



**TRAUMATIC BEHAVIORS AS THE IMPACT OF WAR CRIME
IN PETER WEBBER'S FILM
*HANNIBAL RISING***

**a final project
submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*
in English**

**by
Grita Ismaringga
2250404590**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
SEMARANG STATE UNIVERSITY
2008**

APPROVAL

Board of Examiners of the English Department of the Languages and Arts Faculty of Semarang State University approved this final project on April 2009.

Board of Examiners

1. Chairperson

Dra. Malarsih, M.Sn

NIP. 131764021

2. Secretary

Drs. Suprpto, M.Hum

NIP. 131125925

3. First Examiner

Dwi Anggara Asianti, SS, M.Pd

NIP. 132300421

4. Second Examiner/ Second Advisor

Rini Susanti Wulandari, SS. M.Hum

NIP. 132258662

5. Third Examiner/ First Advisor

Drs. Ahmad Sofwan, Ph.D

NIP. 131813664

Approved by

The Dean of the Languages and Arts Faculty

Prof. Dr. Rustono

NIP. 131281222

PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya:

Nama : Grita Ismaringga
NIM : 2250404590
Prodi/Jurusan : Sastra Inggris/ Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa skripsi / tugas akhir / final project yang berjudul: *Traumatic Behaviors as the Impact of War Crime in Peter Webber's Hannibal Risisng*

Yang saya tulis dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar sarjana ini benar-benar karya sendiri yang saya hasilkan setelah melalui penelitian, bimbingan, diskusi, dan pemaparan /ujian. Semua kutipan baik yang langsung maupun tidak langsung, baik yang diperoleh dari sumber kepustakaan, wahana elektronik, wawancara langsung, maupun sumber lainnya, telah disertai keterangan mengenai identitas sumbernya dengan cara sebagaimana yang lazim dalam penulisan karya ilmiah. Dengan demikian, walaupun tim penguji dan pembimbing penulisan skripsi /tugas akhir /final project ini membubuhkan tanda tangan sebagai keabsahannya, seluruh karya ilmiah ini tetap menjadi tanggungjawab saya sendiri. Jika kemudian terjadi pelanggaran terhadap tata cara dan konvensi penulisan ilmiah, saya bersedia menerima akibatnya. Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dan semoga digunakan seperlunya.

Semarang, April 2009

Yang membuat
pernyataan

Grita Ismaringga
2250404590

Everything will be all right

When we believe in Allah

.....

To:

My beloved parents

(H. Rakhmat Sudiyono, SE & Hj. Ismiyati)

for their love and support

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Allah SWT, God the Almighty for the blessing and ease given to me in completing this final project.

My grateful thank goes to Drs. Ahmad Sofwan, Ph.D, my first advisor, for giving me continuous guidance as well as motivation and patience during the writing of this final project.

I would also like to thank Rini Susanti Wulandari, S.S, M. Hum, my second advisor for the advice and valuable suggestions given to me in finishing this final project.

My gratitude is also dedicated to all lecturers of the English Department of UNNES who have taught as well as motivated and guided me since the first year of my study at UNNES.

Finally, I would like to thank my parents, brothers, and all of my beloved friends for the untiring affection and support, the last but not least to '*my wish Djan's son*' thanks for your continuous pray, love and honesty.

I realize that a lot of shortcomings may be found in this final project. Therefore, suggestions and criticisms are always needed for the betterment. I hope this final project will be useful for all the readers.

Semarang, April 2009

Grita Ismaringga

ABSTRACT

Ismaringga, Grita. 2009. *Traumatic Behavior as the Impact of War Crime in Peter Webber's film "Hannibal Rising"*. Final Project. English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Semarang State University. First Advisor: Drs. Ahmad Sofwan, Ph. D. Second Advisor: Rini Susanti Wulandari, S.S, M. Hum.

Keywords: war crime, traumatic behavior

This final project is entitled Traumatic Behavior as the Impact of War Crime in Peter Webber's film *Hannibal Rising*. Traumatic behaviors as the impact of war crime focus on the main character, Hannibal Lecter. The objectives of the study are to describe the war crime, the traumatic behaviors of the main character, and the causes of the main character's traumatic behaviors as the impact of war crime.

In writing this study, I needed several references about theories that deal with the topic. I used qualitative method on my study to explain the data. I collected the data by watching the movie repeatedly and then transcribing to identify the data. I classified the data in tables based on the problems about war crime, mental disorder and factors cause the traumatic behavior. I analyzed the data using psychological approach. The results of the data analysis were reported by using descriptive method.

The results of the study show that war crime done by Nazi soldiers. They break the rules of war by taking hostages, torturing, and then killing them. They also attack civilians, robe, killing the wounded combatant, and do the willful killing. The most sadistic war crime that they do is killing and devouring Hannibal's sister. The crimes cause Hannibal Lecter as the main character of this movie become traumatic and full of anger. His trauma is shown in his adolescent. He has recollection of the distressing events when he witnessed and experienced the war crime in his past. He also has recurrent nightmare of the events, bad memories about the events, feeling detach from others, difficulty concentrating and outburst of anger.

The result of the study is expected to serve the additional references for readers, especially for other researchers who analyze the topic that is closely related to human's behavior and war crime.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Approval.....	ii
Motto.....	iii
Dedications.....	iii
Acknowledgement.....	iv
Abstract.....	v
Table of Contents.....	vi

CHAPTER

1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic.....	2
1.3 Statements of the Problem.....	3
1.4 Objectives of the Study.....	3
1.5 Significance of the Study.....	4
1.6 Outline of the Study.....	4
II REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE.....	6
2.1 Theory of Psychology.....	6
2.1.1 Psychology in Literature.....	7
2.1.2 Psychoanalysis.....	7

2.1.3 Mental Disorder.....	10
2.1.4 Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).....	12
2.1.4.1 Definition of Post Traumatic Disorder.....	12
2.1.4.2 Types of Post Traumatic Disorder.....	13
2.1.4.3 Behaviors and Examples of PTSD.....	16
2.1.4.4 Factors Causing Traumatic Behavior.....	27
2.2 War Crime.....	30
2.2.1 Definition of War Crime	30
2.2.2 Types of War Crime	32
2.2.3 The Examples of War Crime.....	35
III METHODS OF INVESTIGATION.....	37
3.1 Object of the Study	37
3.2 Source of the Data	38
3.3 Procedure of Collecting the Data.....	38
3.4 Procedure of analyzing the Data.....	40
IV ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS.....	38
4.1 War Crime Described in Peter Webber’s Hannibal Rising.....	38
4.1.1 Taking and Killing the Hostages	40
4.1.2 Directing Attacks against Civilians	44
4.1.3 Pillage	45
4.1.4 Killing the Wounded Combatant	46
4.1.5 Torture.....	47
4.1.6 Willful Killing	48

4.2	Traumatic Behavior Illustrated in Peter Webber’s Hannibal Rising.....	49
4.2.1	Recollection of the Distressing Event.....	49
4.2.2	Recurrent distressing Dream of the Event.....	51
4.2.3	Sudden Acting or Feeling as if the Traumatic Event Recurrent	52
4.2.4	Psychological Reactivity on Exposure	53
4.2.5	Efforts to Avoid that Arouse Recollection of the Trauma.....	54
4.2.6	Feeling or detached or estranged from others	54
4.2.7	Difficulty Falling Asleep	56
4.2.8	Irritability or Outbursts of Anger.....	56
4.2.9	Difficulty Concentrating.....	57
4.3	Causes Hannibal Lecter to Become Trauma as the Impact of War Crime in Petter Webber’s Hannibal Rising.....	58
4.3.1	Hannibal’s Conflict.....	58
4.3.2	Witnessing the War Crime.....	60
4.3.2.1	Witnessing Violence and Torture.....	60
4.3.2.2	Witnessing Murder of a Loved One.....	61
4.3.3	Experiencing War Crime.....	64
4.3.3.1	Being Taken as a Hostage.....	65
V	CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	66
5.1	Conclusions	66
5.2	Suggestions	67

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter I provides an introduction to the study which consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance and outline of the study. The descriptions of each sub chapter are presented as follows.

1.1 Background of the Study

War is an everyday reality for millions of children. They are killed, disabled or orphaned by civil war, guerrilla insurgency, or ethnic cleansing. They become refugees or displaced persons, often separated from their families. Many die or suffer from starvation, malnutrition, or lack of medical care. Many children are traumatized by witnessing brutal murder, violence, fear and hardship. It really gives bad impacts for their psychological development. Lewis A. Nathan in *The Psychological Effects of War and Violence on Children* states that Millions of children are exposed to traumatic experiences each year. Over thirty percent of these traumatized children develop a clinical syndrome with significant emotional, behavioral, cognitive, social and physical symptoms called post-traumatic stress disorder (in George A. Cornish, 2005: 123)

Most people who experience a traumatic event will have reaction that may include shock, anger, nervousness, fear, and even guilt. These reactions are common and for most people they go away over time. Sometimes, however these feeling continue and even increase, becoming so strong that they keep the person

from living a normal life.

The example of traumatic behavior is shown in Peter Webber's movie entitled *Hannibal Rising*. In the movie I focus to the main character having Psychological trauma because of war crime when he was young. He has seen the all of the war violence that cause his suffer of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

In this final project, I would like to analyze traumatic behaviors or Post Traumatic Stress behavior by applying psychological approach in Peter Webber's *Hannibal Rising*. The movie itself is loosely based on a novel by Thomas Harris with the same title. The novel is also loosely adapted by the screenwriter Thomas Harris. A movie can be considered as a work of literature for it is based on a narrative story and develops characterization and mood as stated by David T. Holland in *Encyclopedia Americana* (2004:505)

Like painting, motion pictures present a two-dimensional image within the configuration of a frame. Like music, things manipulated their material within the dimension of time. Like dance, films are choreographed to utilize space for esthetic effects. Like literature, films are based on a narrative or story and develop characterizations and mood. Like theater, films for the most part use human actors who are engaged in performance. Like poetry, films can convey several levels of meaning at the same time.

In *Hannibal Rising*, psychological phenomenon here means traumatic behaviors, shown by the character of Hannibal Lecter.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

In this final project, I intend to discuss traumatic behaviors on Peter Webber's *Hannibal Rising* because of some reasons. They are :

- (1) Hannibal Lecter as the main character in this movie is identified as having traumatic behavior as the effect of war crime.
- (2) Post Traumatic Stress Disorder is a kind of mental disorder phenomenon in a war country especially for children.

1.3 Statements of the Problem

In this final project, I would like to analyze Traumatic Behaviors reflected in Hannibal Rising movie by presenting and focusing the discussion on the following problems:

- (1) How is the war crime described in Peter Webber's movie *Hannibal Rising*?
- (2) How are the traumatic behaviors illustrated in Peter Webber's movie *Hannibal Rising*?
- (3) What are the causes of the main character's traumatic behaviors as the impact of the war crime as illustrated in Peter Webber's movie *Hannibal Rising*?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The purposes of the study are:

- (1) To describe the War crime in Peter Webber's *Hannibal Rising*.
- (2) To elaborate the traumatic behaviors in Peter Webber's *Hannibal Rising*.
- (3) To analyze the causes of the main character's traumatic behavior in Peter Webber's *Hannibal Rising*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The results of the study are expected:

1. To give readers knowledge about what Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Traumatic behaviors are.
2. To give information about traumatic behavior ideas especially in Peter Webber's *Hannibal Rising*.
3. To serve the additional references for students especially for English Department students of UNNES to implement psychological approach for analyzing film.

1.6 Outline of the Final Project

This final project is divided into five chapters.

Chapter I is introduction, consisting of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter II is review of related literature, including mental disorder, definition of Post Traumatic Disorder, Types of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Behaviors and examples of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, factors causing traumatic behavior, definition of war crime, types of war crime, and the examples of war crime.

Chapter III is method of investigation, consists of object of the study, the synopsis of the film, source of the data, procedures of collecting data, and procedures of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is the results of the study, general description, and discussion.

Chapter V is conclusions and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The chapter II presents the theories underlying the topic of the project. I used several sources to support in explaining the subject matter. This chapter consists of two subchapters. The first subchapter is about Theory of psychology including psychology in literature, psychoanalysis, Mental Disorder, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), definition of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), type of PTSD, behaviors and examples of PTSD, and factors causing Traumatic Behavior. The second subchapter is about war crime, definition of war crime, type of war crime, and the examples of war crimes.

2.1 Theory of Psychology

As quoted by Harnstein (1983:4), Crider (1983:5) states that psychology as the scientific study of living beings' behaviors and mental process. Crider also explains what composes psychology, they are:

- (1) Scientific refers to the fact that the study of psychology is based on information and real data.
- (2) Behavior is any activity that can be observed, recorded and measured. It includes living beings' actions, movements and changes.

(3) Mental process presents a special problem that cannot be directly observed, recorded or measured. It includes thought, memories, emotions, motivations, dreams, perceptions, and beliefs (Crider 1983:5).

2.1.1 Psychology in Literature

According to Hardjana (1994:6), literary study that uses psychology as an approach is a study to search and to find the same concept or perception of psychological aspect in characterizations of the characters in the literary work with certain theories of psychology. He also states that people can observe character's behavior in a novel, drama etc through the helping of psychological approach and knowledge.

Jatman in Endraswara (2003:97) Psychology and literature have a functional and indirect strong relationship. They have an indirect relationship for both literature and psychology have the same object of study that is human life. They also have a functional relationship for having the same purpose. That is to study human psychology. In real life when we have a relationship with other people, we can see their psychological character. They act differently to make response toward what other people do to them.

2.1.2 Psychoanalysis

Wikipedia (2007) states that the field of research of psychology divided into several fields. They are: abnormal psychology, biological psychology, cognitive psychology, developmental psychology, personality psychology, and quantitative Psychology.

It also written in Wikipedia (2007) that to investigate whether or not person of having abnormal behavior, the study of abnormal psychology and personality psychology can be applied. Abnormal psychology is the study of abnormal behavior in order to describe, predict, explain, and change abnormal behavior of functioning. Meanwhile the definition of personality psychology is the study of individual's personality includes the study about psychological patterns of attitudes, emotions and thought.

There are many theories of personality in psychology. One of them is theory invented by Sigmund Freud, an Austrian neurologist. Moreover he was very famous for his theory of psychoanalysis.

The concept of psychoanalysis is the idea that there are unconscious processes and operations in the mind that cannot be represented. Freud calls the corner stones of psychoanalysis theory as follows:

The assumption that there are unconscious mental process, the recognition of the theory of resistance and repression, the appreciation of the importance of sexuality and Oedipus complex; these constitute the principal subject matter of psychoanalysis and functions of its theory (Freud as quoted by Buck:1976)

According to Freud as quoted by Buck, there are three formal structural models for psychoanalysis, defined by the concepts of *Id*, *Ego* and *Superego* which refer to different aspect of people's functioning.

(1) *Id*

The *Id* represents the biological basic center of humans. It is the source that drives our energy called the life & death instinct. The life instinct is called *eros* while the

death instinct is called *Thanatos*. The life instinct is the motives of people to focus on seeking such as looking for food. While the death instinct is the instinct that spurs people to use aggressive urges to destroy. It tends to be destructive. In the functioning, the Id seeks the release of pleasure principle, the pursuit of pleasure and the avoidance of pain. In operating this way, the Id seeks immediate, total release without reason, logic, values, moral or ethics.

(2) *Ego*.

The Ego seeks reality. The function of ego is to express and satisfy the desires of the Id in accordance with reality and the demands of Superego. It operates according to the reality principle. The gratification of the most excitement can be obtained with the least pain of negative consequences.

(3) *Superego*

Superego represents the moral branch of our functioning, containing the deal we strive for and the punishing (guilt) we expect we have gone against our ethical code. This structure functions to control behavior in accordance with the rule of secret. Offering rewards (pride) for “good” behavior and punishment for “bad” behavior depending on circumstances. (Freud as quoted by Buck:1976)

2.1.3 Mental Disorder

Mental disorder is derived from two words, they are mental and disorder. According to *Oxford Learner's Dictionary* mental means “in the mind” (Hornby, 1995: 260) and disorder means “a confusion, an illness” (“Hornby, 1995: 120). From both definitions above it can be drawn to a conclusion that mental disorder

is confusion or an illness disturbing mind. Meanwhile, American Psychiatric Association (1994) in *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder* (DSM IV) states that the definition of mental disorder is: “a psychological or behavioral pattern that occurs in an individual and is thought to cause distress or disability that is not expected as part of normal development or culture”. It states that behavioral or psychological that is supposed to cause unexpected disability in a normal development is defined as mental disorder.

Most international clinical documents use the term "mental disorder" rather than "mental illness". In general, however, a mental disorder has been characterized as a clinically significant behavioral or psychological pattern that occurs in an individual and is usually associated with [distress](#), [disability](#) or increased risk of [suffering](#) (stated in <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/mentalhealth>).

The resemble description about mental disorder is also stated by Dr. Rusdi Maslim in *Diagnosis Gangguan Jiwa*,

Sindrom atau pola perilaku, atau psikologik seseorang, yang secara klinik cukup bermakna, dan yang secara khas berkaitan dengan suatu gejala penderitaan (distress) atau daya (impairment/ disability) di dalam sesuatu atau lebih fungsi yang penting dari manusia. Sebagai tambahan, disimpulkan bahwa disfungsi itu adalah disfungsi dalam segi perilaku, psikologik, atau biologik, dan gangguan itu tidak semata-mata terletak di dalam hubungan antara orang dengan masyarakat. (Dr. Rusdi Maslim, 2001: 7)

He states that mental disorder is conceptualized as clinically significant syndrome or pattern that occurs in an individual and that is associated with present distress or disability for example impairment in one or more painful areas of functioning.

From the definition, it can be concluded that there are at least three Concept of Mental Disorder, such as, the existence of significant clinically syndrome (behavior syndrome and psychological syndrome), clinical syndrome causes distress (e.g. a painful symptom) and clinical syndrome causes disability.

American Psychiatric Association in Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder (DSM IV) (1994: 215) categorizes of Mental Disorder,

The categorizations of mental disorder in DSM-IV are:

1. [Dissociative Disorders](#)
2. [Mood Disorders](#)
3. [Anxiety Disorders](#)
4. [Psychotic Disorders](#)
5. [Eating Disorders](#)
6. [Developmental Disorders](#)
7. [Personality Disorders](#)

From all the definitions above, in other words it can be concluded that mental disorder is a kind of clinical syndrome that occurs in an individual and is thought to cause distress or disability that is not expected as part of normal development or culture.

2.1.4 Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder belongs to anxiety disorder. It is once called shell shock or battle fatigue and as post-rape syndrome.

2.1.4.1 Definition of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

There are many definitions of PTSD, one of them is given by Picket. He, in <http://www.medgle.com./diagnoses/post+traumatic+stress+disorder>, states that “Post Traumatic Stress Disorder is a type of damage to the psyche that occurs as a result of traumatic events”. From this quotation, it is clearly written that Post Traumatic Stress Disorder is a type of mental disorder that appears after the traumatic ordeals or events.

Another definition is also stated by Pegg in *Post Traumatic Stress Disorder*. He in (<http://www.casebook.org>) argues that Post Traumatic Stress Disorder is “a disorder that can develop followed a traumatic event that threatens your safety or makes you feel helpless” . He views that Post Traumatic Stress Disorder is lasting consequence of traumatic events that cause intense fear & helplessness. Meanwhile Altrocchi in *Abnormal Behavior* states that definition of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder is an anxiety disorder that a person may develop after experiencing or witnessing an extreme, overwhelming traumatic event during which they feel intense fear, helplessness, or horror (Altrocchi, 1980: 604).

Moreover, Farida Hidayati, S. Psi in *Psikologi Abnormal* also argues about Post Traumatic Stress Disorder that “ Gangguan Stress Pasca Trauma adalah trauma atas peristiwa yang pernah terjadi dan dapat menghasilkan stress” (2005: 14). In short, according to her Post Traumatic Stress Disorder is distress that caused by the traumatic event.

To sum up all of the definitions above, then the definition of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a mental

disorder that follows experiencing or witnessing an extremely traumatic, tragic, or terrifying event.

2.1.4.2 Type of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

Altrocchi in *Abnormal Behavior* states that there are two cases that can distinguish types of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, firstly based on the duration of the disturbance and secondly based on the traumatic event that can lead to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. Based on the duration of disturbance, PTSD is divided into three types, they are: acute, chronic, and delayed onset. In acute Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, symptoms last less than three months. In chronic Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, symptoms last three months or more, and in delayed onset Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, symptoms first appear at least six months after the traumatic event.

Meanwhile, based on the *Traumatic Event that can Lead to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder*, traumatic behavior is classified into four types, they are: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder caused by abuse, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder caused by catastrophe, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder caused by violent attack, and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder caused by war, battle and combat (<http://psychcentral.com/lib/2006/what-causes-ptsd/>)

In addition, Evi Sukmaningrum, Psi, MSi, in *Traumatic Behavior* classified Post Traumatic Stress Disorder as follows:

Berdasarkan faktor yang menyebabkannya, jenis trauma sendiri dapat dibedakan sebagai berikut: 1) Trauma yang disebabkan oleh bencana, seperti bencana alam (gempa bumi,

banjir, taufan), kecelakaan, kebakaran, menyaksikan kecelakaan atau bunuh diri, kematian anggota keluarga atau sahabat secara mendadak, mengidap penyakit yang mematikan (AIDS, kanker). 2) Trauma yang disebabkan individu menjadi korban dari interpersonal attack seperti: korban dari penyimpangan atau pelecehan seksual, penyerangan atau penyiksaan fisik, peristiwa kriminal (perampokan dengan kekerasan), penculikan, menyaksikan peristiwa penembakan atau tertembak oleh orang lain. 3) Trauma yang terjadi akibat perang atau konflik bersenjata seperti: tentara yang mengalami kondisi perang, warga sipil yang menjadi korban perang atau yang diserang, korban terorisme atau pengeboman, korban penyiksaan (tawanan perang), sandera, orang yang menyaksikan atau mengalami kekerasan. 4) trauma yang disebabkan oleh penyakit berat yang diderita individu seperti kanker, rheumatoid arthritis, jantung, diabetes, renal failure, multiple sclerosis, AIDS dan penyakit lain yang mengancam jiwa penderitanya.

(<http://www.healthcentral.com/anxiety/c/38695/20930/ptsd-letting>)

To sum up all of the explanations above, Evi Sukmaningrum views that traumatic behavior can be divided into:

1. Trauma that is caused by natural disaster such as a flood, earthquake, hurricane, or tornado,
2. Trauma that is caused by physical or sexual abuse,
3. Trauma that is caused of war conflict, terrorism, accident, witnessing accident or suicidal, witnessing the death of a loved one,

4. And trauma that is caused by serious physical illness such as cancer, AIDS, etc.

Based on several sources about the type of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, I can conclude that there are four main types of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder based on the traumatic event that can lead someone to have traumatic behavior they are trauma that is caused by natural disaster, trauma that is caused by physical or sexual abuse, trauma that is caused of war conflict, and trauma that is caused by the serious physical illness. The traumatic behaviors of Hannibal Lecter as the main character of Peter Weber's movie belong to the third type. It is traumatic behavior that is caused by war conflict, terrorism, accident, witnessing accident or suicidal, witnessing the death of a loved one.

2.1.4.3 Behaviors and Examples of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

There are many different types of symptoms or behaviors that someone can have after a trauma, American Psychiatric Association in DSM-IV (4th edition) (1994: 224) gives the criteria of this disorder:

A. The person has been exposed to a traumatic event in which both of the following were present:

- 1) The person experienced, witnessed, or was confronted with an event that involved actual or threatened death or serious injury, or a threat to the physical integrity of self or others.

2) The person's response involved intense fear, helplessness, or horror.

B. The traumatic event is persistently re-experienced in one or more of the following ways:

- 1) Recurrent and intrusive distressing recollections of the event, including images, thoughts, or perceptions.
- 2) Recurrent distressing dreams of the event.
- 3) Acting or feeling as if the traumatic event were recurring (includes a sense of reliving the experience, illusions, hallucinations, and dissociative flashback episodes, including those that occur on awakening or when intoxicated).
- 4) Intense psychological distress at exposure to internal or external cues that symbolize or resemble an aspect of the traumatic event
- 5) Psychological reactivity on exposure to internal or external cues that symbolize or resemble an aspect of the traumatic event

C. The individual also has persistent avoidance of stimuli associated with the trauma and numbing of general responsiveness (not present before the trauma), as indicated by 3 or more of the following:

- 1) Efforts to avoid thoughts, feelings, or conversations associated with the trauma
- 2) Efforts to avoid activities, places, or people that arouse recollections of the trauma
- 3) Inability to recall an important aspect of the trauma

- 4) Significantly diminished interest or participation in significant activities
- 5) Feeling of detachment or estrangement from others
- 6) Restricted range of affect (e.g., unable to have loving feelings)
- 7) Sense of a foreshortened future (e.g., does not expect to have a career, marriage, children, or a normal life span)

D. Persistent symptoms of increased arousal (not present before the trauma), as indicated by two or more of the following:

- 1) Difficulty falling or staying asleep
- 2) Irritability or outbursts of anger
- 3) Difficulty concentrating
- 4) Hypervigilance
- 5) Exaggerated startle response

The disturbance, which has lasted for at least a month, causes clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning. (APA in DSM-IV, 1994: 427-429)

Meanwhile, according to Blake (1995) and Weis (1997) as summarized by Harold Cohen in *Post-Traumatic Responses* there are seventeen possible PTSD symptoms (1999: 514) . The distillation of the symptoms criteria draws as follows:

A. Re-experienced symptoms

A1. Recurrent and intrusive distressing recollection of the event

This refers to regular thought or images of the trauma that the individual finds distressing. For example, a road traffic accident victim might interrupt the task. They were performing in work because recollection, and have to go and make a drink. Many trauma victims say that the incident 'is always at the back of my mind'.

A2. Recurrent and distressing dreams of the event

This symptom occurs at least monthly nightmares of the traumatic event. The nightmares may be of the incident itself or some variations of it. For example, a client raped by bouncers outside a nightclub might have dreams in which she was raped by an assailant, although this did not happen.

A3. Sudden acting or feeling as if the traumatic event were recurring

The key feature of this symptom is that the client is back of scene of the incident and has had a dissociative reaction. If others have been present when the client has experienced such a flashback, they will almost certainly have made a comment that they were not listening, 'being ignorant', had a fixed stare, or made strange gestures. In fact, the 'strange' gestures are perfectly congruent with the trauma. Dissociative flashback can be cued, for example by seeing the same make and color of a car as in the original accident.

A4. Intense psychological distress at exposure to cues of the event

The core of this symptom is distress at reminders of the traumatic event, as with the road traffic accident victim recently involved in a 'near miss'

A5. Psychological reactivity on exposure to cues of the event

The focus here is on psychological reactions such as sweating, breathing heavily, or heart racing in response to reminders of the incident with the responses lasting for minutes rather than seconds. For example, a policeman assaulted in a riot subsequently becomes very agitated (with palpitations, sweating, breathlessness) on entering an unexpectedly crowded shop and experiences an intense desire to escape.

B. Avoidance symptoms

B1. Efforts to avoid thoughts, feelings, or conversations associated with the trauma

The symptom refers to the client trying to avoid everything that can remind him to the traumatic events. For example, avoiding conversation about the trauma.

B2. Efforts to avoid activities, places, or people that arouse recollections of the trauma

This symptom refers to avoiding the situations that are reminiscent of the trauma. For example, an assault victim avoids the friends they were with on the night of the accident despite being on good terms and having seen them several times a week before the trauma.

B3. Inability to recall an important aspect of the trauma

This symptom is intended to reflect a significant gap in the person's memory of the trauma

B4. Markedly diminished interest in significant activities

This should be reflected in a marked reduction in the frequency of engagement in these activities. For example, the victims of stadium disaster who no longer attends football matches.

B5. Feeling of detachment or estrangement from others

This symptom relates to whether the client feels distant or cut off from others compared to how they were before the incident. Often this is reflected in the client not returning phone call to friend or family or wanting them leave as soon as possible after a visit, and making excuses not to attend social engagements such a wedding or regular meeting

B6. Restricted range of affect

The symptom concerns the client's inability to have warm or loving feelings. Client with this symptoms may report feeling emotionally numb and guilty.

B7. Sense of foreshortened future

This symptom refers to a sense that their future is curtailed and that previous life goals, such as career, marriage and family, will not be achievable.

C. Re-arousal symptoms

C1. Difficulty falling or staying asleep

This symptom is self-evident. As with all PTSD symptoms the difficulties should have happened at least once in the month under consideration and should have caused some distress at the time.

C2. Irritability or outbursts of anger

The core of this symptom is concerned on the client's inability to tolerate minor, everyday hassles. They may respond by shouting, breaking or being physically aggressive.

C3. Difficulty concentrating

The main problem of this symptom is concerned on whether the person finds they can not persist with an activity as they could before.

C4. Hypervigilance

The essence of this symptom is that the client is on guard, for example,

a road traffic accident survivor as a passenger is now unable to close his/her eyes and feels compelled to furnish inappropriate safety advice to the driver. This symptom is also often reflected in repetitive checking behavior. A client may repeatedly check if a cooker or fire is switched off and then ask others to check. Once again, this symptom must not have been present before the trauma.

C5. Exaggerated startle Response

This symptom is very common for traumatized clients. They report their anxiety or 'jumpy'. For example, if client reported that they had been startled when their partner came into a room behind them, they became angry, and it took some minutes to calm down.

Moreover, (in <http://www.anxietybc.com/resources/ptsd.php>), it is described that there are many different types of symptoms that someone can have after a trauma, but PTSD symptoms fall into three categories:

1. Reliving or re-experiencing the trauma
2. Attempts to avoid thoughts, situations, or people that are reminders of the trauma
3. Increased anxiety or arousal, including being constantly on guard for danger, and being easily startled.

As summarized from *What Is Post Traumatic Disorder Reaction* in (<http://www.anxietybc.com/resources/ptsd.php>), the symptoms are described as listed below:

1. Symptoms of reliving or re-experiencing the trauma, involve:

- a. Upsetting memories about the event, this usually involves having images about the trauma come up again and again even when the client do not want to have them. For example, if a client were physically attacked, she/he might keep remembering her/his attacker's face.
- b. Nightmares about the trauma, people with PTSD will often have very vivid nightmares of either the trauma or themes surrounding the trauma. For example, if a client were in a car accident, he / she might have frequent nightmares about being in the accident, or about other people being involved in accidents. Some people with PTSD who were assaulted will have nightmares of being chased, and the person chasing them in the dream might not be the person who assaulted them.
- c. Acting as if the trauma were happening again (reliving the trauma), this is also called "dissociation", where an individual feels as if they are living through the trauma again. Some people with PTSD will also have "flashbacks. Flashbacks can seem very real, and some people describe it as a picture or movie that they can see clearly in their minds.
- d. Anxiety or distress when reminded of the trauma, some people with PTSD become extremely upset or feel very anxious whenever they are

confronted with a person, place, situation, or conversation that reminds them of the trauma. This can include becoming very upset when hearing tires squeal if you were in a car accident, or feeling anxious when watching violence on TV if you were assaulted.

2. Symptoms of avoidance involve:

- a. Avoiding reminders of the trauma, many people with PTSD will try very hard to avoid anything that is associated with, or reminds them of, the traumatic event they experienced. Reminders can include:
 - i. Circumstances (e.g., the actual date of the event, clothes worn, place where the event occurred, etc.)
 - ii. Things associated with the trauma (e.g. being in a car if the trauma was a car accident)
 - iii. General signs of danger (e.g. TV shows about violence, news programs, police or fire department sirens, fire alarms, etc.)
- b. Avoiding thoughts, feelings, or memories related to the trauma, although many people with PTSD will avoid any reminders of their traumatic experience. It is also common for people to avoid even thinking about what happened. For example, a client might avoid talking to anyone about the trauma, and if you have thoughts or memories about what happened, she/he might try to push them out of their head.

- c. Not able to recall parts of the trauma, it is not uncommon for people who have lived through a trauma to have difficulty remembering parts of it, or the entire trauma, or to be confused about the timeline of events.
- d. Reduced interest in previously enjoyed activities, for example, after a trauma, a client might stop wanting to spend time with friends and family, or he/she might stop all activities that he/she used to enjoy (such as sports or hobbies).
- e. Feeling detached/estranged from others. People with this symptom describe feeling cut off from others, even though they might have family and/or friends around them.
- f. Feeling numb/unable to experience feelings. Some people with PTSD will say that they generally feel numb, and don't experience loving feelings anymore (such as love, joy, or happiness). People with this symptom might have a hard time even describing how they feel, and are not able to recognize when they are happy, sad, or angry.
- g. Feeling of foreshortened future. It is common for people with PTSD to say that they don't expect to live long, that something bad is likely to happen again soon, or that they feel hopeless about the future.

3. Symptoms of increased anxiety or hyperarousal involve:

- a. Sleep difficulties. Some people with PTSD will have trouble falling asleep or staying asleep. This often happens when they feel quite anxious throughout the day.

- b. Anger outbursts or irritability. It is common for people with PTSD to feel more irritable and angry. For example, if a client were in a car accident, and while driving someone cuts you off, he/she might get very angry and even yell or act inappropriately.
- c. Concentration difficulties. Many people with PTSD report that they have a hard time paying attention or concentrating while completing daily tasks. This is often the result of being very anxious. It is not a sign that there is something wrong with their memory.
- d. Hypervigilance. Often, people with PTSD feel as if they are "on guard" or "on alert" all the time. People with this symptom will be very easily startled, and will jump at the slightest sound (for example, the telephone ringing, they feel like someone tapping them on the shoulder).

2.1.4.4 Factors Causing Traumatic Behavior

Conditional analysis of traumatic behavior has encouraged psychologists to predict some factors that cause PTSD. Breslau (1998) in *Psychology Abnormal* states that the death of a loved one becomes the most common trauma that leads to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, meanwhile American Psychiatric Association in DSM-IV 1994, as quoted by Harold Cohen in *Post-Traumatic Responses* describes a specification of the short of life events that might lead to PTSD:

Traumatic events that are experienced directly include, but are not limited to, military combat, violent personal assault (sexual assault, physical attack, robbery, mugging), being kidnapped, being taken hostage, terrorist attack, torture, incarceration as a prisoner of war or in concentration camp, crime, natural or man-made disasters, severe automobile

accidents or being diagnosed with a life treating illness ...
 Witnessed event include, but are not limited to, observing the
 serious injury or unnatural death of another person due to the
 violent assault, accidents, war, or disaster or unexpectedly
 witnessing a dead body parts ... (APA, 1994: 424)

From the quotation above, there are at least several factors causing Post
 Traumatic Stress Disorder including violent personal assault like sexual assault,
 physical assault, robbery, mugging, being kidnapped, being taken hostages,
 terrorist attack, torture, incarceration as a prisoner of war, accident, etc.
 Meanwhile the witnessed event or the traumatic events include accident, war,
 disaster or unexpectedly witnessing a dead body or body parts.

Altrocchi in *Abnormal Behavior* classified the traumatic event that can
 lead to PTSD as listed below:

- a. Abuse such as mental, physical, sexual, verbal (i.e., sexual or violent
 content)
- b. Catastrophe such as harmful and fatal accidents, natural disaster, terrorism.
- c. Violent attack such as animal attack, assault, battery and domestic
 violence, rape.
- d. War, battle, and combat such as death, explosion, gunfire..
[\(http://psychcentral.com/lib/2006/what-causes-ptsd/\)](http://psychcentral.com/lib/2006/what-causes-ptsd/)

Moreover, in <http://www.anxietybc.com/resources/ptsd.php> it is stated that
 there are more than one type of trauma that can lead to PTSD. There are several
 different kinds of traumatic situations. Some common traumas that can lead to
 PTSD include:

- a. Being in, or seeing, a serious car accident

- b. Being sexually assaulted/raped
- c. Experiencing long-term sexual or physical abuse
- d. Undergoing major surgery (bone marrow transplant, extensive hospitalization, severe burns)
- e. Experiencing or witnessing natural disasters (earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, fire)
- f. Experiencing torture, a terrorist attack, or being a prisoner of war
- g. Experiencing or witnessing a violent crime (kidnapping, physical assault, assault or murder of a loved one)
- h. Being involved in a war or witnessing violence or death during wartime.

From all the definition above, we can conclude that there are four types of traumatic events cause someone has traumatic behavior. They are abuse, catastrophe, violent, and the war condition, witnessing and experiencing the distressing events directly.

2.2 War Crime

War crime is significant in international humanitarian law because it is an area where international tribunal, such as the Nuremberg Trials and Tokyo trials have been convened.

2.2.1 Definition of war crime

War crimes are the violations of the laws or customs of war. Before I discuss more about the definition of war crime, I would like to give a glance explanation about the customs or laws of the war. As stated in Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, laws or customs of war are some simple rules that most people accept about fighting. Many people think that because there is fighting, there are no rules. However, laws of war have been made so that wars do not get worse than they need to be. As for the laws of the war, they are listed below:

1. Anything marked as a [hospital](#), an [ambulance](#), a [doctor](#), or a [first aid](#) person are not to be shot at. Those places, vehicles, and people should not have [weapons](#).
2. Anyone fighting in the war has to wear a [uniform](#). They can only wear the uniform of their side. They also have to carry their weapons out in the open where it can be seen.
3. Anyone carrying or waving a plain white [flag](#) or piece of cloth must not be attacked. That person should also not attack anyone. They may want to [surrender](#), or just talk about ways to solve the problem without more fighting.
4. Any [enemy soldiers](#) captured must be treated fairly.
5. [Religious buildings](#) such as [churches](#), [mosques](#), and [temples](#) should never be a [target](#) of fighting.

The Military history companion defines war crime as “the violation of national and international laws and customs regarding the resort to war and the

conduct of war, and other activities associated with war” (www.ebay.com). In the other words, war crime is an action carried out during the conduct of a war that violates accepted international rules of war. Another definition is also stated in *Political Dictionary*, that war crime is an individual responsibility for violations of the laws or customs of war (www.ebay.com). War crime is also understood in terms of those acts that are defined as “grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol 1 of 1977.

Meanwhile, according to *Law Encyclopedia*, war crimes are “those acts that violate the international laws, treaties, customs, and practices governing military conflict between belligerent states or parties” (www.ebay.com). To sum up all of the definition above, the definition of war crime includes violation of established protections of the laws of war, but also includes failures to adhere to norms of procedure and rules of battle.

2.2.2 Type of War Crime

As stated in *The Military History Companion*, since the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials of 1945, it has been accepted in international law that war crimes include at least three types of activity, they are: crimes against peace, crimes against the laws and custom of war, and crime against humanity. Article 6 of the August 1945 Charter the Nuremberg tribunal defined the three categories of crime as follows:

1. Crime against peace was defined as ‘planning, preparation, initiation, or waging of a war of aggression, or a war in violation of international

treaties, agreements, or assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing’

2. Crimes against the laws of war or traditional war crime, was defined in the Nuremberg Tribunal Charter as ‘murder, ill-treatment, or deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose of civilian population of or in occupied territory, murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns, or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity’. In addition, it was accepted that violations of the laws of war could include other acts, such as the use of banned weapons or the misuse of the flag of surrender.
3. Crimes against humanity was defined in The Nuremberg Tribunal Charter as ‘murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population before or during the war, or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds’

In short, three categories of war crime based on the activity are conventional war crimes or crimes against laws of the war (including murder, ill treatment, or deportation of the civilian population of occupied territories), crimes against peace, and crimes against humanity (political, racial, or religious persecution against any civilian population) (stated in <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/warcrime>).

Meanwhile, as stated in wikipedia the type of war crime is defined as

violation of the laws or customs of war, including but not limited to murder, the ill-treatment or deportation of civilian residents of an occupied territory to slave [labor camps](#), the murder or ill-treatment of [prisoners of war](#), the killing of hostages, the wanton destruction of cities, towns and villages, and any devastation not justified by military necessity (<http://en.wiki.org/war> crime)

From the definition above, it can be drawn to a conclusion that the ill treatment of civilian residents of an occupied territory to slave labor camps, the murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war, the killing of hostages, the wanton destruction of cities, town and villages are categorized as the type of war crime, because it means breach of the war customs.

In Wikipedia, it is also stated that War crimes are defined in the statute that established the International Criminal Court, which includes:

A. Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, such as:

1. Willful killing, or causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health
2. Torture or inhumane treatment
3. Unlawful wanton destruction or appropriation of property
4. Forcing a prisoner of war to serve in the forces of a hostile power
5. Depriving a prisoner of war of a fair trial
6. Unlawful deportation, confinement, or transfer
7. Taking hostages

B. The following acts as part of an international conflict:

1. Directing attacks against civilians
2. Directing attacks against humanitarian workers or UN peacekeepers

3. Killing a surrendered combatant
4. Misusing a flag of truce
5. Settlement of occupied territory
6. Deportation of inhabitants of occupied territory
7. Using poison weapons
8. Using civilians as shields
9. Using child soldiers

C. The following acts as part of a non-international conflict:

1. Murder, cruel or degrading treatment and torture
2. Directing attacks against civilians, humanitarian workers or UN peacekeepers
3. Taking hostages
4. Summary execution
5. Pillage
6. Rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution or forced pregnancy.

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/warcrime>).

From those all types of war crime above, I can conclude that several treats that is unfair in a war is consider to break the rule in a war. That is why it is called war crime.

2.2.3 The Examples of War Crime

There are many examples of World crimes as stated in Wikipedia, those are the use of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Holocaust of the Jews, the

action killing of the disabled and Porajomas of the Gypsies, in June 1944 Canadian soldiers captured by the SS and murdered by 12th SS. The SS is a criminal war. It was established in 1925 as a personal guard unit for Nazi leader Adolf Hilter. SS grew from a small paramilitary formation to become one of the largest and most powerful organizations in Nazi Germany. In the early days of the SS, officer candidates had been required to prove that they had no Jewish ancestors. They murdered many civilian non combatants, mostly Jews, in the countries occupied by Germany during World War II. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_Germany).

Other examples are stated in the *Law Encyclopedia*, in following [World War II](#), examples of war crimes include atrocities committed against civilians ([My Lai massacre](#)) and the mistreatment of prisoners of war. After [World War II](#), twenty-two [Nazi](#) leaders were tried at Nuremberg by the victorious [Allies](#), and twelve were sentenced to death for war crimes. (www.ebay.com)

CHAPTER III

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

This chapter will describe in details about the procedure of investigation. It consists of five parts namely object of the study, source of data, procedure of collecting the data and method of data analysis.

3.1 Object of the Study

The object of this final project is a movie entitled *Hannibal Rising* by Peter Webber, produced by MGM entertainment in 2007. The movie is loosely based on a novel with the same title by Thomas Harris and is also adapted by him as the screenwriter. Although some scenes are based on true story, the novel is basically fiction. In this study I focus on traumatic behaviors of the character of Hannibal Lecter. The cast of this movie are mentioned as follows, [Gaspard Ulliel](#) as [Hannibal Lecter](#), Aaran Thomas as Young [Hannibal Lecter](#), Helena Lia Tachovska as [Mischa Lecter](#) (Hannibal's sister), [Gong Li](#) as [Lady Murasaki Shikibu](#) (Hannibal's aunt), [Rhys Ifans](#) as Vladis Grutas (Nazy soldier), [Kevin McKidd](#) as Petras Kolnas (Nazy soldier), [Richard Brake](#) as Enrikas Dortlich (Nazy soldier), Stephen Walters as Zigmas Milko (Nazy soldier), Charles Maquignon as Paul Momund (the butcher), and [Dominic West](#) as Inspector Pascal Popil.

3.2 Source of the Data

The data source of this study was taken from a film entitled “Hannibal Rising”. The main data are taken from the movie, Hannibal Rising. The scene, dialogue, and setting will be the data for describing the context of war crime and traumatic behavior. The supporting data are taken from the books, dictionary and websites. It involves the theory of Mental Disorder, theory of Post Traumatic Disorder, and the theory of War Crime.

3.3 Procedure of Collecting the Data.

Since this research is a qualitative research, I emphasized my result of study on comprehension of the data. Systematically, I can explain the procedure of collecting data as follows:

(1) Watching and transcribing

First of all I watched the film carefully and repeatedly to gain a deeper understanding on traumatic behavior aspect reflected on the movie. The activity of watching the movie was done not only once or twice, but many times in order to understand the essence of the story. I also wrote the dialogue as well as utterances which were finally made as the script. This was done in order to make data identification easier the data.

(2) Identifying

Identifying means the activity of separating between data and non data by marking. I identified the data related to the problems of the study. It is namely the context of war crime, traumatic behavior, and its causes.

(3) Inventorying Data

It refers to the activities of listing the data into column in several variables. They are minute when the data found in the movie, quotation of the data, and the context of the data. In order to make it easier, the overall data were presented in the form of table (Appendix A). Here is the table:

No	Minute From-To	Dialogue/Quotations	Context

(4) Classifying

After having well arranged data, the data are classified based on the problems that would be answered (Appendix B). The first problem, how the World War II crime is described, would be answered by referring to the data reported in Appendix B1. War Crime. The table was made as follows:

No	Minute From : To	War Crime behavior	Actor	Patient	Dialogue	Context

The answer of the second problem, how the traumatic behavior is illustrated would be conducted by referring to Appendix B2. Traumatic behavior.

The table was made as follows:

No	Minute From : To	Traumatic Behavior	Dialogue	Context

The last problem, the factor causing Hannibal becomes Traumatic would be answered by referring to the data reported in Appendix B3. Factor causing traumatic behavior, as follows:

No	Minute From : To	Factor Causing	Dialogue	Context

3.4 Procedure of analyzing the data.

I analyzed the provided data using psychological approach. The steps in analyzing were categorizing the data, interpreting data, and drawing the conclusion. In categorizing the data, I grouped the data related to Traumatic behaviors, war crimes, and the causes of traumatic behavior. In interpreting the data, I wrote the categorized data and interpreted to describe them. The data are namely as follow, appendix B1 is War crime, appendix B2 is traumatic behaviors, and the last appendix, B3 is called Factor causing traumatic behavior. I wrote my interpretation by describing the context of war crime and traumatic behavior. I also described the factor causing the main character becomes traumatic as the impact of war crime in the movie. After that I took the conclusions based on the analyzed data.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, I present some analyses of the film, they are: the descriptions of war crime in Peter Webber's movie, the illustrations of traumatic behavior in *Hannibal Rising*, the causes of Hannibal Lecter as the main character becomes traumatic as the impact of war crime.

4.1 War Crime Described in Peter Webber's *Hannibal Rising*

Hannibal Rising is a film which tells about war crime, exactly World War II crime. From the film, we can see that it describes about World War II that has really happened in 1944. As mentioned in the review of related literature, war crime is violation of the laws or customs of war. Moreover, there are some examples of war crimes according to the definition of war crime itself which can be taken into account when killing including to war crime. War crimes include taking and killing the hostages, directing against civilians, pillage, or robbery, killing the surrendered combatant, torture and willful killing. As it is discussed before that this film tells about World War II crime which is done by Nazi soldiers toward the Russian people. Then I shall give the description of War crime in this film below:

4.1.1 Taking and killing the hostages

Taking and killing the hostages in this movie will be described by this following quotation:

(The setting is when major wearing SS black and the Totenkopf skull insignia comes out of the castle to look at Cesar. only the Germans ride in his wagon.

Grutas and the others have to walk behind. They are only Hilfswillige, or Hiwis, locals who volunteer to help the invading Nazis.)

The Major : “How do you there with locals. Being local yourself. You say you want to be SS, let see you earn it” *(the major says by raising his eyebrows)*

Grutas : *(Grutas nods to his sergeant)* “Kill the duke. Bring me the peasant!”

(Two of five Grutas' person bring the duke and suddenly they shoot him, Hannibal is in beside of his duke before the murder happen, but he can run away to his parents lodge. Like before, he is witnessing perfectly the event.)

The dialog shows the SS major requires Grutas' gang to prove that they do not have the Jewish ancestors before becoming SS. The SS Major asks Grutas and his gang to kill the duke if they want to join with SS. As we know the SS is a war criminal. They murdered many civilian non combatants, mostly Jews, in the countries occupied by Germany during World War II. Those who would be SS must kill the Jews first. It is also described by this following dialogs:

(The setting is when Grutas and the others are interrogating the peasant).

Grutas : “Are you a Gypsy?”

The Peasant : “No, sir.”

Grutas : “Are you a Jew?”

The Peasant : “No, sir.”

Dortlich : “You are joke, why don't you show your dick?”*(then Vladis Grutas and his gang kill the peasant by shooting his head)*

From the dialog above, we can see that Vladis Grutas as the commander and other soldiers of small band of Nazi try to make the peasant admit for his Jewishness by torturing and then killing him.

Both quotations above show that war crime is happened to the civilian non combatant. They are taken as hostages, tortured then killed by the SS. Other dialog is shown when Vladis Grutas and other soldiers find Hannibal and his

sister Mischa in their hiding place. Grutas' person take both of Hannibal and his sister as hostages. The dialog is

(The setting is at the lodge when the looters swarmed Hannibal and his young sister Mischa)

Grutas : "Put it down. Put it down or we shoot her." *(The other soldiers swarm Hannibal and Mischa then)*

Grutas : "Give me that get the radio calm on! *(Command Grutas to Kolnas)* We lucky only kids. If the patrols come by, we save them and their family stuff."

Taking and killing the hostage means that the actor took the action by taking someone combatant or non combatant as hostages then killing them. Grutas and other soldiers take Hannibal and Mischa as the hostage and they set it as if they are protecting Hannibal, his sister and their family stuff. The soldiers are hungry because of the chilling situation in winter season. It is a human being instinct when they are so starving, they will be so emotional. They will do everything to make themselves satisfied. It is shown by Vladis Grutas and his gang when they are starving but they found no food in the lodge. Then, their human being instinct leads them to eat Hannibal's sister to survive. It is shown in the following dialog:

(The setting is after the length of a fever dream, Hannibal hears them return. Through the bars of the banister he sees Grutas licking a bloody birdskin, throwing it to the others, and then they fall on it like dogs. Grutas' face up to Hannibal and Mischa)

Grutas: "We have to eat or die"

From the quotation we know that finally, Grutas and other soldiers kill Mischa as their victim brutally, by torturing and boiling the parts of her body in a tin bowl to make soup. They eat the soup for surviving since they could not find

any edible food stuff around the house. It shows how the war crime happens at that time. Taking Mischa as a hostage, then killing her is one of the war crimes that is illustrated in the movie. Then, the second war crime described in the film is directing attacks against civilians.

4.1.2 Directing Attacks against Civilians

Directing attacks against civilians is done by Germany to Russian and Hannibal's family; it is described by the following dialog:

- Father** : *(The father asks surprisingly) "What's that?"*
- Hannibal** : *(Hannibal goes to the window and sees there is a tank)"Tank. Russian tank".*
- Father** : "Get away from the window! Lothar Russian."
- The Army** : *(The Russian Army shouts) "Every body out of the house! (All Hannibal's family out) (The Army says again) We only want is water. The children can stay in the house."*
- Father** : "Get them inside. Come on you take care of Mischa."
- The Army** : "Start the boom. Wait here."
- Mischa** : *(Mischa from the inside of the lodge calls her mom) "Mama Mama..."*
- The Army** : "How much longer will the boom?"
- The other Army** : "Two minutes more."
- Germany** : *(suddenly theGermany's planes shoot the entire people at the lodge brutally without any reasons)*
- The Army** : *(He looks at the sky and he is very surprised) "The war planes... Shoot... shoots...!" (The father runs to the lodge but he is shot. And Hannibal calls his father)*
- Hannibal** : "Papa...Papa..." *(So do their mom and other Hannibal's family and all dead in the war). (The setting is at the lodge when Russian tank come and ask the water)*

From the dialogs above we can see how the war happens. In the film as we can see that Hannibal's families are shot by Germany planes. Germany attacks Russian tank which is asking water from Hannibal's family who are at the lodge. The Germany also shoots Hannibal's family until all of them die except Hannibal and his sister Mischa. It shows how Germany attacks against the civilian non combatant. The killing of Hannibal's duke and the peasant also shows about the directing attacks against civilian. It can be shown by the following dialogs:

(The setting is when Grutas and the others are interrogating the peasant).

Grutas : "Are you a Gypsy?"
The Peasant : "No, sir."
Grutas : "Are you a Jew?"
The Peasant : "No, sir."
Dortlich : "You are joke, why don't you show your dick?" *(then Vladis Grutas and his gang kill the peasant by shooting his head)*

From the quotation above we can see that Grutas as the SS soldier attacks the peasant directly, while the peasant is non-combatant, he is only a civilian. The next example of war crime is Pillage.

4.1.3 Pillage

Pillage is the act of stealing valuable things from a place or a group of people. It is belong to war crime, and it can be seen by the following dialogue:

(The setting is when Grutas and the other soldiers loot the war riches)

Grutas : "Relax we get their rich" *(Grutas told to his persons to get relax while taking everything from Hannibal's castle.)*
Hannibal : *(In his run away, he still looks back to his castle, and he witnesses the person that has killed his peasant and his duke are taking all of his family's wealth)*

In the dialog we see that Grutas robs the Hannibal's family wealth. He and other soldiers do pillage as one of war crime in the movie. As stated in Geneva Convention, pillage after an assault is prohibited. It means that they do a violence of the war custom. Other dialog that shows this kind of war crime is quoted below:

(The setting is in the lodge when Hannibal and Mischa are taken as hostage by Grutas

Kolnas : “Wow... a very beautiful Brachelet...”
Hannibal : “Don't!”
Kolnas : “Shut up!!!” *(Kolnas slapps Hannibal's smooth face, and forces Mischa to give her bracelet) Tell me where your father saves your pearls?!!”*

From the quotation above we can see that Grutas' soldier does pillage, when Grutas' person tied up Hannibal and Mischa, one of them called Kolnas robbed Mischa's bracelet and forces Hannibal to show his others family's wealth left by his parents, then torture him. Kolnas' treat to Hannibal and Mischa illustrated the robbery and torture that belong to the one example of war crime in this movie. The way of Kolnas forces Hannibal to show where the Hannibal's parents' wealth is is worse for children.

4.1.4 Killing the Wounded Combatant

In the movie killing the wounded combatant is shown by the following dialog:

(The setting is when Grutas and the other soldiers loot the war riches)

Grutas : “Relax we get their rich.”
Dortlich : “Grutas! Isn't that the SS major?”
Grutas : “Major, kill the gipsy you said? Kill few of some Jews not make you SS. If you catch your words, I will be saying “yes sir” to you. But now I'm in business for myself.” *(Grutas shoots the Major's head)*

As stated in review of related literature, one of war laws is any soldier captured must be treated fairly. So, killing the wounded combatant means break the rule of war. In the dialogue, we see that the requirement to be SS is no Jewish ancestors. When the war between Russia and Germany happens, Vladis Grutas and other soldiers break the rules by killing the SS major. They know perfectly that the major is in the serious injury and can do nothing, but Grutas kills the offended SS Major by shooting his head. The next example of war crime in this movie is torture.

4.1.5 Torture

Torture in Hannibal Rising is illustrated by these following dialogs:

(The setting is after the length of a fever dream, Hannibal hears them return. Through the bars of the banister he sees Grutas licking a bloody birdskin, throwing it to the others, and then they fall on it like dogs. Grutas' face up to Hannibal and Mischa)

Grutas: "We have to eat or die" *(Grutas asks his persons to kill Hannibal, but Hannibal opposes them and still trying to protect Mischa. Grutas' person hit Hannibal again and again, they torture Hannibal until make him unconscious)*

Torture means an action that causes a serious injury of somebody. After they deem Hannibal has died, Grutas and other soldiers kill Mischa as their victim and boil the parts of her body in a tin bowl to make soup, and then they eat the soup to survive since they could not find any edible food stuff around the house. Hannibal as Mischa's brother tries to protect Mischa but Grutas gang is not only stay calm, they hit Hannibal brutally. Hannibal is unconscious because of their treat and torture. From the quotation above we can see that torturing is experienced by Hannibal Lecter, as the main character of this movie and his

young sister during become hostages. Another example of war crime reflected in the movie is willful killing.

4.1.6 Willful killing

There is no prohibition on sniping at combatants during wartime, but the intentional killing of civilians is a war crime. In this movie, the willful killing is illustrated by the following dialogs:

(The setting is at the lodge when Russian tank come and ask the water)

- Father** : *(The father asks surprisingly) “What’s that?”*
- Hannibal** : *(Hannibal goes to the window and sees there is a tank) “Tank. Russian tank”.*
- Father** : “Get away from the window! Lothar Russian.”
- The Army** : *(The Russian Army shouts) “Every body out of the house! (All Hannibal’s family out) (The Army says again) We only want is water. The children can stay in the house.”*
- Father** : “Get them inside. Come on you take care of Mischa.”
- The Army** : “Start the boom. Wait here.”
- Mischa** : *(Mischa from the inside of the lodge calls her mom) “Mama Mama...”*
- The Army** : “How much longer will the bomb?”
- The other Army** : “Two minutes more.”
- The Army** : *(He looks at the sky and he is very surprised) “The war planes... Shoot... shoot...!” (The father runs to the lodge but he is shot. And Hannibal calls his father)*
- Hannibal** : “Papa...Papa...” *(So do their mom and other Hannibal’s family and all dead in the war). (The setting is at the lodge when Russian tank come and ask the water)*

From the dialog above we can see how the willful killing happens to Hannibal’s family. In the film as we see Hannibal’s family are shot by Germany

planes. Germany attacks Russian tank which is asking water from Hannibal's family who are at the lodge. The Germany also shoots Hannibal family until all of them die except Hannibal and his sister Mischa.

It is well established in international humanitarian law that civilian deaths that are incidentally, even if foreseeable, caused by justifiable military operations are legal, subject to the principle of proportionality. If the killing of a civilian, a noncombatant, is intentional or is not justified by military necessity, a war crime has been committed, for example the murder of the Hannibal's family as illustrated above.

4.2 Traumatic Behavior Illustrated in Peter Webber's *Hannibal Rising*

As mentioned in the review of related literature, traumatic behavior is a mental disorder that occurs as a result of traumatic event. War crime is one of event that can lead someone to have traumatic behavior. In this subchapter I shall give the description showing traumatic behavior of Hannibal illustrated in the movie.

4.2.1 Recollection of the distressing event

This kind of traumatic behavior can be found in this following dialogue:

(The setting is in the headmaster's office where Hannibal's family ever lived there)

Headmaster : Hannibal, you do not honor the regulation here. You always treat the police.

Hannibal : *(Still mute by himself, looking around the headmaster's room, as if he understands the room perfectly)*

Headmaster : I know it was your mother's room. It's difficult for you to live here.

Hannibal : *(No response)*

In the review of related literature it is mentioned that someone with traumatic behavior usually having image about the trauma come up again and again even when they do not want to have it. When Headmaster tells Hannibal about his attitude in the orphanage's house, Hannibal does not show a good response. Meanwhile, he just keeps silent and looking around the room that is believed as his mother's room. Hannibal remembers the entire image, remembers when he hides behind the door and witnessing the murder of his duke, even about his family, and how he loses his family. Moreover another scene showing recollection of the traumatic event is shown when Hannibal helps his aunt to make the floral arrangement, it can be seen in this following dialogs:

(The setting is in the house of Hannibal's aunty, when Lady Murasaki makes the floral arrangement, and Hannibal joins with her)

Lady Murasaki : You are looks like your uncle Hannibal.
Would you like to try?

Use this *(Lady Murasaki gives him a flower knife)*

Hannibal : *(Still mute and just takes the knife to do the same with his aunty, but suddenly he slices his finger)*

When Hannibal tries to help his aunt, his eyes look at a Japanese tea bowl near him; he also hears the sound of boiled water. It makes him remember the entire traumatic event, when Mischa is cannibalized by the soldier, and the death of his parents. As remembering those bad things, he slices his finger unintentionally. Recollection of the distressing event is also illustrated when Hannibal and his aunt, Lady Murasaki go to the traditional market,

(The setting is On Thursday the village has a good market under umbrellas around the fountain and statue of Marshal Foch. Hannibal and Lady Murasaki go shopping)

Hannibal: *(Just standing beside the butcher and watching the way he cuts off the hand of the pig)*

The traumatic event is always on Hannibal's mind, even when he just looks at the painting illustrating about Abraham and Ishmael in his department, it shown by the following dialogues:

(The setting is in the Hannibal's department, when he and his aunt watching a painting that described the story about Ishmael and Abraham.)

Hannibal : "Do you suppose God intended to eat Ishmael?"
 "That's why he asked Abraham to kill his son"
Lady Murasaki : "Eat him? Of course not. The angle takes the contribution on time"
Hannibal : "Ehm...Not always"

When Hannibal sees the knife that is used by Abraham, he then remembers the image, the way and the entire cannibalism that he ever experienced.

From those all quotations above, the director, Peter Webber shows that everything that is seen by Hannibal Lecter as the main character, and seems like the distressing events he ever had, lead Hannibal remembers the entire events. Based on the review of related literature it is called recollection of the distressing events.

4.2.2 Recurrent Distressing Dream of the Event

People who have psychological trauma will often have very vivid nightmares of either the trauma or themes surrounding the trauma. There are two scenes showing that Hannibal has recurrent distressing dreams of the event, first scene can be seen in the following dialogs:

(The setting is in the orphanage house when Hannibal Falling asleep)

Hannibal : *(sleeping then dreaming)* Mis.....Mis....!!!
 Mischaaaaaaa!!!
First monitor : Wake up!!! Wake Up!!

In the Lady Murasaki's house he also has the same behavior

Hannibal :“Mis...Misch...Mischa!!!”(Hannibal screaming)
LadyMurasaki :“Hannibal...Hannibal wake up! It's all right. When you sleep, do you remember what happen to Mischa?”

Hannibal is very frustrated about his sister's murder. Every night he always dreams of it. Finally, Hannibal leaves his dormitory and he looks for his aunt. In his aunt's house he has the same dreams about his distressing event that leads him to have traumatic behavior.

4.2.3. Sudden Acting or Feeling as if the Traumatic Event Recurring

This is when an individual feels as if they are living through the trauma again. Some people in traumatic will also have flashbacks. The flashbacks seem very real, and some people describe it as a picture or movie that they can see clearly in their minds. The scene below reveals the sudden feeling as if the Hannibal's traumatic event recurring. It is shown when Hannibal in the traditional market looking at a pig's head; the dialog is quoted as follows:

(The setting is On Thursday the village has a good market under umbrellas around the fountain and statue of Marshal Foch. Hannibal and Lady Murasaki go shopping)

Hannibal : *(looking at a pig's head in a display case when he hears Paul's voice)*
Paul : “Hei Japonnaise! Hei Japonnaise! Tell me the truth is it true that your pussy runs crossways with little puff of your straight hairs like a lightly explode?”
Hannibal : *(sees Paul then, his face smears with blood and feathers, like a blue-eyed one, gnawing a bird skin)*

Hannibal becomes very angry when a local butcher insults his aunt. But when he hits the butcher, he is not only angry to the butcher, he also provokes by

the trauma about war crime that he ever had. He still remembers when he can not protect Mischa because of Grutas' person's tortures. Grutas and his gang devoured Mischa, it seems like when the butcher cut the pig's head. Then, when looking at the pig's head and the butcher, Hannibal feels as if he looks the events clearly.

The fourth description of traumatic behavior is Psychological reactivity on exposure.

4.2.4. Psychological Reactivity on Exposure

Exposure in this case means the beginning behavior that is shows by the object before the psychological reactions occur. The focus here is on psychological reactions such as sweating, breathing heavily, or heart racing as a result or response of being anxiety. This behavior is shown in the following dialogs and Hannibal's reaction:

(The setting is in the Hannibal's bedroom, when Hannibal stays asleep)

(In flashback, the distressing event recurring in his dream)

Mischa : "Hannibal!!"

Grutas : "Come on Play.... one little chick, two little chick"

Kolnas : "She has pneumonia, she will die anyway."

Mischa : "Hannibal!!"

(In present...)

Hannibal : *(he just sweating and breathing heavily, Hannibal's reaction shows his suffer as if he witnessing the event clearly.*

After taking the decay of the war criminal, Hannibal goes home, listening to the music and prepares to take a rest , but suddenly he feels as if the traumatic event recurring. Hannibal suddenly remembers the entire event and the psychological reaction such as breathing heavily, sweating, or heart racing in response when he remembers the entire distressing event.

4.2.5. Effort to Avoid Places that Arouse Recollections of the Trauma.

Many people of psychological trauma will try very hard to avoid anything that is associated with, or reminds them of the traumatic event they experienced. This scene illustrates about Hannibal's efforts to avoid place reminds him of the traumatic event:

(The setting is in the orphanage's house when Hannibal tries to look for several letters that is left by his mother. He finds some from his aunt in France)

Hannibal : *(still in his mute, he runs away from the orphanage's house to France, where his aunt live, he does not want to live in the orphanage's house anymore because every places remind him of the distressing event in his family's castle)*

Hannibal runs away from the orphanage's house, because he is very frustrated about his sister's murder. Every night he always dreams of it. Every part, image, and corner leads him to have distressing flashback. Finally, Hannibal tries to avoid everything about his past by leaving his dormitory and looking for his aunt.

4.2.6 Feeling detached or estranged from others

People with this behavior describe feeling cut off from others, even though they might have family or friends around them. It shows by Hannibal in this following datum:

The setting is when Hannibal on sixteen years old in dormitory of orphanage. There everyone must be singing)

First Monitor : "Let sing you a little master" *(He is angry when looking at Hannibal who is not singing)*

Second Monitor : "He's mute" *(He tries to help Hannibal)*

First Monitor : "He's not mute at night. For mute he can scream well enough at night. This is not your father's house

anymore. It's the people orphanage. And you just one of them. *(He is angry to Hannibal)*

In the orphanage's house, Hannibal never speaks to others, except screams at night because of his distressing dream when he is sleeping. Hannibal is very frustrated about his flashback and every distressing dream that really disturb his mind. Another dialog showing about the same behavior is illustrated below:

(The setting is in the headmaster's office where Hannibal's family ever lived there)

- Headmaster** : Hannibal, you do not honor the regulation here. You always treat the police.
- Hannibal** : *(Still mute by himself, looking around the headmaster's room, as if he understands the room perfectly)*
- Headmaster** : I know it was your mother's room. It is difficult for you to live here.
- Hannibal** : *(No response)*

Hannibal never gives response to everyone who speaks to him. When Headmaster tells to Hannibal about his attitude in the orphanage's house, Hannibal does not show a good response. Meanwhile, he just keeps silent and looks around the room that is believed as his mother's room. Hannibal remembers all of the image, remembers when he hides behind that door and witnessing the murder of his duke, even about his family, and how he loses his family. From both quotations above we can see that Hannibal feels cut off others. He does not care to others as if he has his own life. The next description of traumatic behavior is difficulty falling asleep.

4.2.7. Difficulty Falling Asleep

Some people with psychological trauma will have trouble falling asleep. In this movie, this behavior is illustrated can be seen in (Appendix B3.7.1)

After taking the decay of the war criminal, Hannibal goes home, listening to the music and prepare to take a rest , but suddenly the distressing event recurring. He remembers the entire event, the steps when Grutas and his gang kill his sister, the cannibalism to his sister, the torture of Grutas persons to him. The quotation above illustrates how difficult Hannibal to sleep well. The next description of traumatic behavior is irritability or outburst of anger.

4.2.8 Irritability or Outburst of Anger

It is common for people with psychological trauma to feel more irritable and angry. Hannibal shows this behavior in several scenes, the first scene is when Hannibal hits the orphanage's police. It can be seen in Appendix B2, 8.1

Hannibal is easily angry, it shows by the dialogue. When all of his friends are singing, he just keeps silent and responds by being physically aggressive when someone tries to disturb him. His anger is witnessed by the headmaster and it causes Hannibal punished. The police bring Hannibal to the isolation room, but Hannibal becomes angrier than before, it can be seen from this quotation:

First monitor : You can scream as louder as you want!!!

Hannibal : *(still mute and suddenly he takes a sickle to warn the police if he tries to hurt him)*

The setting is in the isolation room, when the first monitor brings Hannibal into. Because of his distressing dream, the response given by Hannibal is surprised the police. Hannibal takes a tackle as if being very angry and want to kill the police. Moreover the next illustration of Hannibal's irritability in this

movie is shown when Hannibal and his aunt in the traditional market. The dialog is quoted below:

(The setting is On Thursday the village has a good market under umbrellas around the fountain and statue of Marshal Foch. Hannibal and Lady Murasaki go shopping.

Hannibal : *(looking at a pig's head in a display case when he hears Paul's voice)*

Paul : "Hei Japonnaise! Hei Japonnaise! Tell me the truth is it true that your pussy runs crossways with little puff of your straight hairs like a lightly explode?"

Hannibal : *(sees Paul then, his face smears with blood and feathers, like a blue-eyed one, gnawing a bird skin)*

Hannibal becomes very angry when a local butcher insults his aunt. When he hits the butcher, he is not only angry to the butcher, he also provokes by the trauma about war crime that he ever had. The last description about traumatic behavior illustrated in the movie is difficulty concentrating.

4.2.9 Difficult Concentrating.

Many people with psychological trauma report that they have a hard time paying attention or concentration. This is often the result of being very anxious.

Hannibal's behavior shows that he has psychological trauma. He cuts his finger when he helps his aunt to make floral arrangement. Because of his flashback about his past, he becomes difficult to concentrate. It can be seen in this following dialog:

Lady Murasaki : You are looks like your uncle Hannibal.
Would you like to try?

Use this *(Lady Murasaki gives him a flower knife)*

Hannibal : *(Still mute and just takes the knife to do the same with his aunty, but suddenly he slices his finger)*

The setting is in the house of Hannibal's aunt, when Lady Murasaki makes the floral arrangement, and Hannibal joins with her. When Hannibal tries to do the same, he loses his concentration and remembers his entire traumatic event.

4.3 Causes of Trauma as the impact of War Crime in Peter Webber's *Hannibal Rising*

As shown in the previous chapter, this film tells about war crime. Then in this sub chapter, I shall give the description showing the causes that make the main character trauma. It is closely related to the war crime done by the war criminals that devour the main character's younger sister. Those war criminals are a small band of Nazi soldiers led by Vladis Grutas and his soldiers Dortlich, Grentz, Kolnas, Milko, and Pot Watcher. The discussion begins with the causes that make the main character traumatic. Before that I will include the synopsis of the film and Hannibal's personality.

4.3.1 Hannibal's Conflicts

Hannibal Lecter was a child of eight when he lost his family in the war and the brutal killing of his beloved young sister. Years later Hannibal was a teenager who was studying at medical school. Hannibal found his forte but he was still haunted by nightmares of his sister's death and fueled by thoughts of revenge.

As stated in American Psychiatric Association in DSM-IV 1994, and quoted by Harold Cohen in Post-Traumatic Responses it is described a specification of the sort of life events that might lead to PTSD: there are at least several factors cause Post Traumatic Stress Disorder include violent personal

assault like sexual assault, physical assault, robbery, mugging, being kidnapped, being taken hostages, terrorist attack, torture, incarceration as a prisoner of war, accident, etc. Meanwhile the witnessed event or the traumatic event includes accident, war, disaster or unexpectedly witnessing a dead body or body parts. Firstly I would like to show that Hannibal is involved in a war, it can be shown by this following dialogs:

(The setting is at the lodge when Russian tank come and ask the water)

- Father** : *(The father asks surprisingly) “What’s that?”*
- Hannibal** : *(Hannibal goes to the window and sees there is a tank) “Tank. Russian tank”.*
- Father** : “Get away from the window! Lothar Russian.”
- The Army** : *(The Russian Army shouts) “Every body out of the house! (All Hannibal’s family out) (The Army says again) We only want is water. The children can stay in the house.”*
- Father** : “Get them inside. Come on you take care of Mischa.”
- The Army** : “Start the boom. Wait here.”
- Mischa** : *(Mischa from the inside of the lodge calls her mom) “Mama Mama...”*
- The Army** : “How much longer will the boom?”
- The other Army** : “Two minutes more.”
- The Army** : *(He looks at the sky and he is very surprised) “The war planes... Shoot... shoots...!” (The father runs to the lodge but he is shot. And Hannibal calls his father)*
- Hannibal** : “Papa...Papa...” *(So do their mom and other Hannibal’s family and all dead in the war).*

From the dialog we can see how the war happens. In the film as we see Hannibal’s family are shot by planes belonging to Germany. Germany attacks Russian tank which is asking water from Hannibal’s family who are at the lodge.

The Germany also shoot Hannibal family until all of them die except Hannibal and his sister, Mischa. After describing the war condition illustrated in the movie,

4.3.2. Witnessing the War Crime

Hannibal as the main character witnessing several war crimes that happen in the war such as violence, pillage, torture and murder of his loved one.

4.3.2.1 Witnessing Violence and Torture

Violence as a war crime is illustrated in this movie when the SS come to Hannibal's castle. It happens when Hannibal follows his dukes to take his family's wealth that is left in his family's castle. The scene will be described by this following dialog:

(The setting is in Hannibal's castle when Grutas and the others are interrogating the peasant).

- The Major** :“How do you there with locals. Being local yourself. You say you want to be SS, let see you earn it” *(the major says with raised his eyebrows)*
- Grutas** : (Grutas nods to his sergeant) “Kill the duke. Bring me the peasant!” *(two of five Grutas' person bring the duke and suddenly they shoot him)*
- Hannibal** : *(He hides behind the door and spies on the event that happen in front of him)*

From the quotation above, we know that Grutas obeys the requirement for being SS. He proves that he does not have the Jews ancestor by torturing the peasant and the duke, (see Appendix B3, 3)

Hannibal has a very close relationship with his duke and his peasant. He witnesses clearly the entire events. He witnesses the way of Grutas and his gang doing the violence to the dukes, torturing to the peasant by hitting him many times just for admitting his Jewishness, etc.

As a child of eight, the events are not common things to be viewed. Hannibal is frightened when he must witness his close people are hit, and tortured. Then Hannibal is taken by his uncle to run away from the castle to his lodge without caring to their family's wealth anymore. The event has been set to Hannibal's mind and can not be forgotten.

4.3.2.2 Witnessing Murder of a Loved One

As mentioned in the review of related literature, the death of a loved one become the most common trauma that leads someone having traumatic behavior. Hannibal as the main character witnesses his loved people's death event. This following dialogs will show when Hannibal witnesses the Lothar, his peasant:

(The setting is in Hannibal's castle when Grutas and the others are interrogating the peasant).

Grutas : "Are you a Gypsy?"

The Peasant : "No, sir."

Grutas : "Are you a Jew?"

The Peasant : "No, sir."

Dortlich : "You are joke, why don't you show your dick?" Ha..Ha!!"

Hannibal : *(Hides behind the door of the castle.)*

(then Vladis Grutas and his gang kill the peasant by shooting his head)

In the dialogue Vladis Grutas as the commander and other soldiers of small band of Nazi try to make the peasant admit for his Jewishness by torturing him and then killing him. As we know, Hannibal has a very close relationship with the peasant, and when the peasant is tortured then killed by the SS, he is witnessing the murder clearly. He is frightened, even he can not cry when he want. Let's see other dialogs that show the murder of Hannibal's family:

After the distressing event in the castle, his uncle brings Hannibal to run away from the castle to his parent's lodge. But when he reaches the lodge, the distressing event happens again to him.

(The setting is at the lodge when Russian tank come and ask the water)

- Father** : *(The father asks surprisingly)* "What's that?"
- Hannibal** : *(Hannibal goes to the window and sees there is a tank)* "Tank. Russian tank".
- Father** : "Get away from the window! Lothar Russian."
- The Army** : *(The Russian Army shouts)* "Every body out of the house! *(All Hannibal's family out)* *(The Army says again)* We only want is water. The children can stay in the house."
- Father** : "Get them inside. Come on you take care of Mischa."
- The Army** : "Start the boom. Wait here."
- Mischa** : *(Mischa from the inside of the lodge calls her mom)* "Mama Mama..."
- The Army** : "How much longer will the boom?"
- The other Army** : "Two minutes more."
- The Army** : *(He looks at the sky and he is very surprised)* "The war planes... Shoot... shoots...!" *(The father runs to the lodge but he is shot. And Hannibal calls his father)*
- Hannibal** : "Papa...Papa..." *(So do their mom and other Hannibal's family and all dead in the war).*

From the dialog we can see how Hannibal witnesses the death of his parents. In the film as we see Hannibal's family are shot by planes belonging to Germany. Germany attacks Russian tank which is asking water from Hannibal's family who are at the lodge. His parents die, and it is eventually just him and his little sister, Mischa trying to survive.

Hannibal is still too young when he must have that distressing moment. A boy of eight, in such condition is alone, with no parents, and families anymore, and must keep on his young sister. He is very depressed of it, but he does not give up. He loves his sister very much, so he decides to survive for Mischa.

Witnessing murder of a loved one that is experienced by Hannibal is not stop at the event. When he and his sister keep on survive on the lodge, a small band of Nazi soldiers, led by the cruel Vladis Grutas that Hannibal meets in the castle, show up at his' hiding place, looking for shelter, and take the two hostages. They tied up Hannibal; hit Hannibal many times when he wants to protect Mischa, until he must witness the most distressing event that he ever had before. It happens when eventually becomes scarce for the soldiers. Grutas as the leader demands one of his person to look for the food, but they found nothing except a frozen bird. Grutas is very angry when he knows that Kolnas does not get anything. In a high emotion and starving, their animal instinct appears in their mind. They decide to do an unbelievable thing. They resort to cannibalism, take young Mischa's life so that they can go on living. It illustrated by this following dialogue:

(The setting is after the length of a fever dream, Hannibal hears them return. Trough the bars of the banister he sees Grutas licking a bloody birdskin, throwing it to the others, and then they fall on it like dogs. Grutas' face up to Hannibal and Mischa)

Grutas : “We have to eat or die” *(Grutas asks his persons to kill Hannibal, but Hannibal apposes them and still trying to protect Mischa. Grutas' person hit Hannibal again and again, they torture Hannibal until make him unconscious*

Grutas : “One little chick... two little chicks.... *(Grutas tried to disturb Mischa by joking her, while other Grutas' persons hit Hannibal using wood and make him very suffer.)*

Mischa : Hannibaaaallll !!

Hannibal : “Mis....Mischa!!!”

From the quotation above we can see that Grutas forces Hannibal to give Mischa. Hannibal is still trying to protect his sister by apposing Grutas person. Hannibal is a little boy and does not strong power to fight against with Grutas persons. He is unconscious because of their hitting and slapping.

After they deem Hannibal has died, Grutas and other soldiers kill Mischa as their victim and boil the parts of her body in a tin bowl to make soup, and then they eat the soup to survive since they could not find any edible food stuff around the house. But actually, Hannibal is not perfectly unconscious. He is just feeling that he has no power to stand up and help Mischa. So Hannibal witnessing how they kill Mischa and cook his lovely sister. While he can do nothing because Grutas and his persons has treat and torture him. It makes the last conscious of Hannibal Lecter on eight at the lodge.

Mischa means world for Hannibal after he looses all of his loved people. Besides the entire events that Hannibal ever had, the last event is become the most distressing event that leads Hannibal to have psychological trauma

4.3.3. Experiencing War Crime

As mentioned in the review of related literature, there are at least several factors cause someone having psychological trauma include violent personal assault like sexual assault, physical assault, robbery, mugging, being kidnapped, being taken hostages, torture, incarceration as a prisoner of war, accident, etc.

4.3.3.1. Being Taken as a Hostage

After Germany shoot his family except his sister, Mischa, Hannibal tries to survive by keeping an eye on his sister, but suddenly the SS soldiers take both of them as hostages. The dialog is:

(The setting is at the lodge when the looters swarmed Hannibal and his young sister Mischa)

Grutas : “Put it down. Put it down or we shoot her.” *(The other soldiers swarm Hannibal and Mischa then)*

Grutas : “Give me that get the radio calm on! *(Command Grutas to Kolnas)* We lucky only kids. If the patrols come by, we save them and their family stuff.”

Grutas and other soldiers take Hannibal and Mischa as the hostage and they set it as if they are protecting Hannibal and his sister and their family stuff. Hannibal is tied up by Grutas person. He is forced to show where their family save the wealth. They slap Hannibal when he just keeps silent. Grutas and his person do not consider that Hannibal is a young boy. He treats Hannibal as a hostage.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In the last chapter, I would like to draw some conclusions of what I have been written in the previous chapters. Moreover, some suggestions are also provided with the hope that they will be useful for English students who want to conduct the similar research and for the development of English Department.

5.1 Conclusions

I get some conclusions from the discussion in chapter IV which descriptively I can explain the conclusion as follows:

- (1) The film describes World War II crime done by Nazi soldiers Germany in 1944. Then in *Hannibal Rising*, there are several types of war crime such as, directing attacks against civilians, pillage, killing the wounded combatant, torture, and willful killing.
- (2) The psychological trauma of someone is illustrated by this following behaviors: (1) Recollection of the distressing event, (2) Recurrent Distressing Dream of the Event, (3) Sudden Acting or Feeling as if the Traumatic Event Recurring, (4) Psychological Reactivity on Exposure, (5) Efforts to Avoid Places that Arouse Recollections of the Trauma, (6) Feeling detached or estranged from others, (7) Difficulty Falling Asleep, (8) Irritability or Outburst of Anger, (9) Difficulty Concentrating.

(3) The analysis of war crime has a close relationship with the causes of the main character has a psychological trauma. The war crime such as taking and killing the hostage, torture, the directing attacks against civilians, and the willful killing are the events that lead the Hannibal has the traumatic behavior.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusion above, I would like to give some suggestions for the readers. By analyzing this study, the readers are expected to get knowledge about war crime and traumatic behavior since they exist in the real life. For those who intend to discuss about war crime and traumatic behavior, this study is expected to be reference in supporting their research. Thus, they have to give a better description of war crime or about traumatic behavior. The result of the study is expected to serve the additional references for readers, especially for other researchers who analyze the topic that is closely related to human's behavior and war crime.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Altrocchi, J. 1980. *Abnormal Behavior*. New York: Harcourt Brace Javanovich.Inc.
- American Psychiatric Association. 1994. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental disorder DSM-IV 4th edition*. Washington: American Psychiatric Assosiation.
- Breslau. 194. *Psychology Abnormal. 3rd edition*. USA: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
- Chaplin, J. P. 2001. *Kamus Lengkap Psikologi*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Cohen, Harold. 1999. *Post Traumatic Stress Disorder*. New York: Work Publishing Inc.
- Endraswara, Suwardi. 2003. *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra*. Jogjakarta: Pustaka Widya Tama.
- Feldman, S. Robert. 1999. *Understanding Psychology*. New York: McGraw-Hill Company
- Hidayati, Farida. 2000. *Psikologi Abnormal*. Jakarta: PT. Balai Pustaka.
- (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_War_Crimes).
- (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hannibal_Rising).
- (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_Germany).
- (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-traumatic_stress_disorder)
- (http://www.psychologistanywhereanytime.com/disorders_psychologist_and_psyc_hologists/psychologist_post_traumatic_stress_disorder_ptsd.htm)
- (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War>)
- (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II)
- (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_crime)
- (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allied_war_crimes_during_World_War_II)
- (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laws_of_war)
- Maslim, Rusdi. 2003. *Diagnosis Gangguan Jiwa*. Jakarta: PT. Nuh Jaya.

Pegg, J. D. 2007. *Post Traumatic Stress Disorder*. www.Casebook.org/forum/messages/44691/13058.html. retrieved in 11th november 2008.

Picket, H.D. 2007. *Diagnoses PTSD*. <http://www.Medgle.com.tw/rw/diagnoses/post-traumatic-stress-disorder>. retrieved in October 20th 2008.

Sukmaningrum, Evi. 2007. *Traumatic Behavior*. <http://www.healthcentre.com/anxiety/c/3869/20090/Ptsd.letting>. retrieved in 11th november 2008.