the challenges individuals with PPD face, others can better empathize and support them.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Shakespeare's drama *The Winter's Tale* has fascinated the audience for centuries with its complex story and compelling characters. One of the most interesting characters is Leontes, King of Sicily, who undergoes a dramatic transformation from a loving husband to jealous and cruel king. Leontes' behavior has long attracted the attention of critics and scholars, who have offered various interpretations to explain his drastic change. Leontes, based on the storylines of the drama has double roles, as a protagonist and an antagonist. The protagonist acts as the main character who has a good character; his attitude always has a positive or helpful side; on the other hand the antagonist generally becomes the source of conflict in the storyline (Benner & Royle, 2023).

This research aims to explore that Leontes suffers from symptoms of Personality Disorder, a mental disorder characterized by excessive jealousy, fear and suspicion. To support this argument, the research is conducted through a comprehensive literature review of the works of Emil Kraepelin, Sigmund Freud, and Carl Jung, three important figures in the history of psychology who have made significant contributions to the understanding of PPD.

The literature review begins with a discussion of psychology of literature and continued by the discussions of the concept of PPD and its main characteristics, as defined by Kraepelin, a pioneer in the modern classification of mental illnesses. Then, the research explores Freud's psychoanalytic theory, explaining how childhood experiences and internal conflicts influence an individual's behavior and thinking. Freud's theory is also used to perceive how Leontes' jealousy and fear is related to the development of his PPD. In addition discussions of Jung's analytical psychology

theory are done, focusing on the concept of the collective unconscious. Jung's theory is used to understand how Leontes' fears and anxieties linked to universal archetypes and symbols. It is hoped that the literature review provides a strong theoretical basis for the analysis of Leontes' character and supports the argument that he may have suffered from PPD. By understanding PPD through the lens of psychoanalytic theory and analytical psychology, the research aims to reveal the complexity of Leontes' character and better explains his motivations.

2.1 Psychology of Literature

Psychology of literature, a combination of psychology and literature is used to explore the depths of the human soul through the lens of literary works. In this field, researchers are invited to explore how literary works, with all their elements, are able to reflect and evoke various aspects of human psychology (Cakirtas, 2019). Literary works, like mirrors reflecting reality, present complex portraits of humans' attitudes and emotions. The characters in the story, with all their complexity and inner struggles, become a window to understand various psychological aspects, such as motivation, internal conflict, and self-defense mechanisms. Psychology of literature does not only focus on individuals, but also examines the social and cultural dynamics in literary works. How society's norms, values, and beliefs are reflected in the story, and how they influence the characters' behavior and thinking.

The psychoanalytic approach in literary psychology opens the gate to understanding the human subconscious. The symbols that appear in literary works, such as dreams, metaphors, and allegories, can be interpreted as manifestations of hidden inner drives and conflicts. Psychology of literature is not only an academic science, but also has wide practical applications. A deep understanding of character

psychology in literary works provide information in various fields, such as education, therapy and literary criticism (Aras, 2015).

Shakespeare's drama *The Winter's Tale* captivates the audience with its complex story of love, loss and redemption. Amidst the riveting story, the character of King Leontes attracts attention with his dramatic transformation from a loving husband to a jealous and cruel tyrant. Leontes' puzzling behavior has long sparked the curiosity of critics and scholars, prompting them to search for explanations behind his drastic changes. The psychological approach to literature offers a unique lens to uncover the mystery behind Leontes' character. By combining psychological theory and literary analysis, one can plumb the depths of his psyche and identify the possibility that Leontes may have suffered from symptoms of Personality Disorder (PPD). Through a literary psychology approach, various PPD symptoms that manifest in Leontes' behavior and emotions can be identified. The excessive jealousy that underlies his actions, the irrational fear of betrayal, and the deep suspicion of those around him are all hallmarks of PPD. The psychological analysis of the literature provides space to dig deeper and understand Leontes' motivation behind his burning jealousy. His underlying insecurities and self-doubt, fueled by his traumatic childhood experiences, fuel his fears of betrayal and loss of control.

The symbols scattered throughout the drama, such as crowns, statues, and clothing, can be interpreted as manifestations of Leontes' anxiety and fear. The metaphors and allegories he uses reflect his subconscious which is full of doubts and paranoia. Psychology of literature helps to understand the norms and values of the society in which Leontes lives, which reinforce his insecurities and fears. Rigid gender dynamics and pressure to maintain his masculine image contribute to Leontes' jealousy and paranoia. The psychological approach to literature paves the way for a

deeper interpretation of the meaning of drama. Universal themes such as jealousy, betrayal, and redemption can be interpreted through the lens of psychology to provide new insight into the complexity of human nature.

2.1.1 Paranoid Personality Disorder

Paranoid personality disorder (PPD) is a mental health condition characterized by a pattern of distrust and suspicion towards others without sufficient reason to be suspicious. PPD sufferers are constantly on guard, believing that others are constantly trying to belittle, hurt, or threaten them. Paranoid personality disorder sufferers do not experience hallucinations, so at first glance their appearance is normal they generally do not feel that their behavior is strange, but other people will perceive this behavior as a form of hostility. As a result, sufferers find it difficult to build relationships and trust with other people as they always feel suspicious, people who experience paranoid disorders often have difficulty socializing and often have problems with the people around them. Sometimes, people with this disease often remain alone and find it difficult to work together with other people. Therefore, this condition should not be underestimated and must be handled appropriately so that the relationship with the surrounding environment does not become damaged. Some common symptoms that can be found in people with paranoid personality disorder are:

1. Doubting the commitment, loyalty, or trustworthiness of others, and instead believing that others will take advantage of or deceive them,
2. Hesitating to reveal his personal information to other people, for fear that the information will be used against him,
3. Not easy to forgive and easily hold grudges,
4. Very sensitive to criticism,

5. Having bad thoughts about other people's words, gestures or appearance,
6. Responding to other people's words spontaneously and angrily,
7. Constantly suspecting the partner for no apparent reason,
8. Having a cold, closed personality, getting jealous easily, and keeping distance from other people,
9. Tending to dominate a relationship to avoid deception or betrayal,
10. Always feeling right when facing a problem or conflict,
11. No relaxation,
12. Having a hostile attitude, stubborn, making lots of excuses
13. Tending to have a bad stigma towards other people, especially those from different cultural backgrounds (Morgan & Zimmerman, 2018).

Paranoid Personality Disorder (PPD) is like a strong fortress that surrounds individuals with excessive suspicion and fear. They view the world through the lens of doubt, believing that other people have evil intentions and are always lurking to do harm. This belief is like a shackle that binds them in a circle of isolation and misunderstanding. PPD is characterized by rigid and maladaptive thought and behavior patterns. Individuals with PPD always feel threatened, are easily suspicious, and have difficulty trusting other people. They believe that hidden motives lurk behind every action, and the kindness of others is often interpreted as manipulation. These paranoid thoughts trigger various consequences in their lives. PPD can damage relationships, hinder careers, and make individuals feel isolated and lonely. The inability to trust others makes it difficult for them to form close and intimate relationships. Excessive suspicion can also trigger conflicts and arguments with other people.

2.1.1.1 Paranoid Personality Disorder by Emil Kraepelin (1856-1916)

Emil Kraepelin, a famous German psychiatrist, plays an important role in understanding and classifying mental disorders. Among his significant contributions, his theory of Paranoid Personality Disorder (PPD) marks an important starting point in understanding the complexity of this condition. Kraepelin, known as the father of modern psychiatry, first introduced the concept of PPD in 1916 in his book "Dementia Praecox and Paraphrenia." He classified PPD as a subcategory of paranoia, a broad term used to describe a variety of conditions characterized by delusions and hallucinations.

In his theory, Kraepelin describes PPD as a personality disorder characterized by excessive suspicion and fear of others. Individuals with PPD, according to Kraepelin, have unfounded paranoid beliefs, such as believing they are being stalked, persecuted, or controlled by others.

Kraepelin suggests several characteristics of PPD:

1. Suspicion and distrust: Individuals with PPD are always suspicious of other people's motives, believe that they have evil intentions and want to do harm and always doubt the loyalty of partners colored by unwarranted jealousy.
2. Inability to forgive: Small mistakes are exaggerated and not easily forgiven. They hold grudges and find it difficult to move on.
3. Sensitive to criticism: The slightest criticism is interpreted as a personal attack, triggering feelings of anger and resentment.
4. Perceiving kindness as manipulation: The kindness and attention of others is suspected as a form of manipulation or deception.
5. Always alert and on guard: They always feel threatened and alert, making it difficult to relax and enjoy life.

6. Having violent thoughts: In extreme situations, they may have thoughts of hurting themselves or others.

Kraepelin views PPD as a progression from acute paranoia, in which initially temporary delusions and hallucinations become permanent and integrated into the individual's personality. He also believes that PPD can be linked to genetic and environmental factors, although the mechanisms are not fully understood. Kraepelin's theory of PPD provides an important foundation for future research and understanding of this disorder. Although the theory has evolved and refined over time, its contributions remain significant in identifying the distinctive features of PPD and understanding the complexity of the condition (Rattray, 2022; Braun & Kornhuber & Nikolaus, 2022).

2.1.1.2 Paranoid Personality Disorder by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Sigmund Freud, the founder of psychoanalysis, does not escape paying attention to Paranoid Personality Disorder (PPD). His revolutionary theory offers a unique lens for understanding the complexity of this mental state. Freud views PPD through his psychoanalytic framework, linking it to the unconscious dynamics and internal conflicts of the individual. He believes that PPD is rooted in deep-seated insecurity and anxiety, triggered by traumatic childhood experiences, especially those related to relationships with primary caregivers.

According to Freud, individuals with PPD experience a fixation on the anal phase (around 18-24 months of age), during which they focus on pleasure and control over anal impulses. If this phase is passed unhealthily, for example because a caregiver is too harsh or neglectful, the individual can develop insecurities and fear of losing love and recognition. These anxieties and insecurities are then projected outward, where the individual with PPD begins to see the world as a dangerous and

threatening place. They believe that other people have evil intentions and want to harm them, a self-defense mechanism to protect the ego from internal anxiety.

Freud identifies several characteristic features of PPD in his theory:

1. Suspicion and distrust: Individuals with PPD are always suspicious of other people's motives, believing that they have evil intentions and wish to do harm.
2. Inability to forgive: Small mistakes are exaggerated and not easily forgiven. They hold grudges and find it difficult to move on.
3. Sensitive to criticism: The slightest criticism is interpreted as a personal attack, triggering feelings of anger and resentment.
4. Perceiving kindness as manipulation: The kindness and attention of others is suspected as a form of manipulation or deception.
5. Always being alert and on guard: They always feel threatened and alert, finding it difficult to relax and enjoy life.
6. Having violent thoughts: In extreme situations, they may have thoughts of hurting themselves or others.

Freud views PPD as the result of unresolved internal conflict, in which individuals are trapped in maladaptive patterns of thought and behavior. He believes that psychoanalytic therapy, with a focus on uncovering and analyzing unconscious conflicts, can help individuals with PPD to understand the root of their problems and develop healthier coping mechanisms (De Lima, 2021).

2.1.1.3 Paranoid Personality Disorder by Carl Jung (1875-1961)

Carl Jung, a famous Swiss psychologist and philosopher, dedicates his life to researching the subconscious and the complexities of the human soul. His theory of Paranoid Personality Disorder (PPD) offers a unique and insightful perspective on

this condition, connecting it to the concepts of archetypes and shadow-ego dynamics. Jung views PPD as a manifestation of the shadow, an unconscious part of the personality that contains all rejected or repressed aspects of the self. According to Jung, individuals with PPD have a very strong and split shadow, in which they project negative and threatening traits onto the outside world.

This split shadow, according to Jung, is formed in childhood, where individuals are forced to suppress certain aspects of themselves in order to conform to social norms and expectations. These repressed aspects are then incorporated into the shadow, and if not integrated healthily, can trigger anxiety and paranoia.

Jung identifies several characteristic features of PPD in his theory:

1. Suspicion and distrust: Individuals with PPD are always suspicious of other people's motives, believing that they have evil intentions and wish to do harm.
2. Inability to forgive: Small mistakes are exaggerated and not easily forgiven. They hold grudges and find it difficult to move on.
3. Sensitive to Criticism: The slightest criticism is interpreted as a personal attack, triggering feelings of anger and resentment.
4. Perceiving kindness as manipulation: The kindness and attention of others is suspected as a form of manipulation or deception.
5. Always being Alert and on Guard: They always feel threatened and alert, finding it difficult to relax and enjoy life.
6. Having violent thoughts: In extreme situations, they may have thoughts of hurting themselves or others.

Jung believes that therapy for PPD should focus on shadow integration, helping individuals to acknowledge and accept repressed aspects of themselves. By

integrating the shadow, individuals with PPD can reduce anxiety and paranoia, build healthier relationships, and live more authentic lives (Musek, 2024; Horwitz, 2023).

All the three theories emphasize the role of anxiety and insecurity in the development of PPD. Individuals with PPD are believed to experience deep-seated anxiety and insecurity, which fuel paranoid beliefs and maladaptive behavior; linking PPD to traumatic childhood experiences, especially those related to relationships with primary caregivers. These traumatic experiences are believed to contribute to the development of underlying insecurities and anxiety. Individuals with PPD project negative and threatening traits onto the outside world. This allows them to avoid internal anxiety and insecurities by blaming others.

2.1.1.4 Sensitivity to Criticism

Sensitivity to criticism is one of the striking and often debilitating characteristics of Paranoid Personality Disorder (PPD). For individuals with PPD, criticism, even the most minor and innocuous, can trigger intense emotional reactions and maladaptive behavior. Behind this reaction, there is an underlying psychological complexity. Sensitivity to criticism in PPD is rooted in deep-seated insecurity and anxiety. Individuals with PPD have fragile beliefs about themselves and easily feel threatened by the judgments and opinions of others. When they receive criticism, individuals with PPD often interpret it as a personal attack. They feel that the criticism represents rejection, insult, or even malicious intent on the part of the critic. This triggers emotional outbursts, such as anger, resentment, and fear.

This sensitivity to criticism can manifest in many forms:

1. **Anger and Aggression:** Individuals with PPD may react to criticism with intense anger, even verbal or physical aggression. They may counterattack critics, use harsh words, or even commit violent acts.

2. **Withdrawal and Isolation:** In response to criticism, individuals with PPD may withdraw from others and isolate themselves. They may avoid social situations and refuse to interact with others, especially those who offer criticism.
3. **Rumination and Negative Thoughts:** Individuals with PPD may get caught up in rumination about the criticism they receive. They dwell on the criticism, turning it over in their minds, and making their emotional pain worse.
4. **Decreased Self-Esteem:** Criticism can reinforce existing feelings of insecurity and low self-esteem in individuals with PPD. They may feel worthless, inadequate, and unloved, and this can worsen other PPD symptoms.

Sensitivity to criticism in PPD is not just a matter of a weak personality. These are significant symptoms of a serious mental condition. If someone we know experiences sensitivity to criticism that is intense and interferes with daily life, it is important to seek professional help from a psychologist or psychiatrist. With proper diagnosis and treatment, individuals with PPD can learn to manage their sensitivity to criticism. Therapy, such as cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), can help them to identify and change negative thought patterns, develop healthier coping mechanisms, and build stronger, healthier relationships with others. Sensitivity to criticism is not a personal weakness or a sign of bad character. These are symptoms that can be treated with professional help. With the right support and treatment, individuals with PPD can learn to live happier and more fulfilling lives.

2.1.1.5 Doubting the Loyalty of the Entourage

Doubts on the loyalty of those closest to a PPD sufferer are one of the most tormenting and destructive characteristics of Paranoid Personality Disorder (PPD).

For individuals with PPD, feelings of love, affection, and support from those closest to them are overshadowed by endless doubts. They are constantly haunted by the suspicion that the people they care about are unfaithful, lying, or have ulterior motives.

Behind this doubt, there is an underlying psychological complexity. PPD is characterized by deep-seated insecurity and anxiety, where individuals feel threatened and unsafe in the world. This distrust is ingrained in them from an early age, often rooted in traumatic experiences or unstable parenting.

When individuals with PPD enter into close relationships, they bring these insecurities and paranoia into their interactions. They have difficulty trusting others, even those they love and care about. Every action, word, or even small gesture can be interpreted as a sign of disloyalty, betrayal, or manipulation.

These doubts on loyalty can manifest in many forms:

1. **Jealousy and Possessiveness:** Individuals with PPD may display excessive jealousy towards their partners, friends, or family members. They may constantly check their phone, follow them on social media, or even prohibit them from interacting with other people.
2. **Accusations and Interrogation:** Individuals with PPD may often accuse those close to them of lying, cheating, or having ulterior motives. They may interrogate them about their every move, demanding detailed explanations for their every action.
3. **Manipulation and Control:** In an effort to “protect” themselves from betrayal, individuals with PPD may try to control and manipulate those closest to them. They may make them feel guilty, threaten them, or even emotionally abuse them.
4. **Isolation and Withdrawal:** As a result of their doubts and suspicions, individuals with PPD may withdraw from those closest to them. They may avoid social

interactions, refuse to spend time with family and friends, and build thick emotional walls.

With proper diagnosis and treatment, individuals with PPD can learn to manage their doubts and build healthier, more trusting relationships. Therapy, such as cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), can help them to identify and change negative thought patterns, develop healthier coping mechanisms, and build trust in others.

2.2 Review of the Previous Research

A review of previous research opens up space to understand the context and theoretical basis of the research being conducted. By studying previous research, researchers can identify topics that have been researched, methods that have been used, and findings that have been produced. This makes it possible to build ongoing research on a strong and tested foundation. A review of previous research also functions as a forum to avoid duplication of research that has been conducted previously. By knowing what has been researched, the researchers can ensure that the research offers something new and valuable to the world of science; inspire them to develop new and innovative research ideas. By studying previous research, researchers can see how their research can be connected to other research and how they can make unique contributions to their field.

In this research, there are two previous studies that are used as references.

1. Hariharasudan D, A & Kot, Sebastian. (2020). Paradigm of postmodern paranoia in preeti shenoy's life is what you make it and wake up, life is calling. *Analele Universității Din Craiova. Seria Filosofie.* 2 (46). <https://www.cceol.com/search/article-detail?id=1038851>

This research examines the representation of paranoia through a postmodern perspective in the novel *Life is What You Make It* and its sequel *Wake Up, Life is*

Calling by Preeti Shenoy. Paranoia is defined as a persistent, irrational feeling, accompanied by symptoms such as depression, aggravation, and hallucinations. This research focuses on the protagonist, Ankita Sharma, who suffers from bipolar disorder and spends part of her life in a mental hospital. Through the character of Ankita, Shenoy depicts the "mental breakdown" triggered by Postmodern style paranoia.

This research uses paranoia theories from various experts such as Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, and Jean-Francois Lyotard to analyze Ankita's paranoid thoughts. By comparing these findings with other researches on paranoia, the researcher concludes that these novels do indeed feature postmodern paranoia.

Ankita's bipolar disorder is described as one of the factors that exacerbate her paranoia. This mental illness ultimately destroys her life and lands her in a mental hospital.

Similarities:

1. This research and the research currently being conducted both discuss paranoia. In general, paranoia is excessive fear and distrust of other people or situations. Paranoid people often feel that other people are malicious towards them, stalking them, or plotting to harm them. These thoughts and fears have no basis in reality and can lead to anxiety, depression, and avoidant behavior.
2. Both come from literary works as research objects, a novel and a drama.
3. The two theories used also come from the theories of Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung.
4. Both use the descriptive qualitative method.

Differences:

1. The theory of Emil Kraepelin (1856-1916), is not used, instead the theory of Jean-Francois Lyotard is used.
2. Research focus: one focused on bipolar disorder and this one on PPD.
3. Bipolar Disorder: formerly known as manic depressive disorder, is a mental disorder that causes extreme and unpredictable mood swings. People with bipolar disorder experience significant emotional fluctuations, switching from periods of elation and high energy (mania) to a period of deep sadness and hopelessness (depression).
 - a. Paranoia can appear as part of a manic episode, in which the individual experiences delusions or hallucinations.
 - b. This paranoia is usually temporary and subsides after the manic episode is treated.
4. On PPD:
 - a. Paranoia is the main characteristic of this condition and lasts a long time.
 - b. Individuals with PPD are suspicious and distrustful of others, and they may have paranoid, unrealistic ideas.
5. The setting of the novel is in the postmodern era where technology can change individual thought patterns and behavior; meanwhile, in the current research, the setting is in the Elizabethan period, but the phenomena of PPD research focus is universal.
6. Research focus of Hariharasudan D, A & Kot, Sebastian (2020) is bipolar with related elements such as causal factors and consequences; while in this current research, the research focus is related to PPD behavior in the form of jealousy, grudge, doubting the loyalty of the entourage, sensitivity to criticism

7. A postmodernist approach is used in this research; while in the current research the approach is literary psychology.

Contributions of the Previous research:

Research in Postmodern Paranoia gives contribution to the analysis of PPD to provide understanding of the main character in Shakespeare's drama *The Winter's Tale*. The previous research helps understand how paranoia can influence a character's thoughts, feelings, and actions, as well as provide a new perspective on the experience and the tragedy of jealousy.

2. Restalian, Restalia & Sari, Sulhizah Wulan & Dwigustini, Retno. (2023). Mental Illness of the Main Character in the Movie *Daddy's Perfect Little Girl* Directed By Curtis Crawford. Jurnal Scientia, Vol. 12, No. 04. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.58471/scientia.v12i04.1972>.

This research aims to analyze and understand the mental illness experienced by the main character in the film *Daddy's Perfect Little Girl*. using a qualitative descriptive method, by analyzing images and dialogue in films to describe the main character's mental illness.

The research results show that the main character, Ella, suffer from several mental disorders, namely:

1. Traumatic disorders
2. Borderline personality disorder
3. Paranoid personality disorder
4. Antisocial personality disorder
5. Psychotic disorders

The research argues that the factors that cause Ella's mental disorders are experiences of violence in the past and the loss of her mother. In closing, the

research shows the importance of recognizing the symptoms of mental illness early so that treatment can be carried out as quickly as possible and recovery can proceed optimally.

Similarities:

Both the researches on mental illness in the film *Daddy's Perfect Little Girl* and on PPD in the drama *The Winter's Tale* have some interesting similarities in methodology and findings. Both studies used qualitative descriptive methods to analyze the main characters and identify behavioral patterns that indicate possible mental disorders.

1. Qualitative Descriptive Method: both studies focus on in-depth analysis of the main characters through text and images. In *Daddy's Perfect Little Girl* film scenes and dialogue are utilized, while in *The Winter's Tale* the text of the drama are interpreted.
2. Behavioral Pattern Analysis: both studies are illustrated to analyze the behavioral patterns that indicate possible mental disorders. In *Daddy's Perfect Little Girl* Ella's unstable behavior is examined, while in *The Winter's Tale* Leontes' paranoia and excessive suspiciousness are the focus.
3. Trust Disorders: both Ella and Leontes show difficulty in trusting others. Ella is suspicious and irritable, while Leontes is obsessed with insincerity and betrayal.
4. Sensitivity to Criticism: both characters show a high sensitivity to criticism. Ella is irritable and angry when criticized, while Leontes becomes paranoid and angry when his wife's loyalty is doubted.
5. Tendency to Anger: both Ella and Leontes are easily angered and impulsive. Ella often displays uncontrolled outbursts of anger, while Leontes acts rashly and violently when overcome by anger.

Differences:

The research on mental illness in the film *Daddy's Perfect Little Girl* and the research on Leontes' paranoia in the drama *The Winter's Tale* have several important differences that need to be considered.

1. Research Focus: *Daddy's Perfect Little Girl* focuses on analyzing the main character, Ella, and her possible mental disorders. *The Winter's Tale*, on the other hand, focuses on the character of Leontes and the paranoia he experiences in the context of the drama.
2. Data Source: *Daddy's Perfect Little Girl* utilizes film scenes and dialogue as the main data source. *The Winter's Tale* uses the drama's script and Leontes' character interpretation as data sources.
3. Interpretation of Symptoms: *Daddy's Perfect Little Girl* interprets the symptoms that Ella exhibits based on general understanding of mental disorders. *The Winter's Tale*, in the context of the drama, analyzes Leontes' paranoia in relation to the plot and other characters.
4. Types of Mental Disorders: *Daddy's Perfect Little Girl* shows the possibility of Ella suffering from several mental disorders, including trauma, borderline, paranoid, antisocial, and psychotic. *The Winter's Tale* focuses on Leontes' paranoia, which is depicted as a manifestation of his jealousy and fear.
5. Causes of Mental Disorders: *Daddy's Perfect Little Girl* attributes Ella's mental disorders to traumatic experiences and the loss of her mother. *The Winter's Tale* links Leontes' paranoia to his slander and insecurity in his relationship with his wife.
6. The Impact of Mental Disorders: *Daddy's Perfect Little Girl* shows how Ella's mental disorders affect her behavior and relationships with others. *The Winter's Tale* explores how Leontes' paranoia fuels tragedy and destruction in the drama.

Daddy's Perfect Little Girl and *The Winter's Tale* researches provide valuable insight into how qualitative descriptive methods can be used to analyze characters and identify possible mental disorders. However, differences in research focus, data sources, interpretation of symptoms, and types and causes of mental disorders suggest that these two studies offer different perspectives on the complexity of mental states in works of art.

Contribution:

Daddy's Perfect Little Girl is used to identify behavioral patterns that indicate possible mental disorders. Ella shows symptoms consistent with paranoia and impaired trust, although the causes are different. This research makes an important contribution to understanding the complexity of mental disorders of Leontes and how they can influence Leontes personally. By studying behavioral patterns and emerging symptoms, one can increase the understanding of mental conditions and encourage empathy for Leontes.

Conclusion of Review of the Previous Research

The research of paranoia in Preeti Shenoy's work *Daddy's Perfect Little Girl* presents a paradigm of postmodern paranoia that differs from Leontes' paranoia in the drama of *The Winter's Tale* by William Shakespear. The distinctions can be an important point in the research and analysis of paranoia in works of art.

Paradigma of Postmodern Paranoia:

Daddy's Perfect Little Girl research shows that the paranoia is more complex and nuanced than that of the classic Leontes' paranoia focusing on jealousy and fear. The postmodern paranoia is reflected in:

1. Existential Uncertainty and Anxiety: The character Ella in *Daddy's Perfect Little Girl* experiences paranoia fueled by existential uncertainty and anxiety about her identity, the meaning of life, and her place in the world.
2. Fear of Control and Manipulation: the characters is haunted by the fear of being controlled and manipulated by external forces, whether individual or systemic.
3. Suspicion of Narrative and Reality: the character questions the narrative imposed on her and tries to find the truth behind the seemingly illusory reality.

Differences from Leontes' Paranoia

Leontes' paranoia is more classic and focused on:

1. Jealousy and Fear of Betrayal: Leontes is obsessed with the idea that his wife is unfaithful and this paranoia is driven by jealousy and insecurity.
2. Belief in Evil Forces: Leontes believes that there are evil forces working against him and this paranoia is based on fear and prejudice.
3. Inability to Differentiate between Reality and Imagination: Leontes is unable to differentiate between reality and imagination, and this paranoia makes him act rashly and destructively.

Novelty and Meaning:

Both previous studies provide important contributions to understanding the complexity of paranoia in works of art. The paradigm of postmodern paranoia shows how paranoia can be fueled by existential uncertainty, fear of manipulation, and suspicion of narrative, and how this can influence character and plot in modern and postmodern works of art. These differences also suggest that research on paranoia must consider the context and genre of the artwork to understand the complexity and meaning of the paranoia depicted. These differences suggest that research on *Daddy's Perfect Little Girl* offers a more complex and nuanced paradigm of

postmodern paranoia than Leontes' paranoia. This can be a novelty in the research and analysis of paranoia in works of art, because it shows how paranoia can be expressed and experienced in different ways in modern and postmodern contexts. By supporting the existing theory of Paranoid Personality Disorder initiated by Emil Kraepelin, Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung, this research has also shown the existence of a novelty.