



**CRIMINAL MINDS BETWEEN HEREDITY AND
ENVIRONMENT IN
*HANNIBAL RISING, SILENCE OF THE LAMBS,
HANNIBAL AND SHERLOCK***

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**

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THESIS APPROVAL PAGE

I certify that in my opinion the thesis submitted by Maysaa Hamad Essa AL-HILWEEN titled “Criminal Minds Between Heredity and Environment in Hannibal Rising, Silence of the Lambs, Hannibal and Sherlock” is fully adequate in scope and in quality as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.

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This thesis is accepted by the examining committee with a unanimous vote in the Department of English Language and Literature as a Master of Science thesis.
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The degree of Master of Science by the thesis submitted is approved by the Administrative Board of the Institute of Graduate Programs, Karabuk University.

Prof. Dr. Hasan SOLMAZ
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis is the result of my own work and all information included has been obtained and expounded in accordance with the academic rules and ethical policy specified by the institute. Besides, I declare that all the statements, results, materials, not original to this thesis have been cited and referenced literally.

Without being bound by a particular time, I accept all moral and legal consequences of any detection contrary to the aforementioned statement.

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Signature:

FOREWORD

I would like to express my profound thanks and gratitude to Asst. Prof. Dr. Nazila Heidarzadegan for her academic supervision and guidance. Besides, the other professors for their efforts and participations in my post graduate study.

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ABSTRACT

The present study investigates the role of internal ‘genes’ and external ‘environment’ contributors in molding the criminal minds. More accurately, the salient participation of these factors in determining the future individual personality and destiny as well. Hannibal Lecter and Sherlock Holmes are personified the most striking criminal minds in fiction which the study delves into their minds, and categorizes their behavior and personality disorder as a psychopath and sociopath. Moreover, the study gives the main features and aspects of psychopathy and sociopathy as well as the defective relationships and the contributors that jam the progress of any positive alterations of antisociality. The psychopath Hannibal and the sociopath Sherlock are the product of out-of-control influences whether genic or environmental which subsequently set their antisociality attitude and lifestyle. Hare’s Checklist tool will be applied as an evidence for Lecter and Holmes’ mental disorder. The study divulges the etiology of the traumas and the occurrences that led to Hannibal Lecter and Sherlock Holmes’ disordered personalities. There is a huge necessity to understand and spot these defective people in society, and finally interrelate them with the free will concept, the most considerable argument across history. Psychopath and sociopath are two appellations incarnated by Lecter and Holmes have no free will at all. They are psychically and environmentally forced to choose this criminal and destructive fate. No one can morally and lawfully incriminate them for their monstrous and emotionless acts.

Keywords: Psychopath, sociopath, free will, moral responsibility, Hare’s Psychopathy Checklist- Revised, *Hannibal Rising*, *Silence of the Lambs*, *Hannibal*, *Sherlock*.

ÖZ

Bu çalışma suçlu zihinlerin oluşumundaki kalıtım ve çevrenin rolünü, bununla birlikte bu iki etkenin kişilik üzerine etkisini araştırıyor.Hannibal Lector ve Sherlock Holmes bu kurguda psikopat ve sosyopat olarak karakterize edilerek irdelenmiştir.Aynı zamanda bu çalışma anti sosyalliğin değişik biçemlerini de görme imkanı sağlıyor.Psikopat Hannibal ve sosyopat Sherlock'un kontrolsüz kişiliklerinin kalıtımsal ve çevresel olduğuna dair bilgi veriyor.Hare'in Lector ve Hannibal'ın zihinsel bozukluklarına ait kontrol listesi kanıt olarak eklenecektir.Çalışma Hannibal Lector ve Sherlock Holmes'un yaşadığı travmaların bozuk kişilikleri üzerine etkisini irdeliyor.Bu tarz kişilikleri incelemeye toplumsal olayları incelemek açısından büyük ihtiyaç vardır. Holmes ve Lector'in kişiliklerinde özgür iradenin rolü olmadığı anlaşılır. Lector ve Holmes kalıtımsal ve çevresel etkiler baz alındığında bir nevi bu kaderi yaşamak zorunda kalmışlardır. Bu nedenler göz önünde bulundurulduğunda canavar ve hissiz davranışlarındaki sorumlulukları ahlaki ve yasal açıdan sorgulanamaz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: psikopat, sosyopat, özgür irade, ahlaki sorumluluk, Hare'in Psikopati Kontrol Listesi, *Hannibal Rising*, *Silence of the Lambs*, *Hannibal*, *Sherlock*

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Tezin Adı	Kalıtım ve Çevre Arasındaki Suçlu Zihinler da <i>Hannibal Rising, Silence of the Lambs, Hannibal ve Sherlock.</i>
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SUBJECT OF THE RESEARCH

Criminal Minds Between Heredity and Environment in *Hannibal Rising*, *Silence of the Lambs*, *Hannibal* and *Sherlock* are truly personified by Thomas Harris' Hannibal Lecter and Steven Moffat's television series *Sherlock*.

PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

Psychopathy and sociopathy excavation in literature or society is a novel device targeting perpetration impediment, awareness of the nature and etiology of various societal ailments. The more we educate ourself the more we become cognizant of this grave disorder and be safer psychically and physically. This disorder has severe effects on the individual's life, family, and society equally. It is a must for everyone to realize the presence of such mentally disturbed creatures, identify their personality, disposition morbid features, and accordingly act, react or defend in opposition.

The purpose of this study is to establish the validity of this view point through the most impaired fictive antagonists Hannibal Lecter and Sherlock Holmes as existential portrayals of behaviorally disordered personalities.

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

The primary references for this thesis are the first three novels of Thomas Harris' sequel *Hannibal Rising*, *Silence of the Lambs*, *Hannibal*, as well as Moffat's *Sherlock*, the latest adapted version of Doyle's Sherlock. Further information, details have gathered from earlier books, monographs, and news paper's articles. Moreover, the researcher conducts the psychological theory to profoundly research the protagonists' personalities, how their characters have been molded, built up, and evolved. In this thesis, the researcher attempts to explain the role of genetic and environmental factors in determining human destiny. As the title suggests, this research proposes that the genetic and ecological factors are essential identifiers for criminal psychopathic or sociopathic minds and violent or non-violent behavior. In some cases, genetic factors reduce the impact of the environment. In other words, the equation appears reversed, and the environment plays an influential role same as genetic factors.

The researcher confines his attention to Hare's Psychopathy Checklist- Revised to display, spot, and demonstrate the psychopathic and sociopathic traits of the main characters via inconsiderate occurrences, excerpts, and disposition. The fundamental characteristics of the Psychopathy Checklist- Revised have psychologically liaised the thesis agonists' personalities, inclinations and conducts.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE RESEARCH / RESEARCH PROBLEM

Genetics and environment are the genuine engines for psychopathic and sociopathic personality. To reduce criminality, mentally disordered individuals, and scourges of the society. We must work harder by educating ourselves to know better about the etiologies of these conditions whether genetic or environmental to reduce and limit the effect of such destructive contributors to create productive and constructive individuals.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS / DIFFICULTIES

The researcher faced a huge difficulty in collecting reliable literary references that deeply delve into the etiologies of the defective psyche especially the psychopath and sociopath. Besides, there was limited access to sufficient information about the litterateurs' personal life and how it was reflected in these creative works.

INTRODUCTION

The novelist and psychologist Keith Oatley plainly evinced that “story” is the actual simulator for the social reality with its psychological, intellectual, emotional, and material dimensions affirming the significance of literature genres in improving our grasping of the human nature and how we treat and communicate with such variety. Literature is a mirror to the realness; accordingly, it greatly impacts human lives. Awareness, beliefs, conducts, and personalities of readers can be highly impressed by a fictional character (Haycock, 2016, p. xi). Literary productions that depict psychopathic and sociopathic protagonists or anti-heroes grant the readers the opportunity to see the world in their eyes, adopt their standpoint, and sometimes imitate their psychopathic or sociopathic traits. Thus, literature is the shortest route in delivering awareness messages to protect family and community equally. To reach that goal, the researcher conducted this study which deals with the criminal minds incarnated by psychopaths and sociopaths, the greatest threatening scourges on humanity where heredity and environment take a great part in molding their posterior criminal personality.

Humans have always asked various of bewildering questions about the genuine determiner of the individual’s behavior and personality, assuming that it was acquired from family’s upbringing and socioeconomic contributors. Finally, they conclude with a fact-finding that genes design the finished picture of what people are going to be in the future. Most of the time, the evidence sheds more light on researchers’ faith than the role of genetics, and the environment. In the nineteenth century, the dominance of genetic factors was empirically approved, and geneticists employed them to exhibit adequate grounds for conducting the comprehensive assessment campaigns among sufferers who are genetically flawed.

From another viewpoint, the specialists in sociology confirm the that environment plays a dramatic role in molding the individual’s disposition and identity in general. The familial, cultural atmosphere that surrounds creatures are in turn made up by various and dominant conditions. Every individual has exceptional surroundings that affect him privately far from others conditions such as the parents’ awareness,

education, family stability, and the economic and social level which is led by the political, economic, and social firmness of the state.

Freedom of choice does not depend solely on our wishes, rather it has particular context-parameters. Regardless of whether our current behavior matches our nature and nurture, we are still a mixture of ingredients and effects that have deprived us from freedom of choice. Consequently, there are internal and external contributors that hold back the freedom of will. Human monsters, for example, are destructively governed by these contributors.

A human goes through multiple stages from birth until death, lives in different environments which start from the family's social and educational influences and end with the effect of the political regime that the individual coexists with it. Consequently, this regime imposes a specific orientation on his life. Moreover, the individual interacts and coexists with other people, and, eventually he is affected by their morals, customs, and behavior. In the end, the environment is an integrated system of values, habits, behaviors, and practices that characterize the course of human behavior and attitudes. During the first years of a man's life, he is affected by his family's environment, when he attends school he is affected by his educational environment, and moves to the work environment. Besides, other practices and customs that shape his character and remain adherent to his mind, provided by interacting with the social web, in addition to the conditional influences that affect the human habits and their behavior in general.

The criminal profilers, psychologists, and ordinary people keep on their inquiry and argumentation about the most controversial question since ages: are we propulsive or facultative? In a world governed by the law of causality, are our selections liberated? Is it possible for us to choose what we choose, namely, our identity, desires, inclinations, and route? Do we simply implement the acts and behaviors that have already been planted in our heads, oblivious of the genuine impulse or force for that act, unmindful of the unconsciousness's part rather than formulating irrational justifications? Is there any chance for this concatenation to extend even before the prenatal phase? where does our free will come from, if we have any? Could this sense of choice of liberty merely be a delusion and misleading belief that the defensive mind

has forcefully created? The reply for these inquiries will be discussed through this study.

The philosopher Peter Cave (2011) refers that people used to think that they were propulsive, either transitory, gene-controlled, diet-controlled, or even medicines. Naturally, we may be free to choose our lifestyle, but then again, our choices are determined by our experiences, personalities, and natures, but all of these things are embedded in our mental states, mental processes, and the events surrounding us, which may have arisen from previous processes or events that we had no control or choice over (pp. 49- 50/53-54).

The neuroscientist Kent Kiehl (2014) has posed a momentous query in his astounding book the *Psychopath Whisperer* on what could turn an individual's mind into a perpetrator, wondering about the nature of psychopaths and if they are born 'evil' or even have the possibility of being treated. He adds that every forty-seven seconds a psychopath is born (p. 45). Kiehl's queries stir critical debates such as if any delinquent, murderer, sadist, rapist, or pedophile is naturally born this way or there are actual elements that the public is oblivious of deeply fuel this perversion and abnormality. They do not choose their genes, or environment, thus can we morally blame and misjudge them for their acts?

In the first chapter, the researcher will briefly summarize the behavior and personality disturbance with regard to the definition, causes, moral, and criminal responsibility to boast a complete idea for the recipient. I opt for this topic because it holds great importance and risk for the public interest.

The first chapter will be a descriptive overview or theoretical background for psychopathy, sociopathy, as well as the overlapping theories such as the psychiatric, scientific, evolutionary and philosophical ones, views of theorizers that support the biological and environmental contributions in developing the human personality and negate the free will concept and role in choosing and determining the future path.

The second chapter canvasses Thomas Harris's sequel as the leading figure and a perfect match for the psychopathic perpetrator whose conduct and actions are heavily affected by genetic and environmental risk contributors that rupture his psyche and set

it off on the route of psychopathy. Hannibal Lecter incarnates any individual whose fate or future life has been determined by forces and influences entirely out of his control. He does not have a free will nor a voluntary choice for the path he coerces to, just like any other human being or creature on the planet. He is an elite psychopath where every moment in his life, that is to say, dispositions, acts, and persona purely reflect that disorder, even his psychic defenses.

In the third chapter, Sherlock Holmes will be my second choice to dissect his psyche and prove his disturbance due to familial or environmental influencers that instigate his antisocial or sociopathic personality. Besides, Holmes' blatant allegation and self-diagnosis of being 'high functioning sociopath', a candid avowal and indication of egoistic, aggressive, and asocial character. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's literary works, adapted movies, television series and animations spot the light on Sherlock Holmes' distinct cerebrations, ruthless conducts, drastic responses, and extraordinary intellectual capabilities. Different assumptions speculate that Sherlock Holmes suffers from neurologic disease that stimulate his uniqueness in action and reaction. *The Daily Mail* (2012) posts that a 'record breaking literary character' Sherlock Holmes, the consultive sleuth has been adapted for two hundred and fifty-four times on television and cinema, incarnated by seventy-five actors which demonstrate Holmes perpetual compelling endowments even after more than a century for Sherlock Holmes birth (para 1-2). Sherlock Holmes is another exemplar for destiny manipulations 'family, culture, society' and inferences to mold his personality whether good or bad. The producers of *Sherlock's* series were keen to create a great personality resembling the Victorian Sherlock, whether in appearance, behavior, or the convergence of major events and significant details with the original novels and stories of Conan Doyle, but a modern fashion. On the other hand, Hare's Checklist added a rapprochement of another kind, namely the psychological one, which demonstrate through the tool's items the resemblance among situations, events, dialogues, and relationships with the outside world, in addition to the psychological disturbance of both agonists.

CHAPTER ONE

UNDERSTANDING PERSONALITY DISORDERS: PSYCHOPATHY AND SOCIOPATHY

1.1. A Preface to Psychopathy

This chapter will be a descriptive overview or theoretical background for psychopathy, sociopathy, as well as the overlapped theories such as the psychiatric, psychological, scientific, evolutionary and the philosophical ones, views of theorizers that support the biological and environmental contributions in developing the human personality and negate the free will concept and role in choosing and determining the future path

It inaugurates with fundamental characters of psychopathy and delineations as submitted to the psychological and clinical community by Robert Hare's Checklist-Revised test, an instrument for examining and diagnosing psychopathically disordered individuals. Hare (1999) delineates psychopaths as "social predators who charm, manipulate, and ruthlessly plow their way through life, leaving a broad trail of broken hearts, shattered expectations, and empty wallet" (p. xi). They are wholly conscienceless, feelingless, and egomaniacal, habitually go against the accepted recognizable mores and aspirations without any twinge of self-reproach or shame.

Actually, it is an elaborate personality and behavior disorder of undetermined etiologies. Owing to the severe emotional impairment that impedes psychopaths from putting themselves in the shoes of other people, most of them grow up to be future inmates or disruptive of normal standards of social behavior (Helfgott, 2018, p.121). Irrespective of the individual variant societal influencers, psychopathy perhaps inflicts the entire human concatenation and diffuses them as left-handedness. The psychopath cannot be publicly perceived unless he commits a deed that blatantly exposes an absence of affection and guilt sense (Verstappen, 2011, p .5). It is noteworthy that psychopathy manifestation is not limited to a specific gender, race, economic stratum, or culture.

In clinical settings, the difference between psychopathy and sociopathy is purely semantical. Hare (1999) has remarked that sociologists and researchers are favored sociopathy appellation because they concentrate on the environmental or social contributors and experiences of the disorder, whereas the researchers who believe that the psychological, genic, and biological forces participate in the development of the disorder psychopathy appellation will be favored (pp.23-24).

The first psychiatrist who provided the psychical community with the term “mania without delusion” was the French Philippe Pinel, when he diagnosed a group of males with mania; however devoid of hallucination, delusions or any other mental troubles. Those patients exhibited a conduct deficiency via aggressive and asocial treat with people. Pinel founded what would be called later as “moral insanity” and dubbed as the modern psychiatry founder (Crocq, 2013, p. 149).

Psychopathy and sociopathy’s symptoms are the same, but they differ on the etiologies. Psychopathy emanates from an egalitarian genetical and societal etiologies, whereas sociopathy originates from societal forces. The existence of psychopaths and sociopaths jeopardize the society to perils through non-stop endeavors to cope with or integrate into society. Further, the guilt and remorse absence that inhered their acts, psychopathy is deemed the most severe disorder. Sparks, (2015) pointed out that Psychopath’s conduct seems to be stripped from any emotional or compassionate engagement for the other people who will be tortured from offensive conduct against them and in turn will be inconsiderate and guiltless act of psychopaths (p. 32).

The contemporary conception of psychopathy was first introduced by the American psychiatrist Harvey Cleckley in *The Mask of Sanity* monograph to the psychiatric settings in 1941. It was an explication and categorization of the psychopathic character. Based on clinical case studies for fifty years, Cleckley has suggested sixteen categorizations still functional nowadays (Cleckley, 1988, p. 338). Aside from the seminal contribution of *The Mask of Sanity* and its multiple posterior editions in the disorder characterization, ‘grave disorder’ is how Cleckely depicted psychopathy, he inhered it with spanned and ingrained leverage on the person and community as well. In addition, Cleckley districted suicidal propensity from psychopathy besides delusional voidness or any other symptom of psychoneurotic (Warren & Burnettet,

2013, p. 266). This disorder was considered grave due to its long-run of negative and destructive impact on the inflicted person and the community as well.

To measure and assess adults' psychopathic features and distinguish them from non- psychopaths, the Psychopathy Checklist device of the Canadian psychologist Hare was invented in 1980 for lawful and clinical targets, revised in 1991 and 2003 to be known as Psychopathy Checklist- Revised (Hare & Babie, 2007, p. 25). It consists of twenty items for particular traits appraisal such as 'interpersonal, affective, life style and antisociality', the initial two indicate F1. In contrast, the residual or the last two indicate F2, founded on square interviews with the patients to obtain personal information along with inclusive file records review to analyze the data (Warren & Burnette, 2013, p. 268). The scores ranged from 0-40 on the Psychopathy Checklist. The prevalence of psychopathy in males is much higher than females. Developmental theorizers attribute that to the nature of 'dichotomous' familial nurture of boys and girls. The girls exhibit an early growth ability in language and 'social emotional' relations. Accordingly, the boys could exhibit an additional efficacious conduct restraint mechanism. Another potential rootage for this inconsistency is the conductible initiation and 'withdrawal': fearfulness is women's distinctive hallmark for "negative withdrawal", whilst "anger" accounts for "negative activation" of men as evolutionary theorizers reported (Dutton, 2013, p. 216).

Cleckley concisely put down sixteen fundamental behavioral facts and emotional manifestations in his masterpiece *The Mask of Sanity*, grounded on clinical observance, which shared a lot of features in common amongst the concerned group. These chronicle factors in the five editions of Cleckley's monograph are still in use nowadays to identify patients with psychopathic, sociopathic, or any other anti-sociality impairments: 1. Shallow impression 'pleasant person' and superior intelligence, 2. Delusional voidness and other illogical reasoning symptoms, 3. Lack of jitteriness or psychoneurotic signs, 4. Irresponsibility, 5. Evasiveness and lack of sincerity, 6. Remorselessness and shamelessness, 7. Absence of stimulated antisocial conduct, 8. Lacking capacity for appropriate judgment and learning by experience, 9. Pathological self-centeredness and pseudo-love signs, 10. Generic lack of affective responses, 11. The acute poorness of insight, 12. Lack of interpersonal reactions, 13. eccentric and repulsive demeanor with alcohol or occasionally without, 14. The

rareness of suicidal attempts, 15. Detached and frivolous sexuality, and hardly 'integrated', 16. Absence of premeditated life plans (Cleckley, 1988, pp. 338-339). Cleckley's fundamental behavioral facts and emotional manifestations underlie Hare's traits appraisal in his phenomenal checklist.

1.2. Etiologies of Psychopathic Disordered Individuals

Nature and nurture play an interactive role in developing the personality disorder. The genes and neurosis are controlled the construction of psychopathy, whereas the future path is governed by social thrusts. Skeem et al. (2011) conceptualize the etiologies of psychopathy and take salient considerations into account: The severe influence of genes and the proportional participation of environment on psychopathy, the evolutionary standpoints, and the correlations between psychopathy and cognition, emotions, and neuroimaging (p. 110). The developmental and chronicity nature of psychopathy as a personality disorder asserts the strength of genic contributors in psychopathy etiologies (Strack, 2005, p. 29). Moreover, biological and genetical factors suggest an impairment or abnormal developing in some of the brain areas at slow rate which are accountable for producing identical signs to psychopathy (Hare, 1999, p. 166). The drawn deductions of biological hypothesis are founded on analogical conduct between damaged frontal lobes in the brains of diagnosed patients and psychopaths. Aggression, unreliability, superficial charm, recklessness, and antisociality are the most familiar likeness between these diagnosed categories. (Hare, 1999, p. 169). The biological findings show the impact of impaired frontal lobes on the behavior and personality of an individual. They are one of hereditary influences that inflict a person with ruinous merits and desires.

Psychologists postulate another genetic connection between the gene *Monoamine Oxidase A* with psychopathy, any variation in that gene will cause violent conduct. The main function of *Monoamine Oxide* is to attenuate the aggressive treatment or acts. High *Monoamine oxide* in an abused child is most probably led to produce less violent and aggressive conduct. It also explains the reason that are not all abused children grown up to be aggressive and violent adults. Thus, *neurotransmitter-metabolizing enzyme* underlies and predicts the revelation of psychopathic or non-

social conduct in the presence of disturbed familial circumstances concomitant with impairments in neurophysiologic construct (Caspi et al., 2002, p. 851). *Monoamine oxidase* gene or *neurotransmitter-metabolizing enzyme* are biological and genetic etiologies for asocial and aggressive behavior against other people. They are hibernated forces needed environmental contributions to wake them up.

The significant expansion in the imaging of brain's researches reveals the association between psychopathy and neurobiological anomalies of the *limbic system* through the process of emotional cognizance which consequently generate a psychopathy predisposition. Unlike non psychopaths' perpetrators, delinquent psychopaths display an effective deficit in the *amygdala, orbit frontal cortex, ventromedial prefrontal cortex, anterior cingulate cortex, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, superior temporal gyrus* or shortly the *limbic system* where emotions, stimulations and memories processing (Kiehl et al.,2001, p. 682). The neurobiological studies find out that any damage to the regions of *limbic system* will drive to blatant symptomologies of psychopathy.

Furthermore, the prospective importance of neuroimaging is in its capableness of early discovery of psychopathy during childhood and teenage phase for prior treatment and interference to enable brain and behavioral changeableness by involving various nutritive factors. Umbatch et al. (2015) evince that brain imaging provides the public with the profound vision about the origins of psychopathy to play a contributory role in resolutions regarding retribution, prognosis and eventually armory against or hindrance those malefactors. Thus, bringing to an end the myth of being unalterable as well as intractable (pp. 36-37).

Joel Paris indicates that environment constitutes fifty percent of the variance in personality disorder; the determination of the problem's origin has attributed to variant happenings and imperfect parenting impact of early childhood (Strack, 2005, p. 25). There are seven factors that represent the imperfect environment and parenting impact such as: 1. Troubles of child nurturing, 2. Child maltreatment or abuse, 3. Discordant parents and familial disruption, 4. sizable family number, 5. familial aggression and malefaction, 6. Poor socio- economic stratum, 7. psychopathological parenting traits such as melancholia, anxiousness and young age (Farrington & Bergstorm, 2018, p.

358). These pathological familial ingredients are strong indicators and propellers for future psychopathic outcomes.

In continuation with the unstable and troubled child background, Robins (1974) has an influential and exceptional study that investigated the correlation between early child background and adult psychopathy. Lee Robins and his colleague Patricia O'Neal interviewed patients in their forties, who were seen before thirty years as children. Their adult psychopathy arose from turbulent, inconstant family backdrop, and traumatic and abusive experiences of childhood (p. 10). Porter (1996) says "children appeared emotionally dead to foster parents after ordeal" (p. 186). Abused and traumatized children exhibit emotionless and guiltless signs after such agonized background, particularly for their adoptive families.

The background of unstable and insalubrious childhood is the trigger for psychopathological impairments that troubled child could potentially develop it (Porter, 1996, pp. 181/187). The main target of psychopathic etiological cognition is for reduction the effect of corruptness and destructiveness that psychopaths may cause to society.

1.3. Sociopathy

Sociopathy is another construct of wonderment which is mainly synonymous with environmental evilness. It is "characterized by asocial or antisocial behavior or a psychopathic nature" (Manis, 2008, p.8). Sociopathy evinces an absence of right and wrong sense, still possessing morality sense in addition to their ability to build up a conscience (Hare & Babieck, 2007, p. 19). Sociopaths reject these moralities due to make them feel vulnerable and restrictive in their words and acts (Franco,2018, p. 1). The presence of morality principle of sociopathy permits brain variances that are nonexistent in psychopathy (Pemment, 2013, p. 3). Sociopaths have predominant propensity which evolved since early teenage to violate and disregard for other people rights and perpetuated long life (Stout, 2006, p. 6). The fourth and fifth edition of "*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*" has presented a list of sociopathic signs:1. violation of common social standards, 2. Deception, 3. Apathy, 4. irritableness and animosity,5. Negligence, 6. Invariable unreliability, 7. Remorselessness (Manis, 2008, p. 8). Sociopaths' signs are similar to psychopaths but

differ in that conscience is completely absent for psychopaths while sociopaths can develop one but they choose to ignore it because it makes them feel unsafe and weak.

A salient monograph concerned with antisocial hierarchy introduced by Linda Mealy, tracing sociobiological basis. Mealy (1994) has taxonomized sociopaths into “primary and secondary”, a certain genotype causes the ‘primary sociopath’ that triggers particular instinctive endowments or character as well as a fixed model of involuntary “hypo arousal” which reciprocally create a child to be discriminatively unresponsive to compulsory indications for social interactions and proper evolution (p.29). While secondary sociopaths are individuals who are not highly genetical sociopath, exposed to provocative environmental forces, thrust them into persisting a lifestyle that is full of cheating, a recurring kind but not devoid of emotion (Lykken, 1995, p. 203). In response to the severe critic of the forty- two scientists to the monograph of Mealey, she changed the name of “primary sociopathy” into psychopathy and ‘secondary sociopathy’ into sociopathy. The conduct that characterizes with deceitfulness and cheatings is what distinguished the constructs of psychopaths and sociopaths. Walsh and Wu (2008) have attributed that conduct to genetic factors since some individuals manifest that behavior without any need or necessity to such act (p.526). In other words, they have mandated to act accordingly. *Frequency- dependent* has resulted in this obligatory mechanism.

Based on these discoveries and studies, psychopathy has attributed to a certain genotype that prevent a child from normal development and cognition for the societal and moral standards like his peers. On the contrary of sociopaths’ remorselessness, deception and animosity are attributed to aggravating environmental contributors.

1.4. Evolutionary Interpretations, Mechanisms and Psychopathy

Cheating and deceiving are the defining label for psychopathy and sociopathy. For psychopathy, cheating stems from mandatory forces that coerce psychopaths to cheat without any necessity for deception. However, sociopaths recognize the wrongness of this act but they neglect it due to provocative surroundings that oblige them for that act.

The cheating theory has been suggested by several theorists, explicating the beingness of psychopaths. To ensure their existence, low frequency or below certain level should be sustained within the group or compared to non- psychopaths. psychopaths' scarceness is most likely gainful. *Frequency dependent* is the designation for such selection (Park, 2013, p. 4).

Frequency-dependent selection is a term given to phenotypic evolutionary mechanism by which the adaptation degree of phenotype relies on its frequency proportionate to another phenotype within a particular population (Lande, 1976, pp. 317/332). This type of selection sounds more appropriate for psychopaths than any other psychiatric condition owing to the psychopaths' increasing of adaptable opportunities correlate with the decreasing frequency (Glenn et al., 2011, p. 374). The mechanism of *frequency-dependent* is a kind of *balancing selection* and one of the proposed and pertinent hypotheses to psychopathy that founded on fitness reasoning to demonstrate the advantage of psychopaths in certain conditions.

Balancing selection is one of the natural selection mechanisms to nurture the genetical variance and abstain the rare allelomorph from demise in genetic drift. The variety of genes enable the population to better acclimation to the different and changeable conditions of the environment (Collins dictionary of biology, 2005).

The second mechanism of *balancing selection* is the environmental heterogeneity of "selection pressures" across space-time. Since time and space is the determinant for a diversity of selection pressure, consequently various optimal characteristic of personality will be prioritized by selection instead of a sole optimal value of the feature in various environments (Pervin et al., 2008, p. 53). Some environments, for instance, may prioritize the anticipated valuation of the pros "benefits" of psychopathic features upon the cons "costs", whereas others may consider the pros lesser than the cons (Glenn et al., 2011, p. 374). Accordingly, the prevalence of psychopathic features in a certain environment provides evidence that psychopathy is an adaptive strategy in that given environment owing to the persistent trials to cope with the surroundings.

To prove the highness of the adaptive quality of psychopathic features within particular environmental circumstances is exemplified by the predominance of extraversion and introversion (John et al., 2008, p. 53). Extraversion and introversion are inextricably associated with allele 7R of the gene *DRD4*, prioritized by selection in nomadic more than sedentary population (Buss, 2009, p. 362). The high prevalence of the *DRD4* gene within emigrants demonstrate the adaptive advantage of that gene to that given population, as a consequence, it asserts that psychopathy is a fitness and adaptation mechanism to survive and reproduce (Glenn et al., 2011, p. 374). Succinctly the nature has dictated on psychopath what to do for adaptability (Armstrong & Keihl, 2013, p. vii). Nature endows the psychopaths with the *DRD4* gene as a defense mechanism against the volatile environment, besides being an acclimatization and reproduction mechanism.

In continuation with the evolutionary standpoint, there is another mechanism called the contingent shifts, suggests another aspect that might be applicable to psychopathy as being a fitness mechanism evolved in reaction to alterations in the surrounding circumstances. In parallel with the *balancing* selection theory, the contingent shifts theory also asserts the influence of environmental circumstances on personality which results in prospective antisocial personality disorder. However, the *balancing* selection conceptualizes that psychopathy inflict minority due to the impact of a particular gene (Ward & Durrant, 2011, p. 199). Otherwise, the contingent shift theorizes the possibility that every individual might be subjected to Antisocial Personality Disorder since everybody has the inheritable faculty which can trigger and emancipate the aggressive and conning conduct under the impact of ruthless societal conditions (Workman & Reader, 2014, p. 391). In other words, it releases the most satisfactory and advantageous conduct that applies to the adaptation viewpoint.

In support of this argument, a close correlation is founded between the absence of parental patronage concomitant with the corporeal abuse background and the prospective of psychopathic personality in youthfulness phase. Thereby, the poorness of maternity nurturance brings about the predatory conduct, whilst the loss of both the paternity overprotection and maternity care cause affectional disengagement (Gao et al., 2010, para 4). Consequently, there would be an increment in their adaptable reproduction (Ward & Durrant, 2011, p. 199). These theories have been explained in

the light of evolutionary psychological viewpoint, which enlighten the reader with the probable adaption benefit for psychopathy existence under the impact of some conditions in comprehensible elucidation.

The evolutionary mechanisms propose that psychopathy and sociopathy are a strategy for survival, adaptation in volatile subculture, and society especially in war countries or countries where no freedoms and overflow with poverty, ignorance, and sickness and emigrants. Struggle for survival is a conflict that emerges in such countries and categories where only the strongest 'the criminal minds' can survive in such harsh and disturbing conditions. The evolutionary mechanisms prove the genetic and environmental impact on the personality, deportment and the futur path of psychopaths and sociopaths.

1.5. Free Will, Moral Answerability, and Psychopathy

The developed traits of psychopathy have been ascribed to the influencers of genes and environment, evincing in what way incompatibilities operate some areas in the brain of psychopaths. Large scale studies grounded on experimental tasks evidence the impairment of moral reasonableness of psychopathy inasmuch as it is an essential deficiency of cognition and affection. Moral saneness is a completely alienated conception for psychopaths besides being the actual propeller for rational comporment; a crucial question must be raised about the accountability of such individuals of their immoral conduct?

Harris (2012) formerly proclaimed that free will and moral reliability connectedness must be ascribed to an individual whose disposition may be deterred by retribution, or be fully accountable for the conduct he acts (p. 40). Thus, there is a suggestion made by the hard determinists, the hard compatibilists, and reasons responsive compatibilists to exonerate high psychopathic offenders from the criminal charge (Glannon, 2015, pp. 103-104). For that reason, the most ponderous philosophical accountings of free will and moral/ criminal accountability will be elucidated.

Miles (2018) has defined free will as individuals' unique capability to exert complete domination on their conduct for moral accountability responsiveness, or same as non-philosophers refer to as freedom of determination, a potency that the individual can act accordingly (p. 1). Philosophers and psychologists still largely dispute about what kind of control is entailed for moral responsibility, if it will necessitate the power to do it dissimilarly, and whether or not this power is compatible with 'causal determinism' (Pereboom & Mckenna, 2016, p. 30).

Mckenna and Pereboom (2016) have delineated causal determinism as a preternatural assumption that assumes the conjunction of bygone events with the law of nature to presuppose the future realities. The invokable occurrence of events without an obvious or external cause is only to permit free will (pp. 55-56). Free will according to hard determinists and hard in compatibilists is just a delusion due to the dynamic that causal determinism work with, arguing that the complete conduct dominance entails optional possibilities to act contrarily at a specific time point or the agent is ultimately the creator and maintainer of his actions (Kane, 1998, p. 23). Suppes (1993) has ruled out the complete conduct power and optional possibilities from causal determinism. For him, prior happenings, present experiences, and laws of nature are the genuine determinator of future occurrences (p. 242), due to their implication of our limited and lonely option that could be taken at that given time and space, the solitary and unselected future path (Glannon, 2015, p. 106). Consequently, there is an ultimate negation of an individual's control or accountability of his conduct.

From the viewpoint of Divine determinism, philosophers debate over the inverse relationship between God who is the 'omniscient and omnipotent' and the free will delusion, postulating that if God is omniscient, the predeterminer of human actions, how the individual can have the choice to act freely and autonomously, in that case, people choose the destination He has set for them and accordingly they fulfill His plan (Oliphant, 2013, p. 40). Divine determinism is another negation for the free will and a confirmation for its delusional fact. Besides, it is actually the act of predestining the human actions.

The scientific determinism where the causal chain evinces that every physical event has an instigation in return takes us back to the Bing Bang moment. In the sense, if we take into consideration that the mind is ultimately chemical stimuli in the brain, thus our conduct, action, and desires are predominated as well (Oliphant, 2013, p. 41). Elbert Einstein (1982) once proclaimed that interior ‘necessity’ and exterior coercion is the true driver behind human behavior as well as actions (p. 8). Farah (2005) adds that brain function is the determinant of 100% conduct of psychopaths and non- psychopaths, which is successively influenced by the reciprocal reaction between genes and experience (p. 11). Consequently, there is no capability to govern our conduct that springs from the casual chain “the brain motor cortex” which is responsible for activating neural impulses about 300 milliseconds before the individual’s aware consciousness decides to opt for what he seemingly opts. At that specific moment, the individual is going to be aware of his option, believing that he wisely and freely makes it (Harris, 2012, p. 39). The scientific determinism asserts the inevitableness and powerfulness of causation where everything happens because of a desire, inceptive that already exist before the happening time.

Another theory that threats and undermines the concept of free will, is psychological determinism which presumes that the agent’s decisions and actions are determined by uncontrolled conditions. In the sense, the human race is the inevitable outcome of hereditary ‘birth’ and environmental, upbringing, society, and culture conditioning (Kane, 1998, p. 6). This postulation integrates with the Freudian theory in its assumption that one’s conduct and willingness originate in an unconscious ground which in turn infers the delusionary notion of how the individual is entirely liberated and accountable for his life experiences. In a relevant scientific sense, no one can be held responsible for his choices in a world without optional possibilities or entire conduct dominance (Glannon, 2015, pp. 106-107). If we take into account the current biological or neurotic cognizance of psychopaths’ brains or any other mental illnesses; we shall deduct its discordant with moral accountability.

Harris (2012) claims that the outlaws condemned to the death penalty, are the products of destructive heredity, upbringing, culture, and unhealthy thoughts, thus which one of these influences could they be blamed for (p.38). Herewith, the outlaws’ personalities and actions are predetermined by hereditary and environment.

The ability to hold the man morally reliable is decided by mandatory obligations that spring from the free will and moral reliability relation. Thence, the freedom of conduct concomitant with the moral answerableness are highly related to “reasons responsive capability” of behaving as compatibilists suggest (Glannon, 2015, p. 105). Accordingly, psychopaths cannot be criminalized and punished unless they evidence reasons responsive capableness of behaving which is, in turn, a reflexive of their moral answerableness. Owing to the psychopaths’ impairment of reasons responsive capableness which is actually the veritable reason for not be morally or criminally answerable to be punished for (Galnnon, 2015, p. 15). Since moral reasons stand for the genuine norm of conduct stimulation which is obtrusive to psychopaths, and stimulative to enquire about if they are culpable for the immoral conduct (Glannon, 2015, p. 105). Moral answerableness is totally alienated conception to psychopaths which ignited the debates and enquires about the culpability of mentally disordered individuals of immoral conduct.

Rested in findings of psychological and ‘neuroscientific’ tasks which introduce the impairment evidence of brain zones that are pivotal in moral behaving. Therefore, individuals who are diagnosed with severe psychopathy as well as a severe deficiency of emotions and cognition might entirely or partly result in moral saneness impairment in view of normative and legal argument. Accordingly, Netherlands is excepted the high degrees of psychopathy and sociopathy from inculcation and punishment as have concluded by hard determinists, incompatibilists and compatibilists of reasons-responsive (Glenn et al., 2011, p. 4). The psychological, scientific, and philosophical determinisms have demonstrated that the criminal minds ‘psychopaths and sociopaths’ are the victims of defective genes, neurosis, and a turbulent environment which no one can hold them responsible for. They devalue and seek to destroy the concept of free will through psychopaths’ characters who never have the choice for this destructive and disturbing deportment or persona. Free will reflects the moral responsibility. For personality and behavior disorder this concept is entirely unfathomable and unfamiliar due to an inborn impairment in cognition and affection. Thus, morally cannot be blamed for their behaviors and acts. Moreover, some countries do not criminalize highly psychopathic persons, justifying that brain damage is the uncontrollable and untreatable motive to the crime. Besides, the fact that they are morally disabled to deter themselves from such heinous and criminal acts.

1.6. Psychopaths' Personation in Literature

The portrayal of psychopaths and sociopaths in literature, films and television are partially and obscurely relevant to the conception of psychopathy, which is differently defined by sociologists, psychologists and criminologists. The psychopath diagnosis during literary fiction is most probably determined by the authors, critics or the audience's perspective along with typical patterns of psychopathy. Babiak and Hare (2007) evince that the villains' stereotypes of psychopathic characters often are in an amplified manner within the fiction for strife and danger consolidation. Psychopathy in the current sense or concept might be irrelevant to an earlier villain diagnosed within the fictional work at the publication time. The human category whether average or professional probably contain psychopathic archetypes which may partially coincide or contradict features to some extent just like charismatic swindler, compassionless and Machiavelli man of affairs, delinquency and mentally deranged murderers (p. 17).

In different genres of literature, psychopaths are richly portrayed, for instance, the poem of Robert Browning *My Last Duchess*. The nefarious Duke of Ferrara Alfonso II, poisoned his wife for reasons of distrust and jealousy without any sense of guilt or compassion for his late wife and was fully prepared to wed another. He discusses his next marriage preparations with the envoy of the noble family of his impending bride with humorous and euphemistic language whilst denoting to his deceased last duchess (Rana, 2016, pp. 1-2). Duke Alfonso II exhibits psychopathic attributes just like remorselessness, shamelessness, outward attractiveness, and egotism.

Philosophy in Bedroom, Justine, Juliette and the 120 Days of Sodom are teemed with deviations, exhibitionism and psychopathic impetus that make the audience doubt about whether the author himself a psychopath? He seeks pleasure through creating literary works that echo pleasure in humiliating and punishing human beings along with pain and torture arousal (Page, 2002, pp. 12-13). These literary exemplars resound psychopathic dispositions and personalities were written by the sadism first founder or man Marquis de Sade.

Fairy tales such as *Snow White's* step mother and *Cinderella* as well. Wickedness, callousness, selfishness, abusiveness, thirst for power and attention are pure incarnation for psychopathic qualities.

Charles Dickens was known for his soundness in depicting mentally ill characters from real life due to his keenness in that domain even he used to call lunatic asylums on as part of his work as a reformer (Bentham, 2014, p. 28). *Oliver Twist* novel revealed Billy Sykes a mentally ill or a psychopath character from Victorian Literature. The outlines of his character are insensitiveness, callousness along with total unsustainable badness.

Count Dracula of Bram Stoker is another echo of psychopathy in his sexual addiction and sadism, his pleasure in pursuing and persistent lust for entrapping his prey employing his charm, deception, and manipulation to reach his gain of influence and immortality (Ward, 2015, pp. 55-57). Arthur Conan Doyle's Professor James Moriarty is an elite villain, another Victorian psychopathic incarnation with non-gratifying appetency for evilness. Sherlock's adversary was based upon Adam Worth an actual astute crime schemer (Herbart, 2003, p. 127). "He is the Napoleon of crime, Watson". Half of the city's evilness has schemed by Professor Moriarty as well as the other undiscovered half (Doyle, 1998, p. 690). Holmes described Moriarty as a man with genetic predisposition of an extreme fiendish sort, criminality flowed through his veins, which subsequently became graver and more vicious, nurtured by his exceptional intellectual abilities.

The Cask of Amontillado, Edgar Allan Poe's short story, is an American literary instance that tremendously reverberates psychopathy. It is personified by the 'serpent' Montresor and satanic human-like. He kept his smile on as he usually did in Fortunato's face just to entangle him first and immolate later (Barger, 2008, p. 85). Analogous to any psychopathic character, Montresor functions his charm and delicacy to lure Fortunato by smiling at him. Psychopaths masquerade their rage and heinous intentions by switching on their charm and meekness instead.

Herman Melville's novella, *Billy Budd* is a classic psychopathic manifestation in the American fiction of the 19th century, incarnated by John Claggart, who Melville attributed his psychopathic villainousness and criminality to the manic sinister personality where no malicious traineeship nor corrosive books or even immoral nurture. Claggart is naturally endowed with it, shortly an inborn degradation (Schetcher, 2003, p. 16). Melville's elucidations point out Claggart genetic evilness and aggressive disposition toward other associates particularly Billy, are blatant indications of psychopathy.

"The boy" Pinkie Brown in Graham Green's novel *Brighton Rock* embodies a psychological and existentialist literary work. Kulshrestha (1977) depicted Pinkie as eminently cogent incarnation of darkness and evilness of Greene's literary productions (p. 59). Driven by his horrible life experiences such as the rejected feelings that haunt him for the rest of his life, Pinkie immersed in antisocial and amoral conduct during frightful childhood.

Anthony Burgess' *A Clockwork Orange* narrates the story of adolescent delinquent with an outright psychopathic propensity, named Alex Delarge who has a sophisticated taste in classical music and paradoxically schemed crimes of burglary, ravishment, and murder his victims finally without any sting of consciousness or empathy. He becomes a gangster at seventeen and engages in blackmailing, murdering and mutilating without any sense of responsibility or sting of remorse. Further, Delarge satisfies his appetite by seducing innocent teenage girls to his place for sexual assault, striking repeatedly roofless men not to mention ravishing the spouses before their partners. Finally, the police arrested him for murdering and imprisoned with the adults after being betrayed by his gang. To be discharged early from the state confinement, he contributed to rehabilitating governmental program to ameliorate Alex morally (Samolist, 2001, p. 2). After his experimental therapy, Alex becomes unable to defend himself but in bottom still psychopathic because he does not want that thing for himself, he obliges and coerces to; evidenced by the fact that when the treatment terminates without warning, Alex recidivates to his atrocious and amoral deeds. Delarge has been compelling to change his criminal and immoral course which is something going against the very psychopathic nature of his own, causing him to be powerless, lost and unable to act or react whether in healthy or unhealthy fashion.

Bret Easton Ellis' *American Psycho*, is a black comedy revolving around Patrick Bateman, the callous, stony, misogynist, and riveting yuppie who admits the voidness of sympathy and affection by his own words: "I am without a single, identifiable human emotion, except for greed and disgust... I am simply not there" (Harron & Pressman, 2000). The roofless, emigrants, and homophiles are his initial targets considering them the parasites and scum of community (Macdonald, 2013, p. 109).

The above psychopathic and sociopathic literary characters are incarnations for out-of-control contributors whether inborn 'heredity' or acquired 'troubled subculture' where the antagonist enjoys guiltless, fearless, and aggressive persona that kills, molests, and steals just to gratify his appetite or to survive or even try to adapt in a turbulent community. These fictitious characters are the victims of their genes, family, and community where they have no right to choose the monstrous and dark path that hurts them first and hurts everybody that destiny put them on their way. These disordered literary characters are never felt guilt or revealed any sorriness or compassion for their sufferers due to their impaired personalities and behavior.

CHAPTER TWO

KING OF PSYCHOPATHS HANNIBAL LECTER

This chapter studies the psychopath character personified by Hannibal Lecter, king of psychopaths, and liquidators in fiction. Hannibal Lecter is the agonist of Thomas Harris' sequel novels starting with *Red Dragon*, *Silence of the Lambs*, *Hannibal Rising* and ending with *Hannibal*. The information about the author of such captivating sequel and bestsellers novels around the world are very scant and inaccessible owing to his lack of presence in talk shows, interviews, or book autographs (Sukendro, 2004, p. 4). However, the diabolical delineations of his psychopathic murderers and other heroic characters might suggest the whole picture of the mysterious personality of the litterateur.

2.1. Who is Hannibal Lecter?

The contradiction and complexity of Hannibal's character is totally dissimilar to other fictive spree murderers that have ever been introduced or even created, and are usually colored by unsophisticatedness, grossness, and ungovernableness. On the contrary, Hannibal Lecter is highly intellectual and cultivated whose irresistible allurements and sense disguise his true nature as a spree murderer.

The attractiveness of Harris' protagonist perhaps lies in the fact that his character has drawn with superior or inferior temperaments and merits; an ingenious, diabolical mixture between vampiric and devilish nature that arise from "the literary tradition of Milton's Satan, Goethe's Mephistopheles, and Stoker's Count Dracula" (Oleson, 2005, p.187). 'Monsters' are ceaseless enchantment for the populace, which in turn are utilized and underpinned the immense success of Hannibal Lecter character (Oleson, 2005, p.187). Hannibal masks his psychopathic nature of perpetration and cannibalization via his magnetized, erudite, and cultivated persona in conjunction with his incalculable ego. Since he is the descendant of the aristocratic family, Hannibal's persona enwraps with superior precepts and deportments. In accordance with this sophisticated background, he is always lovely, gentle with the women, never offends, or rapes. His astute clinical and psychological potentialities make him profoundly

profile the inner conflicts of Clarice Starling through the way she dresses and the perfume she wears since the first encounter.

‘Elite psychopath’ is the widespread incarnation of Hannibal Lecter in the 1980s and 1990s. Lecter is renowned for his complete calmness, behavior domination, and remorseless actions, fearlessness mingles with refined decencies alongside his extraordinary dexterity of murder, making him an intriguing adaptation for cinema and television (Rubin, 2012, p. 52-53).

Hannibal is portrayed as a primary psychopath in Harris’ sequel novels. The genic and constitutional flaws are the genuine inceptive of primary psychopathy. Vaughn et al. (2009) feature Primary psychopaths’ conduct with villainousness, nonchalance, deliberateness, and exploitation, relying on deportments and actions that the fictitious character usually exhibits (pp. 182-183).

Harris’ anti-hero Hannibal Lecter is one of the most known psychopaths the world ever witnessed in a sequel novel. He personifies an actual Mexican murderer in addition to a captivating epitome of this infrequent moral insanity deficiency. Harris equips Hannibal with the omnibus mentality to consolidate his guile, rigging, and deception potencies for people’s ease victimization. Lecter is a supremely knowledgeable, spellbinding psychiatrist and practitioner who remains civilized when he does not cuisine organs of his prey for anthropophagy (Fersch, 2006, p. 44). Lecter displays neither sense of guiltiness or compassion nor a clue of affection despite the atrocious murders he commits. Harris’ psychopathic anti-hero rivets the audience’s attention since the first novel of the sequel *Red Dragon*. However, he does not fully match the actual model of psychopathy due to the fact that very few percent of psychopaths are murderers or serial killers besides the superior intelligence trait that researchers’ findings have negated. Therefore, the writers of crime suspense always create a capturing and extravagant plot in conjunction with accuracy lack for literary effect (Delisi & Vaughn, 2009, p. 2).

The neuroscientist James Fallon (2013) focuses his research on psychopathy and coincides to be one of them. He has submitted “a distempered and charismatic psychopath” as two sub classifications for primary and secondary psychopaths (p. 17). Lecter is a charismatic psychopath who usually rigs his prospective victims through

studying their brains to control and take part in their lives for his benefit via revealing the glibness and charismatic side of his persona as well as overshadowing the other side.

Unlike Lecter, Fallon's perfect nurture 'parental love and support' impeded the dark side of his psychopathic genic nature. In the acknowledgment of his famous book *The Psychopath Inside*, Fallon (2013) expresses his special thanks and gratitude to his parents who conceived his dubious and genuine temperament at a very early stage, and nursed it nonetheless (p. 5). After genetic scanning, Fallon finds out that he has the "warrior gene" or *Monoamine Oxidase* variety, which is responsible for arousing vehement and offensive actions by producing the albuminoid that degrades *noradrenalin*, *dopamine*, and *serotonin* the neurotransmitters which brew our temperament as well as its impact on the structure of *amygdala* and *orbital frontal cortex* (Fallon, 2013, p. 60). The early death of Lecter's parents has largely contributed to ignite and build up the psychopathic aspect of his psyche.

For instance, Dutton (2012) mentioned that the magnified reactions of dopamine are the true propeller of instigating the psychopaths to focus considerably on their target, once they feel that there is a reward in return, they never be able to give up or change that target (pp. 117-118). From another standpoint, possessing the gene is not the final determination for developing the human personality but as Fallon elaborates a partial one. Most humankind are biologically susceptible to their early circumstantial background, if the brain was born in a hostile environment, the only way for survival and salvation is by being hostile; however, the contradictory or healthy circumstances will introduce a normal brain (Fallon, 2013, p. 164). The salubrious nurture can overcome any genetic or biological 'nature' deficiency

Fallon (2013) considered Hannibal Lecter a classic psychopath and anticipated a high score on Hare's Checklist (p.17). Because of the empathy and remorse lowness, eloquence, magnetism, beguile victims, yet he never regrets for his aberrant and horrific disposal.

Biological determinism theorizes that the physiological components or genes are the genuine determination of the individual properties and acts throughout the embryologic phase or posterior nurturing, excluding the contributory part of society,

culture, and free will (Ellison & DeWet, 2017, p.1). On this account, the inevitable biological influences vitiate Lecter's free will or the psychopath in general which is more likely remitted him from moral answerableness.

Professor Hall (2014) pinpointed "broken links" and deficiencies between the involved areas in empathy, fearfulness and guilt feelings in psychopathic brains (p.24). In accordance with such evidence, the researchers assert that the genuine etiology of Hannibal Lecter's psychopathic attitudes are the noticeable and physiological variations in his brain and other psychopaths. This premise is an advance assertion of the disordered personality and behavior of Hannibal Lecter.

2.2. The Historic Background of Hannibal Appellation

Thomas Harris' purpose and the reason behind naming his antihero for Hannibal Barca, the Carthaginian general. There are few similar lines on why Hannibal Lecter inherited the name of the famous general. However, the origin of the name should be explored firstly. Gabriel (2011) revealed that Carthaginians were known for using 'theophoric' names due to their profound religious thoughts, principles, and rites (p. 2). They deified Baal Haman, God of Canaan, Melkart, the city opener, and Eshmun, the deity of healthiness and wealthiness (Durrant, 1993, p.51). In order to immune the Carthaginians' children from God's wrathfulness, they were granted theophoric names. The name of Hasdrubal, Hannibal's brother means favored by Baal' whereas Hannibal means "he whom Baal helps" (Gabriel, 2011, p.2).

Secondly, Hannibal Barca was an intelligent maneuverer and superior tactician that the world ever witnessed, made Rome pledging to defeat him and demolished Carthage. Durant indites "It was a supreme example of generalship, never bettered in history" (Durant, 1993, p. 62). He used his brain to triumph in his combats rather than risking the Carthaginian equestrians' lives. The accuracy and abruptness of his schemes, tactics, and the skillfulness of his spies surpassed their perceptiveness.

In parallel, Hannibal Lecter is contriver, manipulator, incessantly startled and ambushed his prey by utilizing unconventional, and inventive tactics never occur to anybody. In *Silence of the Lambs*, when Lecter murdered Pembry a police officer, ripped off his face and wore it as a masquerade to break out from Memphis

confinement. Accordingly, he has been carried out on a stretcher by the paramedics believing that they would hospitalize the police officer, not the murderer (Harris, 1991, pp. 127-128).

A further conspicuous parallel is cannibalization between the Carthaginian Hannibal and Harris' anti-hero. Durrant (1993) recounted that Hannibal Barca and his retreating equestrians were anthropophagous owing to lack of alternative options and the drastic circumstances that surrounded the Punic Wars as narrated by the historians (Durrant, 1993, p. 60). This act is identical to the Lithuanian tergiversators who slaughtered and ate Mischa, Lecter's sister during the Second World War (Oleson, 2005, p. 201). It caused an agonized recurrence of this traumatic experience and triggered the prospective cannibal of Hannibal along with his personality disturbance. Hannibal the cannibal is renowned for his exquisite gastronomie in cruising his victims' inner parts and eating them with great joy.

The Carthaginian army was leaded by Hasdrubal, Barc's brother, in Spain. He was killed, decapitated and thrown his head over Hannibal's encampment walls. The general made huge exploits against the Romans to avenge the death of his brother (Durant, 1993, p. 64). Unlike Lecter, there is no single evidence mentioned that Barca had traumatized after this horrid occurrence. Harris' Hannibal is being under the influence of the general Hannibal namesakes to retaliate from those who killed and ate his little sister (Gregory, 2002, p.101). For that reason, he commits all the evilness just as Harris seems to be trying to convince the readers.

In an interview with *New York Times* correspondent, Harris said that "I don't think I've ever made up anything," on the account that he was inspired by Mexican Doctor, Alfredo Ballí Treviño belong to an aristocratic family who murdered and mangled Jesus Castillo Rangel, his intimate friend in the 1960s in addition to some hitchhikers who believed to be murdered and mutilated similarly (Alter, 2019, para 3).

Thomas Harris has affected by the Carthaginian and the Mexican physician Trevino in creating his anti-hero.

Lecter enjoys a vast success and prestigious status among the audience owing to the subtleness, strength, and calmness in perpetrating his misdeeds even if the process perpetuates and takes long hours (Oleson, 2005, p. 201). Lecter is a brilliant and masterful physician, psychiatrist concomitant with infallible taste in kitchen and art. He works as a consultant for the Federal Bureau of Investigation after being caught and confined, in their quest for serial murderers. Also, Wolfe (2003) astounds with the unprecedented and inconceivable concoction of Lecter along with convergency of the monstrosity and analyticity endowments within the same character (p. 109). Hannibal Lecter has become the referent for psychopaths' portrayal in popular culture. He is brilliant, successful, guileful, egocentric, emotionless, fearfulness, and extremely hostile when required.

First of all, it is necessary to determine the causes that supposedly drove an apparently normal child to take a strange path later in his life. 1933 was the birth year of Hannibal in Lithuania to an upper-class family. His father was a wealthy Count and his mother descended from an elite Italian family rooted in Milan. Up to the time of erupting the Second World War, Hannibal's life was filled with happiness, rejoice, and devotion to Mischa, his younger sister.

Hannibal's family left their castle to the forest in order to escape the Nazi invasion, lived in a distant lodge wherein the frontal garden, a battle occurred between 'T-34 Soviet panzer tank and Stuka bomb rack' caused the shooting down of his parents and the accompanying servants, leaving the two children to face their inauspicious fate. Therewith, the lodge was plundered by a gang of Lithuanian tergiversators who were fleeing the ruthless war circumstances, leading by Valdis Grutas and ending up by eating Mischa to pull out the wintry long days' dearth (Harris, 2006, pp. 26-27). Mischa's death made him losing his belief in God and justice, and instigated Hannibal monstrosity to the rest of his life as well.

The plunderers escaped the blazing lodge, Lecter fled, his neck shackled, strayed in the woodland until the Soviet infantrymen chanced upon him. The shackles had been cut, removing some outer layer of his skin, scarring his body and soul with the unhealable wounds. Soviets tank troops had taken Hannibal to the orphanage

which coincided to be his family's castle (Harris, 2006, pp. 34/38). The vehement shock resulted in Lecter's muteness awhile.

Hannibal spent the adolescence and adulthood period under his uncle patronage, Count Robert Lecter and his wife, Lady Murasaki picked him up from the orphanage at the age of thirteen. After early graduation, Lecter entered the medical school to be the youngest student in France. (Harris, 2006, p. 49). The early graduation of Hannibal is a blatant indication of his extraordinary brilliance.

Thomas Harris portrays Hannibal Lecter as a little, smooth, polished voice, maroon eyes with potent arms. His teeth are white and tiny with pointed red tongue. Lecter's persona reflects a phenomenal calmness and fearlessness (Harris, 1991, p. 15). He is usually well dressed, classy with a sophisticated palate when he pretends to be Dr. Fell, the attire that he clothes, features with "beautifully cut, even for Italy" (Harris, 1999, p.202). Incompatible with what he is accustomed to wearing in Florence, his outfit all in white to suit the Baltimore asylum atmosphere in Maryland, except Lecter's red mouth, maroon eyes, and black hair in the chamber (Harris, 1991, p. 73). In parallel to his confinement in Maryland, in Tennessee Lecter's cage is completely white, brightly lighted without an overture (Harris, 1991, p. 205). Hannibal's cell room was always surrounded by a large number of warders and extra precautionary measures such as a glass barrier behind the bars, no windows, and any sharp tools owing to their cognition of Lecter's contrives, manipulations, and cruelty.

Hannibal Lecter is polydactylous with quite duplicated midst finger in his left hand (Harris, 1991, p. 19). He has made a craniofacial operation immediately after elopement from his medieval redoubt confinement in St. Louis. Lecter impersonates the character of one of his victims, Lioyd Wyman. He used Wyman's signature, and credit card to reside in Markus Hotel, covered up all his potential recognizable features by a brown hat and a raincoat, and bandaged his nose and cheeks. He left Wyman's dead body in the back of his trunk in the parking lot of Markus hotel (Harris,1991, pp. 138-139). *Silence of the Lambs* concludes with the fleeing of Lecter to his last destination Rio De Janeiro after he goes under the knife for more amendments such as uprooting his 'polydactyly' in anticipation of any emergency probably get in the way

(Harris,1991. p. 183). Lecter's different masquerading and modifying manners reflect his brilliance and astuteness in maneuvering, scheming, and hiding.

The intensified and well-nourished senses are striking grants of Lecter's exceptional faculties. These senses heighten his attentiveness, awareness with the surroundings, making him more menacing and frightening. In *Red Dragon*, Lecter sniffs Will Graham's unpleasant aftershave smell, the Federal Bureau of Investigation sleuth, commenting that he wears it before in the court when Graham draws near his sanatorium dungeon. In parallel, in *Silence of the Lambs*, he recognizes Clarice Starling's body cream brand (Westfall, 2016, p. 240). For Hannibal, the air is colored with distinctive and lively odors the same as colors. He enjoys the fancy that he could scent with his hands, arms, cheeks, face, and heart. According to the anatomical perspective, memory can be progressed by only sense smell (Harris, 1999, p. 308). Hannibal's dungeon decorates with Florence city drawings in lieu of the vista he does not have, painting it counting on his acute memory and sight subtlety to every detail of the city (Harris, 1991, p. 16). The strength of hearing sense makes him a superb listener, player, and composer of classical music. Hannibal Lecter endows with heightened and supernatural senses in order to create an undefeatable as well as unpredictable spree murderer.

2.3. Hannibal's Psychopathic Symptoms

Hannibal's psychopathy will be demonstrated by Hare's Checklist tool through diverse occurrences and quotations. Consequently, he will be a prey of genetic, environmental contributors and influences that originate his psychopathy.

2.3.1. Teenage Asocial Conduct

After the Soviet infantrymen handed over the child Hannibal to the orphanage administration, the posterior years of his life characterizes with muteness, emotionless, and utmost vehemence bouts. He is mostly worn the penalization orphanage shirt, painted with "NO GAMES" statement on it (Harris, 2006, p. 38). Although Hannibal is not allowable to play any games out the castle's walls, he never cares for loneliness or being even penalized, the only thing he has a great affection for are animals especially his favorite horse 'Cesar' who continually stops the football match, drags a

firewood wagon which is driven by a Russian wagoner (Harris, 2006, p. 38). Even Cesar is always delighted for Hannibal's visitations to the stable; yet he is never being interested or even cared for the food that Hannibal always brings. Hannibal's contradicted personality has a habit of feeling compassion and pity for animals and those who are weaker and lesser than him.

The orphanage principal warns Count Robert Lecter, Hannibal's uncle, through the adoption procedures to be careful of his nephew, elucidating the necessity of prohibition Hannibal from playing with his peers, he constantly causes them a bad injury. The principal advises the Count to slow down the procedures until Hannibal's status stabilized.

“He's not a bully?

It's the bullies who get injured”

(Harris, 2006, p.47).

This quote points out Hannibal's prompt aggressive response to those who bullies him whether they are bigger or older than him, harms them harshly with no regard for the pecking-order. However, he is cordial to the children who are younger and smaller than him and never minds of their inconsiderable botheration. Moreover, Hannibal's distinct feature throughout his lifespan, is the severe obsession for courtesy, civility, fine tactfulness, and abhorrence for those who wanting them, and even attacking or killing if the situation necessitates that for him.

Grounded on case studies, Psychologists infer that psychopaths possess a deficiency in the 'pre-attentive process'. It is a persistent automagical screening of the individual's surroundings that occur out of the aware consciousness. They attribute the children's failure of recognizing danger signs to cognition absence, and consequently shackle them from developing social relations or even a conscience. The study also includes a considerable deficiency in regard with disgust sign in the kids' process of automatic unconsciousness (Sylvers et al., 2011, p. 1280). Both fear and disgust are rooted in the subconsciousness. Therefore, the rootage of Lecter's monstrous childhood lie in his ignorance of the public social standards, and severe failure for fear signs recognition.

2.3.2. Low Behavioral Domination ‘Impulsiveness’

‘Self- control’ is a term accounting for the individual’s ability to take control of his feelings, desires to act rationally and behave properly. In other words, it is the dominance of reason over emotion, thoughtful reactions in a sensitive situation by overriding instantaneous urges for long term goals. The *prefrontal cortex* is responsible for self-control (Knoch & Fehr, 2007, p. 123). Contrary to self- control, the lack of self-control is the impeller for impulsive, unkind, and asocial act in response to instantaneous, short term advantages and pursuits. At age seven or eight, the child most often be able to grow normal level of self- control and sustain it for the rest of his life. Whereas the child who fails to process a normal one, will possess a persistent tendency for criminal actions in his future (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990, pp. 90/96). Lecter exhibits such control lowness sign in reaction to the tragic death of Mischa at age of eight, hence he fails to grow a stable level of self-control.

To evidence Lecter’s loss of control, in reaction to Fedor’s slingshot stone which spatters the mud on Hannibal’s legs instead of hitting him, tries to freak the swans’ cygnets and to bother Hannibal as well, Hannibal severely beats over and over at Fedor’s back neck with the haft of slingshot and keeps Fedor’s head in the water. “Hannibal's face curiously blank, only his eyes alive, the edges of his vision red” (Harris, 2006, p. 39). Lecter’s face remains expressionless as long as he repeatedly strikes Feodor with complete astonishment of all companions around him.

This occurrence manifested Lecter’s hostility, impulsivity which results in bandaging Fedor’s neck and breaking one of his fingers. Besides, it is a growing indication of Hannibal’s psychopathic character through the pure mercilessness and callousness that he exposes. He needs to gratify his instant appetite for aggression. In other words, a clear emotional impairment, enslavement that led Lecter to such aggressive conduct instead of reporting the headmaster of what he is going through or simply ignoring Fedor’s childish act.

Another occurrence mirrors Hannibal’s loss of behavioral control and remorseless act, the muteness state that inflicts Hannibal in responsive to the brutal slaughter of his little sister, only talking and screaming during his slumber. Hannibal’s speechlessness, pushes the orphanage first supervisor to cruelly mock at him “For a

mute, he can scream well enough at night” (Harris, 2006, p. 40). He compels Hannibal to sing and try to attack him with his hard stroke. Hannibal impulsively and boldly stops his stroke with a fork where the prongs penetrate the supervisor’s fingers joints (Harris, 2006, p. 40).

Another sign of control lowness is revealed through attacking the butcher Paul Momund despite the fact that Paul is fatter and older than him for insulting Lady Murasaki, his uncle’s wife without any fearsomeness or hesitation, "Hey, Japonnaise, tell me, is it true that your pussy runs crossways? (Harris, 2006, p. 71). All at once, Hannibal recalls his gruesome flashbacks of the plunderers’ butchering Mischa’s flesh soon as he watches Paul chopping off the animal’s meat. “Hannibal saw Paul then, his face smeared with blood and feathers, like the Blue-Eyed One gnawing a bird skin” (Harris, 2006, pp. 71-72). His thirst and hunger for instant satisfaction thrust Hannibal to respond aggressively to Paul’s offense in lieu of acting rationally. Hannibal slams Paul’s face with the leg of the lamb repeatedly but lapses it, tries to stab Paul but cannot locate the poultry knife, rather he throws out the chicken guts into Paul’s face (Harris, 2006, pp. 71-72). The battle was ended when the police intervened, dispersed Paul and Hannibal. The police chief warned and asked Hannibal to come over to the police station in case of any offence for the lady instead of this violent deportment. The assault occurrence at Paul Momund is just to gratify his immediate need for vengeance and refusal for ill manners regardless of the big size of the butcher, timing, the crowds, and the serious consequence that awaits him.

The impulsive and loss of control in the world of psychopaths are about what they desire at the immediate moment whether good or bad. If they want sex or money and time is not perfect, then rape or theft will be sufficed for them (Verstappen, 2011, p.8). These psychopathic actualities apply to Harris’ agonist, particularly after **losing** his younger sister Mischa, he used to impulsively attack those who hurt him verbally and physically without taking any consideration for their age, size, number or even waiting for the perfect timing. It is about saturating inner desires and needs immediately without any physical need for that act.

2.3.3. Lowness of Empathy

Empathy is a conscious cognition through efforts to percept and recognize the emotional conditions of other individuals (Blake & Wehrs, 2018, p. 808). One of the most outstanding criterion of personality disorder is empathy absence due to affective deficits as proved by case studies in which the behavior and involuntary measurements of diagnostic patients are subjected to precise observation such as retroactions of sudden eye blink and skin conduct (Denham, 2017, p. 236).

Another treatise suggests that psychopaths excel in obstructing the physiological function of the *amygdala*, the aggression inhibitor by connecting it with the emotional reactions of the victim like sufferance and fearsomeness. In the sense that psychopaths have the perception of what other people are going through without being sentimentally involved or even caring for or what is termed as “cold empathy” (Stadler, 2017, p. 422). If we separate empathy from emotions of moral involvement may interpret the frightening constellation of ruthlessness and refined charm that define Hannibal Lecter as well as other psychopaths, who habitually fail to associate any kind of integration between affective and cognitive knowledge.

After the market battle, Lecter pays a visit to the butcher, demands a written apology with deep sorriness and acknowledgement of his despicability; yet Momund laughs, threats, and reviles Hannibal in return. Momund swiftly sprints toward Lecter to crush him with his huge fists up, but his adversary with blind motion takes the curved sword out of the sheath, slashes Paul low across belly. Hannibal's next strokes, make his prey roaring the same as a bull. Paul's piercing and raucous cry rings through the forest, glances downward at his deep wound, his bowels flow out into his hand. Hannibal cuts his head off and keeps it on the stump with a label hung from his hair bearing his name (Harris, 2006, p. 79). This ruthless act is a noticeable indication of impaired empathy, especially for a very young age murderer. It is a considerably dangerous deed that no one in his age could be able to unless he is psychically deficient.

Moreover, insolence and impoliteness are the impels for Hannibal to commit such a callous and ruthless perpetration, expressing his pathological abhorrence without any stings of remorse or empathy. Hence, by killing such coarse creature, obnoxiousness and discourtesy have been extirpated.

Likely to what happens in *Silence of the Lambs* “I would not have had that happen to you. Discourtesy is unspeakably ugly to me” (Harris, 1991, p.14). Hannibal speaks to Clarice Starling when Miggs, one of the asylum inmates threw semen at her. Later, Miggs swallows his tongue under the psychiatric influence of Dr. Lecter through using Miggs’ mental disturbances against him. This occurrence is a blatant and persistent indication of Dr. Lecter’s wrathful at impoliteness and his lack of empathy towards his sufferers as well as his prowess as psychiatrist.

2.3.4. Remorse and Guilt Absence

Guilt and remorse are profound sentiments of regret which the individual ordinarily experience in case of intentional or accidental breach for the social moral norms and takes accountability for that breach. Remorse and guilt stand for the perpetual dispute between ego and super ego (Griggs, 2011, p. 3). The absence of remorse and guilt is another distinctive label for psychopaths.

Guilt and remorse feelings are completely alien to high psychopathic patients, they have an extreme propensity towards harmfulness (Griggs, 2011, p. 11). They never regret, apologize for the mischievous conduct and setbacks. Nevertheless, usually justify, inculcate sufferers for their misdeeds in conjunction with wholly denial.

A psychopath has a pathological inclination to harm himself and other people to reach short-term advantages. On account of the fact that psychopaths are opportunists, self-seekers, seizing any opportunity or interest for their own good, just serving their immediate pleasure. Verstappen (2011) pointed out that psychopaths will never exhibit any fault, guilt, and remorse sense for the anterior or posterior intentions of harmfulness. Occasionally, a false revelation of sorriness may appear without being annoyed by the guilt emotion (p.7). Psychologists point out that remorse and guilt absence is pertinent with another absence in the moral evaluation in addition to

complete incapableness of creating an emotive attachment with people (Oshitokunbo, 2013, p. 441).

Hannibal Lecter never senses guiltiness or remorselessness; he precludes such susceptibility for his lifelong. The undermentioned occurrence will reveal this absence. One day, he was dispatched to the village school for supervision issue, in the next day he witnessed a mistreatment accident against a student in the first grade. Consequently, he fractures the nose and coccyx of that lout “his expression never changing throughout” (Harris, 2006, p. 68). Hannibal’s facial expressions never reveal an onus or compassion in spite of his young age. He sounds to be completely unaware of the proper sociable principles of life.

Another revelation of remorse and guilt loss, when Hannibal and Lady Murasaki were suspected and interrogated after the brutal homicide of the butcher. During the interrogation, Hannibal does not reveal any fear or even anxiety, on the opposite, his replies, facial and bodily responses are highly calm, confident and expressionless as he has done nothing at all. Verstappen (2011) has explained in his profound study about human predators, Lack of empathy results in complete absence of emotive expression and abashment feelings (p.7). They do not have the ability to comprehend that their wrong doings most often hurt other individuals.

Another relieved perpetration and accomplishment of Hannibal is grabbing Dorlitch, one of the looters, by accident. At that time, Hannibal was at his family lodge in Lithuania, hoping that step would enhance his memory, Dorlitch was there too. Hannibal set him up, beat, and got all the information of where about of other looters, killed him harshly and even ate his cheeks “Dorlitch’s cheeks were missing, excised cleanly” (Harris, 2006, p. 169). For the moment, Hannibal is delighted and even whistled for the morale spoils he has obtained as well as completed his brutal mission professionally.

2.3.5. Compulsive Prevarication and Manipulation

Prevarication, manipulation, and deception are psychopaths’ primal weapons, which make them so captivating and menacing to the public equally. Via the unblemished masquerade, psychopaths are freely capable of modification and pretense

of normality (Verstappen, 2011, pp. 9-10). These exceptional faculties can be ascribed to the brainpower that high psychopaths hold.

Cleckley (1941) wrote that “the psychopath shows a remarkable disregard for truth and is to be trusted no more in his accounts of the past than in his promises for the future or his statement of present intentions” (p. 341). Psychopaths are never ashamed if their deception is being exposed, pretending as nothing has happened, merely justifying or changing the subject. No apprehension, or hesitancy can inhibit their deceitful deeds. They use their charm, pompousness and cajolery to dominate, daze, profit, and even make fun of their sufferers.

Psychopaths possess a ceaseless and blatant aptitude, a proficiency concomitant with noticeable swagger for falsehood more than non-psychopathic individuals (yuille,1989, p. 25).

Harris’ antihero is the most famous intellectual psychopath with superior sympathetic faculties. These features enable Hannibal of conning, frightening and fooling other people due to his breathtaking psychological experience. Lecter’s personality possesses a dazzling impact on non-psychopathic and psychopathic characters as well as the captivating impression and domination.

Further, Psychopaths’ incorrigible prevarication and manipulation can deceive other psychopaths and dexterous psychiatrists as well. They constantly excel at passing polygraphs where no physiographic response can be recorded (Verstappen, 2011, p. 9).

“The peaks and valleys in the ink lines are constant” (Harris, 2006, p.91). When Popil the inspector interrogates Hannibal about his first murder by attaching the polygraph to Hannibal’s arm, he denied the dreadful action with consummate composure, nonchalance even he tricks the polygraph by his unblemished lying, where no transient variation in the inked lines. The blood pressure and pulsations have not incremented, besides the stillness and invariability of ventilation. Hannibal’s coolness bewilders both the inspector and the polygraph operator. The operator inquiries about the genuine condition or nature of the kid whether a blunted orphan or monster.

An extra glaring occasion of Hannibal’s compulsive prevarication is when Popil questioned him about the murder of Dorlitch in the anatomical Laboratory where

he ordinarily immerses the dead bodies in the formaldehyde tank. “You Killed Dorlitch in your family’s woods” (Harris, 2006, p.193). Hannibal’s face reaction never varies nor exhibit any astonishment, yet he goes on wiping the needle’s tip. Hannibal’s emotionless response originates from a pathological deficiency where there is no place for affection, regret, or anything that justifies their need for lying or manipulation, but a compulsive necessity. For a psychopath is a habit more than a survival strategy.

Hannibal astutely mocks at his sufferer’s vulnerabilities and fragility, manipulates and lies to another murderer, Kolnas for more information about another killer’s place, Grutas. He claims the abducting of Kolnas’s children as hostages to compel him of confessing the whereabouts of Lady Murasaki who is kidnapped by Grutas “I have children. Yours... I have both of them...” (Harris, 2006, p. 217). Hannibal showed him the big stuffed elephant as an evidence for his breaking into the children’s room. Hannibal manipulates Kolnas’ emotions as every psychopath does to his prey to reach the intents and desires that he sets for himself regardless of the cost.

Verstappen (2011) has asserted that a psychopath exploits the feelings of his intended victims against them and for his benefit, uses merest words, style more than substance to perplex and off balance his prey (p. 9). The following confrontation reveals the magnificent capability of manipulation, slyness in playing games that Hannibal possesses. When Starling asks his help to grab another psychopath, Buffalo Bill (Harris, 1991, pp. 17-19). Hannibal plays and twists the words, mystifies the leads to Bill’s genuine identification, wraps them in honesty to stature his pleasures and reach prospective interests in exchange for afflictive remembrances of Starling’s childhood rather than guides her directly to the psychopathic murderer.

2.4. Triggers for Psychopathy of Hannibal Lecter

This part initiates with crucial inquiry: to what extent or degree could a child of somebody build up such brutal and impenetrable persona? Through diving into Hannibal Lecter’ childhood, the incentives and objectives that roughly wrench Lecter’s psyche and trigger his psychopathy will be considered in detail. These uncontrollable components result in intense psychic issues such as violence, muteness, failure of holding emotional, social and healthy bond with people. Lecter’s childhood and adolescence reveal his trouble sleep ‘nightmares, transpiration’, conduct, and

distressful flashbacks that set the first phases of psychopathy so as to aggravate into the worst monstrosity shape versus who butchers his sister.

Otherwise, the psychiatrist, Dr. Rufin, was hired by Count Robert Lecter to diagnose and treat Hannibal, describes his condition as mysterious and that his brain hemispheres function apart from each other because of traumatization. “To be frank, he is perfectly opaque to me” (Harris, 2006, p. 64). He explains that each part of the hemispheres has its own thought and path that cannot meet but one of them perpetually seeks its own pleasure and interest.

2.4.1. Childhood Trauma

The onset of Hannibal’s insaneness is in his horrid childhood where the symptoms start developing through the events of *Hannibal Rising*, reach the peak in *Silence of the Lambs*. However, there is a necessity to mention that “Hannibal Lecter was to some of the servants a frightening child, frighteningly intense, prematurely knowing” (Harris, 2001, p.461). Hannibal, the little child has endowed with miens, to terrify the people around him especially his servants.

The castle where Hannibal and Misha spend their blissful childhood was built by war prisoners, captivated at Zalgiris battle, under the Grim Hannibal oversight (Harris, 2006, p.4). Until twenty third of June in 1941, the date of Hitler’s Barbarossa campaign extended over the east of Europe in the direction of Russia. At that time the family decided to take refuge in their forest lodge (pp. 7/16). In 1944, after three year and a half of terrible war circumstances, Count Lecter and his wife were stricken down and their children left as an easy prey to the retreated hunters (p.27). The outcome has a destructive influence on the little children physically and spiritually.

Hannibal’s trauma at a very early age widely havocs the part that process moral sense “conscience” and sympathy “*the frontal cortex*” in addition to other traumas that caused by fortuities, narcotic dependence, or critical somatic and psychical mistreatment (Verstappen, 2011, p. 17). The existence of such individuals is unbearable and untreatable same as their genetical equivalents.

An empirical task was made by the behaviorist Harry Harlow under the titular of dependency on mothers in 1959 on baby rhesus, Harlow isolated baby monkeys from their mothers, bred them in crates, adequately nourished, but the outcome was some of the monkeys demised and others who survived were clearly anomalous, irascible, asocial, and introvert (Sukendro, 2004, pp. 43-44). For normal development of children, motherhood and healthy associations must be existed. The absence of these ingredients most probably gives a rise to anomalies in the child's future persona. Hannibal actually goes through various kinds of traumas start with the horrors of the Second World War, murdering of his mother, leaving the corpse to feed the wolves, and concluding by his sister axing.

In accordance with such intolerable happenings, a young child's brain resorts to unconscious psychological defenses to cope with the disturbed slumber, painful past recollections. On the other hand, his powerlessness to contain such raging feelings, give a rise to Hannibal's monstrosity on the path of retaliation via chasing the murderers.

Hannibal's screams are habitually ringing the stony corridors of his uncle's mansion, rushing into his chamber. His uncle and aunt find that "Hannibal ripped the pillow with his teeth and feathers are flying, Hannibal growls and screams 'Mischa Mischa' thrashing, fighting, gritting his teeth" (Harris, 2006, p. 54). Count lecter tried to prevent Hannibal from hurting himself severely, and restricted his movement. Lady Murasaki seized his nose, forced him to breath and placed her garment's waistband in the midst of his mouth; yet the boy was still trembling like slaughtered bird. Post traumatic indications of Hannibal are complete incapableness of saying a word except in his dreams when he screams in his nightmares, and calls his sister name. Hannibal's muteness is one of his brain strategies to masquerade, and defend against his insecurity, and anxiety.

Everything around is reminiscing of the painful occurrences, one of that moments when he was cutting the flowers stems, putting them in the vase, sitting beside his aunt when he saw the tea kettle on the hearth started boiling, his face expression paled and immediately recalled Mischa's bathtub with the little deer horned skull smacking and ramming to get out of the vessel as he conceived it. He strays too

far when backs to himself to the room he sits in, his hand deeply wounded and bleeding. Lady Maurasaki needles his wounds with six stiches, no pain response, his face blank as if he is in somewhere else (Harris, 2006, p. 58). Memories and flashbacks function as perpetual propellers for Hannibal to keep his word for Mischa and retaliate from the ones who took her life so soon.

The mental and sexual phase underlie the social advancement process of children, each phase reifies an erogenous zone and libidinal drive in which any loss or deficient cockiness mostly result in fixation in that particular one (Chan et al., 2012, p.44). The most significant psychosexual phase is the phallic one when the oedipal complex needs to be determined by a male child. This phase labels the child's fearfulness of emasculation in case of his father finds out the child's sensual appetite towards his mother. This fearfulness leads to a sensual repression in the direction of the child's mother and adoption of fatherly personality in addition to his value (Schultz, 2013, p.59). The phallic phase sets progress of the superego (Abbot, 2001, pp. 30-31). The traumatizing sufferance of Hannibal's parents and little sister loss at a very early age lead up to employ unconscious mental performances, and the onset of serial perpetrations and anthropophagy.

Klein (1928) explained that the very early loss causes an Oedipal neurosis in consequence of such deficiency, the normal progress of Hannibal's super ego is being inhibited and so do the fatherly incorporated values, creating a gap in the superego or what is known as "superego lacunae" (p.251). As a reaction to his childhood traumatization, the values of Hannibal's captivators were introjected rather than his father, in accordance with that Hannibal's psychopathy has triggered as well. Moreover, Mischa replaces Hannibal's mother that he directs his sexual longings owing to initiation of the genital phase where the sexual sadism of a young boy shall be dominated. Hence, Hannibal's remorseless crimes stem from an absence of moral distress which, in turn, emerges from a confliction between ego and superego (Klein, 1933, pp. 248-249). The vulnerability of Hannibal's superego leads to a rebellion from the ego and its alliance with the id for murdering and cannibalizing in order to slough off the agonized flashbacks and daily nightmare.

2.4.2. The Retaliation

The inspector Popil proclaims that “The little boy Hannibal died in 1944 out there in the snow ... his heart died with Mischa. What is he now?” (Harris, 2006, p. 211). He is unable to determine or find a word to describe him. The death of Hannibal’s sister also announces the death of his own heart, where nothing remains of him but a monster seeks and thirsts for a vengeance.

Retaliation is an inclination to afflict an individual with sufferance in repayment for an apprehended mistreatment. The growing retaliatory hunger results from suppressed rage and complete incapableness of forgiveness in association with boosted probability of being stabilized through the one’s life time (Stuckless & Goranson, 1992, p. 25). The high psychopathy individuals tend to react with vengeance if they are abused or maltreated more than non- psychopathy.

The traumatic death of Mischa sets up Hannibal’s psyche on the brutality retaliation route to chase and hunt down the anthropophagic Lithuanians one after another. The new persona that Hannibal metamorphoses to, is never cared for anything but revenge. Under the influence of huge obsession of the past remembrances are overlapped with persistent desire to recall the details. In conformity with that desiderata, in *Hannibal Rising*, Hannibal injected himself with a hypodermic, a hypnotic liquid was used to question an inmate called Louis Ferrat to recall the names of the killers, which evinces its worthiness. Consequently, he returns back to his family retreat in order to find any valuable thing that might stir his memory along with paying a respectable burial for his sister’s remnants (Harris, 2006, p. 147).

Unbeknownst to be tracked by Dorlitch in the wooded surroundings, Hannibal seized, gaged and bounded him to the stump of a tree. Hannibal sardonically spoke with Dorlitch, heartily welcomed in his name and his family as well, “Herr ...Dorlitch, on behalf of myself and my late family, I want to thank you for coming today” (Harris, 2006, p. 166). He depicted his extreme delightedness for saving the effort and time of looking for him, and pinched his cheeks the same way Dorlitch did before to him and Mischa. Hannibal’s infallible delicacy has widely used by applying the mayonnaise of Dorlitch sandwich to lubricate the loop of the executioner that is tied to Cesar’s neck, whenever the horse treads forward, the more Dorlitch’s head is twisted by the rope,

severely crushing his head followed by arterial perfusion, covering a long distance and finally landing on the ground upwardly.

Hannibal has received the necessary information about the whereabouts of the rest of the cannibals, Dortlich begged for forgiveness, excusing that Mischa already has a pneumonia and she would die anyway. Unresponsive to his treaties, he perpetrated him slowly and cruelly (Harris, 2006, pp.166-168). Nevertheless, Hannibal does not saturate by this result. He asks for much more and may be what he gets, will heal his torturing psyche, although the perpetration of Dortlich lifts up his spirits a little bit besides the other profits he gained from his paying a visit to his family country retreat.

The cannibal group are on alert now after the perpetration of Dortlich, in accordance with this occurrence, Popil renews his suspect of Hannibal due to the similar conditions that surround Momund and Dortlich perpetration. Milko, another accomplice in Mischa's death, has sent by the sex trader and leader group, Grutas to dispose of Hannibal. Hannibal is anatomizing cadavers in the laboratory, attentive to Milko presence, Hannibal's outmaneuver abilities enable him of capturing the cannibal. He immersed Milko's body in the tank which was filled with the conservative cadaver solution. He was watching the other corpses beside him, trying to get out but his attempts were useless because Hannibal closed the tank lid. Milko is dead, inside the cremator, his head stands there "...He looked like the Stuka pilot burning. Hannibal threw in his boots and one of them kicked the head over backward of sight" (Harris, 2006, p. 195). Hannibal gets what he wants, the location of Grutas, indifferent to Milko's treaties as he did with Dortlich, seeing them just like harmful creatures must be eliminated via tasting them the most hideous kinds of torture to release his bottled-up anger and pain.

Hannibal pursues his vengeance despite the useless endeavors to stop him by the inspector Popil and Lady Murasaki, justifying that he has made a promise to Mischa. On his first trial to kill Grutas was failed on account of the escorts' interference in the last minute for salving him. Taking in consideration the attempt of murdering him, Grutas took Lady Murasaki as a hostage to set up Hannibal. In his last encounter with Grutas, last shocking exposure was revealed by Grutas, alleged that

Hannibal hunted down all just to hide the truth of devouring his sister as well. Provoking by such exposure, Grutas was disemboweled and slashed again and again Mischa's incipient letters 'M for Mischa, M for Mischa' on his dead body (Harris, 2006, p. 226). Immediately after seeing this ruthless act, Lady Murasaki gave up any possible hope for his remedy, she ditched him, and the houseboat exploded. Hannibal manages of rescuing himself and fleeing to continue of his tracing and killing Grentz, the last group member in Canada. He is never ripped by rage anymore, nor tormented by nightmares.

It is a lovely adventure and vacation for skiing as well as liquidation affairs. As the occasion elucidates the elimination of his adversaries relieves Hannibal psyche and physique, sets him free from his confined anger and troubled nightmares. The adulthood of Hannibal rectifies the high psychopath persona who masks his hideous misdeeds with slickness, allurements and civility, liquidating all accumulations of the past in his life.

Number one villain, Hannibal will always be the most inscrutable and magnetic character in fiction, cinema and television. His refinement, education, mentality give him a superior capableness, immunity to defy and twist society's inhibitions for his own advantage. Although he murders all the cannibal group; yet he perpetuates his perpetrations owing to the actuality that series of murders creates kind of addiction that has developed through long years or months into the committer where he practices or transforms his phantasies, rites into reality under the compellable murderous propensity (Dabney, 2013, p. 64). In the sense, the murderous partiality of Hannibal continues to re assay or relive the trauma once more.

In a further philosophical viewpoint, Nietzsche once stated about the perils of vengeance "Whoever fights monsters should see to it that in the process he does not become a monster. And when you look long into an abyss, the abyss also looks into you" (Westfall, 2016, p. 262). In Hannibal's quest for retaliation and liquidation the killers of Mischa, this lethal route creates an insatiable beast who loses control over his barbarian instincts, introducing to the society an unconquerable serial killer who kills only to satisfy and saturate his outrageous desires.

2.5. Cannibalism

Schutt (2017) delineates cannibalism with the whole or partial consuming process of an individual to another one of the similar species as food. Unlike animal world, cannibalism trespass the merely nutritionary notion into theological customs and habits along with psychiatric impairment. On another occasion, it might be of great necessity in case of famine (p. 19).

Before the researcher excavates any further for Hannibal's cannibalism, the psychological inceptives and etiologies, the first considerations that must be taken is the ruthless conditions of war which result in the horrid misery of Hannibal and permits for such unacceptable or tabooed conduct. Winter of 1941-1942 witnessed the revelation of cannibalism reports in accordance with the survivors had consumed the entire number of birds, rats and pets. The ongoing battles, besieged cities, war prisoners among the Nazi and Soviet troops had led to lack of supplies, and subsequently had recourse to cannibalism insofar as private subdivision was created by police station to fight cannibalism same as what had occurred in Leningrad besiegement (Crow, 2011, pp. 4/87). The little deer is the onset of cannibalization for the Looters to face the danger of dearth and death. In consequence of such circumstantial abnormalities, Hannibal's sister was eaten albeit of all his worthless tries to stop the starvers from axing his little sister.

On some occasions, cannibalism is a responsive or stimutable self-protection in the event of recognizing danger source, a genuine threat, which requires the obliteration or assimilation of the other to pull through (Raymond et al., 2019, p. 5). On account of this actuality, Hannibal's endeavors to cover up his incapableness to contain his extravagant anxiety of being a former victim is by digestion of particular organs of his victims' body, such as pancreases, thymus and brain, or re introjection objects which are mostly taken on highly prospective risk of preying on him in return (Gregory, 2002, p. 107). Simultaneously, they function as over compensation for anxiety as they turn out to Hannibal that he will not give in to the assaulter (Klein, 1928, p. 190).

Founded on clinical diagnoses, cannibalization stems from an early troubled background such as lowness of parental care, domestic vehemence and molestation (Raymond et al., 2019, p. 4). Individuals with psychopathy have a readiness for cannibalization owing to the fact that they entertain gore and murder scenery (Hickey et al., 2018, p. 537). An inhuman action that doubtlessly links to individuals who frequently take guiltless humans' lives, in want of any capableness for sympathy, compunction and profound feelings.

The stages of repression and unconsciousness are a must for children to experience. The progressing of Oedipus is responsible for personality shape and the most salient intricacies of the personality from minor neuroticism to criminality. A child at two reveals a tendency of cannibalism through biting his mother breast or what is coined as "oral biting fixation" (Klein, 1927, p. 177). Hannibal's ego has unsuccessfully handled the anxiety, given up the conflict scene, felled him back onto the 'oral sadistic stage' less demanding, and less threatening psychosexual phase of childish progress. Hannibal's fixation and stuck on that premature sadistic phase have caused his anthropophagic inclination. The oral phase is distinguished by the protrusion of infantile teeth and then commence their biting defense measure against anxiety (Feist& Feist, 2009, pp. 39-40). Hannibal's cannibalism, the primitive fantasy of biting, never suffices his aggressive nature, over more he overindulges to deface and mutilate the sufferers by means of his teeth. In other words, an early emotional separation from the mother most likely result in oral aggression. Hannibal attacks, bite off the eyes of a nurse, fracture the jowl and gulp her tongue (Harris, 1991, p. 10). The wreck pictures of such horrible accidents were seen by Starling to know the volume of monstrosity that Hannibal afflicted with the nurse's face.

An efficient evidence has suggested by Khan which explicated the impact of an accumulated traumatization on children. It impeded the psychological power from normal development, and caused a failure in the employment of symbolism, exemplified by language, eventually children have recourse to other means to release their anxiety (Summers, 2014, p.185). Thus, Khan's perspective reflects Hannibal's anthropophagic propellers because of his tormented soul, incapableness of speak and adaptation failure result in false-self formation.

Dr. Lecter served very special meal for Clarice Starling, she was hypnotized by Lecter, along with one more guest the investigator Paul Krendler. He conspired with Mason Verger to capture Lecter to feed him alive to the wild boars along with many attempts to scathe and damage Starling vocation. His plan was failed due to Hannibal's alliance with Verger's sister, Margot whose brother molested her constantly. Hannibal set up a plan, killed Verger, and promised he would incriminate himself instead of her. The investigator Krendler was the honor guest and his brain was the main course. Dr. Lecter exenterated four slices of his guest prefrontal lobe throughout the operation no blood was dropped down from thoroughly clean notch. He put them in a vessel contains a mixture of ice water with lemon juice to prevent disintegration of the slices into chunky gelatin (Harris, 1999, pp. 769-776). With his high culinary art, Hannibal cooks the best course meal that his guests ever taste with unusual assortment of garnish contains parsley, carp berries, nasturtium blossom and aquatic herb for final touch of his presentation. To minimize Krendler's impertinent remarks, observations, or before being noncompliant, Hannibal "consumed most of the frontal lobe, back nearly to the premotor cortex" (p. 777). This occasion reflects Lecter's skills as a cooker and surgeon as well.

Silence of the Lambs reveals another occurrence of dismemberment and decapitation, Hannibal stabbed his patient Benjamin Raspail, a fleshy flautist with a stiletto in his therapy session. Hannibal took his thymus and pancreas to make a good meal for his guests. Raspail's head placed in specimen jar (Harris, 1991, p. 89). Both Raspail and Krendler were prepared and offered with majestically gastronomy. This appalling act reveals the dexterity and luminosity of Hannibal in cuisine, surgery, psychiatry. A spree murderer and anthropophagite are accompanied by a refined taste and revulsion for obnoxiousness. This anomalous overlap makes Dr. Lecter the most fictitious villain the population have ever sympathized with. An obscure aspect of the psyche wanders off the right path for quite diverse and justifiable urges; however, remain gregariously unacceptable.

Hannibal Lecter, the adolescent aggressor contradicts the grown-up physician and psychiatrist, the blood thirster who sometimes perpetrates for appetite saturation because it evokes comfort, and relief sense for him. On other times, he kills out of disrespect like Rinaldo Pazzi, the Italian corrupted officer who seeks richness at the

expense of other people's interests, and repulsion such as Verger the pedophile, or wearisomeness just as he has done with the drifter Raspail. Hannibal recounts from memory that he has got vexed and bored of his patient's whininess, poor taste for arts, and a bad flutist (Oleson, 2005, p. 195). He has accustomed to murdering his prey in a way matches and reflects their attitudes, and norms.

The severe metamorphosis of Hannibal's anima from a sufferer into carnivore to regain his domination on the inner impulses, conflicts and tosses out the guiltiness, and discomfort through ingestion the objects that might cause a threat to him. Unlike his adolescence, Dr. Lecter has an entire self-dominance, the surroundings and the people he deals or encounters with. He enjoys the taste of human flesh not seeking any sexual or sadistic pleasure beyond (Westfall, 2016, pp. 20/ 24-25). Hannibal's cannibalizations and perpetrations sound to be immune. Nevertheless, His monstrous, supercilious, and guileful persona has widely regarded an archetypal and exemplar for posterior psychopathic portrayals in culture and fiction.

Harris' novels are swarmed with psychopathic characters such as James Dumb, Buffalo Bill who seeks mother surrogate in *Silence of the Lambs*, Francis Dolarhyde, the Tooth Fairy in *Red Dragon*, who suffers from sexual refusal because of his face disfigurement. They are not born like this but the society compels them to be and treat them as pariahs. Magistarle (2008) argued that such psychically vulnerable personalities are manufactured and molded by society, "reductive definitions of gender, normalcy, parenting and acceptability" (p.139). They are the outcome of suppression, maltreatment, and rejection of the community. In other words, such people are real sufferers rather than culprits, if they have the chance to live in a normal, healthy family at least, their deficient personality and behavior will be blocked to some extent instead of being aggravated further to end up with this kind of uncontrollable and destructive character.

CHAPTER THREE

SHERLOCK'S SELF DIAGNOSIS AND AVOWAL OF BEING HIGH- FUNCTIONING SOCIOPATH

3.1. The Outlines Personality of a High Function Sociopath

This study has elaborated that psychological flaws are oftentimes hereditary and congenital in the brain of psychopath, whereas the nurturing factors such as the early stage of development or childhood, bringing up and impact of the surroundings 'subculture, society' engender sociopaths' flaws. In accordance with the former delineations, primary and secondary psychopath (sociopath) prime types have been popped up in the psychological and psychiatric community.

On affect, a sociopathy or secondary psychopathy scores are higher than the primary one. The Psychopaths suffer from neurological and genetic flaws, shackle them from normal reaction to affectional incentives, and sustain calmness and unaffectedness. Otherwise, the sociological contributors are the actual trigger for sociopathy nor the brain defects, exhibiting various responsive kind to affectional stimulants, featuring with exaggerations and inconsistency (Sutker & Allain, 2002, p. 465). These psychiatric terms often feature with a permeative activity of passing off, and infracting of others' rights that set out in childishness stage, or early teenagerhood and carry on into matureness (Reynolds & Fletcher, 2007, p. 145).

Today's society has a negative connotation of sociopathy which is same as psychopathy. Secondary psychopaths are most probably tended to be socially threatening partners, pursue their targets and never care about the cost for reaching that target. They never have any consideration for ethics and mores, because secondary sociopaths care only for their own good and targets in life (Hicks & Drislane, 2018, p. 300). Other defining characteristics of sociopaths are deceptive, vigilant, overdramatic, manipulative, and usually erect conditions that serve their needs and fulfill their desires. They sometimes risk the lives of other individuals, even their career, and social rank because of enjoying an acute propensity to avenge in destructive and dramatic manners (Alsawalqa, 2019, pp. 3-4). Apparently, secondary psychopaths do not allow others to closely identify of how are they, the genuine truth behind their

personalities, hide and disguise the realities that may expose them one day. Some of them face difficulty in adaptation or fitness issues in society so that sociopaths keep in and out of imprisonment.

The high functioning and low functioning sociopaths are two generic descriptors but not clinical designations, these two appellations pinpoint the sociopaths' dexterity level. Each category finds difficulties in having social and long-term relations in conjunction with unsympathetic and aggressive behaviors against other people. High functioning sociopath exhibits unique delightfulness, intelligence, charm, impeccable social dexterities to adapt in and pretend, enact the person that people want him to be, however if they figure out who is he, he soon chooses to stay away. Most of the times, high functioning sociopaths bask powerful and wealthy familial backgrounds (Stout, 2006, p. 7).

High functioning sociopathy and the genuine stimulants that stand behind this kind of personality disorder. Allport delineates the one's personality as characteristic accumulations of demeanors, perceptions, emotions that result from biologic and environmental contributors which eventually shape his uniqueness. In the sense, our personalities are governed by reciprocal circumstantial interactions, produced by family, acculturation, community along with hereditary (Stone & Dulebohn, 2020, p. 4). For further elaborations, Triandis finds that acculturation is molded and affected by the surroundings, which accordingly affect the child's nurture, and cultivations practices, result in completion and manifestation of the final image of individual's personality to society (Stone & Dulebohn, 2020, p. 4).

Some people are widely liable to develop such disorder under the influence of predictable conditions: 1. Sex: females are less susceptible contrary to male who are highly able to develop high functioning sociopathy, 2. Hereditary: The proportion risks grow and accelerate for such syndrome or any another mental defects if family history manifest that (Johnson , 2019, p. 78), 3. Conduct Disturbance: The diagnosis of high functioning sociopathy cannot be done before eighteen but disturbed child conduct can be predictable for sociopathy, 4. Childhood Trauma: Because of constant exposure to negligence, abuse, in accordance with others instigations of this disorder, 5. Fluctuant Background: If conditions of the child's family instable and chaotic will enhance the

ratio of disorder infliction (Pemment, 2013, p. 2). These environmental and familial influences liable every child to be mentally disordered and most probably trigger an impaired behavior and actions against himself and others.

3.2. The Heated Debates over Sherlock's Mental Defect

“I'm not a psychopath, Anderson, I'm a high-functioning sociopath. Do your research” (Moffat& McGuigan, 2010).

The timeless, iconic Sherlock Holmes of the detective fiction is my second choice to dip into, expose the depth, intricacies, and his hooks because of the debatable confusion about what kind of personality he has. *Sherlock* has gotten the highest viewing rates, Sherlock's most controversial statement of being a sociopath led to heated debates upon Sherlock Holmes' personality and deportment whether or not sociopathy. The psychologist Maria Konnikova's article (2012) has enhanced and contributed to this wide spread topic; she negates Holmes' relation to psychopathy or sociopathy owing to his deep concern towards John Watson and Mrs. Hudson (para 1/13). Whereas contradictory articles are submitted by Anna Gragert and Tanya Lewis (2016) tend to exhibit Doyle's Sherlock Holmes as a primary psychopath, evidenced by empathy, emotional impairment, and low response to stress (para 10/13). Bipolar and Asperger syndromes are other explications and diagnoses for the eccentric conduct, blatant oblivion to the social dealings' considerations, limited interests and cognizance, and no long-term or intimate relations except his only and lenient friend Dr. John Watson owing to lacking feeling or emotion (Broyle, 2016, p. 52).

The American medical author and journalist Lisa Sanders (2018) in her *Diagnosis* column in the *New York Times* exhibits Sherlock Holmes as Autism Syndrome inflictor, grounds on his incapableness to recognize the other people's feelings and large scope of information upon limited and focused content. All of these suggestions, analyses, and debates result in a wide questioning about the mental condition of both Holmes' versions (para 13). Incompatible with the previous diagnosis, additional evidences will be sought to prove that Sherlock Holmes has developed a kind of personality and behavior disorder or diagnosed with high-functioning sociopathy, in particular the latest adaptation *Sherlock* via occurrences, citations, quotes and dialogues from the series. Moreover, the analysis of Sherlock

Holmes' characterizations will be critically examined, through revealing in what manner he behaves, expresses, and interprets himself as well as his actions, and reactions from those around him.

3.3. The Modernized Construct of Sherlock's Anima and Persona

The latest adaptation *Sherlock* exhibits a particular concernment in the psychological delineations of the consultive sleuth. In a press interview, the psychologist Fallon (2016) elaborated that the creators of the show intend to manufacture a more amicable, humane, and less horrible than his book-based counterpart. Further, He attributed that to the terribleness of the actual personalities of psychopaths (para9). When Steven Moffat, one of the show's creators read *Study in Scarlet* for the first time. He expressed his daze, not to mention that his sentiment for Sherlock has changed and thought, "Oh my goodness, this is shocking". Moffat recalled his feelings of the great blow that befallen him due to the displeasing character of Doyle's Holmes was. He always imagined him as "James Bond's strength, bravery and wisdom. On the contrary, he is unbearable, strange personality who finally crowns his eccentrics with narcotics (McClain & Cripps, 2016, p. 95). The creators of the television show vitally amalgamate Holmes' conspicuous conductible and personality impairments, eccentricities into the persona of Moffat's Sherlock, a renewed, electrified adaptation of Doyle's Holmes, not to mention its wide popularity and herculean success.

The series audiences' initial responses and impressions after broadcasting the first episode *Study in Pink* are remarkable, for instance Wren commented and characterized the sleuth's personality as intellective, undemonstrative and violinist, who apparently psychically troubled. A variant review is submitted by Robert, described Sherlock as an invariable source of untimely rude realities and a boaster persona who apparently unable to aid himself. Finally, Lowery' view about the widely known detective, represented the aggregate that a viewer looks forward, impressive brilliance plus staggering cognitive faculties. Nevertheless, almost maniac, a noticeable dearth of social interactions often let others clean his messes up (McClain & Cripps, 2016, p.96). Sherlock has held the same striking nexus with viewership of the show that Doyle's canon boasted with their readership.

The pivotal ligament of nous and emotion is what defined each personification of the widely known sleuth concomitant with different solutions to the mysteries of murders and analytical methods. In the latest adaptation, Sherlock remains a man of science, deduction, and inference. His intellect constitutes his persona's centeredness while the positive emotional anima develops gradually via certain characters such as John Watson, Mrs. Hudson throughout the series (Broyles, 2016, p.24).

Steven Moffat and Mark Gatiss have to keep up with the times, modernize, and bring the new adaptation of the consultive investigator into London of the twenty-one century in lieu of the Victorian London. Sherlock is firmly and devotedly adhering to Doyle's canon; accompanied by up- to- date translation that is completely appropriated for the spirit of the time besides the advanced technology. Most if not all, of Sherlock Holmes' adaptations set in the Victorian era. The occurrences of the show's episodes root on particulars and occurrences from Conan Doyle's narrations which are meticulously and professionally functioned.

The leader writer in *Daily Telegraph*, Harry Mount (2010) described Moffat's Sherlock appearance and clothes, his malnourished, sick and pale complexion bears the stamp of an addict; he usually wears an overcoat with abroad collar, firmly tied muffler around the neck, Victorian style knot, yet still fashionable (para1). Doyle draws Sherlock's tallness of more than 'six feet', exceedingly scrawny, and facially Sherlock owns an intense, perceivable look together with protuberant jaw (Doyle, 1998, p. 33). In appearance, contemporary Sherlock Holmes looks in every respect like what Doyle visualizes for his protagonist either in tallness or leanness of his build (McLaughlin, 2013, p. 9). The showrunners are remarkably capable of breathing new life into Sherlock Holmes' character out of Conan Doyle's pages into the small screen.

The creators of *Sherlock* have modernized the latest adaptation to be convenient for the values and standards of the 21th century. In other words, additional distinctive characteristics have enriched to develop the fictive persona of Holmes. Battaglia (2018) pointed out that the makers of the series spotlight the emotional world of the detective, and progressively uncover the presence of early bygone trauma (p. 96).

Doyle's Sherlock persona as well as anima 'vices' are highly accentuated by the updated version *Sherlock*. In other words, Sherlock's allegations of being "a high functioning sociopath" thoroughly corresponds with Doyle's Sherlock construct in *Scandal in Bohemia* as "the most perfect reasoning and observing machine" (Doyle, 1998, p. 219). Text messages, weather applications, global positioning system, smartphones and computers have perfectly employed as a symbolization for latest digital technology in conjunction with Sherlock's meticulous dexterities to stand for his rational method of observation, analysis and reasoning. Per contra his social dexterities apparently do not possess any of them to sustain with other people. In addition to the callous utilitarian manner which is Sherlock's favorable strategy to deal with people, thus no one will even wonder or surprise if he is called or accused of abnormality and psychopathy by his coworkers' officers of Scotland Yard.

Study in Pink clearly reveals the antisocial conduct through different scenes, the first of them when he enters the crime scene, disregards the lucid affectionate hints of the pathologist Molly Hooper. Second is his odd relationship with a skull instead of a human being, introduces it as his alter ego, nevertheless his peculiarities afloat when he could not understand or even try to, the reason behind a parent cannot surmount the demise of her child. He astonishes at the idea of someone who will still drown in his grief after passing long years of losing a daughter (Moffat & McGuigan, 2010). Similar to Doyle's Sherlock, the updated version of Sherlock has deep infatuation with perpetration, it makes him feel alive and worthy. He usually cheers up and bursts in excitement, "it is Christmas" as soon as he heard of multiple suicides concomitant with a clawed jot (Moffat & McGuigan, 2010). Same as Doyle, Sherlock's creators have favored to relinquish his societal interactions and personal attachments in particular for meticulous scientific deductions. Proceeding from the universally accepted notion that attachments involve emotions which is in turn clouded and impacted the healthy, precise analysis as well as the last verdict.

Sherlock Holmes has stamped with smack rudeness, cold bloodiness by virtue of his distant and detached demeanors, and acts whether throughout his detection process or interpersonal interactions scope. "A bloody psychopath", "without heart", and "an insensitive prat" are the most common characters' remarks as soon as they encounter Sherlock. These provoking comments make him speak up, abruptly and

sharply define himself to negate such false allegations “am a high functioning sociopath” (Moffat & McGuigan, 2010). The announcement of such statement determines related attributive characteristics such as superficial charm to impress others especially women, dearth in feelings, compassion and remorse, haughtiness along with using up the people who care for him in order to reach his goals, and unravel crimes for the sake of his arrogance saturation.

The initiatory pages of *Study in Scarlet*, Doyle’s first novel featured the debut of Sherlock Holmes. Doyle never intended for Sherlock to be a romantic figure but deliberately exhibited him as a man of science, logic and truths in substitution of emotion and romantic interest. In 1859, Doyle was born, the very same year of Darwinian theory ‘*The Origins of Species*’ appearance or birth. The biologist Ernst Mayr (2003) promulgated the striking impact of Darwinism uprising upon intellectuals and thinkers’ stratum whether men or women; subsequent to 1859 any individual who progressed global overview would be inevitably and totally different before that very year (p. 133). Darwinism has revolutionized and conquered the science world with irrefutable demonstrations, tipped the scales that are universally accepted, varied the contemporaries and posterior generations overall perspectives.

Doyle’s reminiscences, achievements, and ventures were heavily mirrored and crowded with the Darwinian influence and words since his medical school days in the 1870’s at Edinburgh University (Frank, 2003, pp. 134/145). Doyle applied the principles, realities and knowledge of this revolutionary perspective to his literary works, creating a Darwinian world for Sherlock that enabled him for rational analysis, searched for logical motives, intentions, and meaning accordingly. They are impeccable tools for scientific detection and genuine definers for Holmesian world. Doyle’s depicted Holmes’ personality “as inhuman as Babbage’s’ Calculating Machine” (Graham & Garlen, 2012, p. 24). Science is the most rightful key and answer for everything around. For that reason, Sherlock Holmes stopped the human side of his persona, and triggered the infallible scientific personification.

Doyle’s autobiography unveiled another pertinent revelation which depicted his obsession of Joseph Bell, a university medicinal teacher, Doyle used to carefully examine his gifted teacher figure, functioned and magnified his techniques and

routines in order to create an intellectual, machine like detective, who widely known for unraveling riddled crimes by using his talents rather than waiting the follies and mistakes of delinquents. Joseph Bell does not diagnose only the patients' apparent sickness signs but his profession and personality via few cursory glances of him through inquiring process that Doyle used to do with the patients. In Doyle's canon texts, emotion and caring tremendously stand for a thorny pitfall, interrupt the reasoning and intellectual process that Holmes endeavors to cultivate (Doyle, 2007, p. 20). Hence, he inwardly and outwardly terminates them to create a man of logic and science who usually grounds inferences, observations and deductions on his innate adeptness so as to eradicate crime.

The creators of the television show have utilized the same logic, deductive and observatory construct of Doyle and applied to their hero, Sherlock. In parallel with Doyle's hero, Sherlock has depicted as "Brainy's the new sexy" by Irene Adler, Sherlock's equivalent venturer (Moffat & McGuigan, 2012). The happenings of *Scandal in Belgravia* are mainly inspired by the original novel 'A Scandal in Bohemia', publicized in *The Strand Magazine* Doyle dubbed her "the woman" (Doyle, 1998, p. 219). Irene Adler is the most beautiful face that women could ever have, likens her brain to the most decisive, shrewd men (Doyle, 1998, p. 229). *A Scandal in Belgravia* has ended with Sherlock's outright rejection to any kind of intimate closeness with Irene Adler and can be described as affectless reaction to her obsession of him owing to severe childhood shock.

3.4. Sherlock Holmes' Blatant Delinquency Tendencies

Sherlock Holmes possesses all possible potentials that could qualify him to be proficient malefactor such as witness, dexterities and an entire emotion domination. Doyle's Sherlock makes a shocking divulge to his sidekick Dr. Watson in humorous way "You know, Watson, I do not mind confessing to you that I have always had an idea that I would have made a highly efficient criminal" (Doyle, 1998, p. 850). There are striking Likeness between Holmes and the villainous persons that he accustomed to confronting. In fact, they share a lot in common for instance, swindle tactics, disguise and acts, as an instrument to reach their target (Davin, 2016, pp. 10/236). Doyle

created a character as close as possible to ‘villain’, simultaneously sustaining a distinctive difference from the fiendish persons that he encounters with.

Sherlock’s characteristics are very close or so applicable to criminal ingredients. The German Physician Max Nordau (1895) outlined that egotism and impulsivity which are defining indications of degenerates. They consider excitableness as a superbness sign, pretend to possess unique perception that virtually nonexistent in others, look down, and abhor those who are not equivalent to their intellects (p. 19). Sherlock is an exemplar for egotism and impulsive deportment. He is greatly, and uncontrollably excited when a new case or crime has committed, to the extent he cannot hide his happiness without any consideration to the victim’s family. John always tries to contain the situation by continuously reminding him of the occasion and reason behind their attendance. He looks down on people who sound inferior to him. On many occasions and occurrences, Sherlock expresses his sorriness for other people who do not have his gifts nor brain level, usually mulls over how do they live and act, it must be deadly irksome for neither being him nor even close (Moffat& McGuigan, 2010). One of Sherlock’s resonant mockery sentences of his flat mate in special and Scotland Yard officers or lay people in general “you see, but you do not observe” (Moffat& McGuigan, 2012). This quoted line of *Sherlock’s* in *Scandal in Belgravia*, pointed out how ordinary people see objects, they only look at the surface and the apparent aspect of items and objects without any effort to percept neither try to penetrate below the surface or even farther than the act of sight. Unlike Sherlock, they are remarkably oblivious to the specifics and the surrounds that enwrap them.

In relation to Nordau’s stigmas of degeneracy and criminality, Sherlock never feels repentance for his conceited and wronged mockeries as well as acts. High intelligence and superior dexterities of inference that characterize Sherlock, grant him all the right for superiority, mockery and underestimation of people. The officers of Scotland Yards are oftentimes censured by Sherlock for not being able to keep up to his brain analytical faculties. Sergeant Donovan’s prophecy of Sherlock’s future “One day just showing up won’t be enough. One day we’ll be standing around a body and it’ll be Sherlock Holmes that’s the one that put it there. He’s a psychopath. Psychopaths get bored” (Moffat& McGuigan, 2010). In consequence with Sherlock’s

conduct and merits concomitant with Nordu's delineations, a conclusion can be drawn that Sherlock is officially and strongly a criminal degeneracy nominee.

From one standpoint, Sherlock's insecurity thrusts him to conceitedly boast his mental and intelligent faculties, conceives that these faculties are the exclusive distinctive traits he possesses; therefore, he heavily focuses on them. Sherlock sounds oblivious of these insecurities, as a matter of fact he is percipient of the external surrounding objects except himself (Sollid, 2016, pp. 31-32). In lieu of being a human, Sherlock draws an inhuman, a machine- like image, colors with reason, coldness, and prejudice. On every appropriate occasion, Sherlock perpetuates to brag of emotion and empathy absence and keep reminding his flat mate, John Watson of it.

Sherlock's manner of handling, tackling and communicating through emotions clearly evinced that he does not possess any perception for human nature or even the way they feel. Since he displays an emotional and compassion failure, Moffat's Sherlock is not capable to recognize or detect the emotional expression and the reactions of people in distress.

3.5. Sociopathy is Sherlock's Sanctum

The progress of Moffat's Sherlock events revealed that he has developed emotions, yet Sherlock purposefully opts for suppressing them because he considers emotions an obstacle in the route of the reasonable and logical thinking, his weapon to tackle and solve crime cases. Moffat's Sherlock solves crimes to repel boredom and dullness of his life, a thorny trouble that he has to encounter and deal with since childhood. The extravagant reaction towards emotion might be activated as a defensive mechanism in response to child abuse background as well as continual intimidation, demonstrated by this quote "alone is what I have, alone protects me" (Thompson & Hayness, 2012). Otherwise, Sherlock does not have any friends or social relations because he finds friendship and relations dull and bored.

Sherlock: what do real people have, then in their 'real lives'?

John: Friends; people they know; people they like; people they don't like

... Girlfriends, boyfriends ...

Sherlock: Yes, well, as I was saying_ dull.

(Moffat& McGuigan, 2010).

This quote is an indicative of sociopathic or antisocial demeanor of Sherlock who is notorious for his rejection for any kind of social and personal affinity, although the fact that he develops a homo social bond with John. Broyles (2016) pointed out that sociopathy does not contradict such symptom. Sociopathic people can build a personal bond with an individual or limited group just like Sherlock's condition (p. 47).

In addition, Sherlock identifies his condition as a sociopath to justify the complete absence of emotional domination over his reactions and facial expressions. Sherlock's biggest fears when his emotions surface or become visible to others (Polaesk, 2014, p. 266). Sherlock's lack of emotion demonstrates his sociopathy along with being physically powerless to diagnose and deal with the most appropriate social conduct. Sherlock is able to play a role of being gentle, courteous and warm hearted without any engagement of sociopathic blatant attributes, only if he asks for a favor or seeks gain in return.

Sociopathy is a sanctuary for Sherlock to pursue his penchant for solving crimes "interesting puzzles"; devoid of any social involvement most probably weaken or distract his concentration on the solely job that he greatly adores and excels at (Taylor, 2012, p. 102). The impairment and ignorance of social interactions has seemed obvious within his encounters with the clients or witnesses that may seek his advice or assistance. Benedict Cumberbatch who performs Sherlock in the series, believes that Sherlock's charm is on as soon as he wants to gain an advantage in return! (Broyles, 2016, p. 36). In order to gain a favor or interest, Sherlock can immediately replace and mask the distant, cold persona with charming, placid one in his pursuit of it.

3.6. Hare's Checklist Tool

By means of Hare's tool, Sherlock Holmes' the most pervasive allegation of being behaviorally disordered figure 'a sociopath' will be proved through different occurrences, attitudes and doings. In consequence with that, he will be another sufferer from out-of-control contributors and influences that bring about his disorder.

3.6.1. Excessive Sense of Grandiose

The first assumed sociopathic attributes of Sherlock is excessive sense of grandiose, Moffat's Sherlock resounds this characteristic mightily. Sherlock is accustomed to bragging his talents that lacking any slight indication of modesty. It sounds quite alien thought to Sherlock Holmes. The posterior occasions from different episodes of Sherlock crawl with intensive sense of narcissism and arrogance. He looks down on his dearest but loneliest friend John, accuses him of vacancy and shallowness of judgement just like others, addresses him in an embarrassing and patronizing manner "It is nice not being me? It must be so relaxing" (Moffat& McGuigan, 2010). Another occurrence which is a blazing echo of this merit, especially when Lestrade, the chief inspectors of Scotland Yards, uttered that this thorny mission require to order more troops to participate in probing and hunting a dangerous assassinator and a bomber called the Golem who dressed his prey an explosive vest. Sherlock as usual replied him in a dry laconic manner, your attempts are in vain, you will never be able to locate that bomber only one man can do:

"Lestrade: Who?
Sherlock: Me"
(Gattis& McGuigan, 2010).

An extra conspicuous occasion of this sociopathic feature, Sherlock is illiterate of Copernicus' astronomical hypothesis, and the solar system's make up, in particular the part whether the earth goes around the sun or not, devalues and derides at this specific sort of knowledge or sciences. It made John severely criticize him for his narrow knowledge, but Sherlock as usual gets away with his snobbish justification that merely average individuals consume their minds with such worthless material "rubbish" as he calls it which renders it effortful to reach the things that concerns the most (Gattis & McGuigan, 2010). The only informative materials that profoundly interest and consumedly desire by Sherlock is his consultive investigation occupation, where he enjoys and thrives on. He grants himself a special prestigious position over what he refers to as inferior beings, who just care about unwanted and indistinct knowledge that does not raise to Sherlock level.

"Gospel" is how Sherlock described his words in an intense dialogue, if carefully followed, the investigation course would be a little faster (Thompson & Lyn, 2010). This incensed statement is directed at Inspector Dimmock, after the murder of the bank employee and journalist. Sherlock harshly reprimanded him for not listening and taking his notes, deductions seriously as a sacred text to follow literally. Further, lucid revelation of Sherlock's grandiose and narcissism is through categorizing the highest criminal suits in regard with its substantiality and profitability for activating his intellectuality as well as boredom disposability which entail his attendance in person to cheer him up in the first place, placate his ego, and unravel riddles lastly. While the lowest rank category of crimes according to the detective are left to John to take over, such worthless malefactions do not rise to Sherlock's level nor deserve his effort, attention or even departure the flat for them. Sherlock all the time dispatches John alone to the crime location who has no privilege to reject neither object at such minor work on Sherlock's behalf (Gattis & McGuigan, 2012).

Sherlock rudely and indifferently tells John Watson that he already knows the impact of such thing on an extraordinary intellect like his, but now he needs an ordinary one to experience. In this occasion Sherlock is mentally confused, and hallucinated owing to be exposed to hallucinogenic gas, for that reason he desperately wants to test and make sure if an average man can go through, feel the same symptoms of confusion and delusions without regard for any bad consequences that may accidentally happen to that man. Thus, he recruits John for such terrible mission just to please his sense of curiosity and grandiosity (Gattis & McGuigan, 2012). Through this experiment, John was terribly shaken and frighten, simultaneously Sherlock was meticulously and coldly watching his intimate friend suffering up to the last minute. He does not even try to stop it for John sake, his first and only friend. This callous experiment exposes two obvious truths about Sherlock, his boastfulness besides his callousness 'empathy lack' nature.

This occurrence also exhibits Sherlock's persistent thirst for science and knowledge whatever it costs. He does not mind if he harms other people on his way to trace information. He conducts scientific experiments on humans to find out what the influence of new chemical compound, drug or blows usually starting with the closest people to him. Further, this instance asserts the fact that Holmes treats people as

objects could be utilized for experiments in order to gain more information and cognition.

Another occasion which is a striking manifestation of the investigator's grandiose, when the court summoned Sherlock to give his testimony against James Moriarty as an 'expert witness', he could not make his statements as plain and concise as John asked him to do. Besides, Sherlock superiorly expressed his disapproval of the nature and level of the prosecuting lawyer's interrogations, the adjudicator ordered to throw him into prison for disrespect the court and sharply faced Sherlock with the question whether if he had ever managed to give up pretentious acting for just a little while (Thompson & Hayness, 2012).

Furthermore, Sherlock's vainness and grandiose almost caused him to be killed many times, for instance, Sherlock was pushed by his arrogance to play the taxi driver suicidal game. The cabby was deeply aware of the investigator's smugness; thus, he employed against, thrust him into choosing one of the deadly pills but John interfered at the last minute and fired the cabby from the adjoining premises' window. Sherlock could not leave or fight back his persistent desire for knowingness or even puzzling out if he would have defeated the cabby or even close to, at his fatal match (Moffat & McGuigan, 2010). Sherlock is badly needed for his genius and talent to be identified and evaluated. He demands and enjoys the audience's attentiveness whether from the surrounding people or John's blog. Such attentiveness goads Sherlock into thriving and booming by granting him the stage to show off his brainpower. Sherlock likes to be recognized, praised and famed for his investigative wonders. Holmes is a 'showoff' man who controls the crime scene with his tremendous wit. He adores the notion of celebrating the uniqueness and surpassing of his mentality over others more than seeking truth and justice.

The above occasions are blazing indication of his self-centeredness and self-grandiose as well as a manifestation of his compulsive need for intellectual supremacy, and serious pursuit to this supercilious situation.

3.6.2. Callosity and Empathy Absence

Callosity and empathy absence are significant item in Hare's Checklist appraisal of psychopathic and sociopathic characteristics. In *Study in Pink* and *The Blind Banker*, Sherlock has been personified, and interpreted with further empathy absence, insensitiveness and roughness. Sherlock's remarks to his associates from Scotland Yard were offensively bold and disrespectful. He does not want anything to distract him from what he is doing. Sherlock ordered Lestrade and the other Scotland Yarders to stop thinking, ridiculed, and suspected their brains would come out with something advantageous besides the fact that it never occurred to his mind first. Sherlock continually belittles the mental abilities of his co-workers as shown below:

Sherlock: Shut up!

Lestrade: I wasn't saying anything.

Sherlock: You were thinking. It's annoying.

Sherlock: Dear God, what is it like in your funny little brains, it must be so boring.

Sherlock: Shut up, everybody, shut up! Don't move, don't speak, don't breathe. I'm trying to think. Anderson, face the other way. You're putting me off.

Anderson: What? My face is?!

Sherlock: Anderson, don't talk out loud. You lower the I.Q. of the whole street.

(Moffat & McGuigan, 2010).

The new disappointed comer, John Watson, inquired the Scotland Yarders about the reason behind bearing the detective's eccentric disposition. Lestrade replied and characterized Sherlock with greatness in his accurate analytical faculties rather than goodness in his morality, hoping that "he might even be a good one" (Moffat & McGuigan, 2010). If they are lucky enough to meet that day, in other words, Lestrade wishes for Sherlock to be capable one day of developing an empathetic and societal engagement that can be boosted instead of the pathological shackles on his personal life and career.

On occurrence in *Study in Pink* where Jennifer Wilson claws the name of her passed away child 'rache' on the floor which happens at the same time to be the key word to her cell phone. Sherlock refuses to rely on emotion as a clue or method to apprehend the rational purpose behind Jennifer's clawing her child's name for the

sleuths (Moffat& McGuigan, 2010). He considerably fails to perceive and interpret the emotional dimension of the victim's act or those in his social circle owing to the severe lowness in empathy and affection which later causes to key gap in the case and late discovery of the murderer.

In a scene that views Sherlock's recurrent offenses and hardhearted treatment to Molly though his certainty of her infatuation of him, yet it does not stop him from using, embarrassing, or humiliating her. He trivializes and insults her in response to unbrilliant reasoning and judgment as well. "You always say such horrible things. Every time. Always. Always" (Moffat& McGuigan, 2012). Another scene shows Sherlock's disregard for other people's feelings, willful negligence, inopportune time of rejoice, and delectation facial expression especially when it coincides with puzzling out of emotionally aching case. Henry, one of Sherlock's clients, is severely traumatized and tortured by past haunting memory, night dreams for twenty years, losing his father under mysterious and horrifying circumstances in Dewer's Hollow (Gattis & McGuigan, 2012). Still, Sherlock's insensitiveness is clearly obvious through his overjoyed facial expression owing to the magical and mystifying details. Such cases thrill and lighten up Sherlock's spirit and brain, thus he scarcely cares for the distressful, and sad situation of his clients. Sherlock delightfully laughs at the huge amount of mysteries concomitant with gripping happenings.

Sherlock: Murder weapon and scene of the crime, all at once. Oh-ho-ho-ho-ho, this case, Henry! Thank you! It's been BRILLIANT!

John: Sherlock

Sherlock: What?

John: Timing.

Sherlock: Not good?

(Gattis & McGuigan, 2012).

Stout (2006) mentioned to be a sociopath, it means complete absence of recognition of how other people feel or why they feel this way (p. 126). Identical to Sherlock's case who does not realize the social wrongness of what said in the crime scene until he deducted the astonishment and trauma in the faces of the officers around, still incapable to recognize the profound familial attachment between a parent and a child (Moffat & McGuigan, 2010). The high-functioning sociopath, Sherlock

possesses the ability to navigate through the different social occasions without being fit in, or even attempt to understand what he goes through just like other sociopaths.

If a person has been diagnosed with antisociality personality or sociopathy, this means that he has the ability to cognize empathy but emotionally unable to test or feel it (Broyles, 2016, pp. 24/50). The ability of cognition is accompanied by an acute disability to experience the sentiments of the people around him which renders the inflicted personality of the antisocial disorder probably dangerous because of his unique ability to swindle and bend the feelings of his sufferers for his own interest to reach farther aims.

3.6.3. Ostensible Charisma

The third item is the ostensible charisma, this trait is clearly manifested through Sherlock's treatment of the specialist registrar Molly Hooper. When in needs of a persistent service, Sherlock's charm immediately turns on to stir Molly's feelings for his favor. In response to his twisted flirtation and charm she innocently permitted the feet of the two corpses to be observed 'Eddie Van Coon and Brian Lukis' who are already on her clipboard and under her supervision (Thompson& Lyn, 2010).

As soon as Molly informed Sherlock that she had done with her autopsy of the two cadavers and the paperwork. Sherlock's face lightened with a gentle smile along with puppy dog gaze. Sherlock knows about Molly's obsession of him, he flirtatiously starts to compliment her hair.

Sherlock: You've changed your hair
Hooper: What?
Sherlock: The style. you used to part it in the middle.
Hooper: Oh. Yes. Well
Sherlock: Suits you better this way.
(Thompson& Lyn, 2010).

In the very moment, Molly acquiesced to his wish, Sherlock's smile and charm faded away and kept his eyes on his watch wearily. The scene views his inconsideration and utilization of the passion and concern that the others save for him to attain his own advantage without any sting of conscience.

Sherlock has exhibited inappropriate behavior by using his charm to affect other people for own interest without any consideration to the feelings of the other side. Otherwise, he never thinks about what might happen to them if they know the truth.

3.6.4. Necessity of Stimulant

The fourth item or feature is necessity of stimulant, the updated version of Sherlock exhibits ceaseless desire and demand for stimulation to aid him working out the intricate analysis of criminal suits. Sherlock is accustomed to selecting the toughest and insolvable criminal cases that boast the highest threat, hardness, and eeriness. The paramount target of the detective is to throw out his life's boredom rather than aid sufferers who face hard trouble or in a bad situation. Shag tobacco and an unending penchant for smoke are some of the stimulant habits for conducting his work vigorously. Sherlock's smoking habit was originated by the litterateur Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Like his predecessor, Sherlock grumbles about the expensive prices of cigarettes so that he replaces cigarettes with nicotine patches not to mention, the difficulty of maintaining such a wont in London these days, he laments "bad news for brainwork" (Moffat & McGuigan, 2010). Sherlock uses the patches to stimulate and sharpen his brain cells if he has an obscure criminal suit to ponder over or handle. They help him for better cogitation and performance inside the crime scene or out of it.

Another incentive for Sherlock is drug addiction despite his cognition of the long-term negative effects and harms to the physical health. In *His Last Vow*, Moffat and Hurran (2014) have viewed Sherlock in a drug den under drug effect, John located his place, tried to rehabilitate him, however, Sherlock justified his existence in such place just to set up and snare the media tycoon and blackmailer whom he abhorred the most Charles Augustus Magnussen.

"John: Sherlock Holmes in a drug den! How's that gonna look?
Sherlock: I'm undercover"
(Moffat & Hurran, 2014).

Sherlock's embroilment in his addiction habit has been portrayed as something he entirely dominates, as a means of seizing villains, malefactors as well as expanding the intellectual abilities. Besides Sherlock employs this habituation to manipulate John

back into his cycle. Sherlock has been depicted as the extraordinary protagonist who is wholly above the pitfalls of the addiction's fallout (Camart et al, 2018, p. 290). Unlike ordinary people who are likely to suffer from addiction troubles in conjunction with undesirable secondary effects, Sherlock's addiction is a means for reality and knowledge augment not for elopement from unpleasant reality as most ordinary people usually do in addictive conditions. This kind of addiction is hyper- functional and unrestrictedly positive that first originated in the fictive character of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (Camart et al., 2018, p. 290).

Moffat's Sherlock exhibits ceaseless demand for stimulation to keep his powers, energy and mentality on, regardless of how that stimulant can be physically, psychically, and mentally damaging. Sherlock's restiveness and ennui after puzzling out a case makes him on a perennial lookout for risky mysteries and serious conspiracies to keep him high. Sherlock admits that he is a sociopath who puzzles out criminal suits as a substitute for drug addiction, without a case to solve, his mind acts like a motor that runs too swiftly and uncontrollably; a missile shreds itself into fragments cornered on the launching site (Gatiss& McGuigan, 2012). The closure of any case is a fresh beginning for Sherlock to pursue a beguiling and baffling case that thrives his intellect and suits his superiority.

3.6.5. Victimization or Manipulation

Victimization is the fifth sociopathic feature or item in Hare's scale. Moffat's Sherlock exerts shrewd and devious influence especially for his advantage, namely, to get his needs or wants to be accomplished. Moffat and Hurran (2014) have introduced an occurrence of phony attraction and interest in Magnusson's personal assistant in *His Last Vow*. John is surprised to find out that Sherlock and Mary's bridesmaid, John's future wife are dating but Sherlock claims that he dates her only because Janine works for the newspaper's owner. He uses her to get access to Magnusson's office and then search the blackmailer's vault.

John: That was Janine.

Sherlock: Yes, of course it was Janine. She's Magnussen's PA.
That's the whole point.

John: Did you just get engaged to break into an office?

Sherlock: Yeah. Stroke of luck, meeting her at your wedding. You can take some of the credit.

John: Je- Jesus.

(Moffat & Hurran, 2014).

On another occasion, Sherlock uses his lonely friend John as a test dummy and locks him in a laboratory with sound effects to create the delirious effect on John (Gattis & McGuigan, 2012). Obviously, this kind of treatment is the cruelest and most discourteous manner to someone you care for. Sherlock can turn any persona on, relying on the situation or the goal he likes to attain. He can personify and masquerade as a normal figure in substitute for his haughty, distant, and unfriendly temperament. For example, in the *Blind Banker* Sherlock's charm is cunningly surfaced, varies his tone of voice when he tries to break into the premises by persuading a stranger that he is one of the indwellers (Thompson & Lyn, 2010). While on another occasion in *The Reichenbach Fall*, friendliness is another deliberate disguise that Sherlock reveals to an old woman (Thompson & Haynes, 2012). One more occurrence, he does not show any consideration for others' feelings when it comes to his abrupt manner in collecting information from the eye-witnesses, he snaps and screams at them to receive what he needs. The social bond is understandable conduct for sociopaths, Sherlock labels himself as 'high functioning sociopath' in order to possess a boundless space to act freely (McClain & Cripps, 2016, p. 102). Apparently, Sherlock's selfish doings seek the public interest, nevertheless, his doings exhibit inconsiderate, and manipulative nature as they apply to the end justifies the means. This is a very popular principle for Machiavellians as interrelated with psychopathy and sociopathy (Johnson, 2019, p. 81). In the deceptive and manipulation item, Sherlock's dispositions and doings are socially inexcusable; however, he is psychically excused for being out of control defective character.

3.6.6. Lowness of Behavioral Dominance

Lowness of behavioral dominance, this item completely corresponds with Sherlock. Provocation, frustration and impatience are the identifying triggers for Sherlock's lack of control particularly when one of his associates disturbs, and distracts Sherlock's concentration in the course of analyzing and investigating the information of an intricate crime scene. Failure and disablement to find a clue he hopes

for, is another cause for becoming unexpectedly enraged, in a manner where no one can contain that rage. “Furious, Sherlock snatches the latest slide out from under the scope’s and hurls it against the nearest wall”.

Sherlock: It’s not there!

John: Jesus!

Sherlock: Nothing there! Doesn’t make any sense.

Stapleton: What were you expecting to find?

(Gattis& McGuigan, 2012).

Sherlock was wrathful and restless because he could not find anything in the sugar sample. He expected to find a hallucinating or delirium substance; therefore, he was extremely livid, forcefully and frustratingly threw the sugar slide at the wall. Lack of control is a usual act if he does not find what he anticipates. Another revelation of Sherlock’s loss of control:

Sherlock: [on the phone] Lestrade? We've had a break-in at Baker Street. Send your least irritating officers and an ambulance. Oh, no, no, no, no, we're fine. No, it's the, uh, it's the burglar, he's got himself rather badly injured.

Sherlock: Oh, a few broken ribs, fractured skull, suspected punctured lung.

Sherlock: He fell out of a window.

(Moffat& McGuigan, 2012).

On one evening Sherlock returns home to find Mrs. Hudson was attacked and held at gunpoint. He tossed the bounded and gagged Neilson out of the window after calling Lestrade and asked for an ambulance for the burglar. Punching the assaulter and spraying his eyes with pepper did not satisfy Sherlock, thus he decided to throw him, pretending it was Neilson’s ‘the assaulter’ fault without any sympathy or even try to dominate his aggressive reaction.

3.6.7. Absence of Far-Reaching Targets

Absence of far-reaching targets, Verstappern (2011) mentioned that psychopaths and sociopaths have long-run aims and schemes so that semi- permanent are modified to permanent intents and planned ends (p. 9). Consequently, the investigative profession of Moffat’s Sherlock endowed his personality with resoluteness, end-orientation and observance merits. He never fails at the first or final hurdle owing to the specified bearing that the work nature presses on his route.

In the *Empty Hearse* where Sherlock elaborates how he plans to deceive Moriarty and fakes his suicide just to maintain John, Mrs. Hudson and Greg Lestrade life whom Moriarty threatens of killing them by a bunch of his assassins if Sherlock will not obey his instructions, and commit suicide just like him. Sherlock dived off St. Bartholomew's hospital roof which John fixed his eyes on, frightened while walking past the main street. The truth behind such fabricated events is Sherlock's leaping from the roof with a bungee cord, rebounding and going into the premises via a window, leaving Moriarty's body with a Sherlock false face to delude and beguile John as well as the bystanders. Philip Anderson has hypnotized John to win more time for such fancied arrangements to be prepared and save up the lives of his beloved ones and his life as well (Gattis & Lovering, 2014). These dexterous and thorough tactics indicate a sophisticated planner for long- run personal and public gain.

3.6.8. Shallowness of Affection

Another element in the checklist is the shallowness of affection when the individual is unable to express and react appropriately (Hare, 1999, pp. 44/53). This attribute strongly liaises with Psychopathic and sociopathic personalities. The researcher above stated that the consultive detective does not understand emotions or in a more accurate sense, he abhors everything that probably blurs his reasoning and judgment. After fabricating his suicide and deliberate absenting for two years in the *Empty Hearse*, Sherlock surprises John and attempts to apologize to him, but John rejects Sherlock's apology owing to the grieved and frustrated condition John was in after losing his best and lonely friend, not to mention Sherlock never attempts to let him know or call not even for once. Moreover, Sherlock trusts and teams up with dozen to accomplish his plan rather than John which enraged him the most (Gattis & Lovering, 2014). Sherlock could not understand why John would not accept his explanations, to befriend or accompany him in his posterior detective missions and adventures, he even attacked him several times.

Sherlock: I said I'm sorry. Isn't that what you're supposed to do?

Mary: Gosh, you don't know anything about human nature, do you?

Sherlock: Hmm, nature? No. Human? No.

(Gattis & Lovering, 2014).

This particular feature seems inherited and very familiar in Sherlock's family, especially between him and his brother Mycroft. Both brothers exhibit less concern, affect and grasp for human temperament than normal people in similar situations as evidenced by this dialogue:

“Sherlock: Look at them. They all care so much. Do you ever wonder if there's something wrong with us?

Mycroft Holmes: All lives end. All hearts are broken. Caring is not an advantage, Sherlock”

(Moffat & McGuigan, 2012).

In addition to the genetic familial component, this quote lumps for the first time between Sherlock and his brother into a similar category, the category of emotional and shallowness of affection. Sherlock is incapable of care for others, and never wants to or even considers it an issue for him. He is wondering if they are being mistaken not to care or probably, he is mistaken that he starts to do so? Now his concern expands itself to other people such as John, Molly, Mrs. Hudson, and Irene, although he sustains his distant reaction to human feelings. Sherlock's emotions still shallow, limited that never penetrate the depths along with severe aberrant from average. For Mycroft, caring is no more than a reference for inescapable impotence and loss. In other words, disadvantageous human merit.

This feature sounds to be tremendously matched and defined to Sherlock Holmes' typical way of living and working.

3.6.9. The Multiplicity of Closeable Short -Term Relations

A lot of intimate short-term relations, this sociopathic attribute is pertinent with the item of shallowness of affection since the last one strongly influences his relationship with women. On one hand, he greatly believes that love is emotion and emotion contradict his scientific and deductive nature. Sherlock is neither interested nor admired the womankind, it is an aversion and distrustfulness in the opposite gender. He looks at women as a mean rather than an end as in his false emotional engagement to reach information, and leave her behind as soon as he arrives at his end. Rather, it is a purely utilitarian involvement. Nevertheless, we have to mention “the women” or Irene Adler the “client and detective” in Doyle's *A Scandal in Bohemia*

who is a rivalry wit to Doyle's Sherlock, follows his style in disguise game, she runs away with the original picture that reveals her affair with the king of Bohemia before he does, she is not a criminal character in the original version unlike the updated one (Turner, 2017, p.44).

Contrary to Doyle, Moffat's Sherlock wins the game and receives the picture from a locked phone. Sherlock likes Adler's intellect and personality despite that fact, he victimizes and feeds her to adversaries. Sherlock could not let her win because she is an accessory and a victim of Moriarty. Sherlock tells Irene that he has a ceaseless assumption for 'love' as being an alarming detriment, and thanks her for the final verification (Moffat & McGuigan, 2012). Further, Moffat's Sherlock rejects to be emotionally involved with his huge admirer in the series 'Molly Hooper' despite his awareness of her passion, nevertheless, he prefers to ignore her flirt signals. Janine is another blatant failure of emotional commitment as indicated earlier. Sherlock avoids and restrains himself from any emotional involvement that might develop into a romantic bond which most likely interrupts and impacts his deductive method, or confuses his apprehensive of the criminal mind he is pursuing.

On the other hand, Schickel (2016) believes that Moffat's Sherlock bachelorhood springs from a profound partiality for cabalistic knowledge and perpetual readiness for depression (p. 20).

3.6.10. Lawless Versatileness

A Lawless versatileness is another item on Hare's checklist that matches the new version or Moffat's Sherlock regardless of motivations. He possesses all the particularities of a degenerate delinquent; however, remain in opposition to criminal society. Sherlock sometimes bends the truth and break the law if he finds the truth or law contrary to his sense of fairness and morals.

Moffat's Sherlock commits a murder without any conscience sting, in *His Last Vow* Magnusson keeps menacing and worrying Mary by exposing critical information about her past life and career. Therefore, Sherlock shot him straight in the head, the only way to protect and free Mary and everyone else from Charles' extortion, tyranny, and power (Moffat & Hurrin, 2014). Sociopathic personality is closely related to the

attributes of degeneration owing to the fact that it strongly manifests the two defective dispositions that most delinquents usually exhibit such as asocial conduct and conscience lacking (Dutton, 2012, p. 198). Sherlock has a defective personality, conduct, profession, and potentials that adept him for such criminal delinquency. In other respects, Fisher (2018) evinced that the dual nature ‘detective and criminal’ of Sherlock’s character is deliberate and calculated in order to create a perilous, and irresistible protagonist with extraordinary intellectual talent and originality (p. 32).

3.6.11. Premature Behavioral Complications

Moffat and McGuigan (2010) exhibit Sherlock’s biggest brother, Mycroft’s revelation of some early problematical deportment is characterized by aggressiveness and resentment that mainly upsets and worries his mother.

Mycroft: We have more in common than you like to believe. This petty feud between us is simply childish. People will suffer. And you know how it always upset Mummy.

Sherlock: I upset her? Me? It wasn’t me that upset her, Mycroft!

Mycroft: As ever, I’m concerned about you.

Sherlock: Yes, I’ve been hearing about your concern.

Mycroft: Always so aggressive.

(Moffat & McGuigan, 2010).

Mycroft always condescends and disparages his younger brother, in reference to the meaningless hostility and rivalry between the two brothers that seem to last forever. On occurrence in *His Last Vow*, Mycroft continually endeavors to influence, doubt, and govern Sherlock’s thoughts as well as reasoning. He expresses a profound dissatisfaction at his performance, and accuses him of stupidity because of his unneeded attempts to figure out the gun’s type when Mary John’s wife shoots him in Magnussen office. “Oh, for God sake, Sherlock. It doesn’t matter about the gun. Don’t be stupid. You always were so stupid” (Muffat & Hurran, 2014).

Mycroft claims that their parents are also disappointed and angered at his dumbness for caring about the unnecessary details at an inappropriate time. He iterates it over and over again, thrusting Sherlock into admitting that fact. It is Mycroft’s habit since childhood which results in a ceaseless quarrelsome between the two brothers. An extra manifestation of disparagement clears up in a brotherly dialogue regarding John

Watson's wrath at Sherlock for faking his death for two years. Mycroft tells Sherlock never to pretend to be 'smart' because he is the smartest one. In accordance with that continuous swagger and superiority of his brother, Sherlock has an adherent feeling of being 'idiot' which is something confirmed by Mycroft (Gattis & Lovering, 2014).

Moreover, the relationship of Sherlock and Mycroft's parents implies an unhealthy atmosphere where the mother dominates every conversation, belittles her grown up sons and no one dares to disagree or even argues with her not to mention her husband. In other sense, her men could not bear to debate her just like her Sherlock, John never debates for two reasons the first he couldn't bear it and the second owing to the fact that Sherlock is the proficient one.

Mummy: Are you two smoking?
Mycroft: No!
Sherlock: It was Mycroft!
(Moffat & Hurran, 2014).

Sherlock and Mycroft's mother discloses an arrogant, uncontrollable behavior, easily loses her temper, always irascible, and most likely approaching emotional abuse. Her sons prefer lying to her than elicit her disfavor, it is an incorrigible demeanor.

Bartholomew evinced that rejective personalities of emotional bond, they possess a constructive awareness of 'self' and a destructive awareness of other individuals (Moley & Schiva, 2007, p. 410). In response to that, Sherlock and Mycroft prefer distancing and mostly develop autonomous, independent entities to free themselves from the external control of their mother.

On the other hand, *The Final Problem* delves into the depths of Sherlock by exposing childhood trauma that affects Sherlock's psyche severely and eliminates his youngest sister Eurus from his memory accordingly. Eurus throws Victor Trevor into the well, Sherlock's childhood nearest friend because he neglects his little sister for Victor's favor (Moffat, Gattis & Caron, 2017). In order to endure and digest such unbearable misery Sherlock erases everything, replaces Victor's figure with a dog 'Red beard' that he never had, and later with John. He is never being able to deal with the past or accept the death of his best friend, and consequently he suffers from his homosocial loss, retreating from any sort of involvement with people for the rest of his

life (Battaglia, 2018, p. 121). This trauma triggers Sherlock's sociopathy, the calculative machine, the inconsiderate person who coldly shoots a man as well as re-emerges in his beloved people lives without prior notice.

Both psychotherapists David Tomb and Daniel Christensen emphasize the paramount significance of precarious and distressed child backdrop in the production of criminality and antisocialism disorder; however, at the same time they underestimate the role of biological forces in doing so (Porter, 1996, p. 181).

The sociopathic depictions, traits and demeanors sound to be matching with Sherlock who suffers from a childhood trauma that set out his callosity and antisociality. Polasek (2014) features the consultive investigator in her study, with a defective personality who is badly needed other people to dominate his ruinous and unusual mental ability (p. 392). His impaired personality chalks up to his mother's unhealthy domination, sister's psychical disturbance, his psychopathic brother, and his dearest friend who acts as a mind balancer. Polasek (2014) pointed out that they all represent the literal manipulation of the surrounding forces of Sherlock's anima that subsequently cause in producing "self-destructive" and pariah persona (Polasek, 2014, p. 387). Stout (2006) stressed to be a sociopath, three indications of Hare's Psychopathy Checklist sound to be adequate for such diagnosis especially remorse and empathy absence besides heedlessness for the rights of other people. In a literal manner, conscienceless (p. 6). In accordance with the aforementioned facts, the individual eventually builds up an awareness that societal and biological forces determine his identity, personal interests, lifestyle, and career.

CONCLUSION

Psychopathic and sociopathic characters have gained a great deal of interest in literature, films and television shows, which brought them closer to public understanding, and have become widely used on various scales. Psychologists delineate this pathological personality with constellation of characteristics that include a specific and long-life pattern of dispositions and actions. It can only be identified through psychological assessment that delve into the individual's personal history such as biological, familial and societal circumstances. Moreover, it may not be easy to detect this personality disorder in individuals, as this character often appears to have a high degree of intelligence, charisma and the ability to simulate emotions or interact with them in a way that may attract everyone around them outwardly.

Unlike a sociopathic personality, the psychopath has no conscience at all nor consideration for wrongness and rightness sense or empathy and guilt ability. The conscience is usually a reference for a sociopath, albeit a meager one, for evaluating acts and dispositions. He may know that theft is a wrong act, and may feel some guilt or remorse at times, but that will not impede his outlawed deeds.

Until now, the root grounds for creating that personality are still not clearly known, while many researchers in psychology believe that heredity and genetics play the largest role in the production of the psychopathic personality and brain biology. Many studies have shown that there is a difference in the parts of the psychopath's brain that are usually thought to be responsible for dominating emotion, empathy and impulsivity.

On the other hand, the sociopathic personality is a product of society and the individual's interaction with his environment, such as the child's upbringing, education, and any other early factors that affect the psychological and constitutional development of that child and turn it into trauma.

In relation to the criminal nature of these personalities, a psychopath tends to be very attentive to potential danger in his illegal actions, always arms with elaborate and contingent plans to ensure his safety. As for the sociopath, he inclines to be more impulsive in an uncontrollable manner, on the contrary he is predominantly reckless

and not taking into account the risks or consequences of the behaviors and actions, increasing the likelihood of being arrested and captured.

The psychological researchers clearly differentiate the instigations of psychopaths, sociopaths from the ordinary mortals. Neediness, ignorantness, white plague, compulsive surroundings, emotional agitation and multitude of mental illnesses are the paramount incentives for non-psychopaths or sociopath's delinquency. If these morbid conditions are removed, they will give up that destructive route. Unlike psychopaths and sociopaths, delinquency is the preferable option with no heed to their life conditions because of the pathological loss of the grey zone in their brains. No one can modify, ameliorate nor detect kindness, morality inside them. The deity and emotion are unreachable and unteachable conceptions for people like them. They are the most ruinous, thriving predators in any community, still the fewest penetrated.

This postulation has led to the conclusion that these mentally disordered persons must be regarded as considerably afflicted in their accountableness and criminal responsibility. Consequently, their castigation grounded on free will and retribution conception can never be the right decision.

Psychologists pinpoint the only fragility of psychopaths and sociopaths which is predictability of their dispositions, and actions. The percentage increases if the public carefully search and try to perceive these disordered personalities. Otherwise, psychologists expect that present-day society is tended to be more and more psychopathic than ever. Consequently, psychopathy's impaired attributes and conducts are much fitted in the 21st- century life.

We are vehicles of genes manipulated by hormones and functioned by neural receptors. In one way or another, we are in the genetic trap that seems to be inactive until some societal factors wake it up and the disorder symptoms start to surface and expose the inflicted personality. From the sociological perspective, the mind developed due to biological, existential, physical or social influences. Hence, there are two minds, a biological (internal) mind and social (external) one. However; the sovereignty and power are for the social mind. The human being is a mixture of interactions and instincts that evolved from genetically based incentives. These incentives are actually restrained in effect but constitute a primordial seed and after the collision of these

inceptives with the societal reality, the human instinct, mind, and destiny have been borne.

Psychologists have identified the actual causes behind illegal dispositions and delinquent juvenileness, and found out fewer than half the researched lawless acts are the result of a profound connatural failure. The surroundings plights enhance the residual cases. They somehow devalue the hereditary contribution for the environmental forces and stress the significant impact of such forces on activating of what is inhibited. Others focus on the hereditary part in crime but without devaluation or negligence for the part of external forces in molding the criminal disposition. From the above-mentioned clues, we can infer that hereditary and societal enormous contributions in shaping and enhancing the people's criminality ingredient.

The psychologists proclaim that persisting entity 'personality' is an exclusively human trait, as for the animal, it does not have a personality nor does the infant at his birth time. Personality gradually grows with that child where hereditary and environmental forces play an enormous part in producing the final shape of identity. On these grounds, they evince that violence, criminality, delinquency, and neurosis are not an instinctive inclination for the individual, as are goodness, tolerance, and ingenuity, but rather are the fruit of biological, social, economic, and political influences. Hence, the psychopath 'Hannibal Lecter' and the sociopath 'Sherlock Holmes' identity were determined as a result of the convergence of these contributors. Both personalities confronted cruel backdrop experiences that have tremendously contributed to agitation their mental disorder as well as future identity.

The researcher expresses his mind and poses a question whether any creature on the planet has a free will or absolute power to act and react without any limitations and constraints. Or we are just biological machines dominated by a brain in a certain environment that do not have any choice to live or exist in. To answer this question, the researcher precisely tried to identify the biological, environmental machinery of the most dangerous criminal minds 'psychopathy and sociopathy' equally. By providing and specifying the impulse, purport, and signs of this personality and behavior disturbance in order to expand the readership awareness and knowledge of this kind of personality. In a more accurate sense, how do they act, react and subsist through this

world, their distinct experience which in return equip us with solid penetration of the threats they most likely pose to themselves and society. Furthermore, the main target of etiological recognition of such an extremely grave disorder is for reduction, not amendment the effect of corruptness and destructiveness that psychopaths and sociopaths most likely bring to society.

From the researcher's point of view, the psychopaths and sociopaths are those who follow the 'id' which is liable for forbidden and immediate desires that are not socially or morally permissible, as the mentally disordered individual does not take into account the norms, traditions, and moralities just to please and gratify their distorted and perverted instincts.

The second part of my study displays Hannibal Lecter and Sherlock Holmes the most favorite and ever known fictive and adapted characters who conspicuously expose a broad range of mental disturbance characteristics whether constructive or destructive. It concerns with the psychological analysis to prove the personality disorder for the most famous villainous character in fiction Hannibal Lecter and the most adapted fictive character Sherlock Holmes. The researcher has used Hare's Psychopathy Checklist items as an analytical instrument to evidence the psychopathic and sociopathic personalities for the two criminal minds, to recognize these items, enlighten the readers with this disorder, and learn how to handle or avoid the disordered people. Both characters have severely traumatized owing to lose their beloved one concomitant with unstable conditions. Consequently, their disorder was instigated. Thus, such uncontrollable powers sweep them away, result in a complete covariant road that they never dream about. In conclusion, they echo each other dispositions and personalities.

There are blatant resemblance and convergence of the two personalities of Harris' Hannibal and Moffat's. Nicole (2013) has drawn a resemblance between Sherlock and Hannibal, confirming the monstrosity and the dark side of Sherlock Holmes' psyche, persistent merit that sound to last even after raveling out the criminal cases (p. 127). psychologists have introduced two core attributes to define a character as a limitless criminal are 'egoism' as well as high ruinous 'urge'. To exhibit such behavior, he also stipulates a lack of love and disregard for any 'emotional'

engagement with other people. These delineations are an early hint for personality disorder that widely incorporate in Hare's Checklist.

Hannibal Lecter makes his debut in *Red Dragon* novel in 1981 as a 'forensic psychiatrist' who provides assistance to Will Graham profiler of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to find a social pariah serial killer dubbed "The Tooth Fairy", and 'Buffalo Bill' in *Silence of the Lambs*. Two serial killers who are harshly rejected by their family and society 'environmental contributor' that made up the prime inceptive to their psychopathy. Finally, in 2006, *Hannibal Rising* Harris' prequel elucidates the tragic events and genuine etiologies that instigate Lecter's psychopathy.

Through *Hannibal Rising*, the childhood and adolescence of Lecter's life clearly reveal the stages of personal development for his psychopathy up to the completion of this elite psychopathic persona in *Red Dragon*, *Silence of The Lambs* and *Hannibal* novels.

Hannibal Lecter is an extraordinary and contradictory epitome of courtesy, callosity, and brilliance in everything he does whether in his profession as a psychiatrist, surgeon, murderer, or even as an accomplished cook, gourmet, and a cannibal. His personality is made up of an eccentric mixture that cannot be found in any psychopathic character or a spree murderer. This mixture imputes to his noble roots where arts, sophistication, and manners are a necessity for a gentleman. Under unfortunate conditions, his family was murdered and his little sister Mischa was cannibalized, this certain event has ruptured his psyche resulting in an unbearable nightmare, muteness, a peculiar ruthless and fearless that intimidates everyone nearby. Nightmares coupled with the persistent desire for retaliation constantly nurture his behavioral disorder to integrate into the most magnetic psychopath in fiction, television and cinema.

Based on the previous occurrences and psychological facts that rocked Hannibal Lecter's psyche and sparked off his psychopathy. In addition, the Tooth fairy and Buffalo Bill are the product of violent rejection from society. We can conclude the huge role of genes, environment in shaping, deciding the human being predestination and route, regardless of whatever he wishes and desires for. These prototypical psychopathic personalities have not opted for such a bloody path but been obliged to

take, manipulated by the external and internal factors that determine the path he must take without any positive interference or hindrance that might take them back from such dark fate. Just like any other child in the world who might be subject to such early horrors, particularly in war countries where nothing can be normal. Horrors, chaos, hunger, orphanhood, loss, casualties, demolition, and death scent, all these events most likely nature and nurture such destructive creatures. No one can morally and even criminally blame them for the path that will take in the future, on the contrary, we must empathize and study them well, hoping that we may be able to destruct their monstrous development.

Doyle's Holmes has subjected to multitudinous alterations that plumb further the depths of Sherlock's psyche, the anima and persona that deeply affected by insalubrious environmental elements. In recent years, many writers have revamped the consultive detective of Conan Doyle and transferred it from pages to television and cinema where each personification colors with profound explications and delineations just like the most successful series *Sherlock*. He has been introduced as mentally disordered personality 'high functioning sociopath'. The hit show has based the events of episodes on Doyle's canon where the core remains the same with slight and enhanced differences that fit the 21st century. The creators sometimes blend the events of several novels or short stories to create one episode.

The new adaptation of Sherlock Holmes is psychologically and emotionally developed from an extremely sociopathic and uncaring character into a caring one but still for a limited number of people. Moffat and Gattis' *Sherlock* and Harris' *Hannibal* are mirrors for the expansion of psychopathic and sociopathic concepts in our modern world and the huge leap in core manners and principles from selflessness into pathological selfishness.

The latest version of *Sherlock* clearly exposes the slow progression and growth of the sleuth's personality. The creators of the show feature Sherlock with machinable persona. He prioritizes logic, reason on emotion, unapologetically coarse, and frequently incognizant of social norms. He has not meant to be a new persona, on the contrary, Sherlock adopts slightly novel, pleasant merits and conducts to make him more likable and riveting than the original version.

To reach his target, Sherlock's sociopathic disorder enables him to assume a caring and social masquerade that contradicts his machinable and scientific persona. The exhibition of such indefinable personality was meant to prepare the viewer for further indication and elucidation of Sherlock's psychical disturbance 'sociopathy'.

Opposite to Holmes and Lecter, De large, the agonist of *Clockwise Orange* novel who is obliged to contradict his evil and delinquent nature to be a good citizen, nurtured by the government's reformable program. Alex Delarge, Hannibal Lecter, and Sherlock Holmes are souls who unknowingly programmed by compelling powers to follow a sustainable route against their genuine nature or will. These disordered personas put us ahead of an important illation, we cannot label someone with goodness or badness if he is forced to be. In other words, we cannot discuss the matter of morality and immorality when we talk over a weak-willed human being. Liberty is a prerequisite for moral judgment. Goodness and badness are coupled with the liberty of choice.

The psychologists claimed that the illusion of free will occurs just like a magic trick and stems from the same reason, magicians can lead their audience to believe that they chose the winner card or guessed the correct number by themselves. we can all be deceived in ordinary life by such a thing, concluding that the belief behind our conscious thoughts cause our actions is nothing but an illusion whether we agree or disagree. Those who do not believe in free will, they will act as if they have it, the researcher conceives that the actual reason behind this illusionary belief is a means to survive this cruel and shocking fact. No one can psychically bear such a burden, thus the brain resorts to this technique to move forward.

Notwithstanding the factualness of that uncaring and offensive medium is the salient propeller for personality disorder, psychobiological contributors might be the main etiology for the highly severe cases. In other words, bad seeds carrier. Most times severe psychopathic personalities come from rich rather than poor medium, upbringing by surrogate father or mother who likely refer to inherited bad gene from the biological parent. Obviously, the impact of nature and nurture must not be underestimated.

Regardless of the genic and environmental forces in determining the persona and identity of human beings. Through this study, the researcher poses the most debatable issue, wondering about the genuine instigator for this societal affliction. It is a reaction to a jungle or natural law where only the strongest can survive, merciless conditions that thrust the modern human to find his way through tremendous difficulties that his psyche cannot cope with. Consequently, he is psychically adapted to persist, namely, psychopathic and sociopathic individuals have arisen from typically plain people who are effectively provided for endurance owing to 'human evolution'. As a result, it wide spreads in big cities, areas of wars and conflicts, workplaces where there is a lot of competition and challenges, requiring acts like adulation, fraud, opportunism and climbing at the expense of other employees.

There are different perspectives about the contributing catalysts for this personality disorder. Some psychologists ascribe it to bad seeds 'genes', while others attribute it to contextual influencers which most probably arouse what is dormant or inoperative but the conclusion is identical. Concisely, the biological, familial, cultural, and societal influencers are intertwined to produce the human personality, and identity not to mention his fate. In a sense, we are the product of such indocile determinants (natural evolution). In this way, no one can be held morally responsible for his choices in a world without facultative possibilities or total behavior domination.

Pizzolatto (2014) writes that "we are things that labor under the illusion of having a 'self', each of us programmed with total assurance that we're each a somebody. But everybody's nobody" (pp.17-18). The human race lives in a big lie where each one of them thinks that he owns full domination on his life, career, and future (destiny) whereas none of us has. We are governed by our hereditary, genes, culture, and society. The entire human race is the consequence of the interaction of these factors to finally give what falsely calls "entity" or the "self".

He adds, to carry on despite ill-being or trauma, we keep on inventing different eponyms to deny what we really are just uncanny programmed puppets who solely live in a giant cold universe, keep reproducing and throwing future generations into sufferance and loss.

It is a bitter fact, where no one can choose or even has the right to choose his heritage, beliefs, culture, and even the stresses of day-to-day life which vary from one social class to another. We are scientifically manipulated and trapped by biological and environmental components which are apparently uncontrollable powers. In consequence of such scientific fact, what we can do in return or the kind of culpability lay on the human race shoulders as the researcher envisions that the freedom not in shaping determination or choices but in dominating them. We have limited options but more valuable and advantageous ones. It is not true that free will 'freedom of choice' all that matters and significant to human race, but what matters the most that we are just lucky to be limited by our options, power, and knowledge to cognize the value of our options and lives.

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LIST OF ATTACHEMENT

APPENDIX

Psychopathic check-listed attributes and ‘sets’

Element one

‘Interpersonal’

1. Ostensible charisma
2. Megalomania or Excessive sense of grandiosity
4. Willful and compulsive prevarication
5. Manipulation/ deception

Affectional

6. Absence of remorsefulness and guilt
7. Shallowness of affection
8. Empathy lowness
16. Lack of liability

Element two

Life-style

3. Necessity of Stimulants
9. Parasitical modus vivendi
13. Poorness of practical and far-reaching targets
14. Impulsiveness
15. Irresponsibleness

Asocial

10. Low behavioral dominance
11. Premature behavioral complications
18. Immature nonfeasance
19. nullification of parole
20. Lawless versatility

(Hare et al., 2018, p. 34)

Manis (2008) referred to historical sociopathic leaders who built their despotic empires and kingdoms 'Roman, Byzantine and Persian' by waging wars, spilling blood, and supporting by vassals. They founded and bonded their subsistence with slaves and peasants' maltreatment. These tyrannical and sick behaviors that middle ages swarmed with, interpreted as a "natural order" (p. 11).

And as for the despots of the twentieth century and despite the millions that like and follow them until the present day, Adolph Hitler and Joseph Stalin have been viewed and diagnosed as severe sociopathic leaders for causing the death and ordeal of millions worldwide. Another exemplar is the Ugandan Idi Amin who executed three hundred thousand of his absolutist oppositionists after his aggressive seizure of power in Uganda. The Cambodian dictator Pol Pot amongst sociopathic taxonomy forces out and terminates the life of millions by claiming that peasants are the only true Khmers.

The clinical psychologist, Mary Trump (2020) described her uncle Donald Trump as a classic narcissistic and his father Fred Trump the property developer as a sociopath. Trump (2020) pens "lying was primarily a mode of self-aggrandizement meant to convince other people he was better than he actually was," and attributes this to his nurturing that is used to honor and encourage to develop pathological traits such as manipulation, prevarication which become later the prime ingredients of Trump's character. She added that Trump's childhood was not a normal healthy stage but he was emotionally neglected and abused by his father in addition to an emotional deprivation from his mother's morale presence due to her long ailment. In conformity with the traumatic child experience, the most narcissistic personality has been produced and introduced to the world as the president of the most powerful country in the world. A pathological personality who poses danger to the world as a whole not just America (p.29).

Donald Trump is an exemplar for many presidents and historical leaders who endanger their people's future and lives. Many leaders of our time have disordered personality and behavior, if we spot them, we shall not elect or give them a critical position to control and destroy their people's lives.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Maysaa Hamad Essa
Sex : Female
Place & Date of birth : Kufa-1983
Marital Status : Single
Nationality : Iraqi
Address : AL- Adala Quarter, Najaf.

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Education: Bachelor in English Language from College of Arts/University of Kufa with a graduation grade (Very Good), and the four years average is (81.505). My rank was (2nd).

Graduation Year: 2004 – 2005.

I had spent the period from 2005-2008 trying to complete my study in English literature in my country and abroad but I couldn't for many reasons beyond my physical and financial abilities.

Languages: Arabic & English

Objective: Seeking a position of Passenger Service Agent in a reputed airline in order to utilize my customer service skills and physical abilities.

History of Work:

- I have plus seven years of Aviation Customer Service Experience as Shown:

- From Dec-2008 till Jul-2010 Passenger Service Supervisor Najaf International.
- Jul-2010 till Jun-2011 Gulf Air Customer Service Supervisor
- Jun-2011 till present Najaf International Airport Customer Service Supervisor.

I used to manage about 25 staff in one shift eight hours daily besides my subordinate job as supervisor of two flights on daily basis Turkish Airways and Gulf Air. In addition to that am supervising four staff in every flight but in high season, the number of staff reaches to seven.

Summary of Qualification:

- Extremely pleasant personality with the evident of good physique.
- Excellent communication skills with absolute politeness in verbal conversation.
- Good customer service with orientation of complete customer satisfaction Proper conversation and coordination with other team members.
- Ability to remain calm in crisis situation.

Highlights:

- Proficient in providing leadership to passengers during check in and boarding gates by assisting them with exact information required to ensure smooth transition.
- Hands –on experience in managing passenger enquiries regarding luggage and schedules.
- Committed to providing excellence in customer services by ensuring that all passenger problems regarding flight delays and check in are handled following set company policies.
- Demonstrated expertise in taking service recovery measures to protect passenger experiences.

Training Course:

- Passenger service course-level 1.
- Ramp Safety and Manual Load Control (Oct2010-Najaf)
- World Tracer Management (Oct2010-Najaf)
- Dangerous Goods for Passenger Handling (2010 – Najaf)
- Dcs Passenger Control (Oct2009 –Najaf)
- Dcs Check-in (Oct2009-Najaf)
- Jazeera Airways Policies and Procedures (18-19April 2012)
- Troya Check-In Course(01-05Sep12) Turkish Airways.
- ACSI-Checkin (On Job Training) Gulf Air.
- Miriam Departure Control Advance Course.

Human Resources Management and Passenger Handling Services (Mar2013).

- Altea Dcs Check-In Sys Qatar Airways.
- Altea Customer Management Supervisory Course.
- Dangerous Goods Category 8 Qatar Airways.
- SSCI Qualification Training 07-08 April 2014 Gulf Air.
- DG Awareness 01 June 2014 Gulf Air.
- Aviation Security (AVSEC) 03 June 2014 Gulf Air.

MACS Check-in & Boarding Services, Level 2.

Honors and Works

- Recommendation Letter from Najaf International Airport.
- Recommendation letter from Gulf Air Company.
- Recommendation letter from Turkish Airways company.

Skills and Abilities

- Self –motivated, friendly and a good team member

- Ability to work efficiently without supervision
- Ability to work in hectic situation

References:

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