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the realization that his craving for the wine has led him to his doom" (Quinn, 1998, p.500). The fact that the story takes place fifty years after the event suggests that Montresor has never been discovered. He has not also greatly changed his opinion that the crime was justified.

Conclusion

Through the characters of the Misfit and Montresor, it can be shown that the two terms "Sociopath" and "Psychopath" are different from each other. The Misfit, a sociopath, is un-charming, uneducated, nervous and easily disturbed person, and the crime he commits is spontaneous and unplanned. On the other hand, Montresor, as a psychopath, is intelligent, meticulous, deceptive, manipulative, and carefully plans out his crime in advance. Thus, as illustrated, each has his own unique characteristics.

Fortunato's surprise, Montresor traps him inside by chaining him to the granite, and then mockingly asks him about the nitre. Fortunato, still unaware of what is exactly happening, asks Montresor about the Amontillado, but Montresor begins to wall up the niche, with Fortunato inside.

Montresor keeps laying the wall with layers of stones, while listening, with pleasure, to Fortunato's moans and screams. Fortunato's voice begins to fade away, as Montresor lays the last brick of stone into place. Montresor notes, "I placed my hand upon the solid fabric of the catacombs, and felt satisfied" (Poe, 1846, p.88-9). Montresor can only now hear the sound of the jingling of Fortunato's bells. Montresor later writes that no one has disturbed them for the next fifty years. The story ends with Montresor wishing Fortunato a peaceful rest: "In pace requiescat!" (Poe, 1846, p.90), the Latin phrase for "May he rest in peace."

Montresor has finally been avenged, without any sense of empathy or remorse. Quinn (1998) remarked, "He [Montresor] hurls no reproaches at his victim, as he builds up the wall of masonry that will be Fortunato's tomb" (500). In fact, Montresor derives his pleasure from the fact that, "as Fortunato slowly dies, the thought of his rejected opportunities of escape will sting him with unbearable regret, and as he sobers with terror, the final blow will come from

that he comes from "a great numerous family" with a motto "Nemo me impune lacessit," the Latin phrase for "No one attacks me with impunity," and a coat of arms, which portrays "a huge human foot d'or, in a field azure; the foot crushes a serpent rampant whose fangs are imbedded in the heel" (Poe, 1846, p.87). Reynolds (1993) claimed,

The 'huge human foot d'or, in a field of azure' that crushes a 'serpent rampant' could stand for Fortunato, whom Montresor views as an oppressive weight to be gotten rid of; from this vantage point, the serpent's fangs embedded in the heel are symbolic of the vengeful Montresor. (106)

Thus, the serpent may serve as a symbol of the evil intention of Montresor. Both the motto and coat indicate a long tradition of revenge.

Montresor then leads the drunken Fortunato into a deep crypt, at the end of which lies a smaller crypt, lined with human remains. Inside the fourth wall of the crypt is a small niche supported by walls of granite. Montresor says that the niche is the location of the Amontillado, and then mentions Luchesi. This mention of Luchesi prompts Fortunato (who feels insulted) to walk into the niche. To

Come, [...] we will go back; your health is precious. You are rich, respected, admired, beloved; you are happy as once I was. You are a man to be missed. For me it is no matter. We will go back; you will be ill and I cannot be responsible. Besides, there is Luchesi" -. (Poe, 1846, p.86)

Fortunato refuses to go back and he says, "I shall not die of a cough" (Poe, 1846, p.86). Montresor knows that Fortunato's vanity will prevent him from going back home till he tastes the Amontillado. Montresor, Reynolds stated, "clearly plays on his victim's vanity so that it is Fortunato who is always begging to go forward into the vaults" (p.104).

As they arrive inside the vaults, Montresor offers Fortunato a bottle of Medoc, an expensive red wine, in order to send Fortunato further into his drunken state where he will not be able to think in a logical way. The more Fortunato drinks the Medoc, the more he moves towards his mental and physical destruction. Fortunato drinks to the dead, not aware that he is about to join him, while Montresor drinks to the long life of Fortunato, knowing that Fortunato is about to die.

Fortunato then observes the huge size of the vaults, which are full of the dead bodies of the Montresor family. Montresor explains

disappearance, one and all, as soon as my back was turned.
(Poe, 1846, p.86).

Montresor knows that his servants would get out of his house once they learn he will not return till morning. In this way, he guarantees that the house would be empty when he arrives with Fortunato. This is another example of reversed psychology.

To accomplish his plan for revenge, Montresor uses deception. He smiles at Fortunato, while deep down he intends to destroy him: "It must be understood that neither by word nor deed had I given Fortunato cause to doubt my good will. I continued as was my wont, to smile in his face, and he did not perceive that my smile NOW was at the thought of his immolation" (Poe, 1846, p.85).

Montresor does not care about Fortunato or his health, yet he shows a false concern. For example, when Montresor and Fortunato arrive home, and begin descending "a long and winding staircase" (Poe, 1846, p.86) which leads to the vaults, Montresor leads Fortunato into the Montresor catacombs, where Fortunato begins to cough from the nitre covering the walls. Montresor suggests that they go back:

Fortunato insists on accompanying Montresor to the vaults to taste the Amontillado.

Montresor then mentions that the vaults are full of nitre, which will be harmful to Fortunato as he is afflicted with cold, but it is Fortunato who insists that they go into the wine vault. "Let us go, nevertheless. The cold is merely nothing. Amontillado! You have been imposed upon; and as for Luchesi, he cannot distinguish Sherry from Amontillado" (Poe, 1846, p.86), says Fortunato. Thus, according to Reynolds (1993), "introducing the element of competition [. . .] Montresor never needs to push his victim towards destruction. It is the victim who does all the pushing, while the murderer repeatedly gives reasons why the journey into the cellar should be called off" (p.104).

Another sign of his careful plan is when he tells his servants at his home that he will not return home until morning, and forbids them to leave:

There were no attendants at home; they had absconded to make merry in honour of the time. I had told them that I should not return until the morning and had given them explicit orders not to stir from the house. These orders were sufficient, I well knew, to insure their immediate

silk mask. On the other hand, Fortunato wears "a tight-fitting parti-striped dress" with "the conical cap and bells" (Poe, 1846, p.85) on his head. Montresor believes that no one would ever expect that Montresor and Fortunato were together that night, as they would be both disguised. As Reynaldo (1993) presented it, "Who would know Montresor was with Fortunato the night of the latter's disappearance if both were in a carnival disguise?" (p.105).

Montresor is a master of "reverse psychology," as Reynolds (1993, p.104) observed. Montresor approaches Fortunato at the carnival and tells him he has obtained a wine that could pass for Amontillado. Montresor knows Fortunato would never miss such an opportunity to test his knowledge of wine.

Montresor uses Luchesi to play with Fortunato's head. Montresor says he knows Fortunato might be too busy to taste the wine and that Montresor might have Luchesi taste it instead. "As you are engaged, I am on my way to Luchesi. If any one has a critical turn, it is he. He will tell me" (Poe, 1846, p.85), Montresor states. Fortunato belittles Luchesi's skill with wine, by saying, "Luchesi cannot tell Amontillado from Sherry" (Poe, 1846, p.85). However, Montresor repeats, "And yet some fools will have it that his taste is a match for your own" (Poe, 1846, p.86). As a result,

middle of the carnival?" (Poe, 1846, p.85). Montresor feels insulted that Fortunato believes Montresor can not buy the Amontillado.

Montresor carries out his plan in a very tactiful, organized manner. He seeks to carry out his plan of revenge against Montresor in a clever way that will exempt him from punishment. He claims, "I must not only punish, but punish with impunity. A wrong is unredressed when retribution overtakes its redresser. It is equally unredressed when the avenger fails to make himself felt as such to him who has done the wrong" (Poe, 1846, p.85): This is an attitude of a psychopath.

Fortunato is introduced as a wine expert. Poe observes, "He had a weak point -- this Fortunato -- although in other regards he was a man to be respected and even feared. He prided himself on his connoisseurship in wine." Montresor uses Fortunato's love for wine as a successful way to carry out his plan. Reynolds (1993) stated, "As for Fortunato, he is so vain about his knowledge of wine and so fixated on the supposed Amontillado that he goes willingly to his own destruction" (p.97).

Montresor tends to perform his plan during the carnival season, a time of "supreme madness" (Poe, 1846, p.85), where people celebrate, drink, and wear masks. He considers this season to be the perfect opportunity to disguise. He wears a cape and black

cold-blood. He has the nerve to invite Fortunato to his house, and buries him alive in the vaults. On the surface, Montresor seems to be friendly with Fortunato, but deep down he feels nothing for him but hatred. The first three sentences of the story support the motive of revenge,

THE thousand injuries of Fortunato I had borne as I best could, but when he ventured upon insult, I vowed revenge. You, who so well know the nature of my soul, will not suppose, however, that I gave utterance to a threat. AT LENGTH I would be avenged; this was a point definitively settled -- but the very definitiveness with which it was resolved precluded the idea of risk. (Poe, 1846, p.85)

However, Montresor never mentions exactly what the injuries and insults inflicted on him by Fortunato were.

Another instance where Montresor feels insulted by Fortunato occurs when Montresor tells Fortunato about the pipe of Amontillado he recently bought. Fortunato exclaims in disbelief that Montresor has purchased the wine in the middle of a carnival: "How?" [. . .], "Amontillado? A pipe? Impossible? And in the

Montresor: A Psychopath

"The Cask of Amontillado", published in 1846, is regarded as Edgar Allan Poe's perfect short story. It consists of two main characters: Montresor and Fortunato. In this story, Montresor, the protagonist and narrator, vows revenge upon Fortunato, the antagonist, for an insult. The rest of the action deals with the way Montresor destroys Fortunato. The story is narrated fifty years after the events have taken place.

Poe portrays the luxurious life of Montresor, yet he also draws Montresor's character as a psychopath. Montresor has a charming personality. He also has good relationship with other people, and no one ever suspected he is a psychopath. This shows that there could be many persons around us who are criminals but they cannot be easily discovered.

Montresor has hidden his hatred toward Fortunato so that he would carry out his plan without putting himself at the risk of being discovered. Montresor fits Hare's description of 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 wallets" (1993, p. xi).

Poe explores vengeance as a powerful driving force behind his main character, Montresor. Montresor commits his crime in

make connection with the Grandmother. Near the end of the story, the Grandmother tries to reach out to the Misfit by calling him one of her babies: "You're one of my own children" (O'Connor, 1955, p.22). She touches him on the shoulder, but he "sprang back as if a snake had bitten him and shot her three times through the chest" (O'Connor, 1955, p.22). Thus, by shooting the Grandmother, he may have lost his last chance to connect with anyone outside his subculture group.

The Misfit thinks himself not guilty of anything, and he also blames people for his actions: "I found out the crime don't matter. You can do one thing or you can do another, kill a man or take a tire off his car, because sooner or later you're going to forget what it was you done and just be punished for it" (O'Connor, 1955, p.20). Inside his mind, the Misfit recognizes his reality: "I call myself The Misfit," [. . .], "because I can't make what all I done wrong fit what all I gone through in punishment" (O'Connor, 1955, p.21). Furthermore, he does not find any satisfaction or pleasure after killing the Grandmother. He concludes, "It's no real pleasure in life." However, we cannot feel any sympathy toward the character of the Misfit.

example is: "Don't see no sun but don't see no cloud neither" (O'Connor, 1955, p.15).

Throughout the story, O'Connor shows that the Misfit is suffering from a personality disorder which is a quality of the sociopath personality. For example, he appears paranoid when he says: "Somebody is always after you" (O'Connor, 1955, p.18). The Misfit believes that people are always chasing him and want to harm him. This behavior reflects that he suffers from paranoia. Another instance of paranoia is when he asks the children's mother to keep the children quiet: "would you mind calling them children to sit down by you? Children make me nervous" (O'Connor, 1955, p.14). Later, he repeats to his partner, "Watch them children, Bobby Lee," [. . .]. "You know they make me nervous" (O'Connor, 1955, p.15). Thus, as a sociopath, the Misfit is easily disturbed.

The Misfit has not planned for this crime to happen. He meets the Bailey family by coincidence. He decides to murder them because the Grandmother has recognized him as the escaped murderer.. The Misfit tells the Grandmother, "it would have been better for all of you, lady, if you hadn't of reckernized me" (O'Connor, 1955, p.14).

As a sociopath, the Misfit fails to develop any attachment with anyone outside his subgroup. This is shown when he fails to

The Misfit sneered slightly. "Nobody had nothing I wanted," he said. "It was a head-doctor at the penitentiary said what I had done was kill my daddy but I know that for a lie. My daddy died in nineteen ought nineteen of the epidemic flu and I never had a thing to do with it. He was buried in the Mount Hopewell Baptist churchyard and you can go there and see for yourself." (O'Connor, 1955, pp.18-9).

Those days at the penitentiary have changed the Misfit a lot and turned him into a sociopath.

The Misfit has an un-charming personality. When he first appears in the story, he is wearing tan and white shoes, no socks, no shirt: "His hair was just beginning to gray and he wore silver-rimmed spectacles that gave him a scholarly look. He had a long creased face and didn't have on any shirt or undershirt. He had on blue jeans that were too tight for him and was holding a black hat and a gun" (O'Connor, 1955, p.13).

From his speech, it is obvious that the Misfit is uneducated though he seems to have a scholarly look. For example, he says, "Sometimes a man says things he don't mean. I don't reckon he meant to talk to you thataway" (O'Connor, 1955, p.15). Another

bitter childhood, his father's death, and his feelings about the world's injustices:

"I never was a bad boy that I remember of," The Misfit said in an almost dreamy voice, "but somewheres along the line I done something wrong and got sent to the penitentiary. I was buried alive," and he looked up and held her attention to him by a steady stare.

"That's when you should have started to pray," she said.

"What did you do to get sent to the penitentiary that first time?"

"Turn to the right, it was a wall," The Misfit said, looking up again at the cloudless sky. "Turn to the left, it was a wall. Look up it was a ceiling, look down it was a floor. I forget what I done, lady. I set there and set there, trying to remember what it was I done and I ain't recalled it to this day. Oncet in a while, I would think it was coming to me, but it never come."

"Maybe they put you in by mistake," the old lady said vaguely.

"Nome," he said. "It wasn't no mistake. They had the papers on me."

"You must have stolen something," she said.

In his story, O'Conner depicts a fit sociopath through the character of the Misfit, while Poe presents Montresor as a typical psychopath.

The Misfit: A Sociopath

Flannery O'Conner's "A Good Man Is Hard to Find," published in 1955, is one of the most important short stories in the twentieth century. The story revolves around a family (which consists of the Grandmother, Bailey [the Grandmother's son], Bailey's wife and children) who are going to Florida for vacation. On their way, the family have a car accident. They wait for someone to come and help them until suddenly they notice a car approaching towards them. The driver, along with two other men, comes out of the car. The Grandmother recognizes the driver as the Misfit, an escaped murderer. The Misfit kills the entire family at the end of the story.

In this short story, O'Conner presents the character of the sociopath through the Misfit. The Misfit is a typical sociopath according to the previous definitions and characteristics. He has suffered psychological problems from his early childhood. In a long section of dialogue with the Grandmother, the Misfit recalls his

Thus, though sociopaths and psychopaths seem to share many characteristics, each of them has unique behavioral characteristics.

Sociopaths are usually un-charming, uneducated, nervous, and easily disturbed. The crimes they commit are spontaneous and unplanned. Moreover, sociopaths often suffer from childhood problems; they believe they are good people put in bad circumstances. Patrick (2006) believed that sociopaths may have developed into respectable individuals if they had faced positive social experiences during childhood rather than the incompetence they are often confronted with because of the lack in socialization of their parents. On the contrary, psychopaths are well educated, calm deceptive persons. Besides, they carefully organize every detail of their plan in advance.

Sociopaths also differ from psychopaths in the way they view other people. Sociopaths, view other people as vehicles for their own benefit while psychopaths regard them as pawns, objects, targets or obstacles in the pursuit of their goal-directed behavior.

The present study tends to illustrate the main differences between sociopaths and psychopaths through the analysis of two short stories: Flannery O'Conner's "A Good Man Is Hard to Find" (1955), and Edgar Allan Poe's "The Cask of Amontillado" (1846).

sociopaths are the product of their developmental environment. Here added,

The difference between sociopathy and psychopathy . . . often reflect the user's views on the origins and determinants of the disorder. Most sociologists, criminologists and even some psychologists believe the disorder is caused by social conflicts and thus prefer the term sociopath. . . those who believe that a combination of psychological, biological, genetic and environmental factors all contribute to the disorder are more likely to use the term psychopath. (1993, p. 23)

According to Lykken (2006), both sociopaths and psychopaths are "characterized by a lack of the restraining influence of conscience and of empathetic concern for other people." However, he drew the following distinction between them: a psychopath "has failed to develop conscience and empathetic feelings, not because of a lack of socializing experience [as sociopaths], but, rather, because of some inherent psychological peculiarity which makes him especially difficult to socialize" (p.11).

are doing and why. Their behavior is the result of choice, freely exercised. (p.22)

Psychopaths are masters of camouflage. (Babiak and Hare, 2006, p.37). First, they have a talent for reading people's mind and sizing them up quickly as possible targets. Secondly, psychopaths come across as having excellent oral communication skills. This is, however, more a matter of appearances than substance. (Babiak and Hare, 2006, p.39).

Hare and Babiak (2006) differentiated between the two terms "Psychopath" and "Sociopath" as follows:

Psychopaths are without conscience and are incapable of empathy, guilt, or loyalty to anyone but themselves. [. . .]. Sociopaths may have a well-developed conscience and a normal capacity for empathy, guilt, and loyalty, but their sense of right and wrong is based on the norms and expectations of their subculture group. (p.19)

Hare (1993) poses a major difference between psychopaths and sociopaths: psychopaths are born as psychopaths, while

having no difficulty in establishing them; very low tolerance to frustration and a low threshold for discharge of aggression, including violence; incapacity to experience guilt or to profit from experience, particularly punishment. (ICD-10).

In addition, Tasja Klausch, an independent psychologist, explained the way sociopaths view the world:

Individuals with a personality disorder have certain patterns of inner processes and behavior which differ clearly from the majority of the population. These differences appear in the person's perception, thoughts, emotions and relations with others. The patterns are long-lasting and rigid, and they appear in different situations. (2008, par. 2)

On the other hand, Robert D. Hare (1993) described psychopaths as follows:

Psychopaths are not disoriented or out of touch with reality, nor do they experience the delusions, hallucinations, or intense subjective distress that characterizes most other mental disorders . . . they are rational and aware of what they

Background

Many researchers consider the two terms "Sociopath" and "Psychopath" as indistinguishable from one another. Thus, the two terms are often used interchangeably. However, it is necessary to treat the two terms differently. The aim of this study is to analyze the way the sociopath and the psychopath think, as well as the main differences between them.

Sociopaths are defined as persons who are "unwilling to behave in a way that is acceptable to society" (Procter, 1995, p.1370). Furthermore, the sociopath is described by *The American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual* (2000), as an Axis II personality disorder characterized by "a pervasive pattern of disregard for, and violation of, the rights of others that begin in childhood or early adolescence and continues into adulthood." According to the DSM-5, antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) cannot be diagnosed in people younger than 18 years old.

Antisocial behavior could be characterized with: callous unconcern for the feelings of others; gross and persistent attitude of irresponsibility and disregard for social norms, rules, and obligations; incapacity to maintain enduring relationships, though

Abstract

Many researchers deal with the two terms "Sociopath" and "Psychopath" as inseparable from each other. However, both terms should be treated differently. A sociopath individual is a person who suffers from a personality disorder, whereas a psychopath is an individual who is completely aware of what he is doing. The main difference between them is that a sociopath is the product of nurture, while a psychopath is the product of nature. This study is an attempt to analyze the way the sociopath and the psychopath think, as well as the main differences between them. This is shown more clearly through the analysis of two short stories: Flannery O'Conner's "A Good Man Is Hard to Find" (1955), and Edgar Allen Poe's "The Cask of Amontillado" (1846). In his story, O'Conner depicts a fit sociopath through the character of the Misfit, while Poc presents the character of Montresor as a typical psychopath.

Keywords: Sociopath – Psychopath – Personality Disorder – Behavior – Lack of empathy – Montresor – The Misfit



The Sociopath versus the Psychopath
in Flannery O'Conner's "A Good Man Is Hard to Find"
(1955) and Edgar Allen Poe's
"The Cask of Amontillado" (1846)

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