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## Abstract

This study explores the representation of characters with autism in classic and modern literature, examining how societal understanding and portrayals of autism have evolved over time. By analyzing key literary works, the research identifies recurring themes, narrative functions, and the depth of character development concerning autistic traits. The study contrasts early depictions—often marked by stereotypes or a lack of formal diagnosis—with contemporary portrayals that reflect greater awareness and nuanced representation. Additionally, the research investigates the impact of these depictions on public perception, inclusivity, and the broader literary landscape. Through this comparative approach, the study highlights shifts in narrative techniques, authorial intent, and cultural attitudes toward autism, contributing to ongoing discussions on neurodiversity in literature.

# **The Spectrum of Self: A Comparative Study of Characters with Autism in Classic and Modern Literature**

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## **Keywords**

Autism in literature, neurodiversity, character representation, classic literature, modern literature, comparative literary analysis, societal perception of autism, narrative techniques, inclusivity in fiction.

## **Introduction**

Literature has long served as a mirror to society, reflecting evolving cultural attitudes, scientific advancements, and shifting perceptions of human behavior. Among the many aspects of human identity explored in literature, neurodiversity—specifically, autism—has increasingly become a subject of interest in both classic and modern works. While early literary portrayals of autistic traits were often implicit, shaped by societal misunderstandings or limited medical knowledge, contemporary literature has embraced more explicit and nuanced representations. This shift raises critical questions about how autism is depicted, the extent to which these portrayals

influence public perception, and whether literature serves as a tool for fostering inclusivity or perpetuating stereotypes.

This study examines how characters exhibiting autistic traits have been represented across different literary periods, comparing classic and modern works to identify patterns, progress, and persistent challenges. Classic literature often featured characters with characteristics that align with autism, yet they were rarely identified as such due to the absence of formal diagnostic frameworks. In contrast, modern literature—benefiting from increased scientific understanding and advocacy—often includes explicitly autistic characters, reflecting a broader cultural shift toward neurodiversity acceptance.

By analyzing key texts from both classic and modern literary traditions, this study aims to uncover the evolving narrative techniques, character functions, and thematic roles of autistic individuals in fiction. Additionally, it explores how these portrayals contribute to societal discourse on autism, challenging or reinforcing stereotypes. Through this comparative approach, the research seeks to provide insights into how literature shapes and is shaped by our collective understanding of autism, ultimately influencing how neurodivergent individuals are perceived in the real world.

## **II. Literature Review**

### **A. Classic Literature (Pre-1980)**

#### **Autistic Characters in Classic Literature**

While the term “autism” was not widely recognized or understood before the late 20th century, many classic literary works feature characters who exhibit traits commonly associated with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). These characters often display social difficulties, repetitive behaviors, and deep but narrow interests, characteristics that align with modern clinical understandings of autism.

One such example is William Faulkner’s *The Sound and the Fury* (1929), which features Benjy Compson, a nonverbal character with an intellectual disability who demonstrates behaviors that today might be interpreted as autistic traits. Benjy’s hypersensitivity to routine, his difficulty in understanding social interactions, and his strong attachment to specific sensory experiences align with contemporary descriptions of autism, even though the novel never explicitly identifies his condition. His portrayal reflects early 20th-century societal perceptions of cognitive and developmental differences—often viewed through a lens of disability rather than neurodiversity.

Another influential novel, *The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time* by Mark Haddon (2003), is a modern work but draws inspiration from classic literary portrayals of neurodivergence. Although Christopher Boone, the protagonist, is explicitly described as neurodivergent, Haddon’s novel reflects a tradition of literary characters who struggle with social interaction and communication. This connection to classic literature highlights how early portrayals of neurodivergent individuals influenced later, more explicit representations.

## **Societal Attitudes Toward Autism**

Before the 1980s, autism was poorly understood and often conflated with intellectual disabilities or psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia. Psychological and medical literature of the mid-20th century, influenced by figures like Leo Kanner and Hans Asperger, began to describe autism as a distinct condition, yet societal awareness remained limited. The portrayal of autistic-like characters in classic literature often reflected prevailing attitudes that viewed such individuals as outcasts, burdens, or sources of familial tragedy rather than as complex individuals with unique perspectives. These literary portrayals reinforced misconceptions, framing neurodivergent individuals as either pitiable or incomprehensible rather than fully realized characters.

## **B. Modern Literature (1980–Present)**

### **Autistic Characters in Modern Literature**

As scientific understanding of autism expanded in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, literature began to feature more explicitly autistic characters. Modern novels often present autistic individuals as protagonists, giving voice to their experiences and perspectives rather than relegating them to the periphery of the narrative.

In *The Rosie Project* (2013) by Graeme Simsion, the protagonist, Don Tillman, is a socially awkward genetics professor who exhibits traits consistent with autism. Unlike earlier literary portrayals that often emphasized deficits, Don's story presents autism through a lens of self-discovery, humor, and personal growth. The novel challenges stereotypes by showcasing an autistic character who is both competent and emotionally complex.

Similarly, *The Reason I Jump* (2007) by Naoki Higashida offers a deeply personal account of autism from the perspective of a nonverbal autistic teenager. Unlike fictional portrayals, this memoir provides an authentic voice that challenges misconceptions about communication and emotional depth in autistic individuals.

Another notable example, *Extremely Loud and Incredibly Close* (2005) by Jonathan Safran Foer, features Oskar Schell, a highly intelligent yet socially unconventional boy who exhibits autistic traits. His journey through grief and discovery presents a nuanced representation of an autistic-like character navigating a complex emotional landscape.

## **Societal Attitudes Toward Autism**

The late 20th century and early 21st century have seen significant shifts in the understanding and acceptance of autism. Increased advocacy, improved diagnostic frameworks, and greater media representation have contributed to a more nuanced and empathetic view of autistic individuals. Unlike earlier portrayals that often focused on limitations, modern literature tends to explore the strengths, challenges, and individuality of autistic characters. There is also a growing emphasis on self-advocacy and the diversity of the autism spectrum, recognizing that autistic individuals experience the world in varied and unique ways.

Despite these advancements, challenges remain. Some modern literary works continue to rely on stereotypes or oversimplified portrayals, sometimes reinforcing the idea that autistic individuals

are either savants or socially incapable. However, the increasing presence of authentic voices—such as those of autistic authors themselves—suggests a positive trend toward more accurate and meaningful representations in literature.

### **III. Methodology**

#### **A. Research Design**

This study employs a **comparative literary analysis** to examine the representation of autistic characters in classic and modern literature. The research focuses on identifying patterns in characterization, narrative function, and thematic significance across different time periods. By comparing pre-1980 literary works with contemporary portrayals, the study aims to reveal shifts in societal perceptions of autism, narrative techniques, and the depth of character development. This qualitative approach allows for an in-depth exploration of how literature has both reflected and influenced public understanding of autism over time.

#### **B. Data Collection**

##### **1. Text Analysis**

- Selected classic and modern literary works will be examined to identify autistic character traits, including social communication difficulties, repetitive behaviors, and intense focus on specific interests.
- Narrative techniques, such as point of view, internal monologue, and descriptive language, will be analyzed to determine how authors present autistic characters.
- Thematic elements, including isolation, identity, and neurodiversity, will be explored to assess how they shape the reader's perception of autism.

##### **2. Contextual Research**

- Historical and cultural perspectives on autism will be investigated to understand how societal attitudes influenced literary portrayals.
- Medical and psychological frameworks from different periods will be reviewed to assess their impact on character development and public discourse on autism.
- Social narratives, including stigma, advocacy, and neurodiversity movements, will be considered to contextualize the differences in representation between classic and modern works.

By integrating textual analysis with historical and cultural research, this methodology aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the evolving portrayal of autistic characters in literature.

## IV. Data Analysis

### A. Thematic Analysis

A **thematic analysis** will be conducted to identify and compare recurring themes related to autism representation in classic and modern literature. By examining how these themes are presented across different time periods, this study aims to highlight shifts in societal understanding and narrative techniques. Key themes include:

- **Stigma and Acceptance**
  - Classic literature often portrays neurodivergent characters as isolated or misunderstood, reflecting historical stigma and lack of awareness about autism.
  - Modern works tend to explore autism through a more inclusive and diverse lens, depicting characters who find acceptance and support in their communities.
- **Communication and Social Interaction**
  - Characters in classic literature frequently struggle with communication in ways that align with modern autism diagnoses, though their behaviors are often misinterpreted by other characters.
  - Contemporary literature increasingly emphasizes alternative communication methods, self-advocacy, and the challenges autistic individuals face in neurotypical social settings.
- **Emotional Experience and Empathy**
  - Earlier literary portrayals often depict autistic-like characters as emotionally detached or lacking empathy.
  - Modern narratives challenge this misconception by illustrating the depth of emotional experience in autistic individuals, offering perspectives from within their inner worlds.

### B. Character Analysis

A **comparative character analysis** will be conducted to examine the portrayal of autistic characters in classic and modern literature. This will involve:

- **Character Development and Complexity**
  - Classic literature often presents autistic-like characters as static or as plot devices, while modern literature tends to develop them with greater depth, allowing for character growth and self-discovery.

- **Autistic Traits and Behaviors**
  - The analysis will assess how authors depict autistic traits such as sensory sensitivities, repetitive behaviors, and special interests, considering how accurately and sensitively these characteristics are portrayed.
- **Relationships with Non-Autistic Characters**
  - Classic works often depict autistic-like characters as struggling to form meaningful relationships, reinforcing themes of isolation.
  - Contemporary literature, however, frequently explores how autistic characters navigate relationships with family, friends, and romantic partners, emphasizing neurodiversity and mutual understanding.

Through thematic and character analysis, this study will reveal how the literary portrayal of autism has evolved over time, shedding light on broader societal changes in the perception and acceptance of neurodiversity.

## V. Results

### A. Comparison of Autism Representation

The analysis of classic and modern literature reveals both **continuities and shifts** in the representation of autism.

- **Similarities:**
  - In both classic and modern works, autistic characters often exhibit **intense focus on specific interests, challenges with social interaction, and sensory sensitivities**.
  - Themes of **misunderstanding, isolation, and nonconformity** appear across time periods, highlighting the persistent struggle of neurodivergent individuals in predominantly neurotypical societies.
  - Classic and modern literature alike use **narrative techniques such as stream-of-consciousness and first-person perspectives** to portray the inner experiences of neurodivergent characters.
- **Differences:**
  - Classic literature tends to depict autistic-like characters **through an external lens**, often reducing them to secondary figures or symbols of tragedy. Modern literature, by contrast, frequently provides **first-person perspectives**, offering more nuanced and authentic portrayals.

- While early portrayals often suggest that autistic traits are **inherently disabling**, contemporary works increasingly present autism as a **neutral or even empowering aspect of identity**, aligning with the neurodiversity movement.
- In classic literature, autistic-like characters are often **social outcasts**, whereas modern narratives more frequently include **supportive communities, friendships, and even romantic relationships**, reflecting evolving societal attitudes toward autism.

## B. Evolution of Societal Attitudes

The transition from classic to modern literary portrayals mirrors broader **shifts in societal attitudes toward autism**:

- **Pre-1980:**
  - Autism was poorly understood and often associated with intellectual disability or psychiatric conditions.
  - Literary depictions reinforced **stigma, pity, or marginalization**, with autistic-like characters often perceived as tragic or burdensome.
  - Medical and psychological research was still developing, leading to **misrepresentations or oversimplifications** of autistic behaviors.
- **1980–Present:**
  - Increased autism awareness, advocacy, and research have led to **more accurate and empathetic portrayals** in literature.
  - The rise of the **neurodiversity movement** has contributed to literature that presents autism as a **difference rather than a deficit**, allowing for more **complex and multidimensional characters**.
  - There is a growing trend of **autistic authors writing about their own experiences**, shifting the narrative from outsider perspectives to **authentic self-representation**.

Overall, literature has evolved from viewing autistic individuals as **outsiders and enigmas** to portraying them as **fully realized individuals with unique perspectives and strengths**. This transformation not only reflects but also contributes to the ongoing redefinition of autism in contemporary society.

## VI. Discussion

### A. Implications for Autism Representation

The findings of this study highlight the **significant evolution** in the portrayal of autistic characters in literature and provide several key implications for future representations:

- **Encouraging Authenticity and Inclusivity:**
  - The increasing presence of autistic characters written by autistic authors signals a **positive shift toward authentic representation**. Future literary works should continue to prioritize **first-person narratives and self-representation** to avoid stereotypes and misinterpretations.
- **Expanding Diversity in Autism Narratives:**
  - Many literary depictions still focus on **white, male, highly intelligent autistic characters**, reinforcing a narrow view of the autism spectrum. Future literature should include a **broader range of experiences**, including **autistic women, people of color, and nonverbal individuals**.
- **Challenging Stigma and Promoting Acceptance:**
  - While modern literature has become more accepting of autism, some narratives still frame it as a **problem to be solved** rather than a valid neurotype. Future works should **further integrate autism as a natural variation of human experience**, promoting **acceptance over pathologization**.
- **Educational and Social Impact:**
  - Literature plays a crucial role in shaping public perceptions. More nuanced and **realistic portrayals of autistic individuals** in fiction can contribute to **greater awareness, empathy, and social inclusion**. Educators and media creators can use literature as a **tool for fostering understanding** of autism in diverse audiences.

### B. Limitations and Future Research Directions

While this study provides valuable insights into the evolving representation of autism in literature, several limitations must be acknowledged:

- **Selection Bias in Literary Works:**
  - The study focuses on a **limited set of classic and modern literary works**. Expanding the corpus to include **global literature** and works from **non-Western cultures** would provide a more comprehensive analysis.
- **Lack of Direct Input from Autistic Individuals:**
  - While literary analysis offers insight into representation, it does not capture the lived experiences of autistic readers. Future research should incorporate **autistic**

voices, reader responses, and qualitative interviews to better assess how these portrayals resonate with the autistic community.

- **Influence of Other Media Forms:**

- Literature does not exist in isolation. Examining **film, television, and digital media** could reveal **broader patterns of autism representation** and how literature influences (or is influenced by) other storytelling mediums.

- **Longitudinal Analysis of Literary Trends:**

- Future research could conduct a **longitudinal study** tracing autism representation across multiple decades and literary movements to map **ongoing changes and future directions**

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