

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the researcher presents (4.1) The Beginning of Hannibal Lecter and (4.2) Results Analysis

4.1 The Beginning of Hannibal Lecter

Based on the problem of the research, here the researcher presents the results of the final project's analysis using interpretive qualitative. The main source of this final project is a novel created by Thomas Harris, *Hannibal Rising*. It tells about Hannibal Lecter's childhood and how he can be a genius psychopathic cannibal such as appeared in the previous novels.

Hannibal Lecter is born in a noble family at Lithuania. He suffers post-traumatic stress disorder after experiencing traumatic events during World War II. The severe traumas make his voice and some of his memories lose. He then lives with his uncle and auntie, Robert Lecter and Lady Murasaki, after staying at the orphanage. Hannibal's symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder are ended when Hannibal is able to find the parts of memories he lose and avenges to the murderers.

4.2 Results Analysis

In this part, the researcher will reveal the analysis based on the problem of the research. As mentioned earlier, the main source of the data is a novel Hannibal

Rising. The researcher divides the analysis into three parts: Hannibal's PTSD, the causes of his PTSD, and Hannibal's resolution.

4.2.1 Hannibal Lecter's Post-traumatic Stress Disorder

Hannibal Lecter suffers post-traumatic stress disorder or PTSD after experiencing traumatic events that kill his family during WW II. As someone who is diagnosed with PTSD, Hannibal certainly suffers the symptoms of PTSD. APA (2013:271-276) code the symptoms of PTSD in four criteria which are (B) intrusion and recollecting, (C) avoidance, (D) negative changes in moods or cognitions, and (E) Increased arousal signs. One can be classified as a PTSD sufferer if he meets at least experience one symptom in each criterion. In Hannibal's case, the symptoms he experienced are nightmare, flashbacks, avoidance, temporary memory loss, feeling of responsibility, annoying behaviour and explosive anger, self-destructive behaviour, and insomnia.

4.2.1.1 Nightmares

The following quotation experienced nightmare on the orphanage:

"For a mute, he can scream well enough at night," First Monitor said, and swung with his other hand (Harris, 2006:31).

Hannibal screaming in his sleep, *"Mischa! Mischa."*
"Shut up! Shut up! Get up you little fuck!" First Monitor ripped the bedclothing off the cot and threw it at him (Harris, 2006:35).

When Hannibal stays in orphanage, he always get nightmare about his sister's death. Hannibal is known as a mute kid, but he is always able to scream aloud his sister's name and disturb other residents' sleep. It makes the monitor and most of the children in the orphanage hate and brand Hannibal as a weird kid.

As stated by Levin & Nielsen (in Selby *et al*, 20013: 2) that nightmare is a manifestation of cognitive increasing and emotional experiences that usually occur during REM or rapid eye movement. Nightmare usually comes frequently, as a result it will disturb the sleep quality of the sufferer because he/she will be wake disturbingly in the middle of night, just like what happened to Hannibal.

The following quotation experienced nightmare on Robert's house:

He shivers and is still, like a bird dies. Her robe has come open and she holds him against her, holds between her breasts his face wet with tears of rage, feathers stuck to his cheeks.
But it is the count she asks, "*Are you all right?*" (Harris, 2006:40-41).

Even after going out from the orphanage and living in a safe place, the nightmare is still come. However, this time Hannibal is not woken by Orphanage monitor's beatings, but he has Robert and Lady Murasaki who treats him gently.

Hannibal has a tendency to bite his pillow when the nightmare comes, this is a reaction that arises because of Hannibal's desire to help his sister, also anger and regret because he can not do anything at the time. Fortunately, Lady Murasaki is be able to handle it very well by binding her robe's knot between Hannibal's mouths so he will not bite his tongue accidentally.

The following quotation experienced nightmare after Rober's death:

He lay awake in his room for a long time and when sleep came, with it came dreams. The Blue-Eyed One's face smeared with blood and feathers morphing into the face of Paul the Butcher, and back again.
Hannibal woke in the dark and it did not stop, the faces like holograms on the ceiling. Now that he could speak, he did not scream (Harris, 2006:55).

Just as he shows some improvement, there is one event that triggers his anger and raises the traumatic events he experienced in the lodge. The nightmare comes after his uncle was dead. The cause of Robert's death is insulting of Lady

Murasaki that was done by Paul Momund, a butcher at the market. The nightmare comes back because the feeling of anger and inability to protect the wholeness of his new family. Watching the sadness of his auntie makes him remember to the traumatic event. Especially there are some the physical similarity of Grutas and Paul Momund, both have the same blue eyes and blond hair, they also have the same amorality in Hannibal's opinion.

The following quotation experienced nightmare after killing the butcher:

Hannibal came awake, choking, holding on to the end of the dream, clamping his eyes tight shut and tried to force himself past the point where he awoke. He bit the corner of the pillowcase and made himself go over the dream. What did the men call each other? What were their names? When did he lose the sound? He couldn't remember when it went away. He wanted to know what they called each other. He had to finish the dream (Harris, 2006:99).

After killing Paul Momund Hannibal feels that he is mature enough to understand and handle his problem. He knows that he has to find the murderers of his sister, but the trauma is too severe and his inner mind still blocks it. So Hannibal starts to find the way diving into his dream.

From the above elaboration, it can be seen that one of the symptoms of Hannibal's PTSD is nightmare. When seen in terms of the causes of PTSD as proposed by APA in DSM V (2013:271). The nightmare probably is the most intrusive memories that Hannibal experienced, but in other side, the nightmare is the primer key for Hannibal to find away the truth of Mischa's death (Picchioni and DeBrule, 2005:383).

4.2.1.2 Flashbacks

Sometimes PTSD sufferer experience flashback, this symptom can be happened because memories of traumatic event cannot be erased. Memories that we have today are the reproduction of images from past experience (Hawkins, 1945:97-98).

The following quotation experienced flashback during practising *ikebana*:

In the fireplace, the water in the tea vessel seethed and came to a boil. Hannibal heard it, heard the water boiling, looked at the surface of the boiling water and his face changed and the room went away. Mischa's bathtub on the stove in the hunting lodge, horned skull of the little deer banging against the tub in the roiling water as though it tried to butt its way out. Bones rattling in the tumbling water (Harris, 2006:43).

Lady Murasaki invites Hannibal to practise *ikebana*, but when he hears the sound of boiling water in the fireplace, suddenly the scene in front of him changes into the moment where Mischa's bath up used as a pot to boil deer's skull. Out of his consciousness, Hannibal hurts his own hand to bleed. At first, he looks confused and tries to leave the chamber immediately, but lady Murasaki manages to guide him back then treats his wound.

Severe trauma or chronic stress can make the sufferer become very sensitive to flashbacks (Vaccaro and Lavick, 2008:34). Some PTSD sufferer has a tendency of self-destructive behaviour, one of the reasons is the guilty feeling. But in Hannibal's case, he hurts his hands unintentionally because his mind wants him to act and attack his sister's murderer. However, because what is happened above is only a 'flashback', he then hurts his self.

The following quotation experienced flashback when looking on Paul:

Hannibal saw Paul then, his face smeared with blood and feathers, like the Blue-Eyed One, like the Blue-Eyed One gnawing a birdskin (Harris, 2006:53).

Paul has a pair of blue eyes and blond hair, there are some blood of pig in his face and body, just like Grutas condition in Hannibal's dream. When Paul insults Lady Murasaki, the raising anger in Hannibal immediately turns Paul's figure into Grutas. Moreover, Hannibal has branded him as a bad man after insulting his auntie.

The following quotation experienced flashback on medical school:

He emerged from the memory palace back into his mind, came back behind his eyes and to his eighteen-year-old body, which sat beside the table in the anatomy laboratory, his hand upon a brain. He sketched for another hour. In his finished sketch, the veins and nerves of the dissected half of the face exactly reflected the subject on the table. The unmarked side of the face did not resemble the subject at all. It was a face from the sheds. It was the face of Vladis Grutas, though Hannibal only thought of him as Blue-Eyes (Harris, 2006:98).

Hannibal accepted in a medical school in Paris in his eighteen years old. He is known as a bright student. His professor likes him very much, that is why he gives Hannibal a permission to use the school's laboratory freely.

As a student of medical school, Hannibal is obliged to draw parts of human or animal organ. When he intends to draw a human head, suddenly his mind switches to the scene where the lodge attacked by the tank of Grutas and his group. The feeling of human brain that is touched by Hannibal in the school's laboratory is resembled of his tutor's frozen brain. After coming back to the present, unconsciously Hannibal drew Grutas's head.

The following quotation experienced flashback after returning to the lodge:

Hannibal looked at the lodge and the lodge looked back. All the glass was blown out. The dark windows watched him like the sockets of the gibbon skull. Its slopes and angles changed by the collapse, its apparent height changed by the high growth around it, the hunting lodge of his childhood became the dark sheds of his dreams. Approaching now across the overgrown garden. There his mother lay, her dress on fire, and later in the snow he put his head on her chest and her bosom was frozen hard. There was Berndt, and there Mr. Jakov's brains frozen on the snow among the scattered pages. His father face down near the steps, dead of his own decisions (Harris, 2006:120).

After remembering all of Mischa's murderers' names, Hannibal goes back to Lithuania. Before punishing them, Hannibal has to find the evidences that direct to them, so he visits the lodge. When he arrives, the horrible scenes come back. The memories of his mothers' dead body, Hannibal still can feel the coldness of his mother's chest when he put his head onto it. The scenes of the frozen Mr. Jakov's brain, his father and servant dead bodies presented right in front of him as if the attack just happen moments ago.

From the above elaboration, it can be seen that one of the symptoms of Hannibal's PTSD is flashbacks. When seen in terms of the causes of PTSD as proposed by APA in DSM V (2013:271). Hannibal experience flashbacks because of the severe injuries on his mental that is caused by horrible memories. Because memories –whether it is bad or good, always leave some permanent traces on mind (Dewey, 1886:178).

4.2.1.3 Defence Mechanism

It is natural for a person to try forgetting the bad past experiences, especially for PTSD sufferer. They often try to push memories of the event out of

their mind and avoid thinking or talking about it in detail, particularly about its worst moments (NICE, 2005:6).

The following quotation experienced avoidance during session with Dr. Rufin:

Looking at the pad Dr. Rufin appeared encouraged. *“You see her baby teeth? Only her baby teeth? Where do you see them, Hannibal?”*

Hannibal reached out and stopped the pendulum, regarded its length, and the position of the weight against a scale on the metronome. He wrote on the pad: In a stool pit, Doctor. May I open the back of the clock? (Harris, 2006:47).

Robert and Lady Murasaki take Hannibal to Dr. Rufin who lives in a townhouse. When the doctor asks Hannibal about Mischa, Hannibal does not answer him. Otherwise, his mind focuses on a clock on the table that are similar with his in the Lecter castle.

From the description above, it can be seen that one of the symptoms of Hannibal’s PTSD is avoidance. When seen in terms of the causes of PTSD as proposed by APA in DSM V (2013:271). Deep inside Hannibal’s thought, he doesn’t want to remember the traumatic event, so he uses distraction techniques to avoid external aspect which is conversation of Mischa’s death. Hannibal switches his mind into something else that not related with the traumatic event.

4.2.1.4 Temporary Memory Loss

Some of the PTSD sufferer will experience some memory loss temporarily, this condition happened to Hannibal. The part of Hannibal’s loss of memories is the moment of Mischa’s death.

The following quotation experienced temporary memory loss during session with Dr. Rufin:

“The scar on his neck is the mark of a chain frozen to the skin. I have seen others like it, just after the war when the camps were opened. He will not say what happened to his sister. I think he knows, whether he realizes it or not, and here is the danger: The mind remembers what it can afford to remember and at its own speed. He will remember when he can stand it. “I would not push him, and it’s futile to try to hypnotize him. If he remembers too soon, he could freeze inside forever to get away from the pain. You will keep him in your home?” (Harris, 2006:47-48).

Dr. Rufin who was appointed by Robert and Lady Murasaki states that Hannibal is not completely lost his memories, he just blockades them. This condition is often founded in war survivors. Usually psychiatry will hypnotize a patient to find out the causes of the trauma, but concerning Hannibal’s condition at the time Dr. Rufin cannot perform it.

The memory loss that happened to Hannibal is only temporary and it is one of the symptom that suffered by a PSD sufferer like him. It is happened because Hannibal’s inner mind is too fragile to accommodate the traumatic events, so the brain chooses to ‘forget’ it. The memory loss in the symptoms of PTSD is distinguished from physical trauma such as motor accident, hangover, or drugs using, in DSM V mentioned that it is called dissociative amnesia (APA, 2013:271-272).

The following quotation experienced temporary memory loss during investigation with inspector Popil:

“What do you remember?”

“We were living at the lodge. There was an explosion. I can remember being picked up by soldiers and riding on a tank to the village. In between I don’t know. I try to remember. I cannot.”

“I talked with Dr. Rufin.”

No visible reaction to that.

“He would not discuss any specifics of his talks with you.”

Nothing to that either.

“But he said you are very concerned about your sister, naturally. He said with time your memory might return. If you remember anything, ever, please tell me” (Harris, 2006:74).

Originally, inspector Popil was specialized in war crime cases. So he understands very well with the status of Hannibal, he is used to handle it. Popil is sure that Hannibal is the one who killed the butcher. Because Hannibal continuously denies Popil’s accusation, so he tries asking Hannibal’s past. Popil knew that the end of war doesn’t mean an end to everything, war will always change the people that ever related to it.

The following quotation experienced temporary memory loss after nightmare:

He could see the looters moving below him and Mischa in the hunting lodge. But he could not go past Mischa suspended in the air, turning her head to look at him. He could remember nothing after that, he could only recall much later, he was riding on a tank, found by the soldiers with the chain locked around his neck. He wanted to remember. He had to remember (Harris, 2006:99).

The paragraph above tells when Hannibal realizes that he has to do something about his distress. First, he needs to fill the empty puzzle of his dream. However, the scenes of Mischa’s death is always disappeared as if it was erased completely from his brain, the only thing he remember is only when the attack happened and when the Russian army help him.

From the above elaboration, it can be seen that Hannibal also experiences temporary memory loss or dissociative amnesia. When seen in terms of the causes of PTSD as proposed by NICE (2005:14). Likewise stated by Leong (2006:1), dissociative amnesia is a condition where someone loss some of his/her memory because of mental illness such as PTSD, so Hannibal just loss some parts of the

memory that remind him to the traumatic events, more precisely is the death of his sister.

4.2.1.5 Feeling of Responsibility

Feeling of responsibility is another symptom that Hannibal suffered. Most of it is his inability to protect and save Mischa, although others will see it as fairness.

The following quotation experienced feeling of responsibility during Hannibal's avenging:

Now was the time and she knew it. "*Hannibal, promise me.*"
A beat, and he said, "*I already promised Mischa.*" She sat still beside the bath until she heard the front door close. She put on her robe and carefully tied the belt. She took the candles from the bath and put them before the photographs on her altar. They glowed on the faces of the present dead, and on the watching armor, and in the mask of Date Masamune she saw the dead to come (Harris, 2006:139).

Hannibal is drowning into the deepness of revenge and Lady Murasaki knew it. She tries to save him, she begs to Hannibal to stop his action and let the police handling the rest. Lady Murasaki offers Hannibal to go back to Japan with her, because she knows that both of them have the same feeling. Yet Hannibal chooses Mischa, he feels responsible that he couldn't save Mischa at the time and it will always haunt his entire life if he doesn't punish the murderers with his own hand. Hannibal loves and cares Lady Murasaki very much, but unfortunately, his responsibility as Mischa's brother is bigger.

From the description above, it can be seen that Hannibal also feels of responsibility. When seen in terms of the causes of PTSD as proposed by APA (2013:271-272). The feeling of responsibility over causes or consequences of the

traumatic events are commonly found on PTSD sufferer. In this case, Hannibal's feeling of responsibility success to beat his feeling of love to Lady Murasaki, even though there is no one who blames or asks him to commit it.

4.2.1.6 Annoying Behaviour and Explosive Anger

The changes characterized that reactivated by traumatic events is an obvious behaviour is also happened to Hannibal. These happen as a starter or worsening after the traumatic events (APA, 2013:272).

The following quotation experienced explosive anger on the village school:

He was sent to monitor classes in the village school, and was an object of curiosity because he could not recite. On his second day a lout from an upper form spit in the hair of a small first-grader and Hannibal broke the spitter's coccyx and his nose. He was sent home, his expression never changing throughout (Harris, 2006:50).

After experiencing the traumatic events, Hannibal's anger is hard to control, even with only a little trigger. Just like what happened when Lady Murasaki sends him to monitor classes in the village school, his attitude makes the children around curious. Then one day a lout from upper class bullies a small first-grader student with spitting on his hair, Hannibal immediately acts then hit the lout until breaking his coccyx and nose. Hannibal does this because the small student reminds him to his little sister. By helping the small student, Hannibal feels as if he just helps Mischa.

The following quotation experienced explosive anger on the market:

"Hey Japonnaise!"

And the voice of Bulot of the Vegetables: *"Please, Monsieur! That is unacceptable."*

And Paul again: *"Hey Japonnaise, tell me, is it true that your pussy runs crossways? With a little puff of straight hairs like an explosion?"*

Hannibal saw Paul then, his face smeared with blood and feathers, like the Blue-Eyed One, like the Blue-Eyed One gnawing a birdskin. Paul turned to his brother now. *“I’ll tell you, I had one in Marseilles one time that could take your whole—”* (Harris, 2006:52-53).

Before living with Robert and Lady Murasaki, Hannibal never cares to others. For him, his family had dead on the WW II. However, Robert and lady Murasaki change that thought and Hannibal gradually accept them. Therefore, when Paul insults his auntie, Hannibal directly regards it as a big crime, especially that Paul’s blonde hair and blue eyes are similar with the figure that always haunt Hannibal’s dream. These causes immediately become triggers for his anger, and then Hannibal attacks the butcher hard.

From the description above, it can be seen that Hannibal also feels of responsibility. When seen in terms of the causes of PTSD as proposed by APA (2013:272). Most of the PTSD sufferers become more sensitive, their anger can be triggered easily with a little or without provocation, this also happened by Hannibal. He often expresses it in physical aggression, which is attacking directly to his opponent.

4.2.1.7 Self-destructive Behaviour

The following quotation experienced self-destructive behaviour during practising *ikebana*:

Back at himself, back in Lady Murasaki’s room, and the head of the peony, bloody now, tumbled onto the tabletop, the knife clattering beside it. Hannibal mastered himself, got to his feet holding his bleeding hand behind him. He bowed to Lady Murasaki and started to leave the room (Harris, 2006:43).

When Lady Murasaki invites Hannibal to practise ikebana, he hears the sound of boiling water in the fireplace, all of sudden the scene in front of him changes into the moment where Mischa's bath up used as a pot to boil deer's skull. Beyond consciousness, Hannibal hurts his own hand to bleed unintentionally. He looks confused at first and tries to leave the chamber with his bloody hand, but Lady Murasaki manages to guide him back then treats his wound.

From the description above, it can be seen that another symptom that Hannibal suffered is self-destructive behaviour. When seen in terms of the causes of PTSD as proposed by APA (2013:272). There was a time where Hannibal injures himself when his mind returns suddenly to the past in a time the traumatic event happened, he does that out of his consciousness. This state happened because of his inability to protect Mischa, so he 'punishes' himself.

4.2.1.8 Insomnia

Insomnia, difficultness in falling, staying, or restless sleep also becomes the common symptom for PTSD sufferer as well as Hannibal.

The following quotation experienced insomnia on the orphanage:

Hannibal screaming in his sleep, "*Mischa! Mischa.*"
"*Shut up! Shut up! Get up you little fuck!*" First Monitor ripped the bed clothing off the cot and threw it at him (Harris, 2006:35).

After living in the orphanage, Hannibal starts to get nightmares about the traumatic events he experienced. Those nightmares immediately disturb his sleep. He often wakes up on the middle of the night and disturbs the other residents of the orphanage because even though Hannibal is known as a mute, he always

screams his sister's name loudly when the nightmare occurred. Therefore, Orphanage's Monitor often beats Hannibal.

The following quotation experienced insomnia on Robert's house:

"Mischa, Mischa!"

The cries ringing down the stone corridors and Count Lecter and Lady Murasaki burst into Hannibal's room. He has ripped the pillow with his teeth and feathers are flying, Hannibal growls and screams, thrashing, fighting, gritting his teeth. Count Lecter puts his weight on him and confines the boy's arms in the blanket, gets his knees on the blanket. *"Easy, easy"* (Harris, 2006:40-41).

After moving with Robert and Lady Murasaki, Hannibal still gets nightmare and sleeping problem. The difference is Hannibal has a pair of parents' figures who treats him better. Both Robert and Lady Murasaki always treat Hannibal gently as if he is their own son.

The following quotation experienced less insomnia on Robert's house:

The high French summer, a pollen haze on the surface of the Essonne and ducks in the reeds. Hannibal still did not speak, but he had dreamless sleep, and the appetite of a growing thirteen year-old.

His uncle Robert Lecter was warmer and less guarded than Hannibal's father had been. He had a kind of artist's recklessness in him that had lasted and combined with the recklessness of age (Harris, 2006:49).

After visiting Dr. Rufin, Robert and Lady Murasaki follow his suggestion to treat Hannibal as a normal child who never experiences any traumatic events. Robert introduce him to art and paintings, he also give Hannibal authorizing to use his painting studio. Meanwhile Lady Murasaki invites him to practice *ikebana* or Japanese art of arranging flowers. These treatments probably looks quite simple but it means a lot for Hannibal. He starts to show a little progress. He is able to sleep soundly and eat regularly. Unfortunately he still cannot speak.

The following quotation experienced insomnia after Robert's death:

He lay awake in his room for a long time and when sleep came, with it came dreams. The Blue-Eyed One's face smeared with blood and feathers morphing into the face of Paul the Butcher, and back again.

Hannibal woke in the dark and it did not stop, the faces like holograms on the ceiling. Now that he could speak, he did not scream (Harris, 2006:55).

Robert's death is the biggest blow for Hannibal and Lady Murasaki. This event also revives Hannibal's nightmare. This event makes Hannibal unable to sleep peacefully. Moreover, this sleeping problem makes his thoughts chaotic. At the end, Hannibal chooses the wrong choice, which is killing Paul to revenge his uncle's death.

The following quotation experienced less insomnia after moving to America:

He was not torn with anger at Grentz. He was not torn at all by anger anymore, or tortured by dreams. This was a holiday and killing Grentz was preferable to skiing (Harris, 2006:178).

Hannibal goes to America to continue his study after finishing his punishment in Paris. However, that is not his only intention, he also looks for Grentz, the last murderer who is still alive. But at this time Hannibal doesn't feel any anger just an excitement, it is like a feeling of a little boy who wants to see elephant in the zoo. This shows that his personality has completely changed, he is not a teenager who kills to avenge his sister's injustice, but a man who look for enjoyment in killing people. Being a killer is probably a bad choice for others but for Hannibal, this choice has released him from the nightmare and sleeping problem that had been haunt his live for years.

From the above elaboration, it can be seen that one of the symptoms of Hannibal's PTSD is insomnia. When seen in terms of the causes of PTSD as proposed by APA (2013:272). This condition occurred because of relating with

nightmares. The same thing also happened to Hannibal. According to Rettner's (2015:1) statement, Hannibal's insomnia can be categorized as 'Chronic' because it happened as a secondary cause of PTSD that he suffered

4.2.1.9 Period of Hannibal Lecter's PTSD

The following quotation after moving to America:

He was not torn with anger at Grentz. He was not torn at all by anger anymore, or tortured by dreams. This was a holiday and killing Grentz was preferable to skiing (Harris, 2006:178).

The symptoms of PTSD ended after avenging the murderers, while Hannibal's age is about 18 years old. Hannibal experiences the symptoms for more than three months, which is meant the PTSD he suffered can be categorized as *Chronic*, such as mentioned in DSM IV by APA (1994:425).

4.2.2 The Causes of Trauma

The main requirement for someone to be diagnosed as a PTSD sufferer is trauma that experienced. APA put the requirement in the first criterion or called criterion A. They explain in DSM V that someone should experience at least one of the requirements before diagnosing as PTSD sufferer, they are: experience or witness the traumatic event directly, or someone who learn the traumatic event of his/her family, closest, or friends, or someone who encounter a repeated or extreme indirect exposure (2013:271). In Hannibal's cases, he experience become a survivor of WW II, made being taken hostage along with his sister, and witness the death of his parents, closest, and little sister.

4.2.2.1 The Experiences as Survivor of the WW II

The following quotation experienced during Hannibal and his family's' hiding:

The lodge was well stocked with flour and sugar to last through the first winter, but most importantly it had salt in casks. In the second winter they came upon a dead and frozen horse. They were able to cut it up with axes and salt the meat. They salted trout as well, and partridges (Harris, 2006:15).

The paragraph above tells the struggle of Lecter family to survive in the woods. They were forced to evacuate into the woods after Hitler's invasion move closer to the Lecter castle in Lithuania. Fortunately, they have a lodge that able to protect the residents from the hard weather.

Even though they always live well before as noble, but the war force them to accept anything in order to keep alive. They eat anything they can find around the lodge, even if it is only a dead frozen horse, they salted it to make the taste better so it will be more worthy to be eaten.

However, Hannibal's parents are trying not to impose their children with this situation. They ask Mr. Jakov to keep teaching Hannibal everything he knew. So Hannibal is not overly affected with the situation that is too limited.

The following quotation experienced during the attack:

The Stuka's windscreen starred with fractures, the pilot's goggles filled with blood and the dive bomber, still carrying one of its eggs, hit treetops, plowed into the garden and its fuel exploded, cannon under the wings still firing after the impact (Harris, 2006:22).

After surviving for three and a half year in the woods, the Lecter family were attacked by group of Nazi soldiers that separated from their infantry. Lost in the middle of enemy's area force them to disguise, they are able to find a tank and corpses of Lithuanian soldiers, and then they wear their uniforms.

At first, the disguising Nazi soldiers just ask for water and food. But considering the hard winter that will soon come, they attempt to take over the lodge. Therefore, Grutas, the leader of the group, and his friends bombard the lodge using the weapon in the tank. The Lecter family who are not ready with the assault, killed. Only Hannibal and his sister Mischa are still alive.

From the above elaboration, it can be seen that one of the causes of Hannibal's PTSD is being the survivor of WW II directly by himself, at that time Hannibal and his family had to experience hunger and food shortages as well as being victims of the Nazi soldiers group who intends to seize their place. When seen in terms of the causes of PTSD as proposed by APA in DSM V (2013:271) which is experience the traumatic event directly by the sufferer him/her self.

4.2.2.2 Being Taken Hostage

The following quotation experienced being taken hostage by group of Nazi soldiers:

Grutas said, "If a patrol comes—either side— we're setting up a field hospital here. We saved these little ones and we're protecting their family's stuff in the truck. Get a Red Cross off the truck and hang it over the door. Do it now" (Harris, 2006:24).

After losing his parents and closest, Hannibal takes Mischa into the lodge. But then not long after that, Grutas and his friends take both of them as hostage. They do that because as soldiers who were in enemy's territory they have to plan every possibility if the enemy's army find them. So when they know that Hannibal and his sister are still alive, they take both of the kids as hostage. By doing this if Grutas and his friends meet enemy's army, they have reason and pretend that they are the one who save Hannibal and Mischa.

The following quotation experienced being taken hostage by group of Nazi soldiers:

Late in the day when the others had eaten, Pot Watcher gave the children a bone to gnaw with a little meat and sinew on it. Hannibal ate a little and chewed up mush for Mischa. The juice got away when he transferred it with his fingers, so he gave it to her mouth to mouth. They moved Hannibal and Mischa back into the lodge and chained them to the balcony railing, and left the Albanian boy in the barn alone. Mischa was hot with fever, and Hannibal held her tight under the cold-dust smell of the rug (Harris, 2006:26).

During become hostage of Grutas and his friend, Hannibal and his sister does not get enough food. The Nazi soldiers only give them leftovers, such as bone of deer. Because Mischa is still too young, Hannibal has to chews up the meat attached to the bone until soft before giving it to Mischa, Hannibal even has to give the juice of the meat directly from his mouth. However, the weather is not friendly for children like Hannibal and his sister, Mischa gets fever first and then Hannibal also gets it. Yet there is nothing Hannibal can do, he just hugs Mischa tightly to make her feels warmer from the cold weather.

From the description above, it can be seen that Grutas and his group take Hannibal along with his sister as hostage. When seen in terms of the causes of PTSD as proposed by APA in DSM V (2013:271) which is experience the traumatic event directly by the sufferer him/her self.

4.2.2.3 Witnessing the Death of His Parents and the Closest

The following quotation experienced after the attack:

Darkness, and snow again. Hannibal among the corpses, how much later he did not know, snow drifting down to dust his mother's eyelashes and her hair. She was the only corpse not blackened and crisped. Hannibal tugged at her, but her body was frozen to the ground. He pressed his face against her. Her bosom was frozen hard, her heart silent. He put a napkin

over her face and piled snow on her. Dark shapes moved at the edge of the woods. His torch reflected on wolves' eyes. He shouted at them and waved a shovel. Mischa was determined to come out to her mother—he had to choose. He took Mischa back inside and left the dead to the dark. Mr. Jakov's book was undamaged beside his blackened hand until a wolf ate the leather cover and amid the scattered pages of Huyghens' Treatise on Light licked Mr. Jakov's brains off the snow (Harris, 2006:22-23).

At a very young age, Hannibal has to witness the death of his parents in a very horrible way. The lodge where Hannibal and his family shelter are attacked by Grutas and his group are looking for food and shelter. They attack the lodge using the weapon from the tank that they found before.

Watching the dead bodies of known people scattered are not a good memory to remember. Meanwhile as a young child, the horrible sight will not erase easily. Hannibal knows that his parents and closest are death, but deep inside his heart, Hannibal still has hope that at least his mother is alive because her body is the only one who does not burnt crisp. There is no time for Hannibal to be afraid after looking dead bodies, frozen blood, or even splattered of Mr. Jakov's brain on the snow.

From the description above, it can be seen that beside experience the traumatic events directly by Hannibal himself that are being a survivor of WW II and taken hostage, he also witness the death of his parents and closest. When seen in terms of the causes of PTSD as proposed by APA in DSM V (2013:271), which is witnessing directly the traumatic events that experienced by someone else.

4.2.2.4 Witnessing the Death of His Little Sister

The following quotation experienced when separated from Mischa:

He could not hear the men talking, could not hear what they called each other, but then the distorted voice of Bowl-Man saying, "*Take her, she's*

going to die anyway. He'll stay freeeeeeaassh a little longer." Fighting and biting and coming now the thing he could not stand to see, Mischa held up by the arms, feet clear of the bloody snow, twisting, **LOOKING BACK AT HIM.**

"ANNIBA!!" her voice—

Hannibal sat up in the bed. His arm in bending pushed the plunger of the hypodermic all the way down.

And then the barn swam around him.

"ANNIBA!!"

Hannibal pulling free running to the door after them, the barn door slamming on his arm, bones cracking, Blue-Eyes turning back to raise the firewood stick, swinging at his head, from the yard the sound of the axe and now the welcome dark (Harris, 2006:110-111).

Hannibal loss his memory about the event of Mischa's dead. Most of Hannibal memory of Mischa's death is gotten from nightmares that he suffers. Hannibal finally can remember all of them when he was given permission by his professor to take the body of sentenced death convict from prison, he saw how Louis Ferrat was interrogated by inspector Popil and given some drug that can make him remember the past and answer whatever the inspector asks. Then Hannibal tricks the police's doctor to take a sample of the drug. He uses the drug to himself, and then when the drug starts to work he can remember the most part of the event when Mischa was killed and the names of the murderers.

. Hannibal probably didn't watch it directly but the moments where Mischa was separated from him, the disturbing dialogues of Grutas and his group, and the sound of axe are enough injuring his psychological aspect. It is proven on the symptoms that explained below.

From the description above, it can be seen that Hannibal witness the death of his little sister, Mischa. Even if there are many things that can cause trauma, but the most traumatic event that imprints and leads it into PTSD is witnessing the

death of Hannibal's sister. When seen in terms of the causes of PTSD as proposed by APA in DSM V (2013:271), which is witnessing directly the traumatic events that experienced by someone else. In Hannibal's case, he experiences being survivor of WW II and taken as hostage, also witnessing the death of his parents, closest, and his little sister.

These several traumatic events create cumulative trauma that will haunted Hannibal in form of symptoms. As stated by Vaccaro and Lavick in their article "Trauma: Frozen Moments, Frozen Lives" (2008:32), the constant pressures of Hannibal's cumulative trauma will make it extremely resistant to treatment, which is mean it cannot be easily cured by common stress-reduction techniques.

4.2.3 Hannibal Lecter's Resolution

Indeed PTSD is quite hard to cure. Patience and concern from people around are two of the many aspects to treat PTSD sufferer. In Hannibal case, he gets those two aspects from Robert and Lady Murasaki. The married couple succeeds persuading Hannibal to go to Dr. Rufin's clinic.

The following quotation experienced during session with Dr. Rufin:

"A sound with your mouth, Hannibal, any sound will do."

Hannibal, his eyes fixed dutifully on the metronome, made a low-pitched farting sound by flubbing air between his tongue and lower lip.

"That's very good," Dr. Rufin said. *"You remain calm in the state of wakeful sleep. And what sound might we use for no? No, Hannibal. No"* (Harris, 2006:46).

Losing voice after severe trauma is common matter for children. The same situation also happened to Hannibal. This condition occurs because Hannibal is too young to understand his trauma, he has some limitations in expressing his

feelings or thoughts and cannot manifest fearful reactions at the time of the traumatic events or when remembering them (APA, 2013:271-276).

The following quotation experienced during session with Dr. Rufin:

“I tried to ask him further about his sister, but he closed down,” Dr. Rufin said (Harris, 2006:47).

“The scar on his neck is the mark of a chain frozen to the skin. I have seen others like it, just after the war when the camps were opened. He will not say what happened to his sister. I think he knows, whether he realizes it or not, and here is the danger: The mind remembers what it can afford to remember and at its own speed. He will remember when he can stand it.

“I would not push him, and it’s futile to try to hypnotize him. If he remembers too soon, he could freeze inside forever to get away from the pain. You will keep him in your home?”

“Yes,” they both said quickly.

Rufin nodded. *“Involve him in your family as much as you can. As he emerges, he will become more attached to you than you can imagine”* (Harris, 2006:48).

According to Dr. Rufin’s examination, there is no serious problem on Hannibal’s head. Therefore, the cause of his amnesia is not physical trauma but mental injuries. Hannibal does not completely loss his memory, his inner mind just block it for a while until his mental condition is strong enough to accommodate the consequences of his memories.

There are several treatments for PTSD sufferer like Hannibal, which are psychotherapy and medication (Cohen, 2013:1). However, Dr. Rufin does not perform any medical treatment for Hannibal considering his fragile condition at the time. He even cannot dig up the source of Hannibal’s trauma let alone control and master physiological and biological stress reactions and re-establishing it because of his dissociative amnesia (Van der Kolk *et al*, 1995:1). Beside, Dr.

Rufin only asks Robert and Lady Murasaki to engage Hannibal as much as possible into his family.

The following quotation experienced on Robert's house:

"I have made a space here for you, your own studio," the count said. "You can find relief here, Hannibal. When you feel that you may explode, draw instead! Paint! Big arm motions, lots of color. Don't try to aim it or finesse it when you draw. You will get enough finesse from Sheba." He looked beyond the trees to the river. *"I'll see you at lunch. Ask Madame Brigitte to find you a hat. We'll row in the late afternoon, after your lessons"* (Harris, 2006:49).

In order to implement Dr. Rufin's suggestion, Robert introduces Hannibal into art and painting, and then makes a small studio for Hannibal. Robert wants Hannibal to express any emotion and thoughts on the paintings. As a painter, he believes that paintings always be able to be a releasing media. The way taken by Robert is proved to create a comfortable atmosphere for Hannibal.

The following quotation experienced after Robert's death:

Hannibal's sense of her fatigue took him out of himself and he found that he was talking so she would not have to talk, his new-found voice degenerating quickly to a croak. If Lady Murasaki was surprised to hear him she did not show it, but took his hand and squeezed it tight as she extended her other hand to the next mourner in line (Harris, 2006:55).

Hannibal's voice finally returned at the time when Robert's funeral performed. Seeing Lady Murasaki slumped in grief makes Hannibal wants to offer some comforts for her, there is a moment where his voice comes out. Consciousness of being the only man in his little family raises Hannibal's responsibility to protect it, in the same time his mental ability starts growing.

The following quotation experienced after Robert's death:

Hannibal began to draw with big arm motions, as the count had counseled, trying to let it go, making great diagonal strokes across newsprint, slashes

of color. It did not work. Toward dawn he stopped forcing; he quit pushing, and simply watched what his hand revealed to him (Harris, 2006:55).

Hannibal tries to wreak his emotion of sorrow after Robert's death through paintings. However, after several times, Hannibal does not feel any changes, then he realizes that painting is cannot reduced his anger and sorrow. This was the moment where Hannibal makes decision that silence and do nothing are not the way to resolve his problem.