ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER

IN SINGLE WHITE FEMALE FILM DIRECTED BY KEITH SAMPLES

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APPROVEMENT

ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER
IN SINGLE WHITE FEMALE FILM
DIRECTED BY KEITH SAMPLES

A Thesis

Submitted to Letters an Humanities Faculty in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for Strata 1 degree in English Letters Department

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LEGALIZATION

The Thesis entitled “Antisocial Personality Disorder in Single White Female Film Directed By Keith Samples” has been defended before the English Letters of Letters Faculty Examination Committee on August 10, 2009. The thesis has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for Strata 1 degree in English Letters Department.

Jakarta, October 15, 2009

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is her own work and that, to the best of her knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text

Jakarta, August 10, 2009
Bismillahirrahmanirrahim, the first the writer’s deepest thanks to Allah SWT, the lord of the universe. Blessing is upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, his descendent and his followers.

This thesis presented to the English Letters Department Faculty of Adab and Humanities Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta as a partial of requirements for the degree of Strata 1 (S1). This work could not be completed without a great deal of help from many people, especially to Mrs. Elve Oktaiyani, M. Hum., as advisor for guides and supports the writer until her thesis finished. May Allah bless her and hers family.

The writer also likes to express the deepest gratitude to those who helped her finishing this thesis, namely:

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May Allah bless us of our efforts to make a better life through the knowledge we gain. Ameen. The brightest of blessings and love to you all.

Jakarta, August 2009

The writer
ABSTRACT


The objectives of this research are to find out symptoms of antisocial personality disorder and describe the symptoms of abnormal behavior who has experienced by the main character, Tess Kositch. This research also tries to interpret concept of antisocial personality disorder theory in Single White Female film directed by Keith Samples. In the research, the writer studied the Single White Female film as the unit analysis. The method of the research is descriptive qualitative by watching, identifying, and classifying the main character.

Single White Female film, tells about a young girl who experienced of antisocial personality disorder. A woman who believes there is nothing sweeter in life than murdering a friend in pain. When Holly Parker moves into her new apartment, she thinks she has found the perfect roommate, Tess Kositch, a sweet and shy young woman who desperately wants to be her friend. But underneath Tess’ shy exterior lies a killer.
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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research are to find out symptoms of antisocial personality disorder and describe the symptoms of abnormal behavior who has experienced by the main character, Tess Kositch. This research also tries to interpret concept of antisocial personality disorder theory in Single White Female film directed by Keith Samples. In the research, the writer studied the Single White Female film as the unit analysis. The method of the research is descriptive qualitative by watching, identifying, and classifying the main character.

Single White Female film, tells about a young girl who experienced of antisocial personality disorder. A woman who believes there is nothing sweeter in life than murdering a friend in pain. When Holly Parker moves into her new apartment, she thinks she has found the perfect roommate, Tess Kositch, a sweet and shy young woman who desperately wants to be her friend. But underneath Tess’ shy exterior lies a killer.
A. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Film is an audiovisual media. The meaning of film is the motion pictures with the light. In the other meaning, film is motion picture collectively. In film theory, genre refers to the primary method of film categorization. These are some of the most common and identifiable film genre categories: Action, Adventure, Comedy, Drama, Horror, Romance, and Thriller.

In 1991, executive producer Keith Samples, produced Single White Female 2: the Psycho film. This film told about an unfortunate young woman’s psychological breakdown. Tess Kositch’s character is a desperate girl who has a big secret in her background. Tess believes that there is no greater reward than putting her friends out of their misery.

There are three main characters in this film who play important roles. Firstly, Holly Parker (played by Kristen Miller); she is a beautiful girl, sophisticated professional and of cosmopolitan style. Secondly, Jan Lambert (played by Brooke Burns); Holly’s friends, she is the kind of a trot bitch who will do everything to gain whatever she may wish. This conflict leads the story's red headed protagonist, Holly, to seek a new home with a friendly and understanding woman. However, Holly slowly begins to realize that there is something strange and bizarre about the woman from whom she rents a room, Tess Kositch, as the woman
begins to borrow her clothes, color her hair like Holly, and have an uneven temperament.

Holly Parker and Jan Lambert are close friends; they are roommates. They have the same profession namely at Public Relation department of a big company but Jan Lambert is not a good competitor for Holly Parker to get a higher position. Very often Jan Lambert uses her sexual appeal to get something she wants. Eventually, Jan has caused Holly to become so furious when she knows that one night she has a love affair with Holly’s boyfriend, David Kray. She did this with the intention to get his attention and approval to arrange David’s agenda in launching a new restaurant. This has hurt Holly’s feeling, and this finally causes both to live in separate rooms.

When Holly Parker moves into her new apartment, she thinks that she has found the perfect roommate, Tess Kositch, a sweet and shy young woman who desperately wants to be her friend. Holly considers Tess as being an ideal friend due to her kindness; she is also a good listener when Holly tells her problems openly. It does not take long for Holly and Tess to become friends. For Holly, Tess is her friend. And for a killer like Tess, there is no greater reward than putting her friends out of their misery.
Underneath Tess’ shy exterior lies a killer, a woman who believes there is not better in life than murdering a friend in pain. Moreover, Holly’s feeling a lot of pain lately with her boyfriend treachery on her co-worker undermining any chance she has for a promotion.

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research focus to find out symptoms of antisocial personality disorder, which is generally, experienced by unfortunate certain people, in particular, to find out the symptoms who experienced by main character, Tess Kosicth. Meanwhile, this analysis uses both qualitative and descriptive method. The first method refers to the relation of word or sentence having certain intended meaning, such as to find out words or sentences which toward the symptoms of antisocial personality disorder. The last method is used to present the required description or explanation. This explanation will analyze on words or sentences who has certain intended meaning.
C. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Character and Characterization

Characterization is the process of conveying information about characters in fiction or conversation. Characters are usually presented through their actions, dialect, and thoughts, as well as by description. Characterization can regard a variety of aspects of a character, such as appearance, age, gender, education level, vocation or occupation, financial status, marital status, social status, cultural background, hobbies, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, ambitions, motivations, personality, etc.

Based on their characterization, the agents of the story is also divided into two classification, they are flat character and complex character. The flat character is that who has a certain personal quality which shows a simple and unique character. Meanwhile, the complex character is that who has more complicated characters with various possibilities of his personal life.

Viewed from its significance there are central character and peripheral character. According to Burhan Nurgiantoro, central character are those who are narrated most, both as subject and as object of the story, while the peripheral characters are the agents narrated less frequently, considered insignificance and only when they are related with the central character.
Jan Van Luxemburg explain that the meaning of important elements than become inseparable part of it. The term of character refers to the actor of the story while characterization is a clear of someone who is presented as actor in the story.

Seen from there behavioral aspects characteristics is divided into two categorizes namely protagonist and antagonist characters. The protagonist character is the agent reflecting ideal norms and values while the antagonist character has the opposite behavior from that former mentioned agent.

Based on their characterization, the agents of the story is also divided into two classification, they are flat character and complex character. The flat character is that who has a certain personal quality which shows a simple and unique character. Accordingly, the reader would be able to understand it easily. The complex character is that who has more complicated characters with various possibilities of his personal life. He may come out with contrasting and unpredictable behavior and conduct at times, which will be hard to comprehend.
2. Psychology

a. Definition of Psychology

At the 17th century, the psychology is defined as the science which study life essence or psychological. In the other meaning, psychology is defined as the science that studies behavior and mental activity. Some psychologists believe that mental activity is always an inference from behavior; other psychologists accept some forms of mental activity present in conscious experience, or awareness, as sources of primary data for psychological science.

b. Definition of Abnormal Psychology

According to Heidenreich, abnormal psychology is that decision, or system, of the science of psychology, which investigate the divergence and deviation of mental phenomena, and of deviant behavior. Beside that, abnormal psychology is the study of individuals who are mentally deficient, mentally disordered, and seriously maladjusted such as in the psychoses.

While, Diane E. Papalia, said that abnormal psychology is the study of emotional disturbance and abnormal behavior. It is difficult to come up with an all-encompassing definition of abnormality.
There are usually classifying into five categories of abnormal behavior, namely psychoneurosis, psychosis, mentally defective, sexual deviation, and antisocial disorder.

**Psychoneuroses**

The psychoneurosis are minor mental disorder characterized by inner struggles and disturbed social relationship. The terms of *psychoneurosis* and *neurosis* are used interchangeably as *psychoneurotic* and *neurotic*.

**Psychosis**

Psychoses are a general term for severe disturbances of behavior and thought. The afflicted individual’s personality becomes so disorganized that hospitalization is often required. The psychoses have actually lost touch with reality. These are two general categories of psychoses: *organic* and *functional*.

**Mentally Defective**

Mental deficiency is a general category, which includes a variety of individuals who, because of subnormal or retarded mental development are unable as children to profit from regular school instruction and as adults are incapable of adequate self-
management or self-support. These individuals are also classified as aments or feeble minded.

The 1972 classification system of the American Association on Mental Deficiency (AAMD) identifies four levels of mental retardation, ranging from mild to profound.

**Psychosexual disorder**

Freud, in Charles A. Heidenreich’s book, believed that the neuroses were the negative of the perversions and that the neurotic was expressing symbolically what the deviate expresses directly in his sexual behavior. Psychosexual disorder center around problems of: sexual inhibitions and dysfunctions, sexual deviations, and gender identity.

**Antisocial Disorder**

In current usage the terms *antisocial* and *psychopathic* personality are used interchangeably to refer to personality characteristic and behavior pattern that lead to serious difficulties in interpersonal relationship usually bring the individual into repeated conflict with society.

These are list of antisocial personality disorder traits: sense of entitlement, unremorseful, apathetic to others,
unconscionable, behavior, blameful of others, manipulative and
conning, effectively cold, disparate understanding, socially
irresponsible, disregardful of obligations, nonconforming to
norms.

D. RESEARCH FINDING

Abnormal behavior as behavior that is personally distressing,
personally dysfunctional, and/or so culturally deviant that other people
judge it to be inappropriate or maladaptive. There are usually classifying
into five categories of abnormal behavior, namely:

1. Psychoneurosis, are minor mental disorder characterized by inner
struggles and disturbed social relationship. Two essential features of
psychoneurosis are that they are precipitated by emotional stresses,
conflicts, and frustrations and that they are most effectively treated
by psychological techniques. Symptom of types of neuroses is:
anxiety, phobic, obsessive-compulsive, hysterical (conversion type),
hysterical (dissociative type), hypocondriacal, neurasthenic,
depressive, and existential

2. Psychosis. A person characterized as psychotic is one who suffering
from a major organic or psychological dysfunction that causes him
or her to feel, think, and/or act in very deviant ways.
3. Mentally defective is a general category, which includes a variety of individuals who, because of subnormal or retarded mental development are unable as children to profit from regular school instruction and as adults are incapable of adequate self-management or self-support. These individuals are also classified as aments or feeble minded.

4. Sexual deviation. The neuroses were the negative of the perversions and that the neurotic was expressing symbolically what the deviate expresses directly in his sexual behavior, psychosexual disorder center around problems of: sexual inhibitions and dysfunctions, sexual deviations, and gender identity.

5. Antisocial personality disorder, the antisocial personality is characterized by a history of chronic antisocial behavior that began before the age of 15; as a child, one's antisocial behavior maybe evident in the form of lying, fighting, stealing, truancy, and resisting authority. These are list of antisocial personality disorder traits: sense of entitlement, unremorseful, apathetic to others, unconscionable, behavior, blamful of others, manipulative and conning, effectively cold, disparate understanding, socially irresponsible, disregardful of obligations, nonconforming to norms.
In *Single White Female* film, Tess Kositch is depicted as an unfortunate young girl’s psychological breakdown. She has experienced a lot of hardships in her life after her close friend, Elizabeth, died. The death of Elizabeth makes Tess’ feeling badly touched. She never believed anyone again, particularly to men. This incident has, with time, caused traumatic impact to her friendship with the new acquaintance, Holly Parker. Tess, also, withdraws herself from interaction with her society.

Tess’ character shows the symptom of psychoneuroses. She has anxiety. It can be seen from Tess’ words and behaviour, when Jan does not give permission to her to enter David’s restaurant in the opening party. Tess was humiliated when Jan called the security to ask her to go. This initiates Tess to take revenge by separating Holly from Jan. Psychoneuroses is category of physical reaction which there is distinctive feature, namely anxiety; and unconsciousness showed in kinds of behavior with use defence mechanism. Psychoneuroses caused by fear and anxiety continuously which caused of stress, so the person has mental breakdown experience. Person who has psychoneuroses has low self confidence and difficult to make relationship with others.

Tess’ character also represents antisocial personality disorder or psychopath. Usually, the person with antisocial disorder is insentient and does not have feeling with others; get pleasure through rivalry and
affront with whoever. There are one of characteristics from antisocial personality disorder is damage of ability to make a good relation with other and tendency to use amoral behavior with social value. This behavior showed that Tess Kositch suffered psychopath disorder. She was a psychopath person with irresponsible and impulsive behavior type.

Antisocial personality disorder defined by a distinctive cluster of behaviors and inferred personality traits, most of which society was viewed as pejorative.

The main characteristic of this abnormal behavior is the permanent system to manipulate and exploit other people for her necessity without feel guilty and regret. A person with antisocial disorder, look the other as object. They do not have ability to empathy with other. The structure of personality which is very weak is superego.
This is a table data which is describing a person who has symptoms of antisocial personality disorder through dialogue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Symptoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>...these people, Jan and David are not your friend. They are not care about you…</td>
<td>Psychoneuroses, anxiety</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2.  | ...you will be better without him. Guys like David are more trouble than profit you.  
...I just want you remember, how you feel when he sleeps with your roommate. He is not cares with you, Holly. Not like I do…. | Give the influence to avoid Holly with her friends |
| 3.  | ...I have to killed her… | Antisocial personality disorder |
| 4.  | *Tess*: He tries to rape me  
*Holly*: There is some mistake. Sam is not like that  
*Tess*: I'm not like your friend, Holly. I don't lie. | Pathological lying, one of symptom of antisocial personality disorder |
| 5.  | *Tess*: Should I asking first. But we are friends, friend share  
*Holly*: Friend is not share everything,  
*Tess*: Must friendship | Tries to give the influence |
| 6.  | *Tess*: She is my friend, now!  
*Jan*: Holly was to be great friend to both of us.  
*Tess*: No. She is mine! | Possess someone |
| 7.  | I was suggested to her but she wants to do tonight  
*Tess*: I just sulky to Holly because she move room  
*David*: I'm sure Holly must as your friend  
*Tess*: Really? She is arranging for our dinner?  
*David*: She says that she wants to be your friend. I'm | Pathological lying, one of symptom of antisocial personality disorder |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tess</th>
<th>Holly lays you, David. She is ought to share a pain with me, and we want to protected each other. Are you make affair with Jan and Holly?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David</td>
<td>Enough…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Holly</td>
<td>maybe other people can fooled but I know you lies. Why are you doing this, Tess?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tess</td>
<td>He hurt me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly</td>
<td>Stop it, Tess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tess</td>
<td>He tries to kill me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly</td>
<td>You are lying. Tell them the truth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pathological lying, one of symptom of antisocial personality disorder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. CONCLUSION

*Single White female* film directed by Keith Samples tells about a girl who has experienced of antisocial disorder. Analysis Tess Kositch as one of main characters in Sample’s film, *Single White Female*, the writer finds some of her characters show that she is a shy young girl and need a friend to share about anything. In the other side, she does not know how to make a good friend and withdrawal from her society. Usually, the woman who has antisocial disorder less presents herself, they can find some ways closed such as disturb other when he work.

Pathological lying, anxiety, and afraid to loose someone who she/ he loves often seen at people who have antisocial disorder. They also have not feel self confident and difficulty to make a relation with other.
DAFTAR RIWAYAT HIDUP


CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Film is an audiovisual media, according to The Random House Dictionary, film is motion picture collectively, the motion-picture industry. ¹ Terminologically, film is *cinemathographie*, the combination of *cinema* and *tho* is *phytos* (light) and *graphie* is *ghrap* (writer=picture=image). Meanwhile, the meaning of film is the motion pictures with the light. ² D.W Griffith, a screen actor, said that film could explore a world that cannot be contained within the frame of the proscenium. ³

The relation of film and language is difficult to understand. Film history, which its pendulum swings between an emphasis on language and on purely visual stimuli, suggests a combination of antagonism and interdependence. ⁴ Therefore, the relation between film and language is inseparable. Language as a bridge for communication among people and the interaction will be established.

In film theory, genre refers to the primary method of film categorization. These are some of the most common and identifiable film

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genre categories: Action, Adventure, Comedy, Drama, Horror, Romance, and Thriller.

Descriptions of main film genres are: Action, generally involves a moral interplay between "good" and "bad" played out through violence or physical force. Adventure, involving danger, risk, and/or chance, often with a high degree of fantasy; Comedy, intended to provoke laughter, while, Drama, depends mostly on in-depth character development, interaction, and highly emotional themes; Horror, intended to provoke fear and/or revulsion in the audience. Romance, is dwelling on the elements of romantic love; and the last, Thriller/suspense, intended to provoke excitement and/or nervous tension into audience.5

In 1991, executive producer Keith Samples, produced Single White Female 2: the Psycho film. It is highly suspenseful film, which told about an unfortunate young woman’s psychological breakdown. Keith Samples tries to evoke some deeper meaning in this scene where the audience should draw inferences to a disturbing childhood.

There are three main characters in this film who play important roles. Firstly, Holly Parker (played by Kristen Miller); she is a beautiful girl, sophisticated professional and of cosmopolitan style. Secondly, Jan Lambert (played by Brooke Burns); Holly’s friends, she is the kind of a trot bitch who will do everything to gain whatever she may wish. One time, she has caused Holly to get furious because she has slept with Holly’s boyfriend, David Kray

5 Genre Film from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Film_genre Retrieved April 24th 2008
(played by Todd Babcock). Thirdly, *Tess Kositch* (played by Allison Lange); she is a new Holly’s roommate, shy and sweet girl who has experienced a lot of hardships in her life.

Holly Parker and Jan Lambert are close friends; they are roommates. They have same profession namely at Public Relation department of a big company but Jan Lambert is not a good competitor for Holly Parker to get a higher position. Very often Jan Lambert uses her sexual appeal to get something she wants. Eventually, Jan has caused Holly to become so furious when she knows that one night she has a love affair with Holly’s boyfriend, David Kray. She did this with the intention to get his attention and approval to arrange David’s agenda in launching a new restaurant. This has hurt Holly’s feeling, and this finally causes both to live in separate rooms.

When Holly Parker moves into her new apartment, she thinks that she has found the perfect roommate, Tess Kositch, a sweet and shy young woman who desperately wants to be her friend. Holly considers Tess as being an ideal friend due to her kindness; she is also a good listener when Holly tells her problems openly. It does not take long for Holly and Tess to become friend.

Underneath Tess’ shy exterior lies a killer, a woman who believes there is not better in life than murdering a friend in pain. Moreover, Holly’s feeling a lot of pain lately with her boyfriend treachery on her co-worker undermining any chance she has for a promotion. For Holly, Tess is her
friend. And for a killer like Tess, there is no greater reward than putting her friends out of their misery.⁶

_Single White Female 2 the Psycho_ film is not too bad happens in the film until the end, even if the director Keith Samples keeps tamping up the suspense soundtrack every time the two roomies are in the same scene together. Consequently, the story follows a predictable path where two competitive women in their mid-20s clash together, as the borders between the personal, professional, and sex diffuse. This conflict leads the story's red headed protagonist, Holly, to seek a new home with a friendly and understanding woman. However, Holly slowly begins to realize that there is something strange and bizarre about the woman from whom she rents a room, as the woman begins to borrow her clothes, color her hair like Holly, and have an uneven temperament.

Based on this film the writer observes that the Tess Kositch’s character is a desperate girl who has a big secret in her background. The writer only chooses Tess Kositch’s characters as an object to this analysis because she is very influential on this film. This research tries to interpret concept of antisocial personality disorder theory in _Single White Female_ directed by Keith Samples because this film is appropriate to analysis with that theory.

⁶http://www.amazon.com/Single-White-Female-Psycho/dp/B000ASDFJA
based on Tess Kositch’s character. The writer focuses to analyze a main character with his psychological problems.

B. Focus of the Study

This analysis only focuses on Tess Kositch character with his psychological problems in *Single White Female* film directed by Keith Samples.

C. Research Question

How is Tess Kositch’s character seen from of abnormal behavior in *Single White Female* film directed by Keith Samples.

D. The Significance of the Study

The writer wishes that this research can give contribution for literary work. Because in literary work the truth of psychology has artistic value if its add coherence and complexity work.

E. Research Methodology

1. The Objective of Research

This research focuses to find out symptoms of antisocial personality disorder, which is generally, experienced by unfortunate
certain people. In particular, the writer tries to find out the symptom which is experienced by a main character, Tess Kositch.

2. The Method of Research

Based on the research question and the research objective, this analysis uses both qualitative and descriptive method. The qualitative method refers to the relation of word or sentence having certain intended meaning, such as to find out words or sentences which toward the symptoms of antisocial personality disorder. Meanwhile the descriptive method is used to present the required description or explanation. This explanation will analyze on words or sentences who has certain intended meaning.

3. Data Analysis

Data analysis use by Sigmund Freud’s theory besides other supporting theories. The writer collecting that theories and uses that theories with compatible analyses.

4. Unit Analysis

This analyze took from Single White female 2 the Psycho directed by Keith Samples, production by Third Street Pictures copyright 2005.

5. Instruments

In this research, to get the data the writer uses herself as instrument by watching, identifying, and classifying the character between her behavior and words.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Character and Characterization

Characterization is the process of conveying information about characters in fiction or conversation. Characters are usually presented through their actions, dialect, and thoughts, as well as by description. Characterization can regard a variety of aspects of a character, such as appearance, age, gender, education level, vocation or occupation, financial status, marital status, social status, cultural background, hobbies, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, ambitions, motivations, personality, etc.  

Jan Van Luxemburg explain that the meaning of important elements than become inseparable part of it. The term of character refers to the actor of the story while characterization is a clear of someone who is presented as actor in the story.  

The character and characterization forms an integral unit. The writer usually gives the character with certain behaviors or manner as he may wish. The characterization may be presented through the specification of his

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or her behavior, dialogs, habits, etc\textsuperscript{11} the method which can be formed with
direct statements, what is happening, conversations, inside monologue,
responses of other characters, etc.

Viewed from its significance there are central character and
peripheral character. According to Burhan Nurgiantoro, central character are
those who are narrated most, both as subject and as object of the story, while
the peripheral characters are the agents narrated less frequently, considered
insignificance and only when they are related with the central character.\textsuperscript{12}

Seen from there behavioral aspects characteristics is divided into two
categorizes namely protagonist and antagonist characters. The protagonist
character is the agent reflecting ideal norms and values while the antagonist
character has the opposite behavior from that former mentioned agent.\textsuperscript{13}

Based on their characterization, the agents of the story is also divided
into two classification, they are flat character and complex character. The flat
character is that who has a certain personal quality which shows a simple and
unique character. Accordingly, the reader would be able to understand it
easily. The complex character is that who has more complicated characters
with various possibilities of his personal life. He may come out with
contrasting and unpredictable behavior and conduct at times, which will be
hard to comprehend.\textsuperscript{14}

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item[\textsuperscript{11}] Prof. M. Atar Semi. Ibid p.37
\item[\textsuperscript{12}] Burhan Nurgiantoro. Opcit. Pg. 176-177
\item[\textsuperscript{13}] Burhan Nurgiantoro. \textit{Teori Pengkajian fiksi}. Jogjakarta: Gajahmada University Press,
1988. pg. 178-179
\item[\textsuperscript{14}] Burhan Nurgiantoro. Pg. 181-183
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
B. Psychology

1. Definition of Psychology

In etymological, Psychology is the combination from psyche=soul and logos=knowledge. At the 17th century, the psychology is defined as the science which study life essence or psychological. While, by Desecrates influence (Rationalism), psychology is defined as the science which is studying about the symptoms of consciousness. This definition can not hold out, it is caused Psychoanalysis influence.15

Freud described personality as consisting of three major elements: the id, the unconscious repository of primitive urges, which operates in terms of the pleasure principle; the ego, which acts as the executive of the personality and operates according to the reality principle, and the superego, which has two components, the conscience and the ego-ideal.16

In the other meaning, psychology is defined as the science that studies behavior and mental activity. Some psychologists believe that mental activity is always an inference from behavior; other psychologists...
accept some forms of mental activity present in conscious experience, or awareness, as sources of primary data for psychological science.¹⁷

Many different theoretical approaches to the study of personality reflect the enormous complexity of the human being as well as the variety of background of competencies that theorists bring to the field.

In early 20th century, Mc. Dougall begins formulate his definition about psychology:

*Psychology is the science of human behavior that is all form behavior which is an individual activity, there are behavioral conducts motorist (such as walking, speaking, etc); cognitive (such as thinking, introducing, imagining, etc); and emotional (such as laughing, crying, be happy, sad, worried, etc).*¹⁸

According to Crow and Crow, in M. Alisuf Sabri book, human behavior is motivated by inner want and urges as well as being stimulated by external environmental condition and situation including human relationship.

In general, someone assumed has disturbing personality if one or more their attitude damage themselves and their environmental. Disturbing personality is a process development which emerged at childhood, adolescent, and adult. This situation is patterning of behaviors which grow at long time, and emerge as an awkward response at their individual situation and social life.¹⁹

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2. Definition of the Abnormal Psychology

Ephraim Rosen, in his *Abnormal Psychology* book, said that Abnormal psychology is the application of the methods, concepts, principles, and findings of general psychology -primarily, the psychology of perception, learning and development, and social psychology- to deviant behaviors and experiences. Abnormal psychology is an attempt to understand and explain in the framework of the normal and general.\(^{20}\)

While, Diane E. Papalia, said that abnormal psychology is the study of emotional disturbance and abnormal behavior. It is difficult to come up with an all-encompassing definition of abnormality.\(^{21}\)

According to Heidenreich, *abnormal psychology* is that decision, or system, of the science of psychology, which investigate the divergence and deviation of mental phenomena, and of deviant behavior. Beside that, abnormal psychology is the study of individuals who are mentally deficient, mentally disordered, and seriously maladjusted such as in the psychoses.\(^{22}\)


3. The Classification of Abnormal Behavior

Abnormal behavior as behavior that is personally distressing, personally dysfunctional, and/or so culturally deviant that other people judge it to be inappropriate or maladaptive.\textsuperscript{23} There are usually classifying into five categories of abnormal behavior, namely psychoneurosis, psychosis, mentally defective, sexual deviation, and antisocial disorder.\textsuperscript{24}

\textit{a. Psychoneurosis}

The terms of \textit{psychoneurosis} and \textit{neurosis} are used interchangeably as \textit{psychoneurotic} and \textit{neurotic}.

The psychoneurosis are minor mental disorder characterized by inner struggles and disturbed social relationship. Two essential features of psychoneurosis are that they are precipitated by emotional stresses, conflicts, and frustrations and that they are most effectively treated by psychological techniques. They are not produced by physical disorders and do not respond to routine medical attention.\textsuperscript{25}

\textit{Anxiety}, usually punctuated by acute attacks, meanwhile, \textit{phobic} is irrational fears which lead to anxiety if not heeded, may lead to a pervasive pattern of avoidance behavior. \textit{Obsessive-compulsive} is repetitive thoughts and impulses which the individual realizes are irrational, but which persist nonetheless; \textit{hysterical (conversion type)}, is simulation of actual organic illness, such as paralysis or loss of

\textsuperscript{25} The Psychoneurosis. \texttt{Http://www.depression-guide.com/psychoneurosis.htm}. Retrieved 24th October 2007
vision, without organic pathology. While, *hysterical (dissociative type)*, is dissociation of certain aspects of consciousness or identity from self structure; symptom pattern may take the form of amnesia, fugue, or multiple personality. *Hypochondriacal*, is preoccupation with bodily processes and presumed diseases; meanwhile, *neurasthenic*, is chronic fatigue, weakness, lack of enthusiasm; the last, *depressive*, is abnormally prolonged dejection associated with life stress.²⁶

The neuroses include a wide range of maladaptive behaviors that have anxiety as their most general characteristic. Neurotic disorders are primarily a less serious form abnormal conduct, seldom requiring hospitalization.²⁷

**b. Psychosis**

Psychoses are a general term for severe disturbances of behavior and thought. The afflicted individual’s personality becomes so disorganized that hospitalization is often required. The psychoses have actually lost touch with reality.²⁸

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A person characterized as psychotic is suffering from a major organic or psychological dysfunction that causes him or her to feel, think, and/or act in very deviant ways.\textsuperscript{29} These are two general categories of psychoses: \textit{organic} and \textit{functional}.

\textit{Organic psychoses} refer to psychotic symptoms that are the result of a known physiological cause. While, \textit{functional psychoses} are disorders of psychological origin without any demonstrable physiological cause.\textsuperscript{30} Two of the most prevalent functional psychoses are \textit{manic-depressive reactions} and \textit{schizophrenic reactions}.

\textit{The manic-depressive reactions} are characterized by recurrent and exaggerated deviations of mood from normal to either the \textit{manic phase} or \textit{depressive phase}.\textsuperscript{31} Meanwhile, \textit{schizophrenia} is a psychotic disorder featuring disordered thinking and language; poor contact with reality; flat, blunted, or inappropriate emotion; and disordered behavior.\textsuperscript{32}

\textsuperscript{31} Ernest R. Hilgard, Richard C. Atkinson, Rita L. Atkinson. \textit{Ibid}, p. 473
c. **Mentally Defective**

James D. Page, in Abnormal Psychology, explains that:

*Mental deficiency is a general category, which includes a variety of individuals who, because of subnormal or retarded mental development are unable as children to profit from regular school instruction and as adults are incapable of adequate self-management or self-support. These individuals are also classified as aments or feeble minded.*

The 1972 classification system of the American Association on Mental Deficiency (AAMD) identifies four levels of mental retardation, ranging from mild to profound.

- **Mild Mental Retardation (IQ 52-68).** In this category are those who can take care of their own basic needs, communicate with others, profit from some primary grade schooling, and perhaps marry and have children.
- **Moderate Mental retardation (IQ 36-51).** The moderately retarded often have speech problems and usually cannot get much beyond the first or the second grade in school. They are not very adept socially and require supervision, thought they can often work well in a sheltered environment.
- **Severe Mental Retardation (IQ 20-35) and Profound Mental Retardation (IQ under 20).** The deficit found in the severely or profoundly retarded varies from a total to a partial lack of basic skills such as feeding or dressing themselves.

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**d. Psychosexual disorder**


Freud, in Charles A. Heidenreich’s book, believed that the neuroses were the negative of the perversions and that the neurotic was expressing symbolically what the deviate expresses directly in his sexual behavior. While, Fenichel believed that those who respond to sexual frustration with regression in infantile sexual behavior are deviates, whereas person who react with other types of defenses are neurotic.\textsuperscript{36}

Psychosexual disorder center around problems of: sexual inhibitions and dysfunctions, sexual deviations, and gender identity.

The first \textit{sexual inhibitions and dysfunctions}; in this category is \textit{inhibited desire}, such as persistent lack of interest in sex; inhibited sexual excitement, such as frequent inability to achieve full sexual excitement; premature ejaculation, such as too speedy ejaculation due to absence of voluntary control. Meanwhile, in dysfunction category is \textit{functional dyspareunia}, such as painful intercourse; \textit{functional vaginismus}, such as involuntary and intense contractions of outermost portion of the vagina.

The second \textit{sexual deviance}; in this category is \textit{pedophilia}, such as the use of a young child as the choice of sexual excitement; \textit{dyshomophilia}, such as the act or fantasy of homosexual activity where such activity produces distress or guilt. Meanwhile, \textit{sexual masochism}, such as deriving sexual gratification from behaviors that are painful or symbolic of punishment; sexual sadism, such as deriving sexual gratification from inflicting pain or suffering on another.

The third \textit{gender identity disorder}; in this category is \textit{transexualism}, such as the wish to be rid of one’s own genitals and to have those of the opposite sex; \textit{transvestism}, such as wearing the clothes of the opposite sex.\textsuperscript{37}

\textit{e. Antisocial Disorder}

\textsuperscript{36} Charles A. Heidenreich. \textit{Basic Readings in Behavior Disorders}. California: Sacramento State College, 1969. p. 166

In current usage the terms *antisocial* and *psychopathic* personality are used interchangeably to refer to personality characteristic and behavior pattern that lead to serious difficulties in interpersonal relationship usually bring the individual into repeated conflict with society.\(^{38}\)

The antisocial personality is characterized by a history of chronic antisocial behavior that began before the age of 15; as a child, one’s antisocial behavior maybe evident in the form of lying, fighting, stealing, truancy, and resisting authority.\(^{39}\) Poor interpersonal relations, as inadequate work history, sensation seeking, little concern for the feelings of others, and a lack of guilt and shame characterize the adult antisocial personality.\(^{40}\)

These are list of antisocial personality disorder traits: sense of entitlement, unremorseful, apathetic to others, unconscionable, behavior, blameful of others, manipulative and conning, effectively cold, disparate understanding, socially irresponsible, disregardful of obligations, nonconforming to norms.\(^{41}\)

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\(^{39}\) David Hothersall. *Op cit.* p. 463

\(^{40}\) David Hothersall. *Ibid*

\(^{41}\) Antisocial Personality. [http://faculty.ncwc.edu/TOCONNOR.htm](http://faculty.ncwc.edu/TOCONNOR.htm). Retrieved 24th October 2007
In the other meaning, psychopath define as a constellation of affective, interpersonal, and behavioral characteristics including egocentricity, impulsivity, irresponsibility, shallow emotions, lack of empathy, guilt, or remorse, pathological lying, manipulativeness, and the persistent violation of social norms and expectations.\textsuperscript{42}

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In this chapter, the writer would like to analyze Tess’ characteristics that show the symptoms of abnormal behavior. The writer will describe Tess’ behavior by analyzing her characters, her relationship with her close friend, Elizabeth, and her psychological problem.

Table Data of Character’s Personality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Symptoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>...these people, Jan and David are not your friend. They are not care about you...</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Psychoneuroses, anxiety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>...you will be better without him. Guys like David are more trouble than profit you. ...I just want you remember, how you feel when he sleeps with your roommate. He is not cares with you, Holly. Not like I do....</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Give the influence to avoid Holly with her friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>...I have to killed her...</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Antisocial personality disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Tess: He tries to rape me Holly: There is some mistake. Sam is not like that Tess: I’m not like your friend, Holly. I don’t lie.</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Pathological lying, one of symptom of antisocial personality disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Tess: Should I asking first. But we are friends, friend share Holly: Friend is not share</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Tries to give the influence</td>
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</table>
| 6. | **Tess** : She is my friend, now!  
**Jan** : Holly was to be great friend to both of us.  
**Tess** : No. She is mine! | 29 | Possess someone |
| 7 | **I was suggested to her but she wants to do tonight**  
**Tess** : ...I just sulky to Holly because she move room  
**David** : I’m sure Holly must as your friend  
**Tess** : Really? She is arranging for our dinner?  
**David** : She says that she wants to be your friend. I’m sure!  
**Tess** : Holly lays you, David. She is ought to share a pain with me, and we want to protected each other. Are you make affair with Jan and Holly?  
**David** : Enough... | 31 | Pathological lying, one of symptom of antisocial personality disorder |
| 8. | **Holly** : maybe other people can fooled but I know you lies. Why are you doing this, **Tess**?  
**Tess** : He hurt me  
**Holly** : Stop it, **Tess**  
**Tess** : He tries to kill me.  
**Holly** : You are lying. Tell them the truth | 33 | Pathological lying, one of symptom of antisocial personality disorder |

B. Analysis of Character
Tess Kositch is a sweet and shy young girl. She lives alone in her big apartment. Her mother is a nurse; she is also getting the same job with her mother. Tess never knows who her father is. In this film, there is no information about Tess’ childhood.

Tess is a nice girl. She is very friendly when Holly comes to look around of her new apartment. …I get phoned from some good enthusiasts but you is heard very hopeless (Disc 1, minute to 15.53). From here, Holly begins to like Tess and she feels glad when she knows that her room exactly in front of Tess’ room. Tess try to make Holly comfortable in her apartment by giving a good room …this is your room, you need an apartment and a friend, you can move whenever you want (Disc 1, minute 17.48).

Tess, also, is a good listener who will let her friend to speak freely about her problem. This can be seen in the dialogue when Holly comes for renting Tess’ apartment and telling about betrayal of her boyfriend and her roommate.

Tess : Do you have a boyfriend?
Holly : No anymore…. I caught him treason with my roommate in our apartment. After she sent me to out town for spurious business.
Tess : You work with her?
Holly : I have to see her every morning…. But I more angry with him,

There is not a special about him. May be I love him. It is really disgraceful loved someone who sleeps with my roommate… I’m sorry; you didn’t need to hear that
Tess : Don’t worry. And I promise there is no sleep with your boyfriend, no matter how cute he may be.
(Disc I, minute to 16.50)
Beside her kindness, Tess is a shy girl. It can be seen when Holly invites Tess to shop therapy at the gown boutique. Tess said to Holly that this place is really isn’t her. But, Holly grabs Tess’ hand to follow her into the shop. When Holly is trying put on a black gown, she paid attention to Tess which choose a red gown through mirror. And then Holly offered Tess to try on a red gown but Tess refuses bashfully. She said that it costs more expensive than her salary. She also feels to have no event which suited for wearing gown like that. …I do not have event which suited for wearing gown like this (Disc. 1, minute to 22.40)

1. **Tess Relationship with her friend, Elizabeth.**

Holly’s arrival to move at Tess’ apartment makes Tess very glad. It is because Holly reminds her of her former close friend.

Tess has a close friend, named Elizabeth. They are inseparable since they were child, and very often they played and did almost everything together.

The close relationship can be seen in the dialogue below:

…. *Elizabeth is my close friend, she is so beautiful and brittle. We are inseparable when we little and to do everything together.* (Disc I, minute to 27.01)

The dialogues describe how Tess loves her. Elizabeth committed suicide when they were senior high school. She killed herself because she is very in love with a young man, Chris Hammond. They were having affair during one year. She was unable to hold back her yearning with him
because Chris never came for her again. He continues his studies in long time. She cannot live to carry on her love which was unrequited.

The death of Elizabeth makes Tess’ feeling badly touched. She never believed anyone again, particularly to men. This incident has, with time, caused traumatic impact to her friendship with the new acquaintance, Holly Parker. Tess, also, withdraws herself from interaction with her society.

2. **Analysis of the Psychological Problems of Tess’ Character**

   In *Single White Female* film, Tess Kositch is depicted as an unfortunate young girl’s psychological breakdown. She has experienced a lot of hardships in her life after her friend, Elizabeth, died.

   a. **The Symptom of Tess’ Psychoneuroses**

   Tess’ character shows the symptom of psychoneuroses. She has *anxiety*. It can be seen from Tess’ words and behaviour, when Jan does not give permission to her to enter David’s restaurant in the opening party. Tess was humiliated when Jan called the security to ask her to go. This initiates Tess to take revenge by separating Holly from Jan. She did that openly. *...These people, Jan and David are not your friend. They are not care about you....* (Disc 1, minute to 25.54). She was afraid of loosing Holly so, she told bad things about Holly’s friends.
Tess shows a symptom of psychoneuroses (anxiety) for the second time when Tess feels that she become Holly’s friend. She wants to possess Holly to replace her close friend Elizabeth, who was dead. Tess doesn’t want to have Holly and Jan returns to make a friend. Tess feels that Holly is her own. She did this because she will keep Holly away from her friends, including her boyfriend, David.

Tess tries to separate Holly from David, too. She says that David is not good for Holly; he always gives difficulties to Holly. *...You will be better without him. Guys like David are more trouble than profit you.* Tess also touches on Holly’s problem about David’s betrayal with her roommate, Jan, when Holly invites David to Tess’ apartment. …*I just want you remember, how you feel when he sleeps with your roommate. He is not cares with you, Holly. Not like I do....* (Disc 2, minute to 05.48). Tess says like this because she wants Holly to leave David. Tess also tries to remind Holly that she is the only friend that Holly has, not Jan either David. Here, Tess tries to make Holly stays away from her friends.

Tess’ behaviors show that she has anxiety. She is afraid that she will lose someone whom she loves, Holly. Tess’ acts like this are caused by her worry when she loses of her close friend, Elizabeth.

According to Dr. Kartini Kartono Psychoneuroses is category of physical reaction which there is distinctive feature, namely anxiety; and unconsciousness showed in kinds of behavior with use defence
mechanism. Psychoneuroses caused by fear and anxiety continuously which caused of stress, so the person has mental breakdown experience. Person who has psychoneuroses has low self confidence and difficult to make relationship with others. This can be seen in the dialogue when Holly promises to introduce her friend, Sam Elsworth, to Tess:

_Holly_ : _I know who profit the guy for you._
_Tess_ : _I have not luck with men, Holly_
_Holly_ : _Or may be not yet met you need_
_Tess_ : _Men not deem me interested…_
(Disc 1, minute to 26.39)

Here, Tess is not confident when Holly wants to introduce her friend, Sam Elsworth, to make a date. She feels imperfect like Holly.

While, according to Sigmund Freud, anxiety caused by sexual motivation which satisfied and obstructed, this is cause the incidence of many mind conflicts, fear, and anxiety.

**b. Antisocial Personality Disorder**

Tess’ character also represents one of the symptoms of abnormal psychology. It is antisocial disorder or psychopath. Usually, the person with antisocial disorder is insentient and does not have feeling with others; get pleasure through rivalry and affront with whoever.

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This can be seen when Holly tells about her betrayal boyfriend, David. Tess said ...I have to killed her... (Disc 1, minute to 17.09). Her words to Holly show that she has no ability to form positive relation with other. In other time, Tess makes false story about her date with Sam. It is before she feels guilty to Tess when she makes an interview for opening David’s restaurant. Holly is too busy until she doesn’t know Tess comes. And then Holly promises that she wants to introduce a guy to Tess. But Tess tells to Holly that Sam is not as good as what Holly promises. Tess tells that Sam wants to rape her. But Holly knows that Sam never does like what Tess said. Sam is her close friend.

By lying like this, Tess wants to make Holly hates Sam. She wants to keep away all Holly’s close friends. One of characteristics from antisocial personality disorder is damage of ability to make a good relation with other and tendency to use amoral behavior with social value. This behavior showed that Tess Kositch suffered psychopath disorder. She was a psychopath person with irresponsible and impulsive behavior type.

Other side, Tess tries to convince Holly that she does not lie about her date with Sam. Tess lies when she told about Sam’s bad things although Holly unbelieves that Sam did what Tess said. Tess tries to makes her believe.

\[\begin{align*}
Tess & : \text{He tries to rape me} \\
Holly & : \text{There is some mistake. Sam is not like that}
\end{align*}\]
Tess : I’m not like your friend, Holly. I don’t lie.
(Disc 1, minute to 34.26)

Tess succeed to make Holly confused has to trust whom about the true story between Tess’ and Sam statements. But on the contrary, Holly feels there is something which does not well about Tess. Until one night, Tess wear Holly’s black gown without her permission when she wants to go to a discotheque where Holly doesn’t know. At there, Tess did badly something with two men. When Tess is very enjoying what she did, Holly comes and sees what their do. But, Tess doesn’t care Holly’s arrival.

After that event, Holly decided to stay at David’s apartment for one night. At there, Holly tells what was just happened about Tess. She feels very afraid and asking for David to give permission to let her stay at his apartment for one night. David feels glad that Holly still needs him. He is very worry with Holly’s situation, he suggests Holly to rent other apartment soon.

Tomorrow, Tess meets her and tries to explain what happen last night when Holly returns to her apartment. But Tess feels curious to Holly how she can find her at that place while Tess knows that Holly is not a woman who like goes there. She tries to make due reasons herself by saying to Holly that she and her are close friend who have to share everything when Tess wear Holly’s gown.

Tess : Should I asking first. But we are friends, friend share
Holly : Friend is not share everything, Tess
Tess : Must friendship

Tess feels that Holly begins not to like her. Even less, Tess knows that Holly wants to move to another apartment. It makes Tess sad; she does not want to lose Holly. Tess is also very disappointed when Holly invites David to her apartment to take her necessarily for staying at David’s apartment for a moment. From here, Tess tries to remaining Holly that David has made an affair with her roommate. …I just want you remember, how you feel when he sleep with your roommate. He is not cares with you, Holly. Not like I do…. Holly is very furious when Tess levering up about David’s betrayal because she, in fact, forgives his mistake.

Tess feels disappointed when she knows that Holly reunits with David. Tess also feels worry when she watched Holly’s behavior closely, she sees clearly that Holly is with Jan.

Knowing that all, Tess plans something in order to prevent Jan from coming back to make friend with Holly. Tess feels hurt when she remembered that Jan ever dissipates herself at opening David’s restaurant as Holly’s date.

One night, she plans to pretend to invite Jan to dinner at her apartment and says that Holly cooks it for her, though, Holly never knows about Tess’ plan for dinner. Jan’s arrival is greeted with friendly by Tess. At there, Tess touches about her friendship with Jan. She explains that she and Holly return to make friend. But Tess dislike
when she knows this. It can be seen from the dialogue at Tess’ apartment:

Tess : *She is my friend, now!*
Jan : *Holly was to be great friend to both of us.*
Tess : *No. She is mine!*

(Disc 2. minute 11.46)

After hard debate, Tess killed Jan by push a knife to her back until crash the buffet glass. Then she hides Jan’s body at her room when Holly comes. Tess lies to Holly when she asked about what just happened. She said that the chief (landlady) comes to repair buffet door and her arms is serious injury. Tess’ behavior shows that she never pleases other. She can do attack, mistreatment, even kills other.

When Holly asked Tess why there are many candles at the moment, Tess lies that some of her friends come to dinner. Holly feels interested and wants to know Tess’ friends but Tess refuses Holly request. At the same time, Holly wants to apologize for her attitude when she caught Tess wear her gown. As her request of forgiveness, Holly wants to invite Tess to dinner with her and David tomorrow at Tess’ apartment.

Step by step, Tess’ secret life begins showed. The death of Tess’ closed friend, Elizabeth, known by Holly after she gets an old newspaper which is sent by Sam Elsworth. She shocked when she read news about that.
High School Suicide Fact

Dead student…bled to death in school showers…

Girl says she chickened out after watching friend die…

(Disc 2, minute to 16.08)

She calls David soon, she wants to inform what she has just read, but his phone is only voice mail. For a while, David was arrived to Tess’ apartment for dinner as last meeting. Tess tries to convince David when she knows that he confuses Holly has not yet come. See this situation, Tess asks David to come in. Tess said to David that Holly always late and David realizes that Holly is like that.

In the same time Tess receives phone from Holly and asks to cancel the dinner and she wants to talk to David. Tess pretends disappointed because Holly often lies to her and she hangs up the telephone soon. David knows that Holly just call Tess, but he astonishes why Holly didn’t speak to he. When David asks for that, Tess lies that Holly is snared traffic jam and she says that the telephone is off.

In here, Tess tries to convince David that Holly will come soon. But David doubt what Tess says because he distrust Tess when she receives the telephone, in hurry up, she avoids David, enter to her kitchen and he does not know what she says to Holly. That’s why he wants to delay the schedule. I was suggested to her but she wants to do tonight (Disc 2, minute to 18.24). Tess lies to David.
After her return to the living room she serves champagne for David. In the middle of discussion Tess says to David that she hates Holly because she wants to move to other apartment and was arrange dinner schedule as last meeting for Tess. David convinces Tess that Holly still wants Tess to be her friend. But Tess does not trust her; on the contrary, Tess says that Holly is lying to David. David begins to lose of her patient when Tess leveraging up about her affair with Jan. Tess succeed in making David angry. She wishes to irritate David feeling of affection to Holly.

Tess :  …I just sulky to Holly because she move room
David :  I’m sure Holly must as your friend
Tess :  Really? She is arranging for our dinner?
David :  She says that she wants to be your friend. I’m sure!
Tess :  Holly lays you, David. She is ought to share a pain with me, and we want to protected each other.
Are you make affair with Jan and Holly?
David :  Enough…

Tess kept quiet just a moment because she is sure that its poison will react. Tess gazes at David gets up and wants to go out. But he feels drunken and his eyesight is not clear. He tries to stand but he cannot do it. …are you all right? You look not well, maybe because the wine… Tess pretends ask to David …what are you doing? David asks weakly, suddenly he falls down unconsciousness. Tess was succeed poisoning David’s drink when she is in the kitchen preparing food for him.
Tess uses this situation for vengeance to Holly. She is beating herself by David’s hands; she tries to hurt herself; and then she fastens her underwear to David’s neck. After that, she pushes David from sofa until down. During David unconsciousness, Tess goes to the kitchen to wash David’s glass to lose the poison, she changes it with the new glass, and then she fills the glass with the wine. Tess tries to give that wine to David; she wants to make David look like drunkard. After that, she takes a wine bottle and hit David’s head two times until the bottle was broke.

When Holly comes to Tess’ apartment, she worries to see there are many police’s cars. Holly enter apartment soon. …What is going on? Holly asks to the officer police. The officer explains that there is accident between Tess and David. Mr. Rousch, the detective, says the interim report that David effort to hurt Tess. She says to Mr. Rousch there are sexual situation between Tess and David. He become harsh and cannot stop, finally, Tess fear to kill by David, so she gets an act. Holly is sad and very furious when she sees Tess in living room.

_Holly : What happen with David, Tess?_  
_Tess : He hurts me and cannot stop._  
(Disc.2, minute to 24)

Tess pretends to show her cheek to Holly. She wants to show that she was really stroked by David. But Holly unbeliev, she shock when she knows that David gets the hit in his head. Holly does not believe what Tess says, she tries to explain that Tess lies to him but the
detective ask back to Holly about David’s betrayal with her roommate formerly. In here, Tess feels very glad because she was succeed to make Holly is loosing everything.

*Holly* : maybe other people can fooled but I know you lies. Why are you doing this, Tess?
*Tess* : He hurt me
*Holly* : Stop it, Tess
*Tess* : He tries to kill me.
*Holly* : You are lying. Tell them the truth

Tess is forced to tell the truth about that accident by Holly. But Tess still gives spurious explanations. Tess pretends to be sad in order Holly believes what Tess said. Then, Holly goes to Tess’ apartment with her director, Mr. Ripken, she wants to check something there. She also requests permission to leave a moment, and asking for replacement by Jan.

When Holly arrives at Tess’ apartment, she is checking Tess’ bedroom and find Jan’s earring on the floor. Holly tries to open Tess’ case, she shocks when she finds David’s photo there. Holly is eager to know more about Tess. She takes the key and toward to Tess’ warehouse. Holly remembers that Tess’ hobby is saving the things. After that, Holly downstairs the warehouse soon, but Holly shocks when she opens the big case. She is seeing Jan’s body there, Jan was death. Holly runs up to stairs soon, she wants to call the police

While, the doctor panic because she finds Tess does not in her room. The doctor reports to Mr. Rousch soon and said what
happen. Mr. Rousch tries to call Tess’ apartment, he knows that Holly there. He wants to give information about Tess.

Holly tries to call the police but he cannot. She did not know Tess arrive in apartment and cutting cable telephone. Holly surprised when she realizes that Tess in her behind, Holly sees Tess is holding a knife. …*You killed her*, Holly said. Tess confess that she was killed Jan. She says that Jan and David becomes barrier for their friendship. In here, Tess tells to Holly that she was killing some people to vanishing her sorrow. Tess also says that she can help Holly to vanish her sorrow because loosing her boyfriend, David. Holly is very frightened with what Tess said.

Tess wants to help Holly to vanish her sorrow with killed her. After that, she killed herself. Tess believes that there is nothing better in life than murdering a friend in pain.

*Antisocial personality disorder* defined by a distinctive cluster of behaviors and inferred personality traits, most of which society was viewed as pejorative.

The main characteristic of this abnormal behavior is the permanent system to manipulate and exploit other people for her necessity without feel guilty and regret. A person with antisocial disorder, look the other as object. They do not have ability to empathy with other. The structure of personality which is very weak is *superego*. 
A. Conclusion

*Single White female* film directed by Keith Samples tells about a girl who has experienced of antisocial disorder. The writer analyses this film to understand how antisocial disorder suffered by Tess Kositch who has abnormal behavior.

Analyses one of main characters, Tess Kositch, in Sample’s film, *Single White Female*, the writer finds some of her characters shows that she is a shy young girl and need a friend to share about anything. In the other side, she does not know how to make a good friend and withdrawal from her society

Tess’ characters show that she is a manipulative, disregardful, and fraudulent girl. She does not feel guilty and regret although she knows that it can harm other. For her, the different idea is assumed as a hostility that can plunge herself. Usually, the woman who has antisocial disorder less presents herself, they can find some ways closed such as disturb other when he work.

People who has antisocial personality disorder often seen as pathological lying, anxiety, and afraid to loose someone who she/ he loves. They also have not felt self confident and difficulty to make a relation with other.
B. Suggestion

*Single White Female* film directed by Keith Samples is the dramatic film that imply us message of life in it. The writer assumes that Keith Samples uses Tess’ character to describe how an antisocial personality disorder can assimilate to around us. She shows a nice character but she has a killing character behind it. *Single White Female* is not just a film about Tess’ antisocial character. There are many implied meaning in it. Each character represents different things. Holly’s character, for example, represents a strength woman who live alone although she has a traumatic experienced caused her mother death. Jan’s character, Holly’s roommate, represents a woman who always do anything ways to get better position although she must make an affair to get it. Samples presumably employs those images in order to link to their.

The writer suggests the result of the research can be paid attention by whoever interested with this film to analyze the character in *Single White Female*. The analysis may be done by analyzing some of symbolism, metaphor, condition or something that represent different things. It can explore more to get the best analysis of the implied meaning in the film.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


