

**DR. HANNIBAL LECTER'S PSYCHOPATHIC
PERSONALITY IN THOMAS HARRIS'S *HANNIBAL*:
A STUDY OF PERSONALITY DISORDER**

A THESIS

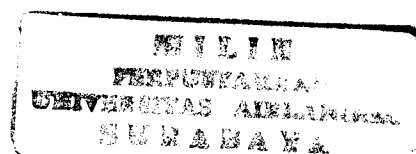
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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY
SURABAYA
2006**




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**Submitted as partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the Sarjana degree Of the English Department Faculty of Letters
Airlangga University Surabaya**

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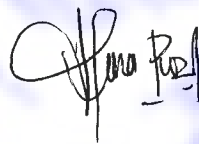
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***Dedicated to
my beloved family
for their everlasting loves and supports***

**Approved to be examined
Surabaya, 11 of April 2006**

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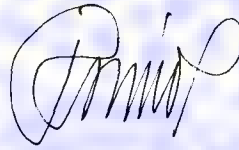
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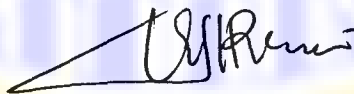
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Surabaya, 11th of April 2006

Dina Foliانا



***If crime is the job description,
The psychopath is the perfect applicant
(Robert D. Hare)***

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ABSTRACT

A psychopath is defined as a person who has no concern for the feelings of others and a complete disregard for any sense of social obligation. He seems egocentric and lacking insight and any sense of responsibility or consequence. His emotions are thought to be superficial and shallow, if he exists at all. He is considered callous, manipulative and incapable of forming lasting relationships, let alone of any kind of love. It is thought that any emotions which the true psychopath exhibits are the fruits of watching and mimicking other people's emotions. He shows poor impulse control and a low tolerance for frustration and aggression. He shows no empathy, remorse, anxiety or guilt in relation to his behavior.

Thomas Harris's *Hannibal* is a novel that tells about the journey of Dr. Hannibal Lecter, a psychiatrist who is convicted of serial murder, after seven years escape from the maximum security hospital for the criminally insane. He moves to Florence, Italy, changes his name becomes Dr. Fell and has a job as a curator. No one recognizes him because he has done plastic surgery to change his appearance. He kills several people during his escape and he has some characteristics as a psychopath.

This study emphasizes on the description and the cause of Dr. Hannibal Lecter's psychopathic personality. The method used in this study is library research and descriptive analysis. Furthermore, the writer uses two theories in the

analysis, first is psychological theories that deal with antisocial personality disorder to give description of Dr. Hannibal Lecter' psychopathic personality and second is theory of personology by Henry Murray to give deeper explanation about the cause of psychopathic personality which is happened in Dr. Hannibal Lecter.



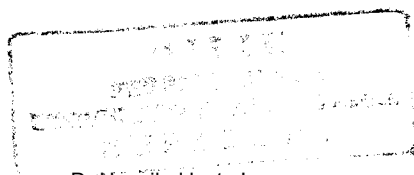
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Every person must interact with others in his life. From the interaction, many types or characters of a person can be seen from the way he / she acts and thinks. The way a person acts and thinks is called personality. The diversity of personality makes people have their own characteristic and make them unique. Personality is influenced by some factors, such as genetic and environment. However, sometimes personality can manifest itself in inappropriate and destructive ways. When an individual's personality is inflexible and maladaptive, then the individual is diagnosed with a personality disorder. There are several types of personality disorder, such as borderline personality disorder, histrionic personality disorder, antisocial personality disorder or psychopathic personality, etc (American Psychiatric Association 645). From several types of personality disorder above, antisocial personality disorder becomes the most dangerous disorder because people who suffer from this will harm other people and their behavior will give impact to their society. Antisocial personality disorder is also called psychopathy and people who suffer from this are called psychopath.

According to Robert D. Hare, 1% of the total population in the world is psychopath. Many people relate psychopath with sadistic criminals who show



their aggressiveness in front of other people and many of them will end up in jail. However, not all psychopaths become criminal; they may live among us but we do not realize it. Their ability to manipulate often deceives others. They often appeared as a nice and charming people to cover up their real identity. Therefore, the writer thinks that antisocial personality disorder or psychopathy is an interesting subject to be analyzed. In addition, the disorder becomes an interesting subject to be used in a discussion or as a theme in the literary work. One of the writers who are interested in this subject is Thomas Harris.

Thomas Harris was born in Jackson, Tennessee. After college Harris moved to New York and held a job as editor for the Associated Press in New York. His experiences as a crime reporter gave him information he used in his later writings. His first book, *Black Sunday* published in 1975, the book became a best seller and a successful movie. Harris does a lot of research for his fiction, so his second book *Red Dragon* was not published until 1981. This novel is the story of an FBI agent's search for a serial killer and contains Harris's character Hannibal Lecter. The third novel written by Harris was *The Silence of the Lambs*. This novel was published in 1988 and considered a masterpiece of suspense by many people. The film which was adapted from the novel won five Academy Awards. Thomas Harris is known for his detail in his writing. The detail is so vivid that the story almost seems to make pictures in the mind of the reader. Because of his attention to detail, Harris takes a long time to write his novels. His most recently published novel is *Hannibal*, which is published in 1999. (Online)

Hannibal tells about the journey of Dr. Hannibal Lecter after he escaped from the asylum. Lecter killed at least nine people before his capture. After he escapes from the asylum, he moves to Florence, Italy after doing plastic surgery and changing his name becomes Dr. Fell. FBI keeps hunt him and at the same time, one of his victims who survived named Mason Verger also hunts him for revenge. Lecter soon realizes that both FBI and Mason hunts him and kills a chief investigator in Florence named Rinaldo Pazzi. Lecter goes back to United States to kill Mason. Meanwhile, Clarice Starling, an FBI agent who had interviewed Lecter when he was still in asylum, knows that Lecter is in United States and tries to hunt him. Unfortunately, Starling is wounded in a gunfight at Mason's house. Lecter then takes Starling and keeps Starling in hiding during the next few months. Lecter also kidnaps Starling's nemesis named Paul Krendler, who is trying to discredit Starling, and lobotomizes him and carefully prepared and eats his brains with Starling while Krendler is still alive. At the end of the story, Starling and Lecter run off together and disappear.

Since the writer is interested in analyzing Hannibal Lecter's psychopathic personality, therefore the writer will analyze this novel using psychological approach, especially study of personality disorder. According to Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV), personality disorder is a category of mental disorders characterized by enduring, inflexible, and maladaptive personality traits that deviate markedly from cultural expectations, are self-perpetuating, pervade a broad range of situations, and either generate

subjective distress or result in significant impairments in social, occupational, or other functioning. (American Psychiatric Association 646)

B. Statement of the Problem

1. What is the cause of Dr. Hannibal Lecter's psychopathic personality?
2. How is Dr. Hannibal Lecter's psychopathic personality described in the novel?

C. Objective of the Study

1. To know what the cause of Dr. Hannibal Lecter's psychopathic personality
2. To give description of Dr. Hannibal Lecter's psychopathic personality

D. Significance of the Study

The study is aimed to enrich the readers' knowledge about literary work, which in this case is Thomas Harris' novel, *Hannibal*. In addition, the writer hopes that this study will give information about psychopathic personality and the characteristics of a psychopath. Moreover, this study is expected to broaden the readers' mind by making the readers know, learn and finally understand about what psychopathic personality is and how it could happen in a person behavior and what are the impacts to the society.

E. Scope and Limitation

Before doing the analysis, the writer will give scope and limitation of the analysis. By determining the scope and limitation of the analysis, it is expected that the analysis will be still in its track by focusing the analysis on the main character, Dr. Hannibal Lecter.

The study concentrates only on Dr. Hannibal Lecter's psychopathic personality. Therefore, the main concern of the study will certainly be on Dr. Hannibal Lecter's characters and its developments.

F. Theoretical Background

The analysis of this study will use psychological approach to analyze the personality of the main character. Since the writer wants to analyze Dr. Hannibal Lecter's psychopathic personality, the writer will use the study of personality disorder, especially psychopathic personality disorder.

Antisocial personality disorder is an inability to conform to the social norms that ordinarily govern many aspects of a person's adolescent and adult behavior (Sadock 807). Antisocial personality disorder has been referred to as psychopathy or sociopathy. A person who suffers psychopathic personality called psychopath. According to Rebecca Horton, psychopaths are very egocentric individuals that lack a sense of personal responsibility and morality. They may be impulsive, manipulative, reckless, quarrelsome, and consistent liars. Psychopaths are usually unable to sustain relationships and have a total lack of remorse for their actions. The psychopath may also be very prone to

aggressive, hostile, and sometimes violent behavior. This aggression may or may not lead to criminal behavior and often takes the form of domestic violence. (Online)

G. Method of the Study

In analyzing this novel, the writer gains data and information from books, article, and other printed materials to support the analysis. The writer uses the information from the internet as well. The writer also gets information from particular books which are dealing with the approaches and theories that will be used in the analysis.

This study uses the qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative data can therefore be defined as empirical information about the world, not in the form of number (Punch 59). The writer applies descriptive explanation of the problem in this work through dialogues, events and actions in the novel itself.

H. Definition of Key Terms

Abnormal : not normal; contrary to the usual structure, position, condition, behavior, or rule.

Antisocial Personality Disorder : impairment in the ability to form positive relationships with others and a tendency to engage in behaviors that violate basic social norms and values.

Behavior : deportment or conduct; any or all of a person's total activity, especially that which can be externally observed.

Disorder : a derangement or abnormality of function; a morbid physical or mental state.

Empathy : an inability to construct a mental and emotional of another person

Personality : the characteristic way that a person thinks, feels, and behaves; the relatively stable and predictable part of a person's thought and behavior; it includes conscious attitudes, values, and styles as well as unconscious conflicts and defense mechanisms.

Psychopath : a morally irresponsible person; one who continually comes in conflict with accepted behavior and the law.



CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the writer will explain about the approaches or theories that are going to be used to analyze Thomas Harris's novel called *Hannibal*. Since the writer wants to explain the cause of psychopathic personality which is happened in Dr. Hannibal Lecter, therefore the writer will use Henry Murray's theory of personology. Moreover, the writer also uses psychological theories, especially the theories that deal with antisocial personality disorder to analyze Dr. Hannibal Lecter's psychopathic personality.

A. Henry Murray's Theory of Personology

Unique among personality theorists is the sophistication in biological science, clinical practice, and academic psychology that Henry A. Murray brought to his theoretical efforts. The focus of his theory is upon individuals in all their complexity. This point of view is highlighted by the term "personology". He emphasized consistently the organic quality of behavior, indicating that a single segment of behavior is not to be understood in isolation from the rest of the functioning person. In contrast to many other theorists who share this belief, Murray was perfectly willing to engage in the abstraction necessary to permit various kinds of specialized study, always insisting that the task of reconstruction must be engaged in after analysis is completed. A further

contrast to some holistic theorists is his “field” orientation. Murray insisted that the environmental context of behavior must be thoroughly understood and analyzed before an adequate account of individual behavior is possible (Hall 222).

Murray placed general emphasis upon the importance of environmental determinants, and more distinctively, he developed an elaborate set of concepts designed to represent those environmental forces. Moreover, Murray suggested that the past, or history, of the individual is fully as important in Murray’s view as the present individual and his or her environment. His theory shares with psychoanalysis the assumption that events taking place in infancy and childhood are crucial determinants of adult behavior. Therefore, he defined an individual’s personality refers to a series of events that ideally span the person’s lifetime: “The history of the personality is the personality” (Hall 228). Murray suggested that each period in the childhood leaves some traces on personality in the complex form. The pattern which is formed from profound impression in every period, unconsciously directs to behavior toward following development (Alwisol 242). Therefore, all aspects of development during childhood should be concerned.

Furthermore, Murray also explained about unity-thema. The unity-thema is essentially the single pattern of related needs and press, derived from infantile experience, that gives meaning and coherence to the largest portion of the individual’s behavior. It operates largely as an unconscious force. It is not always possible to discover a unity-thema although one can usually arrive at a

developmental formulation that sheds light upon all or most of the individual's behavior and without which it would not be possible to bring much order to behavior (Hall 243). Murray referred to a person's unity-thema as the "key to his unique nature" and suggested:

A unity-thema is a compound of interrelated—collaborating or conflicting—dominant needs that are linked to press to which the individual was exposed on one or more particular occasions, gratifying or traumatic, in early childhood. The thema may stand for a primary infantile experience or a subsequent reaction formation to that experience. But, whatever its nature and genesis, it repeats itself in many forms during later life. (Murray 604-605)

The writer will use Murray's theory of personology to get deeper analysis of Dr. Hannibal Lecter's traumatic experience as the cause of his psychopathic personality.

B. Antisocial Personality Disorder

Antisocial personality disorder is one of the types of personality disorders. Currently, according to Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) there are ten personality disorders which are antisocial personality disorder, avoidant personality disorder, borderline personality disorder, dependent personality disorder, histrionic personality disorder, narcissistic personality disorder, obsessive-compulsive personality disorder, paranoid

personality disorder, schizoid personality disorder, and schizotypal personality disorder (American Psychiatric Association 645).

Usually, people suffering from the personality disorders that the writer has stated above may inconvenience their families and friends considerably, but they tend to harm themselves more than they harm others. However, there is one kind of personality disorder which is so dangerous that it deserves special attention which is called antisocial personality disorder. Antisocial personality disorder is the most troublesome of all the personality disorders, especially in its implication for a broad range of social situations (Costin & Dragons 348). The essential feature of antisocial personality disorder is an inability to conform to the social norms that ordinarily govern many aspects of a person's adolescent and adult behavior. (American Psychiatric Association 646) Antisocial personality disorder has also been referred to as psychopathy, sociopathy, or dissocial (Kaplan & Sadock 807).

People with antisocial disorder have an impairment in the ability to form positive relationships with others and a tendency to engage in behaviors that violate basic social norms and values. People with this order are cold and callous, gaining pleasure by competing and humiliating everyone and anyone. They can be cruel and malicious. They commit violent criminal offenses against others, including assault, murder, and rape, much more frequently than do people without the disorder (Hart & Hare 25). Although characterized by continual antisocial or criminal acts, the disorder is not same as criminality.

According to a pioneer in the study of people with antisocial personality, Hervey Cleckley in his book called *The Mask of Sanity*, psychopaths differ from normal people, including “normal” criminals, not only in their actions but also in their emotions, motivations, and thought processes. First, their misdeeds are not just impulsive but almost unmotivated or, rather, not motivated by any understandable purpose. Their behavior, therefore, often has a perverse or an irrational quality. This lack of purposefulness, Cleckley claims, is what makes most psychopaths unsuccessful criminals. However, there are some psychopaths who are “successful” and do not end up getting caught and going to prison. He suggest that successful psychopath have higher IQs, come from relatively privileged backgrounds, and exhibit the superficial charm and ability to “con” that associated with psychopathy. (276)

Cleckley also states that psychopaths have shallowest emotions. Through lack of love, lack of loyalty, and above all, lack of empathy. They are able to ignore what most people would regard as obligations, neither do they feel anxiety or remorse over such actions, for they are as deficient in guilt as they are in other basic emotions. Furthermore, Cleckley argues that psychopaths have poor judgment and failure to learn from experience. They do not make the connection between their actions and the consequences of those actions (376). Or, as later theorists (Newman 330) have refined the concept, antisocial personalities or psychopaths are bad at passive avoidance learning, learning to stop making a response that results in punishment. Once punished for an action, normal people learn either not to repeat the action or to repeat it in such way

that they will not be caught. In contrast, people with antisocial personalities may repeat an offense again and again, and in the same manner, even though they have been punished for doing so. Cleckley also says that most psychopaths are able to maintain a pleasant and convincing exterior. Because of their lack of anxiety and guilt, they can lie, cheat, and steal with remarkable poise. (Cleckley 367)

In addition, Robert D. Hare, one of the world's foremost experts in the area of psychopathy, provides the detailed picture of the disordered personalities of the psychopath in his book called *Without Conscience: The Disturbing World of the Psychopaths Among Us*. He makes the list of key symptoms of psychopathy which are:

1. Glib and superficial
2. Egocentric and grandiose
3. Lack of remorse or guilt
4. Lack of empathy
5. Deceitful and manipulative
6. Shallow emotions
7. Impulsive
8. Poor behavior controls
9. Need for excitement
10. Lack of responsibility
11. Early behavior problems
12. Adult antisocial behavior (Hare 34)

From the list above, Dr. Hannibal Lecter has nine of twelve characteristics that show his psychopathic personality which are glib and superficial, lack of remorse or guilt, lack of empathy, deceitful and manipulative, shallow emotions, impulsive, poor behavior controls, need for excitement, and adult antisocial behavior. The writer will explain further about these nine characteristics to show Lecter's psychopathic personality in chapter three.

It is well established that antisocial personality disorder is influenced by both genetic factors and experience. Research findings support this; it appears that only a moderate proportion of the variance in the ratings of personality disorder symptoms and syndromes is due to heredity. Thus, experiences, especially childhood experiences, play a significant part in molding the development of personality traits (Costin & Dragons 375). In this case, the writer found that the cause of Dr. Hannibal Lecter's psychopathic personality is his traumatic experience when he was a child. Therefore, the writer will use Henry Murray's theory of personology to get deeper information.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer divides the analysis into two parts. The first part explains about the cause of Lecter's psychopathic personality and the second part discusses about Dr. Hannibal Lecter's psychopathic personality shown in the novel.

A. The Cause of Dr. Hannibal Lecter's Psychopathic Personality

Dr. Hannibal Lecter was born in Lithuania. He was from a wealthy family. His father was a count, title dating from the tenth century, and his mother was a descendent of the famous Visconti family of Milan. Lecter had only sister named Mischa. When Lecter was six, a group of German deserters retreating from Russia shelled his family's estate, killed his parents and most of the servants. Lecter, his sister, and other local children were rounded up by the group of deserters to be used as sustenance during the cold Baltic winter. Mischa was killed and cannibalized, but young Lecter managed to escape. (314)

It is not easy at all for Lecter watching his parents and his sister murdered in front of him and this incident makes a great shock for him and makes a deep impact to his personality. Experiences during childhood are one of the most factors that influence the individual's personality, especially experiences that cause trauma. Traumatic experience in childhood will give impact to the

development of a child and leave scars that last until adulthood. There are some developments that need to be concerned during early childhood, such as intelligence, physical, emotion, moral, and memory developments because those aspects of development can influence the individual's personality in his life span (Desmita 127). In this case, the writer wants to analyze Lecter's emotion, moral, and memory developments to show the cause of his psychopathic personality.

In early childhood, children at the age between two until seven years old, the emotional condition of children are still unstable. There are some factors that influence the emotional condition of children, such as fear and sudden change in their environment and those factors cause their personality disturbed. Children do not have ability to manage, control, and direct their emotion well. They need a guidance to control their emotion and their parents play the most important role in their development. The emotional condition of children can get worse when they experience the event which cause trauma. (Desmita 136)

Lecter had great fear when he saw his parents and sister were killed cruelly in front of him. That caused impact to his emotional condition and the experience gave influence to his personality. He grew up without guidance from his parents and it made his emotional condition worse. Therefore, when he has come of age, he becomes an individual that suffers emotional poverty that limits the range and depth of his feelings and does not have any concern to other people's feeling. He does not have guilty feeling although his deeds harm people because he does not realize that he has made others suffer.

Meanwhile, memory also has an important role in childhood. Myers defines memory as “the persistence of learning over time via storage and retrieval of information”. Memory makes person keep his information or event that he had in the past. Children can store all experiences that they have easily in their memory, including the experience that can cause trauma. In addition, an individual tends to keep his good memories and tries to forget his bad or unpleasant memories (Desmita 111). Lecter often thinks that he can forget his unpleasant memories, whereas those memories are still kept in his mind but he does not realize it. Lecter sometimes recalls those memories unconsciously. For example, the unpleasant memories that he represses are appeared in dream when he is sleeping. Therefore, Lecter often has nightmare when he is sleeping and it may comes from his unpleasant experience that he wants to forget.

When Lecter saw his parents killed by the Nazi, he stored the incident in his memory and that unpleasant memory often appeared when he was sleeping. Lecter often gets nightmare when he is sleeping because of his traumatic experience that he had in the past. He often dreams about the incident that makes him lost his family. He can see clearly how the Nazi kills his family in his dream. When his parents were killed, Nazi soldiers put him and his younger sister, Mischa, in a barn. It was winter and there was not much deer to eat and Nazi soldiers would run out of food in two days so they kept the children alive to be their food. Lecter could feel that the Nazi were coming, unlocked the barn and took a child. One of the Nazi soldiers came to him and held his thigh and upper arm, and instead of him, they chose his sister and led her away. He held

on to Mischa so hard but it was useless. They took Mischa away and cracked the bone in his upper arm. Then he heard the sound of axe and soon he knew that they had killed Mischa and ate her (300).

Lecter is suspended between his last view of Mischa crossing the bloody snow and the sound of axe. He is held there and he cannot stand it. In the world of the airplane comes a short scream from his sweating face, thin and high, piercing. (301)

Lecter can see the incident completely in his dream. The quotation above showed that the memory of his sister that he wants to forget often comes up in his dream. He often has nightmare almost every time he sleeps even he is sleeping just for a while.

Moreover, Lecter's cannibalism is thought to be a kind of revenge fantasy which is born from his memory of watching his sister being cannibalized. He eats his victims because they represent to him the kind of low, bestial individuals who would kill and eat a small child; he's not only getting back at them, but showing them he's better than they are by consuming them with exquisite taste, with gourmet recipes and fine wine. His memory of his sister, Mischa, also can be seen by his action toward Clarice Starling, an FBI agent that he met when he was still in the asylum. He considers Starling as Mischa, his deceased sister.

“And so I came to believe,” Dr. Lecter was saying, “that there had to be a place in the world for Mischa, a prime place vacated for her,

and I came to think Clarice, that the best place in the world was yours.”

The quotation above shows if Lecter believes that Starling is the reincarnation of Mischa. He has never hurt Starling, even he hides and takes care of her when she is shot in the Mason's farm. Lecter keeps Starling in isolation during the next few months, subjecting her to various brainwashing and conditioning techniques. His main goal is to systematically replace Starling's memories and personality and makes her believe she is Lecter's deceased sister Mischa.

The next aspect of development is moral. Moral deals with the rule that prevails in the society. It controls people's behavior so they know whether they behave right or wrong. Children will understand about moral by learning from their experience. Children are good imitators; they imitate all things that they have seen in everyday life. Moreover, guidance from parents is also important factor for their moral development because children will be able to differentiate what things are good and what things are bad from their parents. For instance, a child who is forbidden by his parents to imitate a bad thing that he has seen in television will learn that he may not do something bad because his parents will be angry with him or give him a punishment if he does it. From the reward and punishment that his parents give, a child will be able to differentiate whether his behavior is good or bad (Desmita 150). For some people who had lost their parents since they were children and do not have surrogate parents like Lecter will have difficulties to differentiate between good and bad things because no

one teaches them how to behave. Lecter's moral can not be developed because no one teaches him. He cannot conform to social norms and does not care to the rules in the society. He makes his own rules and he does not need anybody. He only thinks about himself and does not care to others. That is why person who behaves like Lecter called antisocial person.

Moreover, person who had traumatic experience in the past manifests his behavior in two contradictory ways. First, he suffers great fear or anxiety to the something or action that make him trauma. On the other side, he instead behaves just like the way people treated him in the past and cause his trauma. For example, a child who saw his parents killed in front of him may become introvert and scared of something that reminds him of his parents, such as tools that is used to kill his parents. On the contrary, he also may become a sadistic killer. He does the same as the killer did to his parents. (Alwisol 56)

In Lecter's case, he manifests his behavior by doing the same thing as the Nazi did to his parents. He becomes sadistic killer because he wants to takes revenge on his parents' death. That is why his victims are always men because it represents his revenge to the Nazi soldiers who killed his parents. When the incident happened, he could not do anything to help his parents and sister because he was just a child and did not have enough power to do anything to help them. Therefore, after he becomes adult he still keeps his revenge and manifests it to other people.

Lecter's psychopathic personality is influenced by his traumatic experience that he had when he was a child. He saw brutal incident happened in front of him

when his emotion was instable yet and it made great shock to his personality. Moreover, he did not get any guidance since he was a child and it made his emotion and moral could not be developed. Therefore, he grew up became a man who has no emotion, empathy to other people, and he does not have conscience. In other word, he grew up became psychopath.

B. Dr. Hannibal Lecter's Psychopathic Personality

In this part, the writer wants to describe the characteristics of Dr. Hannibal Lecter which show his psychopathic personality. This analysis is based on the psychopathy checklist by Robert D. Hare which shows the emotional and interpersonal traits of the psychopath and also examines the unstable and antisocial lifestyle of the psychopath.

1. Glib and Superficial

Lecter is often amusing and articulate. He can amuse and entertain people easily. He can be very effective in presenting himself well and is often very likeable and charming. Lecter is very well known in his neighborhood. After knowing Lecter goes to America, FBI checks his house and asks one of his neighbors named Mrs. Franz Rosencranzes to get some information about him, especially his attitude toward his neighbors. Mrs. Rosencranzes says that Lecter is nice person, he is friendly to other people and most of his neighbors like him. She says that Lecter usually gave a birthday gift for her. She also says that Lecter gave the famous birthday dinner for her and invited their neighbors to

join them. She still received a note and gift from him on her birthdays, even after he was in custody. She needs years to believe that Lecter is a psychopath.

I knew Hannibal Lecter socially years ago and the press has camped on my doorstep ever since about it. He was an extraordinarily charming man, absolutely singular. It took me years to believe the other side of him. (352)

Lecter will seem particularly agreeable and make a distinctly positive impression when he first encountered. He often has indication of good sense and a person is likely to feel soon after meeting him that this normal and pleasant. There is nothing at all odd or queer about him, and in every respect he tends to embody the concept of a well-adjusted person. Lecter can make people impressed him easily. He talks about anything that makes people interested in him. Usually, he will talk about other people hobby or interest and pretends to hear enthusiastically when people talk about their interest.

Furthermore, he is also generous and he will give something that a person wants to have to make good impression. For instance, after some meetings and having talks with Rinaldo Pazzi, an Italian Chief Investigator, Lecter knows that Pazzi's wife is very interested in theater and opera. When Pazzi and his wife attend the concert of the Florence Chamber Orchestra in the Teatro Piccolomini, they meet Lecter and Pazzi introduces him to his wife, Laura. At the first meeting, Laura feels that Lecter is a gentleman from the way he introduces himself and behaves. To have an attention from Pazzi and his wife,

Lecter makes good impression to them by giving Laura hand-copied of an antique score on parchment because he knows it will please her.

“I hoped that this might interest you.” He took a portfolio from under his arm. It was an antique score on parchment, hand-copied.

“This is from the Teatro Capranica in Rome, from 1688, the year the piece was written.” (209)

Moreover, Lecter seems to have a good many genuine interests and his taste is very high. Lecter is a person with high abilities and have superior intelligence. Lecter is very smart person. Before he was caught and put in asylum, he was a famous psychiatrist. Everyone in psychiatric community respected him and he was regarded by his professional peers in psychiatry because he was critical and often gave his opinion or article in the professional journals. In addition, Lecter likes spending his time reading books and it makes his knowledge broader. Lecter's high intelligence is proved when he gets a job as a curator easily when he moves to Florence. He can get job as curator although he does not have background as a curator. He can learn new things without any difficulties. He can convince the committees with his presentation about Dante's first sonnet and it makes him a new curator for the Palazzo Capponi, name of a famous museum in Florence.

2. Lack of Remorse or Guilt

Lecter shows a stunning lack of concern for the devastating effects his actions have on others. His lack of remorse or guilt is associated with a remarkable ability to rationalize his behavior and to shrug off personal

responsibility for actions that cause shock and disappointment to others. When Lecter moves to Florence, he kills a museum curator and replaces his position then changes his name becomes Dr. Fell.

He is considering that it is true that he created the vacancy at the Palazzo Capponi by removing the former curator but once the way was clear he won the job fairly, demonstrating to the Belle Arti Committee an extraordinary linguistic capability. (156)

The quotation above shows that he does not feel guilty after killing the former curator, he feels killing the former curator is just a simple process that requires a few seconds. Furthermore, he thinks that the former curator is too old to be a curator. So Lecter kills him and applies for curator position to replace the former curator. Lecter feels nothing wrong with his deed because he thinks he gets the job fairly by presenting his ability in front of the museum committees.

Often psychopaths are completely forthright about the matter, calmly stating that they have no sense of guilt, are not sorry for the pain and destruction they have caused, and there is no reason for them to be concerned (Hare 41). Lecter is a man who does not have conscience, he does not care about other people's misery because of his deeds. Lecter's characteristic that indicates that he has no remorse is showed by his letter to Mason Verger, his former patient whom he tortured. Lecter knows that Mason is still alive and wants to take revenge to him. He writes a letter to Mason to remind him of the way he was treating and torturing Mason. He refuses to be blamed on that

incident because he felt that Mason also enjoyed it. He says Mason enjoyed eating his own nose and said that his nose tasted like chicken. He does not feel guilty at all for the incident that causes Mason gets physical defect. He just let and helped Mason to have pleasure by torturing his own body.

I'm writing to refresh your memory on the subject of your former nose. You ate it yourself, for refreshment. "Tastes just like chicken!" was your comment at the time. (268)

After that incident Mason became noseless and lipless, with no soft tissue on his face. Everybody is scared of him because of his ghostly face. Even Lecter has taken Mason's future but he feels he did not do anything wrong with Mason and refuses to account for his action to Mason. He does not want to be blamed for the misery which he brings down upon Mason.

3. Lack of Empathy

Many of the characteristics displayed by psychopaths, especially their egocentricity, lack of remorse, shallow emotions, and deceitfulness, are closely associated with a profound lack of empathy (Hare 44). Lecter has no concern of the feelings of other people. He views people as little more than objects to be used for his own satisfaction. The weak and the vulnerable, whom he mocks, rather than pity, are favorite targets.

Lecter's lack of empathy was appeared when he was a psychiatrist and had a patient named Mason Verger. Mason Verger was the son of a wealthy and influential family who controlled a meat-packing empire. Mason came to him to have psychiatric counseling because he was convicted of child molestation.

During the consultation, Mason and Lecter seemed to get on well until Mason showed his noose to Lecter. Instead of starting the counseling, Lecter asked him to show how the noose worked. Lecter was sitting in a chair in the corner of the room and watching Mason. Then Lecter stood up and gave Mason Angel Dust and some other methamphetamines, kind of mind altering drugs, to make him flying (71). While Mason was flying, he gave a piece of glass and asked Mason to peel off his face, cut off his nose and fed it to the dogs then broke Mason's neck and left him to die.

“I was flying. He gave me a piece of glass and suggested I might like to peel off my face with it. He let the dogs out. I fed them my face. Then Dr. Lecter broke my neck.” (72)

Lecter likes to control people to do everything he wants to. When he knew Mason's problem, he did not try to help him but made the condition getting worse by giving him some mind altering drugs and asking Mason to torture himself. He often uses the weaknesses of people for his pleasure and he does not have pity to others. Central to understanding a psychopath like Lecter does not appear to experience true human emotions, or at least, he does not appear to experience a full range of human emotions. This can explain the lack of empathy for the suffering of others, since he cannot experience emotion associated with either empathy or suffering. (Hare 45)

4. Deceitful and Manipulative

Lying, deceiving, and manipulating are natural talents for Lecter. With his powers of imagination and focused on himself, he appears amazingly unfazed

by the possibility, or even by the certainty, of being found out. Lecter always has tactics to deceive people. He seems determined in doing his action and has courage to take risk as the consequence of his action. After killing Pazzi, Lecter realizes that police will find Pazzi's body soon and he will be the main suspect of that murder because the police have already known that Lecter is in Florence, changes his name into Dr. Fell and becomes curator. Therefore, Lecter decides to go to America because nobody will think that he does not have any courage to go back to America. Lecter realizes that his decision to go back to America is risky because he has to pass the customs and he is sure that airport securities and immigration officers at every major airport have been alerted to watch for him. However, Lecter thinks that he may have one luck: the FBI and police use the picture of his old face, before he did plastic surgery. There is a good possibility that nobody will recognize Lecter's new face because no one knows that Lecter has changed his face. Actually, his new face is not very different from his old one but people may do not recognize him if they do not pay attention to him.

There is a good chance that no current likeness of Dr. Lecter's new face exists in the world. It is not so different from his old face—a little collagen added around the nose and cheeks, changed hair, spectacles—but it is different enough if attention is not called to him. For the scar on the back of his hand, he has found a durable cosmetic and a tanning agent. (292)

Finally, he passes the customs and airport securities successfully. His guess is exactly right that police and FBI put the picture of his old face so no one pay attention on him and realize that he is Hannibal Lecter.

Moreover, Lecter's ability to influence and incite person can be seen when he is kidnapped by Mason's men. Mason wants to take revenge on Lecter and asks his men to kidnap Lecter by shooting him with drugs and bring him to Mason's barn. Mason kidnaps him alive because Mason wants to feed Lecter to wild boars so he can feel the pain as Mason felt when he was tortured by Lecter years ago. Mason wants to see Lecter die in pain slowly. Lecter is hung in Mason's barn and his arms and legs are well bound to a thick oak so there is no chance for him to escape. When Lecter comes back to consciousness, he sees Margot Verger, Mason's sister, visits him and wants to have some talks with him. Margot was also Lecter's former patient when he was a psychiatrist. She was raped by Mason when they were children. He knows that Margot still has revenge to her brother. Therefore, after having some talks, Lecter tries to incite Margot to kill Mason and asks Margot to take a piece of his hair and his scalp and put it in Mason's hand after Mason's death so the police will suspect him as the one who kill Mason. Lecter asks Margot to let him go and he will responsible to Mason's death.

You know you'll have to kill him.... Margot, I'm the only other suspect you've got. If I'm dead before Mason, who would the suspect be? Snatch out a piece of my hair, back from the hairline if

you don't mind. Get a little skin. Think about putting it in Mason's hand. After he's dead. (477 - 478)

Lecter can manipulate person easily and he does not scare about the risk that he will have. He takes risk by offering Margot that kind of agreement as long as she releases him and let him escape. He is not afraid if police will suspect and hunt him for Mason's death.

5. Shallow Emotions

Lecter seems to suffer a kind of emotional poverty that limits the range and depth of his feelings. He often appears cold and unemotional. He has no fear or any feeling that express his emotion. Lecter's coldness was shown when he was in the Baltimore State Hospital for the Criminally Insane, the hospital with maximum security for criminals who suffer personality and mental disorder. When he was there, he got extra supervision because of his reputation as a sadistic killer. His hands and leg were always chained and he was placed in a certain cell which was especially made from glass that can not be broken so there was no chance for him to escape. One day, he had general check up and got physical examination with his hands and legs still chained. While he was wired up to the electrocardiograph, he attacked the nurse who checked his body by biting her ear and tongue and ate it. The freakiest thing was his pulse rate did not even go up much when he attacked the nurse. His pulse rate stayed constant as if he did not do any activities.

Moreover, his coldness and nervousness are shown when he meets Rinaldo Pazzi for the first time. Pazzi, a chief investigator in Florence comes to

Palazzo Capponi to meet Lecter and wants to investigate him to get some information about the missing curator whose position is replaced by Lecter. Lecter calmly comes to see Pazzi after attending the meeting with the board members of museum and pretends he does not know anything about the former curator. He tells Pazzi that he has never met the former curator before. He does not show nervousness during the investigation although he is the one who kills the former curator.

“Would you call me first, Commendatore? I can disarm the security system before you arrive, and save your time.”

The man is too calm. Properly, he should fear me a little. He asks me to call him before coming by. (143)

The quotation above shows Pazzi's first impression on Lecter. Pazzi feels that Lecter is unemotional person because he is very cold and there is hardly any expression appeared in his face. Actually, Lecter feels that Pazzi suspects him as Hannibal Lecter when Pazzi asks about the scar on his hand. Lecter gets scar on his left hand because of the surgery that he had in the past to remove his extra finger. He had six fingers on his left hand and it made him instantly identified so he had his extra finger surgically altered to deceive people. Lecter keeps calm even though he knows that Pazzi may suspects him as Hannibal Lecter. He even invites Pazzi to come to see him again if Pazzi needs more information.

6. Impulsive

Lecter is unlikely to spend much time weighing the pros and cons of a course of action or considering the possible consequences. Lecter never thought about the consequences of his action. He fails to follow any life plan. He seems just doing anything he likes and goes wherever he wants. It is shown when he decides to go to Florence after escaping from asylum. He goes to Florence without planning it first so when he is in Florence he does not know what to do until he meets with a curator in Palazzo Capponi. When he meets the curator, suddenly he has an idea to kill the curator then replace his place and changes his name into Dr. Fell. Lecter tends to do something on the spur of the moment without planning his action first.

Furthermore, Lecter often makes a decision without forethought and without consideration for the consequences to self or other. For a psychopath, he does not need a trigger in doing an action. He has trouble in considering his behavior, so he does an action without further consideration whether is good or bad for his society (Wiramihardja 58). His impulsivity is also shown when he attacked the nurse in the Baltimore State Hospital. Often psychopaths kill their victims with no motivation and so does Lecter. He did not have any motivation striking the nurse, he just wanted to attack her when she examined his body for the general check up. Many people were watching when he attacked the nurse and the incident was caught on security camera but he did not show any fear at all even though he knew that the consequence of his action was very serious. Following the incident, Lecter was treated very carefully by the hospital staff.

He was often confined to heavy restraints, a straitjacket and muzzle, and he was only transported when strapped to a hand-truck. Moreover, he must wear an iron mask to prevent him attacking others and more guards were placed around his cell to watch over him. Most psychopaths often do not have motivation when they do harm to other people. They did it because they liked and enjoyed it. (Hare 59)

Lecter is indifferent to the possibility of physical pain or many punishments, and show no indications that he experiences fear when so threatened. This may explain his apparent disregard for the consequences of his actions.

7. Poor Behavior Controls

Besides being impulsive, doing things on the spur of the moment, Lecter is highly reactive to perceived insults or slights. Although he readily initiates aggressive displays, his ensuing behavior is not out of control. He can control his anger and his aggressive displays are cold. He lack the intense emotional arousal experienced by others when he lose his temper.

Lecter often behaves aggressively, especially when he feels threaten by other people. It is shown when Lecter kills Pazzi in the museum where he works as curator. Pazzi recognizes that Lecter disguises as Dr. Fell. He starts to suspect Lecter when he meets with Lecter to investigate about the missing curator because Lecter is a very cold person. Moreover, he knows Lecter's picture from Mason's poster and he finds that there are similarities between Lecter and Dr. Fell. Mason Verger makes prize contest to catch Lecter and he

will give huge reward to anyone who can get Lecter alive. Pazzi is interested to sell Lecter to Mason for money than he could imagine. Mason will give reward in the amount of one million dollars for Lecter's head and hands. He will pay the same amount for information leading to arrest. In addition, he will privately pay three million dollars to anyone who can get Lecter alive (162). Pazzi then calls Mason and gives information if Lecter is in Florence now, disguising as a curator and changes his name into Dr. Fell. Pazzi also tells Mason if Lecter had plastic surgery to remove his extra finger. To make sure that Dr. Fell is Hannibal Lecter, Mason sends his men to Florence to help Pazzi catch Lecter. Pazzi and Mason's men have a plan to catch Lecter after his lecturing in Palazzo Capponi. Pazzi has to take Lecter on the open air with not many people around and Mason's men will shoot him with drugs to make him faint.

Therefore, Pazzi comes to Palazzo Capponi to meet Lecter. Unfortunately, Lecter knows Pazzi's plan because he realizes that Pazzi has already suspected him as Hannibal Lecter. Lecter becomes more certain if Pazzi sells him to Mason when police do not come to arrest him. So Lecter shoots Pazzi in his thigh and binds his body upright with the drop cloth canvas and rope, straps him to the tall hand truck the workers have used to move podium (234). Lecter wants to hang Pazzi in the same place where Pazzi's ancestor was hung centuries ago. He rolls Pazzi on the hand truck out onto the balcony outside. He tilts Pazzi forward against the balcony railing and he ties Pazzi's neck with cord (237). Lecter then pushes him down and tears his stomach. Pazzi died with his neck broke and his bowels fell out.

Lecter shows his aggressiveness by killing Pazzi because he feels threaten when he finds out that Pazzi recognizes him and wants to sell him to Mason. Although he kills Pazzi cruelly it does not mean that he loses his control. His behavior is still under control. He does not kill Pazzi directly by shooting Pazzi straight in his heart or head but he makes something like a ritual before killing Pazzi. First, he ties Pazzi to the hand truck, shows the picture of Pazzi's ancestor who was hung in centuries ago and brings Pazzi out to the balcony then hangs Pazzi in the same place where Pazzi's ancestor died. Pazzi's ancestor hated the Italian government and was hung in the wall of Palazzo Capponi for killing Giuliano de' Medici in 1478 (128). He can do all the ritual by himself. He does it calmly as if he still controls his action by doing it not in a rush although he knows that Mason's men is in the outside of the museum, waiting to catch him.

8. Need for Excitement

Lecter often does crime for excitement or thrills. He has a continuing and excessive need. He feels satisfied if he makes people suffer and he is usually sadistic people because the more he hurts people the more he feels satisfied. Lecter is a very sadistic person and it is shown when he kidnaps Paul Krendler, an FBI agent who makes an agreement with Mason Verger to get Lecter. After hearing that Lecter comes back to America, Mason asks Krendler to catch Lecter and he will give reward if Krendler does the job successfully. Verger promises that Krendler will be the member of congress and he will also give five million dollars if Krendler can get Lecter alive. Krendler accepts the

agreement because he knows that Verger has an important role in the United States government because his late father left him a United States congressman and a member of the House Judiciary Oversight Committee who just could not make ends meet without him. (57)

Lecter gets information if Mason asks Paul Krendler to catch him, so he kidnaps Krendler and brings him to his place then he begins to lobotomize him alive. Lobotomize is performing surgical procedure by cutting nerve pathways in the frontal lobes of the brain. The operation has been performed on mentally ill patients whose behavioral patterns were not improved by other forms of treatment (Online). Lecter uses certain method in removing the top of Krendler's skull and also injects local anesthetics so Krendler can not feel any pain but he can see and follow when Lecter lobotomizes him. First he sees Lecter saws his head. Then he watches Lecter lifts off the top of his head, put it on the salver and removes it to sideboard. After that, Lecter removes a slice of his prefrontal lobe, then another, until Lecter has four. His eyes look up as though he is following what is going on. Lecter places the slices in the bowl of ice water that mix with the juice of lemon, in order to firm them (549). Lecter wants to cook Krendler's brain and consume it with exquisite taste, with gourmet recipes and fine wine, in front of Krendler. After eating Krendler's brain, then Lecter kills him by shooting a bolt directly into his heart.

Lecter does not generally eat his victims or part of his victim's body. He eats it because he wants to make Krendler suffers. Lecter is just like a cat playing with a mouse before killing it. He feels entertained when he sees the

fear in his victim's face because of terror and pain that he made. It also happened when Lecter kills Pazzi. Before killing Pazzi, he shows the picture of Pazzi's ancestor hanging outside the Palazzo Vecchio, beneath the window near them, the same window he intends to hang Pazzi. Lecter likes to see his victims beg to let them go and he feels excited when he sees his victims are afraid of him. He can feel his adrenaline moves faster in his body when he watches his victims are in pain. That is a reason why most psychopaths are sadistic people. They enjoy watching other people suffer.

9. Adult Antisocial Behavior

Lecter considers the rules and expectations of society inconvenient and unreasonable, impediments to the behavioral expression of his inclinations and wishes. He makes his own rules because he has difficulties in conforming norms in the society. The lifelong continuity of the antisocial behavior of Lecter is truly amazing. Many of the antisocial acts of psychopaths lead to criminal convictions. Psychopaths tend to have no particular interest for any one type of crime but tend to try everything. (Hare 67)

Criminal is a logical choice for Lecter because it is one of the ways to show his antisocial behavior. He likes to make other people disturbed or restless because of his action. There is one thing that makes psychopaths different with normal people or even ordinary criminals. Psychopaths never learn from their experience. For instance, ordinary criminals learn from their experience by not doing their illegal act for the second time. They try to change their behavior so they can be accepted in their society. On the contrary, it will not happen to

psychopaths. They always fail to learn from their experience in the past because they feel that there were nothing wrong with their behavior and they do not feel that their deeds harm others. They do not care to the social norms and they intend to break the law or norms in the society. Also they do not give attention what other people say about them because they do not need anybody, they only care to themselves. (Hare 83)

Lecter is antisocial person because he does not feel wary of doing his criminal action. He was put in the Baltimore State hospital, a kind of asylum for the criminal insane, for eight years and he could escape from that place then moved to Florence. Although he has experience living in the asylum for eight years, he does not feel wary. After moving to Florence, he keeps doing his criminal action even though he knows he will get severer punishment if the FBI finds and catches him. He has never learned from his experience. His antisocial behavior is also shown by his inability to socialize with other people. Lecter does not have any best friends even though many people who know him consider that he is a nice and charming person. In fact, all that he has done to others are just camouflage. He becomes nice person to cover up his real identity. He does not want people to know if he is a psychopath. Moreover, Lecter does not care about the norms or rule in the society. It is proved by his deeds which always tend to break the law.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Thomas Harris's *Hannibal* tells about the journey of Dr. Hannibal Lecter after seven years escaping from the asylum. Lecter is a famous psychiatrist who is convicted of serial murder. The writer finds that Lecter's traumatic experience in his childhood causes his psychopathic personality. His parents and sister were killed by Nazi in front of him and it caused a great shock to his personality and influenced the development of his emotion, memory, and moral. His emotional condition got shock when the brutal incident happened and it makes him becomes an individual that suffers emotional poverty that limits the range and depth of his feelings and does not have any concern to other people's feeling. The traumatic experience makes Lecter's memory disturbed as well. The traumatic event that he saw when he was a child was easily recorded in his brain and influences his life. Lecter tries to forget their unpleasant memory and tends to repress it. However, the unpleasant memory often comes up in his dream. He often gets nightmare and can see the traumatic event in his dream clearly. Moreover, Lecter does not have either moral or conscience because he lost his parents since he was a child. No one teach how to behave and he has difficulties to conform to the social norms. He only thinks about himself and does not care to others. Furthermore, he manifests his traumatic experience by doing the same thing as the Nazi did to his parents. He

becomes a sadistic killer to revenge his family death. In short, Lecter's traumatic experience affects his personality and makes him become a psychopath.

In addition, based on Robert D. Hare's psychopathy checklist, the writer finds that Lecter has characteristics as a psychopath. First, Lecter is glib and superficial, he tries to make good impression to others and people consider him as a nice people. However, his nice attitude is just camouflage, he does not want people know his real behavior. Second, Lecter has never felt guilty. His lack of guilt shows when he kills the former curator in Florence and replace his position. He thinks the former curator is too old and should be replaced. Besides, he feels that he gets the job fairly by presenting his ability in front of the museum's committee.

Third, Lecter does not have empathy. He has no concern of other people's feeling. His lack of empathy appeared when he tortures Mason during psychiatric counseling. Instead of helping Mason solve his problem, Lecter tortures him and makes his condition worse. Lecter also likes to manipulate others. Lecter always has tactic to make people deceived and has courage to take risk as the consequence of his action. For instance, he goes back to America after killing Pazzi although he knows that the FBI hunts him. He is sure that people do not recognize his new face. Finally, he passes the custom successfully and nobody suspects him as Hannibal Lecter. His ability to incite others is also shown when he is kidnapped by Mason's men. He asks Margot, Mason's sister, to release him and kill her brother. He will responsible to

Mason's death if Margot release him. Lecter suffers a kind of emotional poverty too. He has no fear and often seems cold and unemotional. It is shown when he attacks the nurse in the Baltimore State Hospital while he is wired up to the electrocardiograph. His pulse rate stays constant even though he attacks the nurse brutally as if he does not do any activities. His coldness is also shown when he meets Pazzi. He stays calm when he meets with Pazzi although Pazzi may suspect him as the killer of the former curator. Furthermore, Lecter often does things on the spur of the moment and his actions show his aggressiveness. Although Lecter readily initiate aggressive displays, he can control their anger and their aggressive displays are cold. It is appeared when he kills Pazzi when he knows if Pazzi recognizes him as Hannibal Lecter and wants to sell him to Mason. He kills Pazzi cruelly without planning it first and does it calmly although he knows that Mason's men are waiting in front of the museum to catch him.

In addition, Lecter often kills people for excitement. He enjoys seeing people suffer and he is sadistic people. It is proved when he kidnaps Paul Krendler and lobotomizes him alive and eats his brain in front of Krendler. The last characteristic that shows Lecter's psychopathic personality is his antisocial behavior. He has difficulties in conforming norms in the society. He does not care if his deeds harm other people. He keeps doing criminal and never learned from his experience. He also cannot socialize with other people well and does not have any best friends although many people consider him as a nice person.

Lecter does not feel that he has psychological or emotional problems and he sees no reason to change his behavior to conform to societal standards with which he does not agree. In other words, Lecter is generally well satisfied with himself. He sees nothing wrong with himself and finds that his behavior is rational, rewarding, and satisfying. Moreover, he never looks back with regret or forward with concern. He feels it is legitimate to manipulate and deceive others in order to obtain their rights, and his social interactions are planned to outmaneuver the malevolence he sees in others.

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SYNOPSIS

Hannibal by Thomas Harris tells about Dr. Hannibal Lecter seven years after he escapes from maximum security hospital for the criminal insane. After plastic surgery and the removal of a distinctive sixth finger, he moves to Florence, Italy. In Florence, he attempts to be part of the society. He murders a museum curator and replaces his position then change his name become Dr. Fell.

Unfortunately, the Italian Chief Investigator named Rinaldo Pazzi recognizes Lecter and make a deal with Mason Verger for money. Mason Verger was one of Lecter's patients when he was a psychiatrist. Verger was the son of a wealthy and influential family who controlled a meat-packing empire. Verger went through psychiatric counseling with Lecter after being convicted of child molestation. Lecter fed him some mind altering drugs and convinced Verger to try cutting off his face. Verger complied and, again at Lecter's suggestion, ate his own nose, feeding the rest of his face to two dogs. Lecter then broke Verger's neck and left him to die. Verger survived, but was forever confined to a life support machine. Verger tells Pazzi to get Lecter alive so that he can feed Lecter to wild boars. Meanwhile, Clarice Starling, a FBI agent, also hunts Lecter to bring him back to the asylum. Starling has ever investigated Lecter when Lecter was still in an insane asylum. During the investigation, Starling and Lecter formed a strange relationship in which Lecter demanded

personal details about her life in return for his consultation. The two grew to respect each other, so when Lecter escaped, Starling felt sure that he won't come after her.

Finally, Lecter knows that Pazzi want to sell him to Verger. Lecter then kills Pazzi by hanging and disemboweling him in the tower of museum. After killing Pazzi, Lecter goes back to the United States. Both Verger and Starling hunt him, hoping to get to him before the other. Lecter end up being captured by Verger's men and they bring Lecter to the Verger's house. Starling knows that Lecter is kidnapped by Verger and goes to the Verger's house to catch Lecter. Starling is wounded in a gunfight at Verger's house. Lecter can escape, taking the wounded Starling with him and convincing Margot Verger, Mason's sister and a former patient, whom Mason had raped when they were children, to kill her brother. Lecter leaves a voice message claiming responsibility for Verger's death.

Lecter keeps Starling in hiding during the next few months. Starling is kept in Lecter's place and she is brainwashed and conditioned by various drugs and techniques by Lecter to make her believe that she is Lecter's deceased sister Mischa. He kidnaps Starling's nemesis, Paul Krendler, who is trying to discredit her and lobotomizes him and carefully prepared and shares his brains with Starling while Krendler is still alive. Lecter and Starling run off together and disappear. The couple's whereabouts are unknown, although Lecter's former nurse in asylum, Barney, sees them together in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

APPENDIX

The table below is aimed to give a brief description of Dr. Hannibal Lecter's psychopathic personality. Furthermore, the writer hopes that the table will help the reader to understand easily about the characteristics of Dr. Hannibal Lecter which show his psychopathic personality.

No.	Key Symptoms of Psychopathy	Dr. Hannibal Lecter's Characteristics that Show His Psychopathic Personality
1	Glib and Superficial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lecter is a likeable and charming man, most of his neighbours like him - He often makes good impression to other people - He has superior intelligence
2	Lack of Remorse or Guilt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lecter does not feel guilty after killing the former curator - He has no remorse for torturing Mason
3	Lack of Empathy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lecter has no concern to other people's feeling - He often uses the weaknesses of people for his own pleasure
4	Deceitful and Manipulative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lecter deceives airport securities and passes the customs successfully when he goes to America - He incites Margot to release him and kill her brother, Mason Verger
5	Shallow Emotions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lecter often appears unemotional. It is shown when he attacks the nurse in the asylum - His nervousness is shown when he meets Pazzi for the first time
6	Impulsive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lecter moves to Florence and kills a curator - He attacks the nurse in the asylum without any motivation
7	Poor Behavior Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lecter often behaves aggressively, especially when he feels threaten but his aggressive displays are cold

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- He kills Pazzi by hanging him in the wall of Palazzo Capponi and tearing his stomach
8	Need for Excitement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lecter feels satisfied if he makes people suffer- He lobotomizes Krendler alive and eats Krendler's brain
9	Adult Antisocial Behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lecter does not care to the social norms- His behavior always tends to break the law- He has never learned from his experience in the past- He has never had a close relationship with others