

**“THE REVENGES OF HANNIBAL LECTER IN THE NOVEL  
OF *HANNIBAL RISING* (2006) BY THOMAS HARRIS”**

**THESIS**



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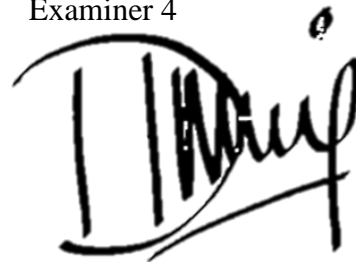
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## ABSTRACT

Wahyuria, Eka Putra Meizy. (2022). *“The Revenges of Hannibal Lecter in The Novel of Hannibal Rising (2006) by Thomas Harris”*. Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Sunan Ampel State Islamic University, Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. Abu Fanani, S. S., M. Pd.

Keyword : Hannibal Lecter, character, trauma, revenges.

The purpose of this thesis is to discuss the main character Hannibal Lecter from Thomas Harris novel entitled *Hannibal Rising* (2006). Theme of this novel is revenge, because in this character there are factors that make the main character really want to take revenge.

In this research using descriptive qualitative method. There are three analyzes regarding this thesis, such as (1) analysis of Hannibal's characterization, (2) the causes of Hannibal's revenge, and (3) the ways of Hannibal do his of revenge. It all describes the factors that cause the main character Hannibal Lecter to avenge them.

Researcher uses two theories, including New Criticism and Psychoanalysis. Because this thesis discusses the main character and also shows some aspects of Hannibal Lecter's psychology in this novel.

Answers to those three parts of analyzing above, such as (1) Hannibal is giving affection and curiosity/thirst of knowledge, (2) because there are five deserters who robbed everything inside Hannibal's house and kill and also eat his beloved sister. That event makes Hannibal remind it until it's carried away in his dream until he grows up, and for (3) Hannibal murdered those five deserters in various ways.

The results of this thesis show that Hannibal is described as a serial killer because he has avenged his revenge by killing the victims one by one. The severe trauma he experienced since he was an adult eventually made him a serial killer.

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## ABSTRAK

Wahyuria, Eka Putra Meizy. (2022). *“Pembalasan Dendam Hannibal Lecter dalam novel Hannibal Rising (2006) oleh Thomas Harris”*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Dr. Abu Fanani, S.S., M.Pd.

Kata Kunci : Hannibal Lecter, karakter, trauma, balas dendam.

Tujuan dari skripsi ini ialah membahas karakter utama Hannibal Lecter dari novel Thomas Harris yang berjudul *Hannibal Rising* pada tahun 2006. Novel ini bertemakan pembalasan dendam, karena dalam karakter ini terdapat factor yang membuat si karakter utama sangat ingin membalaskan dendam.

Dalam peneliti ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitative. Terdapat tiga Analisa mengenai skripsi ini, yaitu (1) Analisa dari karakterisasi Hannibal, (2) Penyebab Hannibal balas dendam, dan (3) Cara Hannibal balas dendam. Itu semua mendeskripsikan faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan si karakter utama Hannibal Lecter untuk membalaskan dendamnya.

Di dalam penelitian ini, peneliti hanya menggunakan dua teori, diantaranya ialah New Criticism dan Psychoanalysis. Karena skripsi ini membahas si tokoh utama dan juga menunjukkan beberapa aspek dari psikologi Hannibal Lecter dalam novel ini.

Berdasarkan tiga pertanyaan diatas, jawabannya adalah (1) Hannibal awalnya adalah seorang anak yang perhatian dan mempunyai rasa ingin tahu yang tinggi/sangat menyukai ilmu, (2) karena ada lima penjahat yang merampok dan membunuh dan memakan adiknya. kejadian tersebut membuat Hannibal mengingatnya sampai terbawa mimpi hingga dia dewasa, dan (3) Hannibal membunuh kelima penjahat tersebut dengan berbagai cara.

Hasil dari skripsi ini yang menunjukkan bahwa seorang Hannibal digambarkan seperti seorang pembunuh berantai karena dia telah membalaskan dendamnya dengan cara membunuh korban satu per satu. Karena trauma berat yang dialaminya sejak dia mulai dewasa yang akhirnya menjadikan ia seperti pembunuh berantai.

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# Chapter I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is a creative activity, which is a work of art, while the study of literature is a branch of science, (Wellek and Warren, 15). Every literary work is usually general, from the written things, printed, until something that can be shown to the audience. Wellek and Warren also interpret if the sentences that can be explained in every literary work have a distinctive characteristic, but it also has the same characteristics as long as based on other the work of art, from any distinctive features of literary work is literature. Literature is a part of them that has been written and printed. Wellek and Warren state that literature is also an imaginative work, containing thoughts, feelings, and emotions of the creator.

In literature, we can make sure that some people are familiar enough with something called 'literature'. The word "*literature*" comes from a Latin word that means writing. Culler (27) states that literature is talking about performance or real incident that explains a certain way of concern and it is part of human beings, culture, and expression. Literature also has several genres that people can express such as fiction, novel, drama, and poetry (Abrams 177). Klarer (9) states that there are many ways of expressing the feeling, and there are several genres of literary work such as fiction, drama, and poetry. Literature also has literary works that are taught specifically for children, it is called "Book for Children", as Ken (2) states Children's literature can be easily defined as "Book for Children". It is kind of a

literary work that has been written by adults, and then that literary work could be read by children.

One of part literary works forms literature is prose. The word '*prose*' comes from the Latin word, which means it translates to '*straightforward*'. Aminudin (06) states that prose is a story told by certain actors with character, background & stages, as well as a collection of stories that diverge from the author's imagination to create a story. Roberts and Jacobs (1995) classify prose into two, they are fiction prose and nonfiction prose. Fiction prose means something is made or formed, and the contents are stories about something that comes from the creativity and imagination of the author. On the other side, nonfiction is literary work that describes a fact, presents an assessment and an opinion, the main point is the story that is based on true events. It includes encyclopedias, newspapers, magazines, essays, news reports, and also biographical works, and historical other forms of communications. From literature, people can see the various aspects of life and tradition presented by the author.

Here, the literary work that the researcher uses is a novel. Novels have some intrinsic elements: they are character, setting, plot, theme, point of view, etc. As Nurgiyantoro (23) states the intrinsic elements are the elements that make up the literary work itself. These elements cause literary works to exist as literary works, elements that are factually encountered when people read literary works. The intrinsic elements of a novel are those that directly participate in making the story. But the researcher only focuses on the main character of this research.

Abrams and Geoffrey (32) state that character is a distinctive type of person. So, the main character in this novel, maybe also has the same personality as a human in real life. By doing so, it can be concluded that the main character in this novel tells about revenge, how does he do his revenge?

The researcher chooses a novel entitled "*Hannibal Rising*" (2006) by Thomas Harris to analyze. In its novel "*Hannibal Rising* (2006), there are many concepts that discuss about revenge that make readers feel captivated and amazed. "Hannibal Lecter" is the name of the main character in this novel, also became the nickname of "*Hannibal the Cannibal*" and it was first appeared by its author Thomas Harris, in the novel "*Red Dragon*" (1981). After that, Harris appeared again in "*The Silence of the Lambs*" (1988), and the third was "*Hannibal*" (1999). His role as protagonist and anti-hero appears in the fourth novel, "*Hannibal Rising*" (2006), which reveals his childhood and development to become a serial killer.

In writing this thesis, the researcher uses one of the four novels by Thomas Harris, it is "*Hannibal Rising*" (2006), and only discusses the main character in this novel, it is Hannibal Lecter. The researcher is interested in analyzing the psychology of the main character Hannibal Lecter because the development of Hannibal Lecter's character starts from when he is a child until he is an adult, was very interesting. An incident that kills his entire family makes Hannibal Lecter become a very different person. Another reason of revenge is interested because it's the way of how the person shows his/her real emotional and no doubt to do such a violence, and that's one way that makes each individual satisfied because

he/she expresses all his feelings and emotions. Revenges are considered the most an effective way of relieving pain and its real form demands equal treatment that must be received by each individual (Pulungan 2019:3).

Thomas Harris has never uncovered Hannibal Lecter's life before Hannibal Lecter became a serial killer. Unless there is brief information regarding the death of her sister, Mischa Lecter, in the third novel, "*Hannibal*" (1999). What happens to Hannibal Lecter is still a mystery, but it is to be expected if the Hannibal Lecter has a traumatic. Because, when discussing a serial killer case, there will always be a specific reason that drives the person to act as a criminal. In the process, the researcher uses Freud's theory which explains that revenge from a person's past can affect all attitudes and actions of that person.

So, in the fourth series novel of Hannibal Lecter by Thomas Harris, entitled "*Hannibal Rising* (2006)", Hannibal's beginnings are revealed. Harris as the author describes Hannibal's journey in the ten years of his life. It is from the time he is eight to eighteen years old. The journey is controlled by traumatic experiences at an early age.

William Thomas Harris or known as Thomas Harris was born on September 22, 1940, in Jackson, Tennessee, U.S. He is an American writer, who is best known for a series of suspense novels about his most famous character, Hannibal Lecter. Many of his works have been adapted into film and also television. The most popular was "*The Silence of the Lambs*" (1991), which became the third film in Academy Awards history to get Oscars in major categories.

The story occurs along when Hannibal was about twelve years-old. When Russians soldiers found himself in dire circumstances in the winter of 1944. He almost got shot when he came out of hiding, walking barefoot in the snow and his neck in tied also padlocked. He was a poor boy, thin and pale, and couldn't speak. When the Nazi army, the Waffen-SS, invaded Lithuania in World War II, Hannibal Lecter's father, Count Lecter, brought his family to live in a cabin in the forest. 3 years living in the forest in a safe condition, but their residence was breached and attacked by six Ostruppen, they are residents who volunteered to help Nazi forces but they were never appointed to be SS (a kind of name for the Nazi troop organization). They deserted because after the fall the Nazis would be placed in battalions of forced labor and drained to death. The appearance of the deserters was followed by a bomb attack that destroyed the lodge and killed the Lecter family, except for Hannibal and his younger sister, Mischa Lecter. Hannibal Lecter will not forget the six deserters that had attacked the Lecter residence and his family. The six deserters were Vladis Grutas, Zigmar Milko, Bronys Grentz, Enrikas Dortlich, Petras Kolnas, and the last one was Karys Porvik or could be called Pot Watcher. Hannibal and Mischa were chained, then they were locked up and put in a shed, until one day in the harsh winter of 1944 when the deserters were starving and had no food, they took Mischa to eat.

In this case, Thomas Harris's novel *Hannibal Rising* (2006) to character to be analyzed. This novel uses psychological and new criticism. There are many psychological aspects in this novel, and they are about characteristics on revenges that make the researcher interested in analyzing this novel. In this novel initially

tells the story of a main character named Hannibal Lecter who performs a psychology when he felt so trauma.

The researcher chooses *Hannibal Rising* (2006) because in this novel tells about the struggle from the main character Hannibal Lecter for doing the revenge to six deserters who eat beloved sister, she is Mischa Lecter. It is hard for Hannibal Lecter because almost in his whole life since he was a child, he has been always badly traumatized by the death of his sister. He often feels experience nightmares while he is sleeping until finally, he decides to look for the six deserters and intended to kill all of them one by one.

Therefore, the researcher chooses the topic of the psychological problem in Thomas Harris's *Hannibal Rising* (2006). Here, Thomas Harris not only tells about the tragedy of war or murderer, but he also wants to describe a sad and painful memory that happened to the main character, Hannibal Lecter, in which he experiences very heavy and long trauma that he matures from seeing his family is killed and his beloved sister Mischa Lecter died from being eaten by the six deserters. This is the reason the researcher chooses to discuss the dominant topic of the novel by using psychology theory.

In terms of psychoanalysis, the situation that occurs in Hannibal Lecter is called Id, and Ego, where he wants to express his emotions. Therefore, the researcher makes this thesis with the title “The Revenges of Hannibal Lecter in the Novel of *Hannibal Rising* (2006)”. That’s the part of revenge that is used by Hannibal Lecter. There is also a problem in people’s psychology, it is why the researcher uses psychology theory.

There are a lot previous studies that discussed about main character's revenge earlier, but the researcher chooses several of them, such as Rahadi, Asmaradhani, & Fathoni (2015) made the research on revenge entitled Analysis of Main Character's Post Traumatic Stress Disorder in Hannibal Rising by Thomas Harris, Rakhmadani (2016) made the research entitled Psychopath in Thomas Harris' Hannibal Rising, Ramadhina & Setyowati (2020) entitled Traumatic Experiences and Psychopathic Traits in the Novel Hannibal Rising by Thomas Harris: A Psychological Study of the Main Character.

Here, the researcher has found several previous studies that only discussed about like revenge on main character. But four of them that the researcher has found, not all of them are using the same theory with this research. Just like those three researches from Qomariyah (2019), Akbar (2021) and Pulungan (2019), that using the same theory, they are New Criticism and Psychoanalysis. The researcher's reason chooses those two theories are because to analyzing the character of Hannibal in the novel Hannibal Rising (2006) is so match, as the two research above, while for the research from Pandia (2019) not all the theories are match with this research. But the researcher still makes this research from Pandia because it discusses the same issue, it is about revenge, and also take some quotes from the researcher for supporting this research.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Related to the research background above, the researcher would like to focus the analysis on the main character, Hannibal Lecter. In this case, the researcher formulated the research questions as follows:



1. How is Hannibal's characterization describe in the novel?
2. Why does Hannibal do his revenge?
3. How does Hannibal do his revenge?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

According to the statement of the problem above, the researcher formulated the research objectives as follows:

1. To analyze Hannibal's characterization.
2. To analyze the causes of the main character Hannibal Lecter about the reasons why he does the revenge.
3. To analyze the ways from the main character Hannibal Lecter about how to do his revenge.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Through this research, the researcher hopes to provide benefits to those who want to study literature, especially those who want to use defense mechanism theory. The researcher divides the significance of the study into 2 parts, namely theoretical and practical.

Theoretically, this research is expected to be a guide or reference for novel readers, especially novels with the theme "revenge" and can provide useful information about the novel "revenge". In addition, it is hoped that this research can be useful to find out how the theory of Sigmund Freud.

The researcher hopes this research is also expected to be useful for literature students who are studying a thesis that also uses the theory of

psychoanalysis and new criticism, because they can also be used as a reference for other researchers who are interested in conducting research whose novels discuss "revenge".

### 1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is based on the novel that has been written by Thomas Harris titled *Hannibal Rising* (2006). According the theory used, the reseracher only limits on the Hannibal Lecter's character that is analyzed using psychoanalysis and new criticism about those two are part of the characteristic analysis.

### 1.6 Definition of key terms

- Psychology of literature : “By ‘psychology of literature’, we may mean the psychological study of the writer, as type and as an individual, or the study of the creative process or the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature, or, finally, the effects of literature upon its readers (the audience of psychology)” (Wellek and Warren 81)
- Childhood: Some qualities often associated with childhood are ‘physical and emotional immaturity and vulnerability in comparison to adults, causing lack of autonomy and social dependence (Blanchet 1996)
- Trauma: any excitations from the outside which are powerful enough to break through the protective shield there is no longer any possibility of preventing

the mental apparatus from being flooded with large amounts of stimulus which have broken in and binding of them” (LC 1979).

## **1.7 Method of the Study**

### 1.7.1 Research Design

The method of this study is using qualitative research. In qualitative research, the method is for collecting the information through interviewing and observing to produce the data which is transformed into text or recordings (Flick 4). This study is qualitative. In this study, all the data are collected to be sentences and words that described the nature, traumatized, and psychology of the main character of Hannibal Lecter and also all supporting data. By using this method, the researcher describes the details of new criticism by I A Richards and Psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud theory that showed in the character of Hannibal Lecter.

### 1.7.2 Data Source

The researcher uses two data here. The first data is primary data, and secondary data. The primary data is taken from the novel and also the same novel book entitled “*Hannibal Rising (2006)*” by Thomas Harris. While the secondary data are from textbooks, journals, articles, thesis, the book of literary theory, etc. Those references of secondary data are used for supporting the data that is analyzed.

### 1.7.3 Data Collection

To analyze the data, the researcher uses some steps, such as:

1. First, the researcher read the novel “Hannibal Rising (2006)” by Thomas Harris and understood the story content, and the character of Hannibal Lecter from the first chapter until the end of the chapter.
2. Second, the researcher marked Hannibal Lecter as the main character and other characters’ quotations, sentences, phrases, dialogues, and also narratives that contain Hannibal Lecter from the first chapter until the end chapter. The researcher is also understanding some related sources about new criticism and psychoanalysis theory to support the research.
3. The researcher collects the data and makes the data to be classified based on the statement of the problem.



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## Chapter II

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### 2.1 New Criticism

New criticism is a method that is used to do a research of literary work (Tyson 2006). Tyson also states that new criticism is a unity in a text that is formed by the formal elements described in the text (136). It means a formal element is the main tool used to analyze the text and reveal the textual meaning based on the text. Indeed, new criticism can be used to identify a literary work carefully against the text of the literary work itself. It is also used to justify the interpretation of the reader. The readers also can find out the intent of a particular author or the interpretation given by the reader truly represent the meaning of the text. Language provides all the evidence of the text itself. Those formal elements are images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, characterization, plot, and so forth, which, because they form, or shape, the literary work are called its formal elements (Tyson 137). But here, the researcher only analyzes by using character and characterization, setting, plot, and also point of view.

Holman (1978:299) states, “since the novel has become a literary work, the novel has always been an important part of human life as a representation where a writer tries to present human phenomena in the world through written words.” To analyze the selected novel needs several aspects of literary work, they are character and characterization (Tyson 149). Because in every story the

character is always the important thing that should be used in every literary work, a character can make the story be alive, and a character can also represent someone to be something so that is why this story is interesting. Nurgiyantoro (2007:176) states the characters in the story could be divided in several parts, they are major and minor, static and dynamic, protagonist and antagonist characters, flat and round characters, typical and neutral characters.

Selden, Widdowson & Broker (2005) said New Criticism is absolutely characterized in practice and principle. Its concern is not with context– historical, biographical, intellectual and so on, and its interest is not in the ‘misconceptions’ of ‘intention’ or ‘affect’, but its concern is exclusively with the ‘text in itself’, with its language and organization. It does not seek a text’s ‘meaning’, but how it ‘speaks itself’. One of the way to analyze prose fiction in literary studies are using new criticism theory. It focuses on the “text itself” and provides the evidences through the language of “text itself” including its images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, characterization, plot, and so on. In order to analyze Hannibal’s characterization, this research uses new criticism theory to analyze his character and characterization.

### **2.1.1 Character and Characterization**

Many researchers think that characters are the most important things in literature. We could say they are as heart and the soul of literature. A character also can be told as a person who appears, plays, and experiences in literary work. Bennet and Royle (2004:60) states, that a character can attract intrigue and curiosity, hate and love, adoration and condemnation. Indeed, the readers or the

researchers of the novel in literature are very interested in the 'character' from the main character itself, so the 'character' in the literature has become the main point for analysis. In a real-life, a character can be a part of how we look at ourselves by doing our daily activities and how to attitude to families and any other social, people. In character, people also can share their events like thoughts experienced by reading and understanding the dialogue and also writing. So here, the readers after reading and understanding a literary work, such as a novel, can feel about the character's feelings itself, minds, purposes, etc. that are related to the character.

Every author of the story must imagine how the main character in the story itself, like making its character to be more alive, and it's called a 'characterization'. As Holman in about "characterization" states it is "the author who portrays the characters people in the story" (1978). So, in writing a story in a literary work, there is always an important thing about a characteristic person based on someone's imagination point of view that is called characterization.

When the author wants to understand how the characterization itself, then the author must know five methods of characterization. They are action, reaction, physical description, inner thoughts, and speech. Because the author should examine each method in order to have a good understanding. Nurgiyantoro (2013:247) states that characterization is a person or group of people who are becoming the actors in the story. Through those five methods of characterization, the author can also find logical reasons for the character's behavior (Dewojati 2012).

### 2.1.2 Major and Minor Characters

In the novel, major character is the main of the story. As Nurgiyantoro (1976) states, major character is always be prioritized in the novel. Based on the Nurgiyantoro's state, major character is like the main character which always portrayed on the story contents inside the novel, which also always be the part of perpetrator in the story contents or can be the subject of the issue, because major character is the center of the story conflicts. Otherwise, the minor character is the opposite.

Minor character is just like a supporting character in the novel, it is available to support a major character and it has less role in the novel. It is used for developing the story contents. Even though the minor character is not made to dominate the storyline, it also has an influence even just a little.

In a fictional novel, there is always the main character and the side character. Both of them are called by character. Character is meant to represent certain categories of people in society. There are characters that act in prominent roles. These are called major characters. The others are called minor characters (Ade & Okunoye 40-41).

According to Grill (2006) states that there are two types of characters depicted in the text, they are telling and showing. Telling means when the author tries to describe the character by the physical appearance, such as dress, age, and face of how the characters look like. While showing is a character, by the way, to think and behave. The character itself can be separated by good and bad character depends on how the author show in some condition happen in the novel.



### 2.1.3 Static and Dynamic Character

Character can be separated into static and dynamic character. There are differences between them. Nurgiyantoro (2001) states static character that does not actually change and develop its nature even though there is an event that occurs. Based on that definition, static character can be understood that their personality or character will not change even though there are a lot conflicts inside the novel.

Static character also same as a flat character, but static can change the personality too, so it depends of its character itself. But mostly, static character is unchanging form beginning until the end of story.

Dynamic character is the opposite of from static character. If static character is the character that doesn't change even though there are a lot of conflicts, then dynamic character can change at the time that conflicts happened or there is a development of environment inside the storyline. All those changes are related the personality of dynamic character, such as attitude, personality, and behavior. The changes of character can change from beginning, middle, or at the end.

Dynamic character is not difference with round character, but dynamic character can change the personality. Dynamic character just like the development of the character. One of the dynamic characters in the movie can change according to storyline itself, but, in the novel usually not changed.

#### **2.1.4 Protagonist and Antagonist Character**

Nurgiyantoro (2001) defines protagonist is the character who always get admired and famous by the readers and can be called as a hero. Protagonist is one of the characters in the novel who is often called as a good character by many readers, and there are several assumptions that protagonist character is like a hero. However, usually protagonist character has the opposite character just like antagonist, or we can say antagonist is the enemy.

An antagonist character is a character is the opposition with the protagonist. If protagonist is always called as a good character and recognized as a hero, then an antagonist usually is the opposite, it becomes as criminal and causes a lot of conflict in the story. However, even so an antagonist is not always become a character that causes the conflict, it all depends on the story content inside the novel.

The Antagonist character usually causes conflict for protagonist. Although there are other things such as disaster, accident environment and society, social rules, moral values, authority and etc can cause conflict but if it is not done by a character, they are called as antagonist force (Luxemburg, 1992: 145).

#### **2.1.5 Flat and Round Character**

Flat character or could be called as simple character. Nurgiyantoro (2001) states flat or simple character is the characters who have only one personality. It is because this character has no complex emotions and motivations, but it gives a simple portray and make the readers don't think that this character is a good or bad. Even though flat or simple character can give an action, but flat or simple

character will be back to its original character, and it is different with round character.

Round character is not the same as flat character. If flat character has personality that never change, then round character is the personality that can change and it can develop in personality and social status. Round character is actually made to complete a characterization. This type of character can describe the real life.

## **2.2 Psychoanalysis**

Psychoanalysis is a theory that discusses human nature, including the way human think and feel, and their behavior. Zhang (2020) stated that psychoanalysis is a study that studies mind and behavior. Another expert stated that psychoanalysis is a science that deals with conscious and unconscious processes, impulses, and repressions, as well as the regulation of mental functioning (Berger 1993).

The founder of the Psychoanalysis theory himself was Sigmund Freud, who was a psychologist who analyzed an aspect of the unconscious in a person's psyche. This unconsciousness gives rise to a large role. Most of the psychic life is unconscious and only a small part is in a consciousness. Kartono (1996:128) states in that consciousness continuously operate the original impulses and forces.

In Freud's teachings about the world of psychology, it also commonly refers to as psychoanalysis, which focuses on researchers on psychological processes in the unconscious. Psychoanalysis also refers to as 'verstehen'

(understanding) psychology, because there is an understanding of the conscious psychic life and a higher link with the unconscious psychic life (Kartono, 1996:131).

At first, psychoanalysis from Freud's teachings defined that personality consists of three parts, namely the conscious (consciousness), the preconscious (consciousness) and the unconscious (unconscious) (Suryabrata, 2002). The preconscious mind is based on the conscious mind and the unconscious mind. The experience of a person is what usually allows him to experience what is called the preconscious mind.

Furthermore, Freud straightened out deeper about the concept of the psychic means to transform these three institutions with an equal but different division. Those are id, ego, and superego. The psychological approach to a literary work emerged after Freud introduced the theory of Psychoanalysis. For Freud, literature is like a subconscious, which is intangible in reality. Then Freud deeply actualized it in literature. This Psychological Approach is called Literary Psychology.

Endraswara (2003) stated that, according to Freud, there are three elements inside humans that can mark psychological life. They are the source of human psychological processes, namely the id, ego, and superego. These three things are mutually exclusive, but still interact with each other. Sigmund Freud likens the three elements to like a lump of ice, which can be seen from outside the surface but it is only a small part of the whole element. Here's the explanation:

### 2.2.1. Id

Id is a biological aspect and is the most basic psychological layer. The id can be presented as a basic human need, such as eating, drinking, sleeping and having sex. The id contains many innate instincts that are born from birth, including the desires to be achieved. The id usually also adheres to the pleasure principle, sometimes seeking instant gratification of human needs and wants. If, these two things are not obtained by humans, then humans can become anxious, tense, or angry. Suryabrata (1993) argues that to get the pleasure of the Id, there are two ways, namely by reflex action and primary processes such as when people feel hungry and imagine there is food. However, it still has to be real, because if you just imagine it, it's tantamount to lying to yourself and you will feel negative things again.

This is because the id is always in the subconscious, there is no contact with reality, it's just that when you want to get an id, that is based on the principle of pleasure, seeking pleasure and avoiding discomfort, but this can only be obtained in the reality of life (Minderop, 2010).

Example: at a wedding, Kimberly felt very thirsty and drank a glass of water. Even though Kimberly had drunk a glass of water, she still felt thirsty and wanted to drink more water. However, because he had to wait in a long queue to get a glass of water, and didn't want to wait in long queues, he was forced to take a drink from a nearby guest.

Of course, this is very surprising, because the perpetrator does not get what he wants or needs, then he is forced to get it in a bad way.

### 2.2.2 Ego

Ego is an attempt to fulfill the desires of the id, but by reducing the perceived tension of the id. Ego arises from within a person because of his own needs, but also relates to reality. The ego can cause internal conflict if the ego is weak, and vice versa if the ego is too strong it will cause external conflict. The ego is not only concerned with personal interests, but also thinks about other people and their impact on those around them.

In a person's personality, the ego is the main leader. The position of the ego is between the subconscious and the human conscious. There is no good or bad value in the ego. The job of the ego is to give mental space as the main solution to problems. The ego can solve problems if it is controlled properly, for example by delaying the satisfaction of the id (Minderop, 2010).

Example: Kimberly felt very thirsty while attending a wedding. Kimberly chose to wait for the waitress to refill her glass instead of having to take someone else's drink. It hadn't occurred to her to take another guest's drink, Kimberly knew that the waitress would come fill her glass.

### 2.2.3 Superego

Superego is a moral aspect of a person's personality. The personality of a person who cannot be separated from the values and norms in society, which is also parental care from a young age is very influential in shaping personality until adulthood.

There is a significant difference between ego and supererogo. Although both have similarities in making decisions, ego decisions are made based on what other people have thought. While the superego itself is a decision taken based on the moral values that exist in society.

Minderop (2010, 22) argued that superego is a conscience that is able to recognize good and bad values. Here the task of the superego is to limit the negative thoughts and actions of the id. The id can be prevented, one of them by controlling the superego. superego has an important role to emphasize the id, such as sexual desire, explicit hostility, deviant behavior etc. (Akbar, 2021)

Example: Budi holds a snack package that has been eaten, he can throw garbage anywhere. However, he knows that littering is a bad thing. So, Budi decided to go find a trash can and throw away the snack pack.

## 2.3 Previous Studies

Based on what was written in chapter 1, the researcher found that there were 3 previous studies on the theme of revenge and similar theories as follows.

The first was by Rahadi, Asmaradhani, & Fathoni (2015) made the research on revenge entitled “Analysis of Main Character’s Post Traumatic Stress Disorder in Hannibal Rising by Thomas Harris”, the intention of this study is about interpreting post traumatic stress disorder suffered by Hannibal Lecter in the Hannibal Rising, the causes, symptoms, and the resolution with theories of the experts.

The second was by Rakhmadani (2016) made the research entitled “Psychopath In Thomas Harris’ Hannibal Rising”, this study is about aims to analyzed to Hannibal Lecter’s psychopathy in Thomas Harris in the Hannibal Rising novel. This study is using psychological criticism design to analysis. Rakhmadani applies psychological approach especially psychopathy such as the symptoms, the causes and the types.

The third was by Ramadhina & Setyowati (2020) entitled “Traumatic Experiences and Psychopathic Traits in the Novel Hannibal Rising by Thomas Harris: A Psychological Study of the Main Character”. This study aims to show the effect of childhood traumatic memory on the psychopathic traits of the main character uses descriptive analysis method and library research technique. Those four studies are different on the titles, but even so, they are having similarities on the theories and also the discussions. Therefore, the researcher chooses several studies which have similarities between the theory and discussion about the revenge. What distinguishes the study with previous studies are that they used different novel, and the focus of this research is only on the main character who really wants to take a revenge one by one to the deserters who have killed his beloved sister.



## **Chapter III**

### **ANALYSIS**

Based on research question on the previous chapter before, the researcher divides discussion into two sub point: the first one, is to analyze the characterization of Hannibal Lecter, including the psychological aspects, and for the second sub-point is divided into two parts, they are analyzing the causes of the main character Hannibal Lecter about the reasons why he does the revenge, and to analyze the ways from the main character Hannibal Lecter about how to do his revenge.

It started from Hannibal when he was a child at eight years-old. Since the dead of all his family because of the crash plane incident, he was just lived with his beloved sister, Mischa Lecter in the old-cottage. Hannibal was parenting, caring, and also taking care his beloved sister only by himself alone. However, when the five deserters were starting to barge in and snatched all the belongings of Hannibal's family those were in that cottage house, in fact they killed and ate Hannibal's beloved sister. Hannibal lived so alone until he was found and taken by Russian armies from the forest bushes.

Hannibal has been taken by those soldiers and arrived in the village. In that village, there is a castle that was once inhabited by Hannibal's family which has now become an orphanage. Hannibal has grown up to become a teenager whose life is full of sad stories, and also feels a heavy trauma about the dead of his

beloved sister until he intends to take a revenge to those five deserters who have killed and eaten his sister.

### **3.1 Hannibal's Characterization**

#### **3.1.1 Giving an Affection**

Hannibal's first characterization is he can give an affection to his family. Based on Rahmatullah (2014) on his article stated affection is the biggest way in educating children to teenagers. Love is what will make a child towards youth success in various fields that are in harmony with the talents he has. With love for children, there will be many teenagers who are superior, intelligent, creative, and achievers.

The researcher found that the main character Hannibal Lecter is a small child who has a loving nature. However, this kind character does not last long until the end of the story, because in the story of this novel, Hannibal is often described as a quite scary figure, where he kills because he really wants to take revenge on the five deserters.

Described in the novel *Hannibal Rising*, Hannibal Lecter, the main character at first, is just a good boy who loves his family very much, especially his sister, Mischa Lecter. At that time, Hannibal Lecter, who was only eight years old, was seen playing with his beloved sister in the kitchen garden. They happily played with a goose and they even rubbed mud on each other's noses while laughing. Evidence that Hannibal Lecter did so can be seen in the excerpts of each paragraph below:

“Five hundred years later Hannibal Lecter, eight years old and eighth of the name, stood in the kitchen garden with his little sister Mischa and

threw bread to the black swans on the black water of the moat. Mischa held on to Hannibal's hand to steady herself and missed the moat entirely on several throws. Big carp stirred the lily pads and sent the dragonflies soaring.” (Harris, 2006, p. 2.)

The quote above illustrates that Hannibal is the eighth descendant of a kingdom.

The earliest evidence that Hannibal was giving affection was when he played with his beloved sister in the kitchen garden. There is a goose, and Mischa is seen throwing some of her bread at a goose that is above the water in the ditch.

Hannibal, an older brother who loves his sister Mischa, he raised his hands as if to protect his sister. It was Hannibal's father who taught him to raise his hand to protect his younger brother at shoulder height.

“Hannibal raised his arms to shoulder height as his father had taught him to do, his reach augmented with willow branches held in his hands. The swan stopped to consider Hannibal's greater wingspan, and retired to the water to feed.” (Harris, 2006, p. 2)

In judging good and bad, Hannibal knows what is a lesson from his father, then Hannibal does it to his sister, Mischa. So, this quote describes the superego, because Hannibal did positive things to his sister.

After Hannibal raised his arms to protect Mischa from the Swan, then he stopped to help sister, and then Mischa intended to joking with Hannibal. Now he was so happy he dropped his bread on the damp ground. Just as Hannibal wanted to pick up his fallen bread by bending over, he idly smeared some mud on Mischa's nose.

Finally, they laughed again at the sight of their faces in the water in the ditch.

“Mischa in her excitement dropped her bread on the damp ground. When Hannibal stooped to help her, she was pleased to daub mud on his nose with her little star-shaped hand. He daubed a bit of mud on the end of her nose and they laughed at their reflections in the moat.” (Harris, p. 3)

In this quote, describes about Hannibal's ego. Because he could make his sister to be happy, and also Hannibal did that because on his subconscious.

Hannibal and his family were on their way to a cabin through the forest, only Hannibal, Mischa and Nanny were in the wagon, and Mischa was sitting on Hannibal's lap. They were seen enjoying the trip while watching the bombers from Germany hovering high above them. The trail of fumes from the plane set off a chorus of music in Hannibal's ears and hummed the sounds of notes for his little brother caused by the plume of black smoke.

“Hannibal smelled greenery crushed by the wheels and Mischa's warm hair beneath his chin as she rode on his lap. He watched the German bombers pass over high. Their vapor trails made a musical staff and Hannibal hummed to his sister the notes the black puffs of flak made in the sky. It was not a satisfying tune.” (Harris, p. 5)

This quote describes about the superego from Hannibal. Because he was hugging his sister and make his sister was sitting on him. Hannibal did this because of his parent when they taught an affection to him, so he did it too to his sister, Mischa.

When Mischa heard the sound of notes coming from Hannibal's mouth, Mischa immediately said "No" because she wanted Hannibal to sing a song called "Das Mannlein", which is a song about a mysterious little boy in the forest. Mischa told Hannibal to sing the song and then the three of them sang together. On the trip there was also Mr. Jakov who was a teacher joined in the singing, but Mr. Jakov himself did not sing the song in German. Here are the lyrics of the song that the three of them sang.

"No," Mischa said. "Anniba sing 'Das Mannlein!'" And together they sang about the mysterious little man in the woods, Nanny joining in in the swaying wagon and Mr. Jakov singing from horseback, though he preferred not to sing in German." (Harris, p. 5)

For this affection, it described Hannibal trying to give a little song to his sister. It looked Mischa ask to Hannibal to sing a song entitled 'Das Mannlein', and not only Hannibal sang that song, but also the others. So, in this quote, it described a superego for Hannibal's characterization.

In the Hannibal Rising novel on second chapter, it has written the lyrics of its song which sung by Hannibal and his family. The lyrics are written below:

"Ein Mannlein steht im Walde ganz still und stumm,"  
 "Es hat von lauter Purpur ein Mantlein urn,"  
 "Sagt, wer mag das Mannlein sein"  
 "Das da steht im Walde allein"  
 "Mit dem purporroten Mantelein—" (Harris, p. 5)

Nanny, who became a loyal servant, who was always close to Hannibal and Mischa, was seen bathing Mischa in the bronze bathtub located in the corner near the fireplace. There is also Hannibal who makes bubbles from Mischa's bracelet so that Mischa looks happy with the bubbles made by Hannibal.

"Nanny had Mischa's copper bathtub in a corner of the hearth. She added water from a kettle to adjust the temperature, made suds and lowered Mischa into the water. The child batted happily at the foam. Nanny fetched towels to warm before the fire. Hannibal took Mischa's baby bracelet off her wrist, dipped it in the suds and blew bubbles for her through the bracelet. The bubbles, in their brief flight on the draft, reflected all the bright faces before they burst above the fire. Mischa liked to grab for the bubbles, but wanted her bracelet back, and was not satisfied until it was on her arm again." (Harris, p. 11)

According to this quote, it described the Hannibal's affection by making her be happy again. At the time when Mischa on the bathtub, Hannibal made bubbles

from Mischa's bracelet, and it made Mischa feel so fun and happy. So, it described a superego for Hannibal's characterization on this.

### 3.1.2 Curiosity/thirst of knowledge

Curiosity is one of human nature that will encourage the person to know new things, can also deepen and expand the knowledge possessed by the person. Samani (2012) stated that curiosity is a desire to seek an understanding of the secrets of nature. Curiosity can be a motivation for a person to continue to seek and learn new things so that he gains a lot of knowledge and experience in learning activities.

Everyone is curious about what they see, hear, and learn. This is a normal condition, because humans basically have a curiosity that can arise from their own attraction to other people or their environment. According to Mustari (2011), the notion of curiosity is human behavior related to emotions that aim to explore natural exploration, investigation, and learning.

Hannibal's second characterization is curiosity. Besides Hannibal, a good boy and a loving brother, Hannibal is also a child who has a high curiosity for science. He looked so happy when his teacher, Mr. Jakov taught him many things. Such as English & French lessons, and also teaches other Roman history, and Hannibal is very active in following the lessons delivered by his teacher.

However, the other great thing about a Hannibal who was still a child, was when Mr. Jakov taught him any languages and mathematics and Hannibal was able to study it to a degree like no other. Proof quote can be seen below.

“Every day when the snow was too deep to forage, Mr. Jakov gave lessons. He taught English, and very bad French, he taught Roman history with a heavy emphasis on the sieges of Jerusalem, and everyone attended. He made dramatic tales out of historical events, and Old Testament stories, sometimes embellishing them for his audience beyond the strict bounds of scholarship.”

“He instructed Hannibal in mathematics privately, as the lessons had reached a level inaccessible to the others.” (Harris, p. 13)

This quote proves that Hannibal was the child who likes to learn any lessons. In this quote describes how Hannibal's superego because his family gave a good teacher to Hannibal and really learned and appreciated it.

Since Hannibal was able to read, he was also very fond of the contents of Mr. Jakov in leather. One of Mr. Hannibal's favourite Jakov is by Christian Huygens, entitled *Treatise on Light*. Hannibal read this book until he was able to absorb the thoughts of the author, from the bright rays of glistening snow, the eagle distortions in the aged window panes, the crisp and simple winter lines, and the structure beneath the leaves. -leaf. Proof of quotes are written below.

“Among Mr. Jakov's books was a copy bound in leather of Christiaan Huyghens' *Treatise on Light*, and Hannibal was fascinated with it, with following the movement of Huyghens' mind, feeling him moving toward discovery. He associated the *Treatise on Light* with the glare of the snow and the rainbow distortions in the old windowpanes. The elegance of Huyghens' thought was like the clean and simplified lines of winter, the structure under the leaves. A box opening with a click and inside, a principle that works every time. It was a dependable thrill, and he had been feeling it since he could read” (Harris, p. 13).

Hannibal who was an enthusiastic child to learns any lesson, he suddenly started to find any other books that belongs to Mr. Jakov. Here it shows that the id from Hannibal, because his curiosity is so big inside himself.

Although there is already evidence that Hannibal was very interested and liked science because he was driven by his high curiosity, this is where a new beginning is described if a Hannibal can read. It is said that a maid named Nanny taught Hannibal to read since Hannibal was two years old. Hannibal learned to read from Nanny by listening, while Hannibal paid attention to the words on the sheet of the book. The quotes are illustrated below.

“Hannibal Lecter could always read, or it seemed that way to Nanny. She read to him for a brief period when he was two, often from a Brothers Grimm illustrated with woodcuts where everyone had pointed toenails. He listened to Nanny reading, his head lolling against her while he looked at the words on the page, and then she found him at it by himself, pressing his forehead to the book and then pushing up to focal distance, reading aloud in Nanny's accent” (Harris, p. 13)

In this quote is only proof that the first Hannibal was getting started to learn. First, he started to learn about how to read. Miraculously, Hannibal could read at the time when he was at two. It shows that id of Hannibal was doing positive things.

Next the curiosity is from Hannibal's father, Count Lecter. The nature of curiosity was passed on to his son Hannibal and that was the beginning that made Hannibal love science. There were also several books that his father gave to Hannibal, such as English, German, and twenty-three volumes of Lithuanian dictionaries.

Hannibal was able to learn all the dictionaries by himself, as illustrated in the quotes below.

“Hannibal's father had one salient emotion-curiosity. In his curiosity about his son, Count Lecter had the houseman pull down the heavy dictionaries in the castle library. English, German, and the twenty-three volumes of the Lithuanian dictionary, and then Hannibal was on his own with the books.” (Harris, p. 13)



So here, it describes about the superego because the ways his father taught him, it could be done too by Hannibal.

Six-year-old Hannibal has already experienced three important things. Hannibal was able to show some greatness from the understanding he got from the knowledge he learned. Starting from the discovery of elements from Euclid's work, being able to calculate the height of the Tower, and from here also the beginning of Hannibal's meeting with his teacher, Mr. Jakov.

“When he was six, three important things happened to him. First: he discovered Euclid's Elements, in an old edition with hand-drawn illustrations. He could follow the illustrations with his finger, and put his forehead against them.” (Harris, p. 13)

“Also in the year Hannibal was six, Count Lecter found his son determining the height of the castle towers by the length of their shadows, following instructions which he said came directly from Euclid himself. Count Lecter improved his tutors then-within six weeks arrived Mr. Jakov, a penniless scholar from Leipzig.” (Harris, p. 14)

The id of Hannibal here shows that how clever he was. At that time when Hannibal still was a kid, Hannibal was surprisingly could do any advantages, because he really liked to find many things of Elements on the in an old version. He also could follow the illustrations with using his finger and when he was at six, he could count the towers of its castle. So, this also describes about the superego of Hannibal himself.

In these quotes below, the second is not written, but the researcher understands that is the second important incident that happened to Hannibal. Then for the third important thing, described in the quotes below, namely the beginning of Hannibal

meeting with Mr. Jakov. With that meeting, Hannibal asked his teacher many things. It also can be a proof that Hannibal was really a curiosity child.

“Count Lecter introduced Mr. Jakov to his pupil in the library and left them. The library in warm weather had a cold-smoked aroma that was ingrained in the castle's stone.” (Harris, p. 13)

Only the proof that the first time Hannibal was introduced with his teacher, Mr. Jakov.

First talking between Hannibal and his teacher Mr. Jakov. Hannibal asked several things, and it shows how curiosity he was at that time.

"My father says you will teach me many things."  
 "If you wish to learn many things, I can help you."  
 "He tells me you are a great scholar."  
 "I am a student."  
 "He told my mother you were expelled from the university."  
 "Yes."  
 "Why?"  
 "Because I am a Jew, an Ashkenazi Jew to be precise."  
 "I see. Are you unhappy?"  
 "To be a Jew? No, I'm glad."  
 "I meant are you unhappy to be out of school?"  
 (Harris, p. 14)

The curiosity of Hannibal that described on that quote is showed his superego. because at that time when Hannibal was a kid, his nature unpredictable, so he could ask anything to his teacher, even about Mr. Jakov's old story.

Here the continuation conversation between Hannibal and his teacher Mr. Jakov, and Hannibal was still kept asking and he told to Mr. Jakov that there were many books belongs to Uncle Elgar.

"I am glad to be here."  
 "Do you wonder if I am worth your time?"

"Every person is worth your time, Hannibal. If at first appearance a person seems dull, then look harder, look into him."

"Did they put you in the room with an iron grate over the door?"

"Yes, they did."

"It doesn't lock anymore."

"I was pleased to see that."

"That's where they kept Uncle Elgar," Hannibal said, aligning his pens in a row before him. "It was in the 1880s, before my time. Look at the windowpane in your room. It has a date he scratched with a diamond into the glass. These are his books." (Harris, p. 15)

Here, is also that Hannibal showed the ego and superego. Because when he asked to Mr. Jakov about wants his time, it was a good question about how to appreciate anyone's worth time. For the superego, it showed when Hannibal told the books belong to Uncle Elgar to Mr. Jakov, because it is such a form of politeness of Hannibal's.

The conversations between both of them were still continuing. Again, Hannibal told to Mr. Jakov about Uncle Elgar was burned inside his room.

"The room will have a smoky smell when it rains. The walls were lined with hay bales to muffle his utterances."

"Did you say his utterances?"

"They were about religion, but-do you know the meaning of 'lewd' or lewdness'?"

"Yes."

"I'm not clear on it myself, but I believe it means the sort of thing one wouldn't say in front of Mother."

"That's my understanding of it as well," Mr. Jakov said.

"If you'll look at the date on the glass, it's exactly the day direct sunlight reaches his window every year."

"He was waiting for the sun."

"Yes, and that's the day he burned up in there. As soon as he got sunlight, he lit the hay with the monocle he wore as he composed these books."

(Harris, p. 15-16)

This conversation quotes above showed the superego. the reason is, Hannibal was telling Mr. Jakov many things inside the room. It also showed Hannibal was clever and kind kid.

Hannibal further acquainted his tutor with Lecter Castle with a tour of the grounds. They passed through the courtyard, with its big block of stone. A hitching ring was in the stone and, in its flat top, the scars of an axe.

"Your father said you measured the height of the towers."

"Yes."

"How high are they?"

"Forty meters, the south one, and the other is a half-meter shorter."

"What did you use for a gnomon?"

"The stone. By measuring the stone's height and its shadow, and measuring the shadow of the castle at the same hour."

"The side of the stone is not exactly vertical."

"I used my yo-yo as a plumb."

"Could you take both measurements at once?"

"No, Mr. Jakov."

"How much error might you have from the time between the shadow measurements?"

"A degree every four minutes as the earth turns. It's called the Ravenstone. Nanny calls it the Rabenstein. She is forbidden to seat me on it."

"I see," Mr. Jakov said. "It has a longer shadow than I thought."

(Harris, p. 16)

Here, Hannibal described the superego. It is because Hannibal was the clever kid and he could answer. As long as many this conversations and quotes above, mostly showed the characteristic and Hannibal's nature. Hannibal didn't waste the advantages that he had, it is his intelligence and that was due to trait passed down from his father, it is curiosity.

They fell into a pattern of having discussions while walking and Hannibal, stumping along beside him, watched his tutor adjust to speaking to someone much

shorter. Hannibal wondered if he missed walking and talking with someone his own age, the follow quotes are written below.

“Hannibal was interested to see how Mr. Jakov got along with the houseman, Lothar, and Berndt the hostler. They were bluff men and shrewd enough, good at their jobs. But theirs was a different order of mind. Hannibal saw that Mr. Jakov made no effort to hide his mind, or to show it off, but he never pointed it directly at anyone.” (Harris, p. 17)

When Hannibal wondered his teacher, about whether Mr. Jakov could make a friend with those men, it such described about the ego because he was only wondered, but didn't make it as a question.

Hannibal and Mr. Jakov were still continuing their conversation. In this conversation, Mr. Jakov is described that he seldom to bring his books when he was talking with Hannibal. At this time, Hannibal was eight, and he asked to Mr. Jakov why. For following quotes are written below here.

"Would you like to remember everything?" Mr. Jakov said.

"Yes."

"To remember is not always a blessing."

"I would like to remember everything."

"Then you will need a mind palace, to store things in. A palace in your mind."

"Does it have to be a palace?"

"It will grow to be enormous like a palace," Mr. Jakov said. "So it might as well be beautiful. What is the most beautiful room you know, a place you know very well?"

"My mother's room," Hannibal said.

"Then that's where we will begin," Mr. Jakov said. (Harris, p 17-18)

On their conversation between Hannibal and Mr. Jakov, and again, it is about the little Hannibal's curiosity. Here Hannibal showed the id. The Hannibal's id is when Mr. Jakov told him that “remember is not always blessing”, and Hannibal said that he would like to remember everything, it described that Hannibal wanted

to remember so much. As Suryabrata (2010) said that id is always in consciousness.

### **3.2 The Causes of Revenge**

Criminal acts refer to various actions that are prohibited, and they can be prosecuted, and punished under the provisions of applicable law (Lanier & Henry, 2001). In addition, there are many types of criminal acts that have been described by Alam & Ilyas (2018) including, (1) violent personal crime, for example: physically harming others, or murder, crimes related to property, taking advantage of opportunities for oneself. by harming others. (2) occasional property crime, for example, vehicle theft, theft of goods or products in small or large stores, and also other thefts such as communication tools. (3) occupational crime, for example, corruption, political crime, or bribery. (4) public order crime, for example: violating traffic signs, or littering. (5) conventional crime: robbery, gambling. (6) organized crime, organized crime. (7) professional crimes, for example, document falsification and pickpocketing.

In this subchapter, the researcher tries to examine the causes of revenge of Hannibal in the novel *Hannibal Rising*. The cause of revenge is a central problem for Hannibal, especially, this really influences for his childhood memory.

#### **3.2.1 Breakthrough and Robbery**

The first reason was that the cottage house that Hannibal and Mischa were staying at had the door suddenly opened and Grutas and his friends broke in, and all of the things inside had been robbed.

“THE DOOR BURST OPEN then and Grutas came in with Milko and Dortlich”  
 “He slipped Mischa's bracelet off her wrist and put it in his pocket.”  
 (Harris, p 24).

This first quote reverses the id of those deserters. This describes the id because they didn't even care about what happened and thought there could be people inside that cottage house, so they just robbed anyway.

The second cause was when Dortlitch took the bowl containing Mischa's porridge and ate her porridge completely.

“Dortlich picked up Mischa's bowl of porridge and wolfed it down himself, getting the last wipe from the bowl on his scarred and webbed fingers.” (Harris, p. 24)

This second cause, also the same as the first one, describes the id. It clearly showed that Kolnas was starving and greedy, so he just picked Mischa's porridge from the bowl and ate it voraciously.

Then Kolnas, one of the deserters who were fat and short, held Mischa's small hand and took the bracelet that was in Mischa's hand. The reason Kolnas took the object was that Kolnas' eyes were so happy that they even sparkled when they saw the precious jewelry. Here its quote below.

“He slipped Mischa's bracelet off her wrist and put it in his pocket. When Hannibal grabbed at his hand, Grentz pinched him on the side of the neck and his whole arm went numb.” (Harris, p. 24)

The person here is Kolnas. He describes the id because he is a bad person. He really likes the precious metal, and after he looked at it, he just took Mischa's bracelet immediately. To get pleasure from the id, there are two options, kind of

reflex actions and processes such as when a hungry person imagines the food, and Kolnas gets what he wants by acting reflexively (Suryabrata, 1993).

### 3.2.2 Kidnapping

Grutas orders Grentz to put the two children into the warehouse room, and Grutas does as Grutas orders, by lowering them both from the truck and pushing them into the warehouse room. Grutas and Dortlich chained the two children together, Hannibal and Mischa by a cold thin chain around their necks. Kolnas also locked the chain so the two of them could not escape. The two children were chained to the ledge above the stairs. They were chained there so as not to block the road but still visible from below by the deserters.

"Put them in the bunkhouse," Grutas said. "Lock them in."

"Where would they go?" Grentz said. "Who would they tell?"

"They can tell you about their sad fucking lives, in Albanian, Grentz. Get your ass out there and do it."

"In the blowing snow, Grentz lifted two small figures out of the truck and prodded them toward the barn bunkhouse."

"GRUTAS HAD A SLENDER chain, freezing against the children's skin as he looped it around their necks. Kolnas snapped on the heavy padlocks. Grutas and Dortlich chained Hannibal and Mischa to the banister on the upper landing of the staircase, where they were out of the way but visible." (Harris, p. 25).

There are three people holding Hannibal and Mischa hostage. the three people are Grutas, Grentz, and Kolnas. Here, those three people describe the id, because of their evil nature and indifference to Hannibal and Mischa. Grutas who is angry, Grentz pushes the two children, and Kolnas also helps to bind the two children.



### 3.2.3 Violence

#### 3.2.3.1 Physical violence

In this part, Hannibal has been moved to the castle which now is an orphanage. One of the orphanage children named Fedor, was nosy to Hannibal, where when he threw two stones with a slingshot made of red rubber tires. This quote that proof Hannibal got upset below.

“Fedor took a slingshot of red inner-tube rubber out of his shirt and reached into his pocket for a stone. The stone hit the mud at the edge of the moat, splattering Hannibal's legs with mud”  
 “The next stone Fedor shot splashed into the water beside the swimming cygnet, Hannibal raising his branches now, hissing, shoing the swans out of range” (Harris, p 32-33).

Fedor, one of the kids who lived in the orphanage, here he described the id because he tried to make Hannibal to be angry by tempting him. Fortunately, when Fedor tried to make it by throwing the stone using the slingshot. Hannibal looked up at Fedor expressionless and shook his head.

When all the orphanage children were singing a song called 'The Internationale', there were two supervisors who walked by while monitoring so that all the children in the orphanage sang. Then the two supervisors stopped in front of Hannibal because Hannibal was silent like a mute. The First Overseer made Hannibal sing and said that Hannibal was no longer the “Little Master” out loud, and after that, the supervisor hit Hannibal in the face with his clipboard hard. The Second Overseer said that hitting Hannibal was pointless because Hannibal was mute.

Not only that, the First Overseer denied that Hannibal was not mute, because he liked to scream at night. Annoyed, the First Overseer again tried to hit Hannibal, but Hannibal parried it with the fork he was holding and the fork stuck into the First Overseer's hand. The situation began to subside when the Headmaster said "Stop" so that there would be no quarrel between the Supervisor and Hannibal. The headmaster said it loudly until it was heard by all the children in the orphanage and ordered Hannibal to go to the principal.

"Too good to sing with us, Little Master?" First Monitor Petrov said over the singing. "You're not Little Master here anymore, you're just another orphan, and by God you'll sing!"

"First Monitor swung his clipboard hard against the side of Hannibal's face. Hannibal did not change his expression. Neither did he sing. A trickle of blood came from the corner of his mouth."

"He's mute," Second Monitor said. "No sense in beating him."

"For a mute, he can scream well enough at night," First Monitor said, and swung with his other hand. Hannibal blocked the blow with the fork in his fist, the tines digging into First Monitor's knuckles. First Monitor started around the table after him"

"Stop! Do not hit him again. I don't want him marked." The headmaster might be drunk, but he ruled. "Hannibal Lecter, report to my office." (Harris, p. 34).

For this quote, it clearly showed the id for the Monitor. This also described the bullying that has been done by the Monitor to Hannibal himself. It was because the monito has an irresistible urge to hit Hannibal.

### 3.2.3.2 Verbal violence

When Hannibal and his aunt, Lady Murasaki, went to the market, there was a butcher who called and spoke very rudely to Lady Murasaki. The butcher's name was Paul Momound.

"Hey, Japonnais!"

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." (Harris, p. 62)

When Paul the butcher called Hannibal's aunt, Lady Murasaki with a racist lables, and also a verbal abuse, it really showed that Paul is an id roughly. Then after that moment, when Hannibal saw Paul Momon the butcher making sexual harassment remarks, Hannibal was angry and replied to Paul's words.

#### 3.2.4 Trauma of childhood memory.

When Hannibal and all the orphanage children were sleeping, Hannibal in his sleep had a bad past dream about himself and his sister Mischa who were still in a hut that was suddenly visited by looters who wanted to kill Mischa.

"In the barn, the air is cold, the children's clothes are pulled down to their waists as Blue-Eyes and Web-Hand feel the flesh of their upper arms. The others behind them nicker and mill like hyenas who have to wait. Here is the one who always proffers his bowl. Mischa is coughing and hot, turning her face from their breath. Blue-Eyes grips the chains around their necks. Blood and feathers from a birdskin he gnawed are stuck to Blue-Eyes' face. Bowl-Man's distorted voice: "Take her, she's going to dieee anyway. He'll stay freeeeesh a little longer." Blue-Eyes to Mischa, a ghastly cozening, "Come and play, come and play!" Blue-Eyes starts to sing and Web-Hand joins in: Ein Mannlein steht im Walde ganz still und stumm, Es hat von lauter Purpur ein Mantlein um Bowl-Man brings his bowl. Web-Hand picks up the axe, Blue-Eyes seizing Mischa and Hannibal screaming flies at him, gets his teeth into Blue-Eyes' cheek, Mischa suspended in the air by her arms, twisting to look back at him. "Mischa, Mischa!" (Harris, p. 48)

Normally, a nightmare that is commonly recognized by the public is a "nightmare", which is a condition that causes an uncomfortable feeling when a person wakes up from sleep. A person who has nightmares may see, hear, or feel scary and terrible things while sleeping so that his sleep becomes restless. This

nightmare happened over and over again, even every time Hannibal was trying to sleep. Until this nightmare made Hannibal remember of his past and trauma. This is one of the reasons why Hannibal wanted to do his revenge to five deserters.

### 3.3 The Ways of Revenge

#### 3.3.1 Angry

When Hannibal and his aunt, Lady Murasaki, went to the market together, they saw a butcher named Paul Momound. The butcher spoke very disrespectful words to Lady Mursaki, and made Hannibal angry and wanted to retaliate. So, Hannibal immediately attacked that butcher.

“The leg of lamb smashing into Paul's face drove him over backward in a spill of bird intestines, Hannibal on top of him, the leg of lamb rising and slamming down until it slipped from Hannibal's hand, the boy reaching behind him for the poultry knife on the table, not finding it, finding a handful of chicken innards and smashing them into Paul's face, the butcher pounding at him with his great bloody hands. Paul's brother kicked Hannibal in the back of the head, picked up a veal hammer from the counter, Lady Murasaki flying into the butcher stall, shoved away and then a cry, "Kiai!" (Harris, p. 62)

Here, Hannibal showed an id also superego. Id showed for Hannibal when he attacked that butcher, and for that superego itself, it is because he tried to defense his family, his aunty. In Matsumoto (2009), anger is one of the six basic emotions possessed by humans, where a situation is accepted as very negative and then blames others for negative events experienced by the individual concerned. The appearance of anger is usually accompanied by a change in facial expression, tension in the muscles of the body, or a frowning forehead, and so on. On the other explanation follows that anger is a part of internal, mental and subjective

feelings associated with cognitive and psychological changes in a person

(Raymond & Chip Tafrate, 2007)

### 3.3.2 Fight Back

Hannibal tried to avenge what Fedor had done to Hannibal for throwing the two stones earlier. When Fedor and his friends turned and were about to leave Hannibal laughing, Hannibal responded by swinging a strand of water grass with a lump of earth, lunging and pushing. It didn't stop there, Hannibal was still angry that he turned Fedor's body so that Hannibal could attack his face.

“The dirt ball caught Fedor hard in the face and Hannibal, a head shorter, charged and shoved him down the steep embankment to the water, scrambling after the stunned boy and had him in the blackwater, holding him under, driving the slingshot handle again and again into the back of his neck, Hannibal's face curiously blank, only his eyes alive, the edges of his vision red. Hannibal heaved to turn Fedor over to get to his face. (line 6-11, page 33).

Hannibal describes id in the quote above, because he doesn't like what the angry kids are doing. Not only there, Hannibal returned his anger by lunging, pushing, and attacking his face. Revenge is an action that takes revenge for the actions of others because of the impulse of anger in order to get a better feeling. What's more, it can be interpreted for justice in a person, but sometimes without realizing it, those feelings are only temporary and sometimes can also be dangerous for the person who takes revenge himself (Baron, Byrne and Branscombe, 2005).

### 3.3.3 Murdering

#### 3.3.3.1 Murdering Paul

A few days later, Paul Momound was seen fishing in a river in the middle of the forest. Meanwhile, Hannibal was sitting on a tree stump beside the river, playing a lute not far from where Paul had returned to the shore. Paul finally

became curious about the sound and wanted to find out where the sound of the lute came from. After a long search, Paul finally found Hannibal who was playing the harp. Then there was a heated, tense conversation between the two of them about the sexual harassment that was spoken to Lady Murasaki at the market earlier. Their heated conversation made Paul die.

“Hannibal stopped. "You inquired about her pussy, I believe. You speculated that it ran which way?"  
 "Is she your mother? Jap pussy runs crossways! You should fuck the little Jap and see."  
 Paul came scuttling fast, his great hands up to crush, and Hannibal in one movement drew the curved sword from the lute case and slashed Paul low across the belly.  
 "Crossways like that?"  
 "Or more tangential to the spine?"  
 “Hannibal swings the sword and for Paul everything is sideways for an instant, before blood pressure is lost and there is the dark” (Harris, p. 69-70)

In the midst of a heated conversation between Hannibal and the butcher, Paul Momound, which created a tense atmosphere, that's where Hannibal had the opportunity to avenge Paul Momound's actions by slashing a sword into his stomach, body, and chopping off his head.

### 3.3.3.2 Murdering Dortlich

The next day, in the morning Dortlich was seen sitting tied with rope with his mouth gagged under a tree. Hannibal intends to kill Dortlich by strangling him with a rope covered in mayonnaise that Dortlich is carrying, which is pulled by a Horse named Cesar.

Dortlich sat gagged and bound to a tree. Hannibal and Cesar joined him.”  
 “Settling himself on the ground, Hannibal examined the contents of Dortlich's pack. A map and car keys, an army can opener, a sandwich in an oilskin pouch, an apple, a change of socks, and a wallet.” (Harris, p. 156)

Hannibal took a rope on the back of Cesar, then binded the tip of the rope to the horse and the other end of the rope was wrapped in Dortlich's neck.

“There was a coil of rope on Cesar's broad back. Hannibal attached the free end to the traces of the harness. The other end was tied in a hangman's noose. Hannibal paid out rope and brought the noose back to Dortlich. He opened Dortlich's sandwich and greased the rope with mayonnaise, and applied a liberal coating of mayonnaise to Dortlich's neck.” (Harris, p 157)

Hannibal tortured Dortlich by choking Dortlich's neck in pain because it was tied to a rope that was attached to the horse, and pulled by the horse. To the point of making Dortlich tell himself about the whereabouts of his former friends who also participated in the execution. However, because of Hannibal's strong ambition to take revenge on all the perpetrators of his sister's murder, Hannibal continued to torture Dortlich by strangling until he died.

“Staring into Dortlich's face, Hannibal clicked to the horse. The rope tightened and the dew flew off it as the little hairs on the rope stood up. A strangled scream from Dortlich cut off, as Hannibal howled the song into his face.” (Harris, p. 159)

### 3.3.3.3 Murdering Milko

Hannibal tried to kill Milko by sticking a syringe full of alcohol-filled liquid in his neck until he passed out, then put a chain holding the corpse, then drowned in a tank filled with formalin solution water which is used to preserve the corpse. It was drowned along with other corpses in it. After drowning, Milko's head was then burned with his shoes in the kiln.

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

"Last words? A valedictory?"

“Milko opened his mouth to speak and Hannibal put the heavy cover down with a clang. “Less than an inch of air remained between the cover and the surface of the embalming fluid. He left the room, Milko bumping against

the lid like a lobster in a pot. He closed the door behind him, rubber seals squealing against the paint.”

“He opened the incinerator. Milko's head stood in the flames.”

“Hannibal threw in his boots and one of them kicked the head over backward out of sight.” (Harris, p. 185)

### 3.3.3.4 Murdering Kolnas

Before going to the Kolnas restaurant called Café de L'Este, Hannibal went to the Kolnas residence, where his wife and child were there. Hannibal went to his house aiming to take a Mischa bracelet that was worn by Kolnas' daughter, Katerina Kolnas. Hannibal intends to take the bracelet so he can trick Kolnas when he takes revenge at his cafe.

“Hannibal could see shelves of toys and a big plush elephant. He looked into the room. Twin beds. Katerina Kolnas was asleep on the nearer one. Her head was turned to the side, her thumb touching her forehead. Hannibal could see the pulse in her temple. He could hear his heart. She was wearing Mischa's bracelet. He blinked in the warm lamplight. He could hear himself blink. He could hear the child's breathing. He could hear Madame Kolnas' voice from down the hall.” (Harris, p. 204)

After Hannibal got the Mischa bracelet that his son Kolnas wore, he immediately went to a Kolnas restaurant called Café de L'Este to take revenge. Hannibal sneaked in and suddenly appeared behind Kolnas without the Kolnas knowing. When Hannibal appeared in front of Kolnas, Hannibal didn't kill Kolnas right away, but Hannibal told him about what he did before meeting him at his restaurant and said that he wanted to take revenge on him for killing his sister. Hannibal killed Kolnas by sticking a tanto dagger into his chin and pierced Kolnas' head.

“Kolnas lunged across the table, bloody hands finding Hannibal's face, but he was off his feet stretched over the table and Hannibal pulled him down,



and he brought the pistol down on the base of Kolnas' skull, not too hard, and Kolnas' lights went out.

Hannibal's face, smeared with blood, looked like the demonic faces in his own dreams. He poured water in Kolnas' face until his eyes opened. Kolnas spun with the big Webley in his fist, Hannibal's hand slashing toward it, the gun going off beside them, and Hannibal drove the tanto dagger underneath Kolnas' chin and the point came out the top of his head.” (Harris, p. 206-208)

### 3.3.3.5 Murdering Grutas

After Kolnas was killed, Hannibal rushed to the port of Canal de Loing to meet Grutas. Grutas had houses in boats, canal boats. Arriving at the Grutas houseboat, there Hannibal saw his aunt Lady Murasaki tied to a chair. Hannibal immediately approached him, and instead of wanting to save her, Grutas who was waiting for Hannibal to come while hiding immediately appeared from behind Hannibal and shot Hannibal in the back. A heated argument and chat between Hannibal and Grutas ensued, and the atmosphere became tense. But in the end, Grutas was killed by Hannibal. Revenge against Grutas was completed.

“He slammed open the second door, saw Lady Murasaki tied to the chair and rushed to her. Grutas shot Hannibal in the back from behind the door, the bullet striking between his shoulder blades and he went down on his back, blood spreading from under him.”

“Grutas smiled and came to him. He put his pistol under Hannibal's chin and patted him down. He kicked Hannibal's gun away. Grutas took a stiletto from his belt and poked the tip into Hannibal's legs. They did not move.” (Harris, p. 213)

Hannibal immediately broke down the second door to save his aunt Lady Murasaki, but because Grutas was there and knew Hannibal was coming, Grutas shot him right in the back of Hannibal. Here, Hannibal portrays the *id* and the *superego*, because he consciously knows that his aunt is in danger, even though Hannibal himself is at risk of saving his aunt.

“Hannibal got his hand behind his head, pulled from behind his collar the tanto knife, bloody, bent and dimpled by Grutas' bullet.”

“Grutas blinked, his face convulsed in agony, his ankles buckled and he fell hamstrung, Hannibal twisting from under him. Lady Murasaki, her ankles bound together, kicked Grutas in the head. He tried to raise his gun, but Hannibal seized the barrel, twisting up, the gun went off and Hannibal slashed Grutas' wrist, the gun falling away and sliding on the floor. Grutas crawled toward the gun, pulling himself on his elbows, then up on his knees, knee-walking, and falling again, pulling himself on his elbows like a broken-backed animal in the road.” (Harris, p. 213-214)

Hannibal, who already has the ability to use a tanto sword, tries to counter the attack from Grutas by dropping Grutas' legs to the ground. Here it shows that Hannibal swiftly retaliated against Grutas' attack, and this illustrates id, because of Hannibal's own emotional impulse.

“Hannibal cut Lady Murasaki's arms free and she jerked the stiletto out of the back of the chair to cut free her ankles and moved into the corner beside the door. Hannibal, his back bloody, cut Grutas off from the gun.”

“Grutas stopped and on his knees he faced Hannibal. An eerie calm came over him. He looked up at Hannibal with his pale Arctic eyes.” (Harris, p. 214)

Here Hannibal has managed to save his aunt Lady Murasaki. Hannibal who is still not satisfied to take revenge on Grutas, he intends to kill Grutas sadistically. But before killing him, Hannibal leaked Grutas furiously, his pale blue eyes. From the quote above, Hannibal psychologically looks very emotional, even his anger is visible. Feeling refers to a specific thought & feeling, and also to a biological & psychological state, as well as a desire to act (Goleman, 2002)

"Hannibal, if Popil takes Grutas he may not take you. Hannibal, be with me. Give him to Popil."

"He ate my sister."

"So did you," Grutas said. "Why don't you kill yourself?"

"No. That's a lie."

"Oh, you did. Kindly Pot Watcher fed her to you in the broth. You have to kill everyone who knows it, don't you? Now that your woman knows it, you really should kill her too." (Harris, p. 214)

When Hannibal's aunt Lady Murasaki tells Hannibal that it is better to hand over Grutas to an inspector named Popil, but Hannibal replies that "his sister has been eaten", Hannibal who answers emotionally but quietly is surprised when Grutas also replies that Hannibal is also coming eaten to eat his sister. It happened because once one of the looters named Pot Watcher served broth to Hannibal. In this moment, Lady Murasaki gives an image of ego and superego to Hannibal because she knows that handing a criminal to the authorities is the truth.

“Hannibal's hands are over his ears, holding the bloody knife. He turns to Lady Murasaki, searching her face, goes to her and holds her against him. "No, Hannibal. It's a lie," she said. "Give him to Popil." Grutas scuttled toward the gun, talking, talking. "You ate her, half-conscious, your lips were greedy around the spoon." Hannibal screamed at the ceiling, "NOOOOO!" and ran to Grutas raising the knife, stepped on the gun and slashed an "M" the length of Grutas' face screaming "'M' for Mischa! 'M' for Mischa! 'M' for Mischa," Grutas backward on the floor and Hannibal cutting great "M"s in him. (Harris, p. 214)

Hannibal who then became more emotional than before because of the frustration and anger that was raging in his feelings. However, because Hannibal loves his aunty, Hannibal tried to hug her aunt tightly, and his aunt said that it was a lie and also told Hannibal to hand over Grutas to Inspector Popil. But again, Grutas continued to make Hannibal even more emotional by saying that Hannibal used to eat it in a semi-conscious state, and was greedy to the point of licking a spoon. Then, Hannibal became even crazier than before because his feelings were out of control and shouted a loud No. Then, Hannibal immediately sliced Grutas' face and chest by giving the shape of the letter M which means M for Mischa.

In this moment, Hannibal himself was emotionally unbearable, he chooses to follow his feelings and continues his revenge on Grutas, and here Hannibal clearly gives an id.

### 3.3.3.6 Murdering Grentz

In this novel, Hannibal didn't show how he was trying to kill Grentz, but only portrayed the little conversation and the narrator told how Hannibal met Grentz in Grentz's shop in Canada. Before Hannibal portrayed kill Grentz, Hannibal and Grentz were talking just like buyer and seller. Here the quotes below.

"It is open for business. He can hear "O Canada!"  
 The proprietor is coming out. Bronys Grentz's beard is grizzled now, his temples are greying.  
 "Yah? I can help you?"  
 Hannibal looks at him, pokes in the tray and finds a pair of eyes that match Grentz's bright brown eyes.  
 "What is it?" Grentz asks.  
 "I've come to collect a head," Hannibal said.  
 "Which one, have you got your ticket?"  
 "I don't see it up there on the wall."  
 "It's probably in the back."  
 Hannibal has a suggestion. "May I come? I'll show you which one."  
 (Harris, p. 226)

On the conversation above, Hannibal asked to Grentz casually. It portrays Hannibal's ego, because Hannibal knew that Grentz is the last deserter who killed Mischa very long time ago, and he intended to murder Grentz for holiday, here the continue of narrator's quote below.

"It was interesting to compare Grentz's mail and his address book to the roster of the wanted Totenkopfs circulated by the British after the war. Grentz had a number of correspondents in Canada and Paraguay and several in the United States. Hannibal examined the documents at his leisure on the train, where he enjoyed a private compartment, courtesy of Grentz's cash box." (Harris, p. 227)

“On the way back to his internship in Baltimore, he broke his trip in Montreal, where he mailed Grentz's head to one of the taxidermist's pen pals and put as a return address the name and address of another. 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, p. 227)

For the final killing, Hannibal has murdered all of those deserters. He has succeeded to revenge the deserters by himself alone.



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## **Chapter IV**

### **Conclusion**

The discussion of this research is about a person who was severely traumatized by his truly dark past, where he had to lose his entire family due to a collision between a fighter plane and a war troop, and also his beloved sister who was killed and eaten by the five deserters. This is the cause of Hannibal, who when he grew up became a murderer to the deserters in order to avenge him. The unfortunate Hannibal had to live his life from his teens to adulthood and take revenge on the deserters.

In Hannibal's own characterization, he is a child who already has intelligence because from a young age he was very fond of science. However, when the absence of his entire family makes him a quiet child like a mute. Even so he still has a family left, namely his uncle named Robert Lecter.

His uncle picked him up at the castle that housed the orphanage and went to his house and lived with his uncle's wife, Lady Murasaki. Hannibal was taken care of, cared for, and also taught about the Japanese ancestral culture, namely the Samurai, from his aunt. Because he was already proficient in learning Samurai from his aunt, that's when Hannibal began planning to take his revenge one by one on the five deserters.

The factor that made Hannibal a killer was the nightmares he often had while sleeping. Because of this dream, he remembers the dark events that happened when he was little with his sister, and makes Hannibal very eager to

avenge him. So, this conclusion shows that from a psychological point of view, the Id describes a Hannibal.

Ego and Supergo don't have much effect on Hannibal's character, because Hannibal can't control what has become his completely unanimous intention, namely "revenge" so that it describes a Hannibal that killing is a natural thing for him. He didn't care what kind of bad impact he had when he killed all five deserters. Hannibal himself thought that killing the five deserters was the truth for him.



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