

ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER IN THOMAS HARRIS "HANNIBAL RISING"

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Abstract : This research has the purpose of investigating Antisocial Personality Disorder on the main character of Thomas Harris' Hannibal Rising which is Hannibal. This research was done qualitatively, indicating the data is not in the form of numbers but rather in the form of words. The data comes from the novel "Hannibal Rising" by Thomas Harris which was written in 2006. In conducting the research, psychodiagnostic analysis was used in order to find out the Antisocial Personality Disorder that Hannibal suffers from. The result of the research showed in characteristics of Antisocial Personality Disorder, that there were 2 signs of being a swindler, 3 signs of manipulating, 11 signs of being aggressive and irritate others, no sign of impulsiveness and 4 signs of lacking of empathy. Furthermore, the result also showed that in the classification of Antisocial Personality Disorder, there were no sign of antisocial jealousy, 2 signs of reputation-defending antisocial, 1 sign of risk-taking antisocial and 4 signs of nomadic antisocial. It can be concluded that Hannibal can be said as a person whom suffer from Antisocial Personality Disorder as his action throughout the novel can be said to indicate the characteristics and classification of Antisocial Personality Disorder.

Keywords: *Antisocial Personality Disorder, Hannibal, Hannibal Rising*

INTRODUCTION

Literature can be said as a written work about what humans have experienced in life. Furthermore literature can also be defined as works in the form of story about specific event which contains moral value in it. These statements are supported by Hudson (1919) whom said that literature is a recorded masterpiece of the experience of someone's life. Furthermore, Griffith said "Despite the fact that works of writing are "anecdotal," they have the limit with regards to being "valid." This oddity makes one of the most pleasurable strains in writing: its inventive and adapted properties (fictional) against its portrayal of the human condition (truth)" (Griffith, 2010).

One of writing's media is novel. In both life and writing, it tends to be observed that various sorts of character are being show or portray that caused us to feel or identify with an individual or character (Hohary, Maru and Lolowang, 2020). Additionally, another definition that remains writing as a complicated arrangement comes dependent upon one of the specialists expresses that writing, in its more extensive sense incorporates every single composed material. Since the overall gathering of materials will be in exceptionally different numbers; history books, philosophical works, books, sonnets, plays, logical articles, word references, magazines, school course readings, and so on Hence, he isolates those overall gathering into two.

In this research, the object of the research is a novel with the title "Hannibal Rising", which was authored by Thomas Harris and published in 2006, and stands as a psychological horror novel and is the conclusive installment in Harris' series. Positioned as a prequel to his earlier works featuring the infamous cannibalistic serial killer Dr. Hannibal Lecter, it delves into the character's origins. Initially printed with a circulation of no less than 1.5 million copies, the book received a varied critical reception. Audiobook editions, narrated by Harris himself, were also made available. In 2007, the novel was adapted into a film of the same title, directed by Peter Webber. During the period surrounding the

novel's debut, producer Dino De Laurentiis suggested that he compelled Harris to write it, hinting at a threat to Harris' control over the Hannibal Lecter character. This implied pressure may have contributed to the perceived departure in quality from Harris' earlier literary works.

In the novel, there are signs of Antisocial Personality Disorder (APD) which occurs from Hannibal Lecter. Antisocial Personality Disorder, according to Aristayanti (2022) is a personality disorder in which a person habitually violates norms, lacks guilt, difficult to maintain a relationship, and easily manipulates situations or circumstances to ignore the rights of others. Furthermore, Aristayanti stated that Antisocial Personality Disorder has certain characteristics that can be seen; manipulative, callousness, deceitfulness hostility, risk-taking, impulsive, and irresponsible. Quite similar characteristics were also stated by Rahman, Azlan & Firdiansyah (2020), the characteristics are; charming and charismatic, violent, abusive, egoistical, impulsive, no regard in right or wrong and they do not mind to take risks in doing something. Moreover, Astuti & Tisnawijaya (2020) also stated similar characteristics of Antisocial Personal Disorder, they have shallow emotional responses, lack of empathy, impulsivity, and persistent antisocial behavior.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Antisocial Personality Disorder

According to the American Psychiatric Association (2013) Antisocial Personality Disorders encompass unwholesome patterns of thoughts, emotions, and actions diverging from societal norms and persisting over time. Variances in individuals' characters with these disorders manifest in their perspectives, cognition, and interpersonal dealings. External influences like adverse environments, poor upbringing, or past traumatic experiences, alongside

internal factors, disrupt one's personality foundation, leading to both physical and mental disturbances.

According to Veronika, Azi & Sofian (2017) Individuals diagnosed with Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD) typically struggle to discern between right and wrong, exhibit a lack of empathy, frequently disregard the rights, wishes, and emotions of others, may mistreat others to achieve their objectives, and often don't experience feelings of guilt, regardless of their actions. Millon (2004) stated that an individual diagnosed with antisocial personality disorder is not merely a fraudster; they typically exhibit manipulative tendencies, recklessness, aggression, irresponsibility, exploitation of others, and a notable lack of empathy and remorse. According to American Psychiatric Association (2013), another term for antisocial personality disorder is "psychopath." However, while most individuals with ASPD may not necessarily be considered psychopaths, most individuals classified as psychopaths typically meet the diagnostic criteria for ASPD (Hare & Neumann, 2009).

Veronika, Azi & Sofian (2017) said "Antisocial personality disorder research can reveal that human behavior that seems normal, smart and charismatic turns out to have unhealthy thought patterns and behavior that is difficult to comply with societal norms that cause a lot of harm to others and can benefit themselves or only think about themselves." These patterns often lead to causing harm to others while potentially benefiting the individual or solely focusing on self-interests. Moreover, there remains widespread misunderstanding and misinterpretation of ASPD. Many mistakenly associate it with someone who avoids social interaction, preferring solitude, which is actually characteristic of social phobia rather than antisocial personality disorder. It's important to clarify that ASPD represents a personality disorder that, if not addressed, can result in harm to oneself and others.

Characteristics of Antisocial Personality Disorder

According to Millon (2004), there are 5 characteristic of Antisocial Personality Disorder; swindler, manipulative, aggressive and irritability, impulsive, and the lack of empathy and remorse.

1. Swindler

Individuals diagnosed with antisocial personality disorder frequently engage in deliberate lying or cheating to achieve personal objectives or, in some cases, to cause harm to others. These dishonest actions or words are intended to deceive, manipulate, or gain an advantage. In the criteria for antisocial personality disorder, lying is regarded as a characteristic trait—a consistent and enduring behavioral pattern observed across various situations and over time. Most individuals with ASPD demonstrate a remarkable skill in fabricating lies to serve their own interests, employing various tactics to secure the benefits they desire (Millon, 2004)

2. Manipulative

An individual with Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD) may use manipulation to target and affect the emotions and mindset of others, aiming to control them and achieve their own objectives. They might employ various tactics to make their victim feel confused and vulnerable, ultimately aiming to assert control and obtain what they desire.

3. Aggressive and Irritability

Aggressive behavior encompasses actions involving violence, intimidation, and other emotionally charged conduct. It involves attempts to harm another person either verbally or physically. Individuals diagnosed with antisocial personality disorder often exhibit traits of irritability and aggression, frequently

engaging in physical altercations or displaying acts of physical, verbal, or psychological aggression. They may have a propensity to become easily angered and struggle with controlling their anger. The distinct behavioral traits associated with antisocial personality disorder can be categorized into four main groups; aggression directed towards people or animals, deliberate destruction of property, engagement in fraudulent activities or theft, consistent involvement in serious rule violations or disregard for societal norms. (American Psychiatric Association, 2013)

4. Impulsive

Impulsive behavior refers to acting without considering the potential outcomes of one's actions. Those with impulsive tendencies often act as they desire, sometimes without recognizing that their behavior deviates from societal norms. In individuals with ASPD, impulsivity can be seen through a lack of planning. They make sudden decisions without careful thought or consideration of the potential consequences for themselves or others. (American Psychiatric Association, 2000)

5. Lack of Empathy and Remorse

Individuals lacking empathy often inadvertently say or do things that cause harm to others. This typically occurs unintentionally because those lacking empathy struggle to understand or experience emotions in the same way as most individuals. This absence of empathy leads to a tendency towards selfishness and a lack of concern for others and the environment. Consequently, individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD) may exhibit a disregard for the losses, pain, and suffering experienced by their victims due to their inability to empathize with their emotions or perspectives.

Characteristics of Antisocial Personality Disorder

Millon (2004) classified Antisocial Personality Disorder into 4 class; antisocial jealousy/envy (pure variant), reputational antisocial, risk-taking antisocial, nomadic antisocial.

1. Antisocial jealousy

The "pure" variant of this behavior is characterized by a dominant sense of jealousy. Those exhibiting this behavior are primarily motivated by envy and are willing to go to any lengths to claim what they believe is rightfully theirs. Whether through deceitful tactics or causing destruction, their ultimate objective is to acquire what they desire.

2. Reputational antisocial/Reputation-defending antisocial

Individuals with a reputation-defending antisocial demeanor are constantly vigilant against any potential disrespect or belittlement. They firmly believe they deserve recognition and respect. It's crucial for society to acknowledge their significance and not easily dismiss or treat them with indifference. When they feel their status or capabilities are undermined, they might react with intense ferocity, adopting threatening behavior and posturing until their adversaries back down.

3. Risk-taking antisocial

Individuals with a blend of antisocial and histrionic traits, known as risk-taking antisocial, desire to project an image of fearlessness, seemingly unfazed by situations that would typically evoke fear in others. They actively seek risk, not for material gain, but as a way to feel alive and stimulated. While they appear daring and bold, their pursuit of perilous challenges is viewed by others as reckless or imprudent. Essentially, they are thrill-seekers drawn to testing their courage in front of an audience, seeking attention, admiration, and applause.

Otherwise, they might feel trapped by the mundanity and responsibilities of everyday life. Their actions are marked by irresponsibility and a lack of consideration for the potential consequences, both for themselves and others, as they continuously pursue increasingly daring challenges.

4. Nomadic Antisocial

The nomadic variant merges antisocial traits with characteristics of schizoid and/or avoidant personalities. These individuals often perceive themselves as cursed or doomed, seeking to merely survive on the outskirts of a world they believe would reject them. Consumed by self-pity, they distance themselves from society, adopting a lifestyle akin to wandering gypsies or vagabonds. They exhibit scant concern for their own safety or comfort, leading them to drift between various settings, sometimes living as homeless individuals engaged in activities such as prostitution and substance abuse.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

The researcher used qualitative method in executing this research. Qualitative research, according to Sumakul et al., (2023), is a research type that proceed in a form of words and tries to find out about phenomena, events, social activity attitudes, beliefs and perception.

Furthermore, in carrying this research, the researcher used note-taking method, which is considered as the most compatible technique in carrying this type of research. According to Afandi, Thoyibi and Hikmat (2014), the steps of collecting the data using note-taking method are as follows:

1. Find out and read the novels repeatedly

2. Note are taken from what parts in the novel that is considered important
3. The data then were selected based on their relevancy to the research
4. Conclusion then were drawn

Moreover, in this research, the researcher used Psychodiagnostic analysis in order to find out the Antisocial Personality Disorder of Hannibal in the novel. According to Couto (2015), psychodiagnostic is diagnostic procedures that try identifying psychopathology. Furthermore, Sari, Galuh Chandra Puspita (2016) said that psychodiagnostics is an activity of understanding human behavior, whether it's in the form of speech, actions, attitudes, gestures, expressions, and so on. Its purpose is to understand and interpret the causality behind the emergence of that behavior psychologically. Furthermore, Psychodiagnostics is a technique used to interpret human behavior that appears concrete, aiming to uncover something abstract that reflects that behavior. There are several steps in analyzing the data, taken from Sari, Galuh Chandra Puspita (2016), the steps are as follows:

1. Observation: the activity of observing an individual's activities either directly (participatory observation) or indirectly (non-participatory observation). In this research, non-participant observation is utilized since the object of study is a novel.
2. Data Collection: The researcher gathers data based on the observations, particularly by reading the novel.
3. Data Categorization: The researcher categorizes the data based on the characteristics and type of Antisocial Personality Disorder.
4. Drawing Conclusions: Based on the categorized data, the researcher draws conclusions regarding the observed behaviors.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Antisocial Personality Disorder

In this chapter, the researcher elaborated the data about Antisocial Personality Disorder of Hannibal as the main character of the novel. The findings talk about the characteristics and classification of Antisocial Personality Disorder of Hannibal in the novel *Hannibal Rising* by Thomas Harris. In conducting this research, in the characteristics of Antisocial Personality Disorder, the researcher found 2 times Hannibal swindling others, 3 times he manipulated the situation, 11 times of being aggressive and irritable, no sign of being impulsive and 4 times of lacking empathy and remorse. Furthermore, in classification of Antisocial Personality Disorder, the researcher found no evidence of antisocial jealousy, 2 times he defended his reputation, 1 times of doing risk-taking things and 4 times being a nomadic antisocial. The elaboration can be seen below.

Characteristics of Hannibal's Antisocial Personality Disorder

As mentioned above, there are 4 characteristics of Antisocial Personality Disorder; swindler, manipulative, aggressive and irritability, and lack of empathy and remorse. There were 2 data of swindler, 3 manipulation, 11 aggressive and irritability, no sign of being impulsive and 4 lack of empathy and remorse.

Swindler

The researcher found 2 data of Hannibal swindling others in the novel. Swindle is the state where someone has to lie or cheat in order to achieve certain desired objective. The first data of Hannibal swindling others can be seen below.

"Have you taken any math classes?"

"Yes."

"Have you taken geography classes?"

"Yes."

"Did you see Paul Momund's dead body?"

"Yes."

"Have you killed Paul Momund?"

"No."

In the aforementioned evidence, he was able to deceive Inspector Popil during his interrogation regarding Paul Momund's death by claiming he was not the one who killed him but, in reality, he was the one who did it. He was able to conceal his feelings since, as the research's later section demonstrates, he did not exhibit any depressed feelings throughout questioning.

Hannibal's repeated deception of Inspector Popil, claiming he did not kill Dorthlich, is the latest example of his deceit. According to Popil, "His face was eaten," Harris (2006), page 149. "I would suspect the ravens," he replied. They are everywhere in those woods. Every time he turned his back, they were at the dog's dish. Harris (2006), page 149. Like the previous evidence, he might have easily lied because he showed no emotion when questioned; this evidence will be covered in the research's later section.

Manipulative

The next characteristic of a person having Antisocial Personality Disorder is having the ability to manipulate certain condition or people. Manipulation is done in order to gain control over certain condition or people. The researcher found 3 times of Hannibal manipulating in order to gain control over something.

The polygrapher's examination of Hannibal, which uses a gadget to identify lies in people, revealed the first indication of Hannibal. As stated by the polygrapher, "The boy replies to nothing," "He has a terrible amount of self-control, or he is a dulled war orphan." Harris (2006), page 67. Hannibal's extraordinary level of self-control and ability to manipulate the polygraph instrument is demonstrated by the fact that the machine was unable to detect any lies in him.

The second evidence can be seen when he manipulated Popil by being expressionless. He used his lack of expression to control Popil, which is the second piece of proof. Hannibal was pulled close by Inspector Popil, who examined him using the light emanating from the deceased man's face. The boy's countenance did not change, as far as he could tell. (p70). When Popil was attempting to identify the person responsible for Paul Momund's death, the manipulation took place. The evidence shows that he was able to hide from Popil by remaining silent, even if he killed Momund.

The third evidence is when Hannibal manipulated he used Kolnas' children to threaten him. The evidence can be seen below.

"I have kids. Yours."

"What should that signify?"

"I own them both. I visited your residence on Rue Juliana. I took them after entering the room with the large stuffed elephant. Harris (2006), page 168.

It is clear from the quotation that Hannibal threatens Kolnas by claiming that he has children in an attempt to exert control over him. Since children might be considered a parent's weakness when used to threaten someone, it is a successful technique to acquire control over Kolnas. Parents will stop at nothing to ensure their children's protection.

Aggressive and irritability

The next characteristic of a person having Antisocial Personality Disorder is having the ability to be aggressive and irritable over someone. The term aggressive and irritability here mean that someone is willing to hurt others,

mentally or physically in order to achieve certain objective. The researcher found 18 times of Hannibal having this characteristic.

The first evidence of Hannibal being aggressive can be seen when he was still 13 years old. It occurred when Hannibal had a conflict with a blonde boy named Fedor. This event happened when Fedor challenged him in the first place. "The male swan climbed out onto the bank to challenge Hannibal." (Harris, 2006, p.29). At first Hannibal tried to avoid the fight, but repeatedly challenged and taunted as Fedor was constantly shooting stone with his slingshot at Hannibal, he then fought back.

 Holding a large ball of dirt on the roots, Hannibal emerged from the hedge and swung a yard of weeds as Fedor and his followers turned, smiling from their good time. A head shorter than Fedor, Hannibal charged and pushed him down the steep embankment to the water after the dirt ball struck him hard in the face. He scrambled after the stunned boy and had him in the black water, holding him under and repeatedly driving the slingshot handle into the back of his neck. Hannibal's face was oddly blank, only his eyes were alive, and the edges of his vision were red. In order to reach Fedor's face, Hannibal heaved to flip him over. Fedor's friends scurried down, calling for assistance to a monitor since they did not want to fight in the water. (Page 29 of Harris, 2006).

The next evidence of Hannibal having a violent nature can be seen when the headmaster of his school explained to his father, Count Lecter, which he beats the bullies that were trying to beat him which has been explained above. The headmaster explained that he defeated them in a quick and severe way. The quotation can be seen below.

 Bullies are the ones that suffer injuries. Hannibal does not follow the hierarchy. He inflicts rapid, sometimes severe, injuries on them, and they are always larger. Hannibal may be a threat to those who are bigger than him. Harris (2006), page 36.

The next evidence can be seen when Paul Momund mocked Lady Murasaki in front of Hannibal. In an instant without answering, Hannibal then slashed him, making a cross sign on his belly. To give Paul Momund more torture, he then slashed his feet making him unable to stand. The evidence can be seen in the quotation below.

She is your mother, right? Crossways, jap pussy! Check it out by fucking the tiny Japanese.

Hannibal swiftly took the curved blade from the lute case and stabbed Paul low across the belly as he scuttled quickly, his enormous hands raised to crush.

"Such a crossway?"

The birds flew in a rush as the butcher's yell echoed from the treetops. Paul's hands were coated in thick blood as he put them on himself. With his intestines leaking in his hands, he attempted to pull himself together while avoiding him while glancing down at the wound. Paul was cut across the kidneys by Hannibal as he stepped aside and turned with the blow.

How about something more tangential to the spine?

Paul's eyes widen in amazement as the butcher tries to flee but is caught across the clavicle, and Hannibal's face is splattered with an arterial hiss as he swings the sword to make Xs in Paul. He was sliced behind the ankles by the following two hits, and he fell hamstrung and roaring like a cattle. Harris (2006), pages 57–58

After making the X mark, his aggressiveness escalated to the point where he butchered Paul's skull, which is related to the evidence above. His capacity to butcher Paul's head during his murder of Paul shows that his illness is progressing to a point where his violence has taken a life. Two quotes below—when Hannibal committed the crime and when the police discovered it—provide evidence that he butchered Paul's head.

Propped up against the stump is Paul the Butcher. He is unable to lift his arms. Hannibal meets his eyes. "Do you want to see what I drew?" He extends the pad. Paul the Butcher's head on a platter with a name tag fastened to the hair is depicted in the artwork. "Paul Momund, Fine Meats" is written on the tag. The borders of Paul's vision are growing darker. For a brief moment, Paul's world goes sideways as Hannibal swings the blade, before his blood pressure drops and darkness descends. Harris (2006), p. 58.

As the commandant put it, "Paul Momund, or most of him." "Is that his dossier?" Popil gave a nod. "Ugly and short. He transported Jews from Orleans. After examining the body, the inspector moved around it and picked up Paul's hand and arm, revealing a nasty tattoo that was now more vivid against the pallor. He talked absently, as if he were talking to himself. "The bruises on his knuckles are days old, yet he has defense wounds on his hands. He just got into a fight. Harris (2006), page 59.

Being aggressive and irritable is not always have to be done with blood splattered around, sometimes it comes from intimidation. In the novel, some are intimidated by Hannibal just by seeing him around. It feels like his presence alone could make his enemy shivers down to the spine. The evidence could be seen below when the sexton gave him the key of the church.

A primeval caution awoke in the sexton when he first beheld Hannibal's eyes, which shone redly beyond the firelight. The sexton fashioned a cross with his keys as the back of his neck pricked. I see now that it was only a man, and a young one. Like a censer, the sexton waved his keys in front of him. "It is time," he said, making a chin-up gesture. (p.98).

Hannibal was scared by both Louis Ferrat and the sexton; as Harris (2006) states, "Hannibal peered at Louis Ferrat, reading his expression as attentively as he had examined his neck, smelling the fear on him." It is clear from the quote that Hannibal could tell Ferrat was afraid of him simply by observing him.

The next evidence is when Hannibal Killed Dortlich by dragging Dortlich while he was strangled to Hannibal's horse, which after that, Hannibal took his car keys and ID. The evidence can be seen below.

Hannibal clicked to the horse while looking directly into Dortlich's face. The small hairs on the rope stood up when the rope tightened and the dew flew off it. Hannibal howled the song into Dortlich's face, cutting short his choked scream.

/ "Das da steht im Walde allein,
Mit dem purporroten Mantelein."/

A wet crunch and a pulsing arterial spray. Dortlich's head followed the noose for about six meters and lay looking up at the sky.

Hannibal whistled and the horse stopped, his ears turned backward.

/"Dem purporroten Mantelein, /indeed."

Hannibal dumped the contents of Dortlich's pack on the ground and took his car keys and ID. He made a crude spit from green sticks and patted his pockets for matches.

The next evidence of Hannibal's sign of aggressive and irritability as the characteristic of Antisocial Personality Disorder can be seen when he killed Zigmas Milko by injecting alcohol into his neck, then drown him in the formalin solution. After drowning him in the formalin, Hannibal then pull his head up then down several times torturing him to his death before taking the money Milko offered him as the exchange of his life. The evidence of him torturing Zigmas Milko until his death can be seen in the quotations below.

Hannibal stepped close behind Milko and sank the hypodermic full of alcohol into the side of Milko's neck, catching him as his legs gave way and his eyes rolled up, easing him to the floor.

First things first. Hannibal reattached the hand to the corpse and secured it with a few quick stitches in the flesh. He said, "Sorry," to his topic. "Thanks will be included in your note." (p.147)

Hannibal sat down in a conversational stance and placed his pitcher of cold water on the corpse tank's edge. The chain cadaver harness was worn by Milko. In the tank, he was immersed in formalin solution up to his neck. (p.147)

"Zigmas Milko. Happy evening.

Milko wheezed and coughed. "We discussed it. I brought you cash. a compromise. We want the money for you. I brought it. I will take you there. (p.147)

Milko was pressed beneath the embalming fluid's surface by Hannibal. After a while, he grabbed the chain tether and hauled him back up, causing his eyes to flush as he poured water in his face. (p. 147)

"Last words? A valedictory?"

Milko opened his mouth to speak and Hannibal put the heavy cover down with a clang. Less than an inch of air remained between the cover and the surface of the embalming fluid. He left the room, Milko bumping against the lid like a lobster in a pot. He closed the door behind him, rubber seals squealing against the paint. (p.148)

"Final remarks? A farewell?"

Hannibal clanged the heavy cover down as Milko opened his mouth to speak. The gap between the cover and the embalming fluid's surface was less than an inch. Milko bumped against the lid like a lobster in a pot as he walked out of the room. The rubber seals squealed on the paint as he shut the door behind him. (p.148)

Modes:

us

Hannibal covered the sketch pad with a clear overlay. He draped the cadaver and rolled it into the lecture theater. From the anatomy museum he brought Milko's boots and put them beside Milko's clothing on a gurney near the incinerator, with the contents of his pockets, a jackknife, keys and a wallet. The wallet contained

money and the rim of a condom Milko rolled on to deceive women in semi-darkness. Hannibal removed the money. He opened the incinerator. Milko's head stood in the flames. He looked like the Stuka pilot burning. Hannibal threw in his boots and one of them kicked the head over backward out of sight. (p.150-151)

Hannibal put a clear overlay over the sketch pad. He rolled the carcass into the lecture hall after draped it. He took Milko's boots from the anatomy museum and placed them next to his clothes on a stretcher by the incinerator, along with his wallet, keys, jackknife, and the contents of his pockets. Milko used the condom's rim and the money in the wallet to trick women in semi-darkness. Hannibal took the cash out. The incinerator was opened by him. The head of Milko stood in the fire. He resembled the flaming Stuka pilot. One of Hannibal's boots shoved the skull backward out of sight as he tossed them in. (p.150-151)

The next evidence of him being violent can be seen when he killed Grutas, where he killed him. At first he intimidated Grutas by pointing a gun into his head, where Grutas shivered in his bathtub which then he killed Grutas by burning him with alcohol. The evidences of Hannibal's brutality in killing Grutas can be seen below.

With the rifle up and aimed at Grutas' heart, Hannibal emerged through the glass doors in a cloud of steam. He was holding a bottle of reagent alcohol in his other hand.

Grutas' skin squeaked as he pushed himself up in the tub and the woman shied from him before she knew Hannibal was behind her. (p.157)

"Dog tags don't float." Hannibal tossed Grutas' dog tag into the tub and it settled like a leaf to the bottom. "Alcohol floats." Hannibal threw the bottle and it smashed on the tile above Grutas, showering stinging fluid down on his head, pieces of glass falling in his hair. Hannibal took from his pocket a Zippo to light Grutas. (p.158)

Before she realized Hannibal was behind her, the woman avoided Grutas as his skin creaked as he pushed himself up in the tub. (p.157)

"Dog tags are not able to float." Grutas' dog tag fell to the bottom of the tub like a leaf as Hannibal threw it in. "Alcohol floats." When Hannibal tossed the bottle, it shattered on the tile above Grutas, splattering glass fragments in his hair and dripping stinging liquids down on his head. To light Grutas, Hannibal pulled a Zippo from his pocket. (p.158)

Another evidence of Hannibal's sign of aggressive and irritability is seen when he killed Kolnas. Even though Kolnas had a gun which is Webley revolver with him, it does not able to make Kolnas to stop Hannibal from killing him. The evidence of Hannibal went on rampage on Kolnas can be seen below.

Hannibal's hand slashed toward the large Webley as Kolnas twisted with it in his fist. The gun went off next to them, and Hannibal drove the tanto knife beneath Kolnas' chin, causing the point to emerge from the top of his head. From its cord, the telephone receiver swayed. On his face, Kolnas collapsed forward. After rolling him over, Hannibal sat down in a kitchen chair and stared at him for a while. Kolnas had his eyes open and already glazed. Hannibal covered his face with a bowl. Harris (2006), page 169.

The last evidence of Hannibal having this characteristic is seen when Hannibal killed Mueller with a shotgun. The evidence can be seen below.

Hannibal's hand slashed toward the large Webley as Kolnas twisted with it in his fist. The gun went off next to them, and Hannibal drove the tanto knife beneath Kolnas' chin, causing the point to emerge from the top of his head. From its cord, the telephone receiver swayed. On his face, Kolnas collapsed forward. After rolling him over, Hannibal sat down in a kitchen chair and stared at him for a while. Kolnas had his eyes open and already glazed. Hannibal covered his face with a bowl. Harris (2006), page 169.

Lack of empathy

The last characteristic of Antisocial Personality Disorder is seen when someone have no empathy over something or someone. In this novel, there are

3 occasions where Hannibal was seen having lack of empathy. The evidence can be seen below.

The first sign of Hannibal lacking empathy can be seen when the headmaster asked him about his mother which is already dead. His lack of empathy can be seen when he had no response over what is asked by the headmaster, while most people would remember the life of their loved ones whom had passed away, they would certainly show emotion, especially sadness. However, in this case, Hannibal did not show any emotion, his only response is just nodding the headmaster when he was asked about his mother. The evidence can be seen below.

"Hannibal, was this your mother's room? It has a sort of feminine feeling." Headmaster was capricious. He could be kind, or cruel when his failures goaded him. His little eyes were red and he was waiting for an answer.

Hannibal nodded.

"It must be hard for you to live in this house."

No response. (p.30-31)

Was this your mother's room, Hannibal? It has a somewhat feminine vibe. The headmaster was erratic. When his failures provoked him, he could be either nice or harsh. He was waiting for a response, and his tiny eyes were crimson.

Hannibal gave a nod.

"You must find living in this mansion difficult."

No answer. (p.30-31)

Another evidence of Hannibal showing lack of empathy is when he was asked about the death of Paul Momund which was done by him. When he was

asked about it, he seemed to be flat, which really shown the Antisocial Personality Disorder characteristic. The evidence can be seen below.

"How do you feel, seeing him dead?"

Hannibal looked under the towel covering the neck. "Detached," he said. (p.65

"Do you have any guilty knowledge of the death of Paul Momund?"

"Guilty knowledge?"

"Limit your responses to yes or no."

"No."

"How does it make you feel to see him dead?"

Hannibal peered beneath the neck-covering cloth. When he said, "Detached," (p.65

"Are you guilty of anything related to Paul Momund's death?"

"Guilty knowledge?"

"Responses should only be yes or no."

"No."

Another evidence of him showing no empathy is in the night he was questioned about the death of Paul Momund. It can be seen that he was really able to sleep easily where normal people would go crazy thinking about how to escape certain situation so that they would not be found killing someone or even pleaded guilty. The evidence can be seen below.

Later in the day, Hannibal fell asleep with ease. In the summer before the war, he had a dream about Mischa. Nanny had her bathtub in the lodge's garden, allowing

the sun to warm the water, and the cabbage butterflies were flying about Mischa in the water. She embraced the purple, sun-heated eggplant when he chopped it for her. (p.71)

The last evidence of Hannibal showing no sign of empathy can be seen when Popil asked about the death of Dorthlich, where he had no response and even no change in his face after all. The evidence can be seen below.

"In the woods with your family, you killed Dorthlich."

Hannibal's expression remained unchanged. He dabbed at the needle's tip. (p.149)

Classification of Hannibal's Antisocial Personality Disorder

Apart from the characteristics, the person suffers from Antisocial Personality Disorder can be identified from certain classification; antisocial jealousy, reputational-defending antisocial, risk-taking antisocial, and nomadic antisocial. In this research, the researcher found no evidence of antisocial jealousy, 2 evidences of reputational-defending antisocial, 1 evidence of risk-taking antisocial and 4 evidences of nomadic antisocial. The elaboration of each classification can be seen below. However, there would be no explanation about antisocial jealousy, since the researcher found no evidence about it.

Reputational-defending antisocial

Reputational-defending antisocial is when someone feels that the status is the state of being threatened to be downgraded. In response, they might react with certain action to defend their reputation.

The first evidence of Hannibal defending his reputation is seen when he argued with Jakov, where they were arguing about the adjustment of the calendar. The evidence can be seen below.

"Then does the calendar adjust perfectly, or do we live by gross corrections?"

A thorn popped in the fire.

"I think those are separate questions," Hannibal said.

Mr. Jakov was pleased, but his response was just another question:

"Will the year 2000 be a leap year?"

"No yes, yes, it will be a leap year."

"But it is divisible by one hundred," Mr. Jakov said.

"It's also divisible by four hundred," Hannibal said.

"Exactly so," Mr. Jakov said. "It will be the first time the Gregorian rule is applied. Perhaps, on that day, surviving all gross corrections, you will remember our talk. In this strange place." He raised his cup. "Next year in Lecter Castle." (p19-20).

Known to others that Hannibal is a clever kid, he did not want to lose an argument with Mr. Jakov, he argued so that he would also be known as a clever kid to Mr. Jakov.

The next evidence of Hannibal defending his reputation is when Hannibal and Murasaki were against Trebelaux said about Hague regulation in fighting over a painting that belongs to Lecter family, where Hannibal emphasized the article 46 about military is forbidden from confiscating and destroying private properties. The evidence can be seen below.

"I would claim it for you under the Hague Convention of 1907; let me explain it to youó"

"Yes, under Article Forty-six, we have talked about it," Hannibal said, glancing at Lady Murasaki and licking his lips to appear avaricious. (p.87).

Risk-taking antisocial

Risk-taking as a classification of Antisocial Personality Disorder means that someone will deliberately do anything in order to achieve one's objective, no matter what hinders one, one would always try to do anything in order to achieve the objective.

The only evidence of Hannibal doing a risk-taking action can be seen when was having the confidence in going to the interview with Inspector Popil alone, without Murasaki accompanying him. The evidence can be seen below.

"That will not be necessary, Madame," Popil said. "You won't be coming. I will interview you here tomorrow, Madame. I will not harm your nephew."

"It's fine, my lady," Hannibal said. (p64)

Nomadic antisocial

Nomadic antisocial means that someone suffering from Antisocial Personality Disorder would prefer to be alone rather than being in the crowd. The reason for one does not like to be in a crowd is that one would feel more comfortable doing anything alone rather than being watched or known to others.

The first sign of Hannibal having nomadic antisocial classification is seen when the headmaster said to Hannibal's father, Count Lecter, that he did not talk anything, which indicates that he is a loner person. The evidence can be seen below.

"Hannibal has never said a word?" Count Lecter said.

"Not to me. (p36)

The next evidence is when at school, Hannibal is said to have an allergic towards chalk dust. Since he is a clever kid, and his grade were high, his teachers did not care about what he was doing, which resulting him to sit at the very back of the classroom and being a loner there. And probably is one of the reasons why Hannibal became a nomadic antisocial. The evidence can be seen below.

"The most important element in Hannibal's budget was a letter of his own composition. The letter was signed /Dr. Gamil Jolipoli, Allergist /and it alerted the school that Hannibal had a serious reaction to chalk dust, and should be seated as far as possible from the blackboard.

Since his grades were exceptional, he knew the teachers did not really care what he was doing, as long as the other pupils did not see and follow his bad example.

Freed to sit alone in the very back of the classroom," (p.79)

Another evidence of Hannibal's nomadic antisocial behavior can be seen when Popil argued with Murasaki that Murasaki and Hannibal will be deported, which then Murasaki confirmed that Hannibal lived alone. The evidence can be seen below.

"You would be deported," he said. "I would be unhappy. I like to see you." "Do you live by your eyes alone, Inspector?"

"Does Hannibal? You would do anything for him, wouldn't you?"

She started to say something, some qualifier to protect herself, and then she just said "Yes," and waited. (p.133).

The last sign of Hannibal's behavior on being a nomadic can be seen as he loved not only to live alone, but also to work alone. It can be seen when Professor Dumas told him that he needed certain work to be done with the cadaver, Hannibal stated that he would work alone. The evidence can be seen below.

"Hannibal, tomorrow morning in the theater I will need a subject with the thoracic cavity open, the ribs reflected and the major pulmonary vessels injected, as well as the major cardiac arteries. I suspect from his color that Number Eighty-eight died of a coronary occlusion. That would be useful to see," he said cheerfully. "Do the left anterior descending and circumflex in yellow. If there's a blockage, shoot from both sides. I left you notes. It's a lot of work. I'll have Graves stay and help you if you like."

"I'll work alone, Professor Dumas." (Harris, 2006, pp. 144-145).

The last student left the laboratory. The building was empty now and dark, except for Hannibal's bright work lights in the anatomy lab. After he turned off the electric saw the only sounds were the wind's faint moan in

chimneys, the insect click of the instruments and the bubbling retorts where the colored injection dyes were warming. (p.145)

While other people would feel uncomfortable working alone in the night, Hannibal has the other feeling, which he felt comfortable working alone even in the night, which indicates the nomadic antisocial.

CONCLUSION

From the findings and discussion in the chapter before, it can be concluded that Hannibal can be defined as a person whom suffers from Antisocial Personality Disorder. In the characteristics of Antisocial Personality Disorder, Hannibal had the sign of swindling others which occurred 2 times, manipulation which occurred 3 times, sign of being aggressive and irritable occurred 11 times, no sign of being impulsive and signs of Hannibal lacking empathy and remorse occurred 4 times.

Furthermore, it was found that Hannibal had certain classification of Antisocial Personality Disorder. Throughout the story, there were no sign antisocial jealousy, 2 signs of reputational-defending antisocial, 1 sign of risk-taking antisocial and 4 signs of nomadic antisocial.

As the result, it can be concluded that Hannibal did suffer from Antisocial Personality Disorder, and it was revealed throughout his actions in the novel.

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