

**ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER ANALYSIS ON
JULIAN SLOWIK'S CHARACTER IN *THE MENU* MOVIE (2022)**

A FINAL PROJECT

Presented as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement

To Obtain the *Sarjana Sastra* Degree in English Literature



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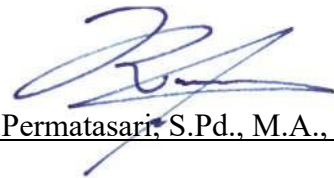
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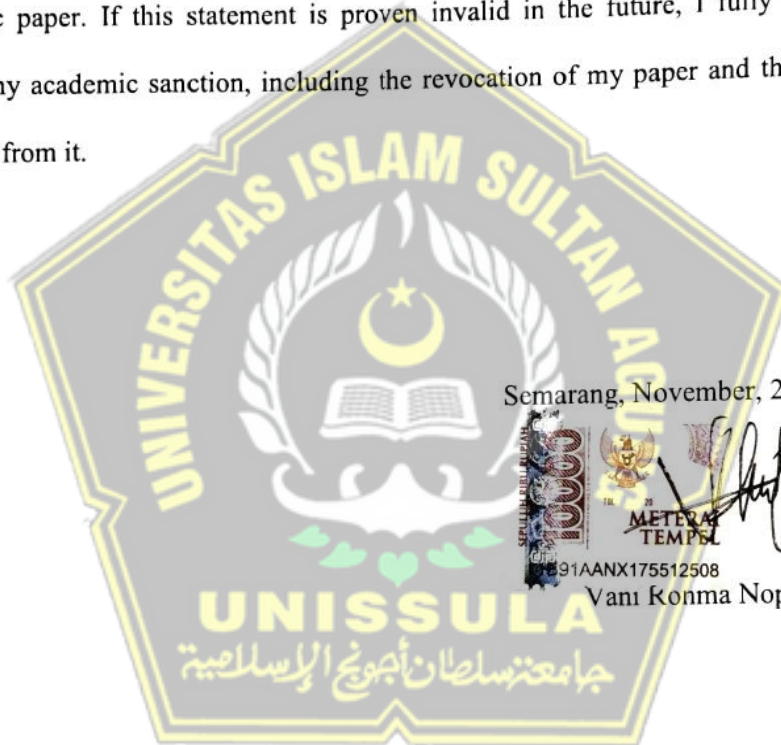
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STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

Hereby, I sincerely declare that the undergraduate final project I have written is entirely my own work and does not contain the work of others, except for those that are properly cited in the quotations and listed in the references, as required in an academic paper. If this statement is proven invalid in the future, I fully agree to accept any academic sanction, including the revocation of my paper and the degree obtained from it.



Semarang, November, 25th, 2025


METERAL
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Vani Konma Nopelia

MOTTO

“So remember Me, I will remember you. And be grateful to Me, and do not deny Me”

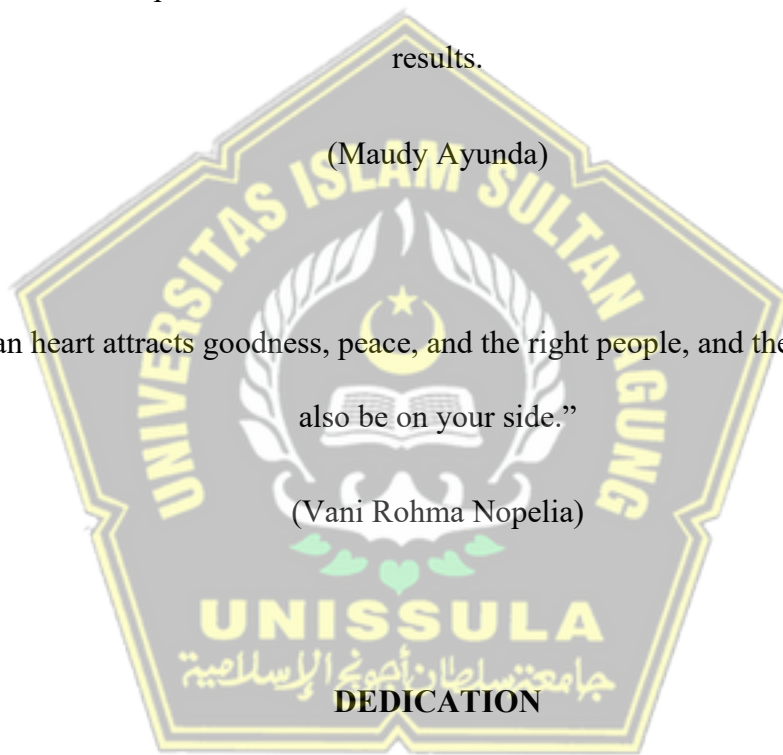
(Q.S. Al-Baqarah : 152)

“I am reminded once again that dreams, when broken down into concrete goals become achievable plans, and that hard work and commitment to a vision, will reap results.

(Maudy Ayunda)

“A clean heart attracts goodness, peace, and the right people, and the universe will also be on your side.”

(Vani Rohma Nopelia)



I dedicate this final project to my beloved parents, who have supported me with endless patience, prayers, and encouragement throughout my academic journey. Their sacrifices and love have been the greatest motivation for me to continue striving. Lastly, I dedicate this achievement to myself for staying strong, for learning from every struggle, and for not giving up even when things became difficult.

ABSTRACT

Nopelia, Vani Rohma. 30802100045. Antisocial personality disorder analysis on Julian Slowik's character in *The Menu* movie (2022). Final Project of English Literature study program. Faculty of Languages, Literature and Culture. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor : Riana Permatasari, S.Pd. M.A., M.Pd.

Antisocial Personality Disorder is psychological condition characterized by a persistent pattern of disregard for and violation of the rights of others. This research employs two problem formulations focusing on the characteristics difficulties and the pathological personality traits found in individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder. These formulations guide the analysis in identifying how these aspects emerge and are portrayed through the main character. This study examines how Antisocial Personality Disorder is represented through the character Julian Slowik in *The Menu* movie (2022).

This study uses a qualitative methodology, with the movie as the primary data and books or journals related to Antisocial Personality Disorder as secondary data. In addition, the theory of the American Psychiatric Association is used as the theoretical framework. The data collection procedures include watching the movie, reading the movie script, identifying relevant data, reducing the data and classifying the findings based on American Psychiatric Association theory.

The findings show that Julian Slowik's character reflects the two main focuses of the analysis. First, the characteristics difficulties appear in the aspects of identity, self direction, lack of empathy, and intimacy. Second, the pathological personality traits found in the character include manipulateness, callousness, deceitfulness, hostility, risk taking, impulsivity and irresponsibility. This analysis confirms that Julian Slowik meets the primary indicators of Antisocial Personality Disorder according to the standards of the American Psychiatric Association.

Keywords : *antisocial personality disorder, character analysis, american psychiatric association*

INTISARI

Nopelia, Vani Rohma. 30802100045. Analisis gangguan kepribadian antisosial pada karakter Julian Slowik dalam film *The Menu* (2022). Tugas Akhir program studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa, Sastra dan Budaya. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing : Riana Permatasari, S.Pd. M.A., M.Pd.

Gangguan Kepribadian Antisosial adalah kondisi psikologis yang ditandai dengan pola pengabaian dan pelanggaran hak orang lain yang terus-menerus. Penelitian ini menggunakan dua rumusan masalah yang berfokus pada kesulitan karakteristik dan ciri-ciri kepribadian patologis yang terdapat pada individu dengan Gangguan Kepribadian Antisosial. Rumusan-rumusan tersebut menjadi pedoman analisis dalam mengidentifikasi bagaimana aspek-aspek tersebut muncul dan digambarkan melalui tokoh utama. Penelitian ini mengkaji bagaimana Gangguan Kepribadian Antisosial direpresentasikan melalui karakter Julian Slowik dalam film *The Menu* (2022).

Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi kualitatif, dengan film sebagai data primer dan buku atau jurnal terkait Gangguan Kepribadian Antisosial sebagai data sekunder. Selain itu, teori Asosiasi Psikiatri Amerika digunakan sebagai kerangka teori. Prosedur pengumpulan data meliputi menonton film, membaca naskah film, mengidentifikasi data yang relevan, mereduksi data dan mengklasifikasikan temuan berdasarkan teori Asosiasi Psikiatri Amerika.

Temuan menunjukkan bahwa karakter Julian Slowik mencerminkan dua fokus utama analisis. Pertama, ciri-ciri kesulitan muncul pada aspek identitas, pengarahan diri, kurangnya empati, dan keintiman. Kedua, ciri-ciri kepribadian patologis yang terdapat pada karakter antara lain sifat manipulatif, tidak berperasaan, penuh tipu daya, permusuhan, berani mengambil risiko, impulsif, dan tidak bertanggung jawab. Analisis ini menegaskan bahwa Julian Slowik memenuhi indikator utama Gangguan Kepribadian Antisosial menurut standar Asosiasi Psikiatri Amerika.

Kata Kunci : *gangguan kepribadian antisosial, analisis karakter, asosiasi psikiatri amerika*

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First of all, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Allah SWT. Alhamdulillah rabbil ‘alamin, all praise is due to Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta’ala, who has granted me strength, health, patience, and countless blessings throughout the process of completing this final project is the result of support, encouragement, guidance, and assistance from many individuals. Therefore, with sincere gratitude, I would like to express my deepest appreciation to the following honorable people :

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I realize that this final project is still far from perfect. Therefore, I sincerely welcome any suggestions and constructive feedback for future improvement. Hopefully, this research will benefit readers and contribute meaningfully to the field of humanities.

Semarang, November, 25th, 2025



Vani Rohma Nopelia

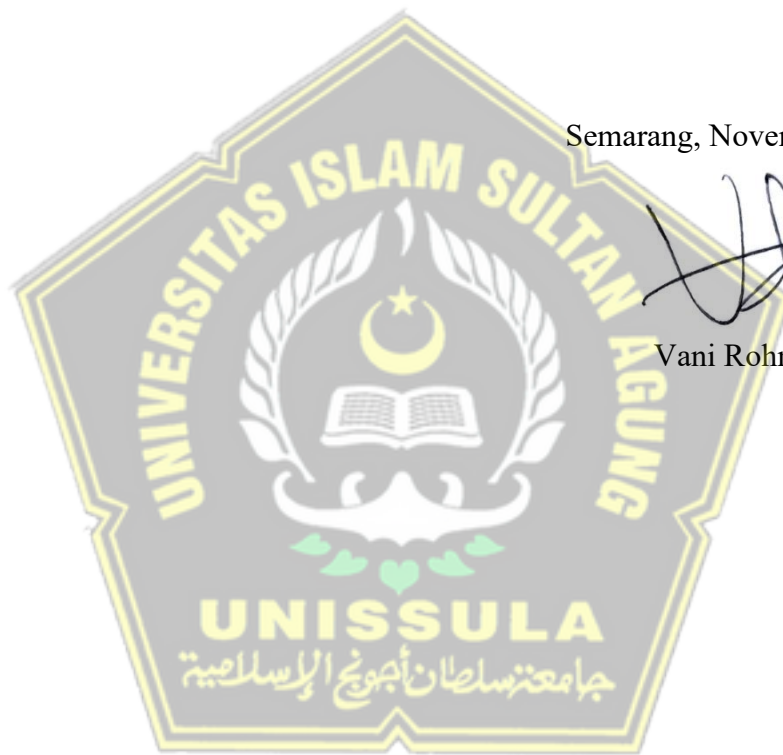


TABLE OF CONTENT

PAGE OF APPROVAL.....	i
PAGE OF VALIDATION	Error! Bookmark not defined.
STATEMENT OF WORK’S ORIGINALITY	Error! Bookmark not defined.
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATION.....	iv
ABSTRACT	v
INTISARI	vi
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENT.....	x
CHAPTER I.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Problem Formulation	9
C. Limitation of the Study	9
D. Objective of the Study.....	9
E. Significance of the Study	10
F. Organization of the Study	10

CHAPTER II	12
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.....	12
A. Synopsis of <i>The Menu</i> Movie (2022).....	12
B. Related Literature.....	15
B.1. Antisocial Personality Disorder	15
B.1.1. Significant Difficulties in Personality Functioning in Individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder.....	16
B.1.2. Pathological personality traits of Antisocial Personality Disorder	18
CHAPTER III.....	22
RESEARCH METHOD	22
A. Type of Research.....	22
B. Data Organizing	23
B.1 Data Collecting Method.....	23
B.1.1 Watching the movie.....	23
B.1.2 Reading the movie script.....	24
B.1.3 Identifying the data.....	24
B.1.4 Classifying the data	24
B.1.5 Reducing the data	25
B.2 Type of Data	25
B.2.1 Primary data.....	25

B.2.2 Secondary data.....	26
C. Analyzing the Data.....	26
CHAPTER IV	27
FINDING AND DISCUSSION.....	27
A. The Significant Difficulties of Antisocial Personality Disorder Manifested in Chef Julian Slowik Behavior in <i>The Menu</i> (2022) Movie.....	27
A.1 Identity	28
A.2 Self Direction.....	31
A.3 Lack of Empathy.....	33
A.4 Intimacy	35
B. The Pathological Personality Traits of Antisocial Personality Disorder Defected in Chef Julian Slowik Behavior in <i>The Menu</i> (2022) Movie.....	37
B.1 Manipulativeness	38
B.2 Callousness.....	40
B.3 Deceitfulness	43
B.4 Hostility.....	44
B.5 Risk Taking.....	46
B.6 Impulsivity	47
B.7 Irresponsibility	50
CHAPTER V	53

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	53
A. Conclusion	53
B. Suggestion.....	54
REFERENCES	55
APPENDICES	58



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the Background of the Study, Problem Formulation, Objectives of the Study, Limitation of the Study, Significance of the Study, and Organization of the Study.

A. Background of the Study

Literature holds an essential position not only as a form of artistic expression but also as a medium of understanding human identity, emotion, and psychological complexity. According to Lodge, for Noam Chomsky, literature is one of the most significant places to procure knowledge about human beings and their unique experiences, values, and emotional expressions, stating that “...we will always learn more about human life and personality from novels than from scientific psychology” (Aras 251). This viewpoint underscores literature's role as a profound source of human experience, encompassing aspects like happiness, grief, suffering, ethics, struggle, and aspiration that might elude complete understanding through clinical or scientific methodologies. Consequently, literature transcends mere reflection of human existence, articulating facets of identity frequently obscured or unexpressed in everyday life. In line with this, Aras explains that “Literature and psychology have a very strong connection because those deal with human beings and their reactions, perceptions of the world, fears, conflicts, desires, miseries, wishes and reconciliations” (Aras 251). This reveals that literary study and psychological inquiry are

interdependent fields, where psychology helps interpret characters and motivations, while literature offers context-rich representation of psychological states.

Furthermore, the relationship between literature and psychology becomes clearer when considering that literature itself is born from the human mind. As stated in the journal *Canadian Literature* No.72, “The psychology of literature, as a topic, includes almost everything we want to know about literature because literature is a product of the mind...” (Woodcock 5). It further asserts that “literature is a product of the mind, a peculiar by-product of the human psychological make-up” (Woodcock 5) reiterating that every story, character, and conflict arises from human experience-based mental processes. The text goes on to explain that comprehending literature necessitates comprehending life, noting, “To find out what literature is, all you have to do is find out what life is all about and how we fit into it” (Woodcock 5). Beyond this, meaning dominates literary creation, as the journal states, “...the meaning, or thought, is primary in all works of literature” (Woodcock 14), and the first layer of meaning is psychological because “The first meaning of a poem, a play, or a novel, is biographical...a concrete symbolic representation of tensions and dilemmas” (Woodcock 15). These statements illustrate that literary works especially those involving intense emotional or psychological conflict are grounded in mental interpretation of human experiences. Therefore, literature becomes a valuable tool for analyzing psychological conditions, including personality disorders. It does this through fictional stories that portray mental struggles in a more complex and relatable way. Building on this, the discussion can continue by connecting the function of

literature with the psychological analysis of fictional characters, particularly those whose actions show patterns of abnormality or disorder. Therefore, this study's exploration of personality, especially as it relates to characters with psychological issues, is relevant.

According to Mayer (01), "Personality is the set of psychological traits and mechanisms within the individual that are organized and relatively enduring and that influence his or her interactions with, and adaptations to, the intrapsychic, physical, and social environments". A person's personality typically stays the same over time. Further, he stated that, "Personality is a system of parts that is organized, develops, and is expressed in a person's actions. The "system of parts," includes such components as motives, emotions, mental models, and the self. In addition, personality also refers to an individual's characteristic patterns of thought, emotion, and behavior, together with the psychological mechanisms-hidden or not behind those patterns" (Mayer 01).

In the context of personality, there is an issue about Antisocial Personality Disorder. Antisocial Personality Disorder according to the American Psychiatric Association (APA) is the failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behavior. They may repeatedly perform acts that are grounds for arrest (whether they are arrested or not), such as destroying property, harassing others, stealing, or pursuing illegal occupations. Persons with this disorder disregard the wishes, rights, or feelings of others (APA 660).

The APA describes individuals with antisocial personality disorder exhibit significant difficulties in personality functioning, as reflected in at least two of four

main aspects, namely identity, self-direction, empathy, and intimacy. In terms of identity, these individuals tend to be egocentric and base their self-esteem on personal achievements, power, or pleasure. In terms of self-direction, they set goals oriented toward self-gratification without considering ethical or legal standards applicable in society. Difficulties in empathy are evident in a lack of concern for the feelings, needs, or suffering of others, as well as the absence of remorse after hurting or mistreating others. Additionally, in interpersonal relationships, individuals with this disorder face obstacles in building reciprocal intimate relationships, as they are more likely to exploit others through deception, coercion, domination, or intimidation to gain control over others. (APA 764).

In accordance with APA, Antisocial Personality Disorder is characterized by a pattern of behavior that violates social norms, a lack of empathy, and a failure to fulfill social and interpersonal responsibilities. The APA identifies seven pathological personality traits commonly found in individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder: manipulateness, callousness, deceitfulness, hostility, risk-taking, impulsivity, and irresponsibility. An individual with Antisocial Personality Disorder typically exhibits six or more of these seven characteristics, reflecting a persistent and recurrent pattern of antisocial behavior. These traits reflect the aspects of Antagonism and Disinhibition, which contribute to the individual's inability to form healthy relationships with others and their inability to adapt to prevailing social norms. (APA 764, 765).

Characters with antisocial personality disorder often take center stage due to their extreme and often unpredictable behavior. One example of a character with

antisocial personality disorder is Julian Slowik in the movie *The Menu* (2022). *The Menu* (2022) is a psychological thriller movie released in (2022), directed by Mark Mylod and written by Seth Reiss and Will Tracy. The Movie presents a unique and suspenseful story, starring Anya Taylor-Joy as Margot, Nicholas Hoult as Tyler, and Ralph Fiennes as Chef Julian Slowik. The movie revolves around a young couple, Margot (played by Anya Taylor-Joy) and Tyler (played by Nicholas Hoult), who visit an exclusive restaurant on a remote island to enjoy a luxurious dinner experience at a restaurant called Hawthorne. The restaurant is owned and operated by Chef Julian Slowik (played by Ralph Fiennes). A renowned chef with a high reputation who is known for his innovative and extraordinary dishes.

This restaurant is for high end diners and special guests invited by Chef Julian Slowik and the menu is served using aesthetic values with an art concept. However, their culinary journey turns into a nightmare when the guests, including Margot and Tyler, realize that Chef Slowik has prepared a menu that is not only full of sumptuous food, but also horrifying mysteries and surprises. As the evening progresses, Chef Slowik introduces a series of dishes that are presented with in depth stories and concepts, revealing hidden secrets and conflicts. The atmosphere turns tense as each dish further reveals the hidden intentions of the chef, who is apparently planning a tragic ending for in which he wants to kill all his guest.

At the end of the *The Menu* movie (2022), it is revealed that chef Julian Slowik planned that night as his final act to end the lives of all his guests and staff as a form of protest against the culinary industry. and a society he believes has destroyed the true

meaning of the art of cooking. In a dessert called “S’mores,” guests wear chocolate coats and marshmallow hats, while the restaurant floor is covered with graham crackers. Slowik then started a fire which burned down the entire restaurant and the guests inside. However, Margot who was not included in the original plan, managed to escape after showing courage and understanding unlike the other guests and was able to interact with Julian Slowik on a deeper level than the other guests. She showed empathy and understanding towards Julian Slowik feelings of culinary disappointment and frustration. When Margot asks for a simple cheeseburger with perfect flavor, Julian Slowik sees this request as a reminder of the old days when he cooked with heart.

Based on the above background, this study aims to demonstrate moderate to severe disturbances in antisocial personality function, as evidenced by four specific types of difficulties depicted in the character of Chef Julian Slowik in *The Menu* movie (2022). The researcher also seeks to identify the pathological personality traits associated with antisocial personality disorder that influence Chef Julian Slowik's character in the movie, who commits inhumane acts against selected guests for specific reasons. There are several previous studies, including those conducted by Raziqa Zakyla Zikra Nasya from Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang and Citari Putri Patricia Jadut from Bosowa University Makassar. The first is a study entitled “A psychopathic disorder analysis on Howard Howe’s character in *Tusk Movie* (2014)” written by Raziqa Zakyla Zikra Nasya from Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang, examined the portrayal of psychopathic disorder in the character Howard Howe. Using the American Psychiatric Association (APA) theoretical framework, the

study identified the diagnostic criteria of psychopathy and analyzed how these symptoms were reflected through the character's action and interactions in the movie.

The study was related to Nasya's work, as both employed the APA's theoretical foundation to investigate abnormal personality patterns in fictional characters. However, the two research had different scopes and findings. Raziqa's study concentrated on psychopathic disorder, emphasizing symptoms including lack of empathy and manipulation. In the meanwhile, the current study looked at Chef Julian Slowik's representation of Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD) in *The Menu* (2022). This study examined the notable impairments in characteristics difficulties, and pathological personality traits of ASPD, while being based on the same theoretical framework. It also analyzed how Julian Slowik's behavior demonstrated antisocial characteristics, including disregard for social norms, lack of empathy, manipulateness, risk-taking and hostile interpersonal conduct. Thus although both studies shared similar theoretical framework, this research provided a distinct contribution by focusing on ASPD, a different character, and a different context.

The second previous study is entitled "Antisocial Personality Disorder of Main Character in *The Invisible Man* Movie Script by Leigh Whannell" written by Citari Putri Patricia Jadut from Bosowa University Makassar. This study discusses the characteristics of Antisocial Personality Disorder experienced by the main character, Adrian Griffin, and explains how his disorder affects other characters in the movie. The research focuses on two main problem formulations, namely the characteristics of Antisocial Personality Disorder shown by Adrian and the impacts of his behavior on

the people around him. Using Theodore Millon's theory, the study found that there are five characters shown in *The Invisible Man* such as antisocial, passive-aggressive, sadistic, histrionic, and narcissistic. Among these, Adrian most strongly displays antisocial traits. He often ignores social norms, violates the rights of others, and commits harmful actions without any sense of guilt or empathy.

Jadut's research is related to this study because both analyze characters exhibiting Antisocial Personality Disorder in movies. However, their focus and theoretical foundations differed. Jadut's research uses Theodore Millon's theory and examined the characteristics of Antisocial Personality Disorder experienced by the main character Adrian Griffin and the impact of his behavior on other characters in the movie *The Invisible Man*. Meanwhile the present study examined Antisocial Personality Disorder as represented by Chef Julian Slowik in *The Menu* (2022) using the American Psychiatric Association theory, focusing on characteristics difficulties and pathological personality traits in antisocial personality disorder. Although both studies address antisocial behavior, this study offers a different perspective by examining others characters, using different theories, and analyzing different movies.

Based on the above explanation, this research is entitled *Antisocial Personality Disorder Analysis on Julian Slowik Character in The Menu Movie (2022)* based on the American Psychiatric Association theory on the Antisocial Personality Disorder.

B. Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the study above, this study formulates the statements of the problem as follow:

1. What are the significant difficulties in personality functioning in individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder manifested in Chef Julian Slowik's behavior in *The Menu* movie (2022)?
2. What pathological personality traits of Antisocial Personality Disorder are shown in Chef Julian Slowik's in *The Menu* movie (2022)?

C. Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on four significant difficulties and identifies the pathological traits of antisocial personality disorder based on the American Psychiatric Association (APA) and as reflected in Julian Slowik as the chef in the *The Menu* movie (2022). In terms of data collection, this study was limited to reading the movie script.

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem formulation above, this study formulates the objective as follow:

1. To analyze the significant difficulties of Antisocial Personality Disorder as manifested in the behavior of Chef Julian Slowik in *The Menu* movie (2022), based on the theory of the American Psychiatric Association (2013).

2. To analyze the pathological personality traits of Antisocial Personality Disorder as reflected in the character of Chef Julian Slowik in *The Menu* movie (2022), based on the theory of the American Psychiatric Association (2013).

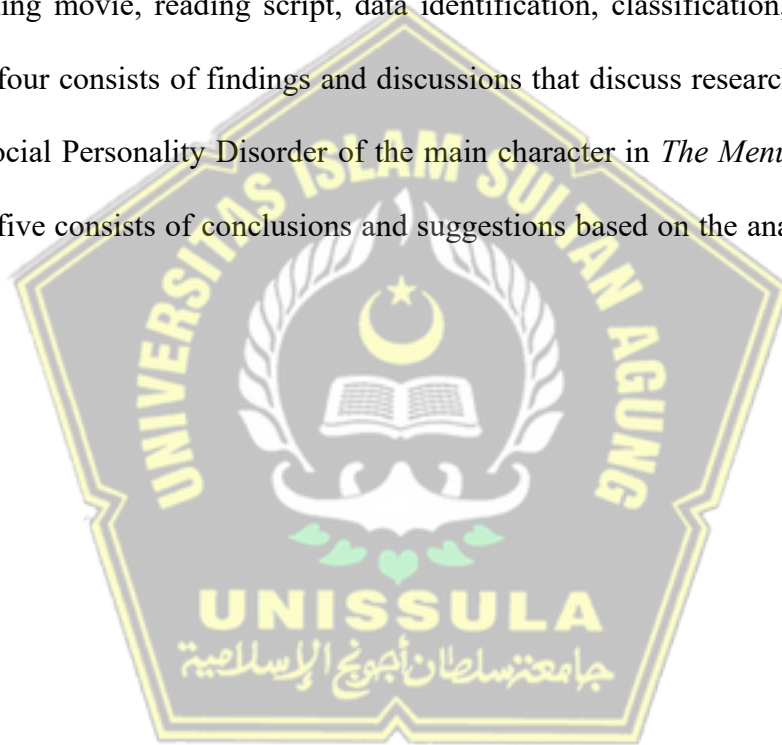
E. Significance of the Study

This research is expected to provide a deeper understanding of the representation of Antisocial Personality Disorder, particularly focusing on the significant difficulties and pathological personality traits manifested in the character of Chef Julian Slowik in *The Menu* movie (2022), using the theoretical framework provided by the American Psychiatric Association (2013). Thus, it can provide a comprehensive theoretical framework for understanding character and behavior. This research can enrich people understanding of the representation of Antisocial Personality Disorder in literary works, especially in movie, with a focus on the character Julian Slowik. This research can also provide additional insight and can be useful as a reference for readers in analyzing a psychological study of literary works, and can contribute to our understanding of human psychology, especially in terms of antisocial personality disorder.

F. Organization of the Study

This final project is organized into five chapters, each of which discusses different aspects. The first chapter contains an introduction consisting of background of the study, problem formulation, limitation of the study, objective of the study,

significance of the study and organization of the study. In the second chapter, a relevant and comprehensive literature review will be described, including a movie synopsis and relevant theories. The third chapter discusses the research methodology, explains the type of research and details the organization and analysis of the data. The data organization section outlines the data collection methods, which involve processes such as watching movie, reading script, data identification, classification, and reduction. Chapter four consists of findings and discussions that discuss research results related to Antisocial Personality Disorder of the main character in *The Menu Movie* (2022). Chapter five consists of conclusions and suggestions based on the analysis in chapter four.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses Synopsis of the Movie and Related Literature using the American Psychiatric Association theory which underlies this research.

A. Synopsis of *The Menu* Movie (2022)

The Menu (2022) was a psychological thriller movie released in the year (2022), directed by Mark Mylod and written by Seth Reiss and Will Tracy. The movie presented a unique and suspenseful story, starring Anya Taylor-Joy as Margot, Nicholas Hoult as Tyler, and Ralph Fiennes as Chef Julian Slowik. The movie revolved around a young couple, Margot, who visited an exclusive restaurant on a remote island to enjoy a luxurious dinner experience at a restaurant called Hawthorne. Besides Margot and Tyler, the other guests were a cast of diverse characters, including renowned food critic Lilian Bloom (Janet McTeer) and her assistant Ted (Paul Adelstein), a washed up actor George Diaz (John Leguizamo) and his assistant Felicity (Aimee Carrero), wealthy couple Richard and Anne Liebbrandt (Reed Birney and Judith Light), and three successful businessmen Soren (Arturo Castro), Dave (Mark St. Cyr), and Bryce (Rob Yang).

The guests were transported to the Hawthorne restaurant located on a remote island by boat. Upon arrival on the island, they were greeted by highly trained and disciplined restaurant staff. Guests are then shown a short tour of the restaurant and its

surroundings, giving them an idea of how exclusive and secluded this place was. The restaurant was owned and managed by Chef Julian Slowik. A renowned chef with a high reputation for his innovative and extraordinary dishes. Hawthorne was designed for high-class visitors and special guests invited by Chef Julian Slowik and the menu served held significant aesthetic value with artistic concepts.

However, their culinary journey soon turned into a nightmare when the guests, including Margot and Tyler, realized that Chef Slowik had prepared a menu not only filled with exquisite dishes, but also terrible mysteries and surprises. As the evening progressed, Chef Julian Slowik began the dinner by introducing each dish with an explanations laden with philosophy and art. Each dish became increasingly strange and mysterious, giving hints that there was something far deeper behind the experience. As the dinner advanced, Chef Slowik's true motives began to unfold. He created a culinary experience designed to expose the darkness and moral decay of the elite guests. His dishes gradually incorporated elements that revealed the guest's personal secrets and flaws. Tensions rose as the guests realized that they were not simply diners but participants in a more horrifying plan that would eventually lead to a tragic end.

Julian Slowik had invited a number of well-known individuals to dine at his restaurant while presenting beautiful yet disturbing dishes. These creations reflected selfish desires, personal gratification without regard for others, anger, and cruelty wrapped in the beauty of art on a plate of food. It was all part of the menu and the guests present that night were chosen for a specific reason. All because of his frustration and hatred towards the rich and those who take advantage of others. Guests

became more aware of Chef Julian Slowik's motivation behind the evening's dishes as he revealed surprising secrets and unexpected dishes.

However, Margot, who had not been part of the original plan, managed to escape after showing courage and understanding that the differed from that of the other guests and was able to interact with Julian Slowik on a deeper level compared to the other guests. She was able to interact with Slowik on a deeper emotional level compared to the others. Coming from a more modest background, she began searching for ways to escape. Margot confronted Chef Slowik by asserting that the dinner was no longer about cuisine or art, but about power and control. She showed empathy and acknowledged Slowik's feelings of culinary disappointment and frustration. When Margot asked for a simple cheeseburger with the perfect flavor, Julian Slowik saw it as a reminder of his past when he still cooked with all his heart, so Julian Slowik accepted the request and prepared the cheeseburger as she wished. Impressed by her courage and gave her the opportunity to leave the restaurant. Margot, who managed to escape from the island in a small boat, looks back at the island and the restaurant which had descended into chaos.

Then at the height of the conflict, guests were served the final course. They were instructed to wear chocolate coats and marshmallow hats, while the floor of the restaurant was covered with graham crackers. Julian Slowik then ignited a fire that consumed the entire restaurant along with everyone inside. He declared that this was the end and that no one would leave the island alive.

B. Related Literature

In this section, various theories used by researchers related to Antisocial Personality Disorder are discussed, with a focus on significant difficulties in personality functioning, such as egocentrism, goal-setting driven by personal gratification, lack of empathy or remorse, and inability to form mutually intimate relationships due to patterns of exploitation and control. Additionally, the discussion includes pathological personality traits commonly associated with Antisocial Personality Disorder, such as manipulativeness, callousness, deceitfulness, hostility, impulsivity, risk-taking, and irresponsibility.

B.1. Antisocial Personality Disorder

Antisocial Personality Disorder according to DSM-5 (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fifth edition), diagnosis assigned to individuals who habitually violate the rights of others without remorse (APA, 660). Antisocial personality disorder covers a wide range of behaviors that violate laws and social norms. People with antisocial personality disorder often engage in criminal activity that can lead to their arrest and prosecution. They may commit acts such as theft, fraud and physical violence.

However, their antisocial behavior is not always criminal. In addition to criminal behavior, people with antisocial personality disorder often engage in behavior that is considered irresponsible. They may fail to fulfill work or family responsibilities and often engage in high-risk behaviors such as substance abuse or drunk driving. This

pattern of behavior indicates a lack of self-control and an inability to consider the long-term consequences of their actions. According to Arteaga, “people with Antisocial Personality Disorder may be habitual criminals, engaging in behaviors which could lead them to be arrested and prosecuted. They also may manipulate and hurt others in non-criminal ways but that are regarded in society as irresponsible or in violation of social norms and expectations (Arteaga, 01).”

In addition, according to Chang, and Jiaxin Li (01), “Antisocial personality disorder describes individuals with a widespread pattern of antisocial, irresponsible, or illegal behavior that is typically impulsive or violent, with little concern for the harm or suffering caused to others and difficulty establishing long-term social and personal connections.”

Individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder are known to have great difficulty adapting to commonly accepted social norms and rules. They tend to view laws and regulations as obstacles that can be ignored if they get in the way of their goals. These difficulties not only affect their personal lives, but also have a negative impact on society through their antisocial behavior.

B.1.1. Significant Difficulties in Personality Functioning in Individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder

Antisocial Personality Disorder is a serious and complex mental disorder that affects multiple aspects of an individual's functioning, particularly in the areas of identity, self-direction, empathy, and intimacy. According to the American Psychiatric

Association (APA), individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder often show moderate or greater impairment in personality functioning. In terms of identity, individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder often display egocentrism, with self-esteem that is closely tied to personal gain, power, or pleasure, rather than to prosocial values.

For self-direction, they tend to set goals based on personal gratification, and typically lack internal standards that align with social or cultural norms often resulting in persistent patterns of unlawful or unethical behavior. As a result, decisions tend to be driven more by momentary desires than by moral or ethical considerations. This often leads to a pattern of irresponsible behavior, which in many cases develops into consistently unlawful or unethical actions. A lack of responsibility and empathy for others reinforces this pattern.

A core feature of Antisocial Personality Disorder is a significant impairment in empathy, reflected in a lack of concern for the feelings, needs, or suffering of others. These individuals frequently show no remorse after harming or mistreating others. Individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder often seek intense thrills and excitement, without regard for the negative impact on themselves or others. They often do not feel guilty or show remorse for their actions, even if they harm others. A lack of empathy and feelings of responsibility towards others is a hallmark of this disorder.

Additionally, there is impairment in intimacy, as individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder tend to be incapable of forming mutually intimate relationships. Instead, they often use manipulation, deceit, coercion, or intimidation as tools to exploit

and dominate others. These impairments in personality functioning contribute to the disruptive and often harmful behaviors associated with Antisocial Personality Disorder, including a disregard for social norms, chronic irresponsibility, impulsivity, and manipulateness (APA 660, 764).

Key characteristic according to Lykken (92) “include strong need for stimulation, complete lack of remorse or guilt, conning and manipulateness, and a parasitic lifestyle.” Individuals with antisocial personality disorder tend to have low scores of socialization. This disorder calls attention to the great disparity between the individual behavior characterized by egocentricity and incapacity to love and social norms. These individuals are irresponsible, exploitative and insensitive. It is interesting to note how easy they can build relationships, but are unable to keep them. (Farias 97). This disorder calls attention to the great disparity between the individual behavior characterized by egocentricity and incapacity to love and social norms. They often do not respect existing social rules or norms, and tend to ignore their responsibilities towards society. Overall, this behavior reflects a deep indifference to the well-being of others and an inability to meet existing social standards.

B.1.2. Pathological personality traits of Antisocial Personality Disorder

Individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder typically exhibit various pathological personality traits, particularly those related to the dimensions of Antagonism and Disinhibition. These traits help explain the behavioral patterns and

motivations of individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder, especially in manipulative or exploitative contexts. One of the main traits is manipulation, which involves the deliberate use of lies, charm, flattery, or pleasant behavior to control others in order to achieve personal goals. This manipulative behavior is typically strategic and does not involve genuine emotions, but rather serves as a tool for exploitation (APA 764).

Another trait is callousness, characterized by a lack of concern for others' feelings or well-being. Individuals with high levels of callousness do not show guilt or remorse even after hurting others and may even exhibit aggressive or sadistic behavior without empathy. Deceitfulness is also a key feature of Antisocial Personality Disorder, including dishonesty, falsification of self-image, and a tendency to exaggerate or fabricate stories when recounting experiences. This trait reinforces the manipulative and exploitative nature inherent in Antisocial Personality Disorder, as lies are used to create a false image or gain material or social advantages (APA 764).

Hostility is also part of the antagonism that often manifests through persistent anger, irritability, or vengeful behavior, especially in response to perceived insults or trivial treatment. Such individuals tend to react with disproportionate aggression to situations. Additionally, risk-taking is a common trait among individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder, who often engage in reckless behavior without regard for their own safety or that of others, typically out of boredom or a desire for sensation. These actions are taken without considering long-term consequences or real dangers (APA 764).

Then there is impulsivity, which is closely related and characterized by spontaneous actions without planning or consideration of the consequences. This often leads to poor decision-making and an unstable lifestyle, which ultimately reinforces the low sense of responsibility characteristic of Antisocial Personality Disorder. Finally, irresponsibility is evident in the failure to fulfill obligations, disregard for commitments, and lack of accountability. Individuals with this trait tend to ignore financial obligations, social contracts, or promises, thereby distancing themselves further from prevailing social norms (APA 764-765).

These individuals are irresponsible, exploitative and insensitive. It is interesting to note how easy they can build relationships, but are unable to keep them. They are also extremely capable of manipulating people and situations in order to obtain exclusively personal benefits, disregarding and violating the rights of others (Farias 97).

In addition, through a discussion of the pathological personality traits in Antisocial Personality Disorder, it can be concluded that this disorder not only reflects behavior patterns that deviate from social norms but also indicates deep dysfunction in the core aspects of a person's personality. Characteristics such as manipulative, callousness, deceitfulness, hostility, impulsivity, risk-taking, and irresponsibility indicate serious disturbances in self-control, empathy, and interpersonal relationships. Individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder not only tend to harm others through exploitation and deception but also lack remorse or moral awareness of the consequences of their actions.

These seven characteristics indicate that this disorder is not merely a behavioral problem that can be corrected through discipline or external control, but is related to a deeply disturbed personality structure. Their manipulative and deceptive behavior is not merely impulsive but often a deliberate strategy to gain personal advantage. Their indifference to others' feelings and suffering also makes it difficult for them to form meaningful or healthy relationships. On the other hand, their tendency to take risks and act impulsively exacerbates the situation, as they often make reckless decisions that have negative consequences, both for themselves and others.

In conclusion, this literature review highlights the core pathological personality traits associated with Antisocial Personality Disorder, particularly as defined in the DSM-5 Alternative Model. Traits such as manipulative, callousness, deceitfulness, hostility, risk-taking, impulsivity, and irresponsibility provide a structured framework for understanding the behavioral and psychological profile of individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder, as well as how these traits are portrayed in *The Menu* movie (2022).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains the research method of this study. It is presented in three points of discussion including Types of Research, Data Organizing, and Data Analysis.

A. Type of Research

This research utilized qualitative methodology research. “Qualitative research is a research strategy that usually emphasizes words rather than quantification in the collection and analysis of data (Bryman 366).” “Qualitative research is an umbrella term for an array of attitudes towards and strategies for conducting inquiry that are aimed at discovering how human beings understand, experience, interpret, and produce the social world (Sandelowski 893).”

According to Brink, Domholdt, and Viswambharan and Priya (in Mohajan 2) qualitative researchers were interested in people's belief, experience, and meaning systems from the perspective of the people. Qualitative research did not include statistical analysis and empirical calculation. The roots of qualitative research lay in social and cultural anthropology, philosophy, psychology, history, and sociology. The goal of the qualitative tradition was a deep understanding of the particular. The purpose of qualitative research was to describe and interpret issues or phenomena systematically from the point of view of the individual or population being studied, and to generate new concepts and theories. The choice of methodology was directed by the questions being raised.

This study aimed to analyze antisocial personality disorder as depicted through the character of Chef Julian Slowik in *The Menu* movie (2022). Specifically, this study examined the significant difficulties in personality functioning demonstrated by Chef Slowik, as outlined by the American Psychiatric Association, which included aspects of identity, self-direction, empathy, and intimacy. Additionally, this study aimed to identify the pathological characteristics of antisocial personality disorder depicted in the character's behavior, such as being manipulativeness, callousness, deceitfulness, hostility, risk taking, impulsivity, and irresponsibility.

B. Data Organizing

In data organizing, the steps in collecting the data and the types of data are explained.

B.1 Data Collecting Method

The data collection methods represented critical phases in research. This process aimed to uncover relevant data. Researcher gathered data from various sources to underpin this study, dividing the data collection process into five distinct stages. The subsequent sections elaborated on this data collection process:

B.1.1 Watching the movie

The initial phase of this research involved commencing with the viewing of the movie, which served as the foundational step. The primary aim was to acquire a comprehensive understanding encompassing aspects such as character

portrayal, theme exploration, plot intricacies, and underlying conflicts through an expedited viewing approach. Following this, the researcher adopted a method of pleasurable viewing to delve deeper into the emotional resonance and identify the most intriguing facets of the movie.

B.1.2 Reading the movie script

After repeated watching of the movie, the subsequent phase of data collection involved examining the movie script. This step was crucial for uncovering relevant data. In this research, following the initial viewing of the movie, researcher examined the movie script of *The Menu* (2022) to extract data related to narration and dialogue that were relevant to the study's analysis.

B.1.3 Identifying the data

The third stage, following the reading of the movie script, involved identifying data pertinent to the topic under analysis. The researcher employed techniques such as noting and underlining key information within the movie script to accurately extract relevant data.

B.1.4 Classifying the data

Once the data was gathered, the next step in data collection was to classify the findings into a table, referred to as an appendix. The data was

organized according to the problem formulations, resulting in three separate tables, as the research addressed three distinct problem formulations. Each table included quotes from the text, the form of the data, the time or page references, and comments.

B.1.5 Reducing the data

The final stage of data collection was data reduction. Data reduction was narrowly defined as the process of reducing data, but more broadly it was the process of refining data, both reducing unnecessary and irrelevant data and adding missing data. Data reduction functioned to improve analysis by clarifying, identifying, grouping, focusing, and eliminating irrelevant information, as well as organizing data to make it easier for researcher to draw conclusions.

B.2 Type of Data

The type of data in this research was divided into primary data, and secondary data.

B.2.1 Primary data

Primary data referred the data collected directly from *The Menu* (2022) movie script. This primary data encompassed dialogues, and narrations from the movie script, forming the basis for research analysis.

B.2.2 Secondary data

Secondary data served the purpose of supplementing the primary source. It was sourced from various resources such as journals, e-books, e-journals, books, that were relevant to the research topic. Secondary data aided the researcher in discovering theories or subjects that could assist in addressing the research problem formulations.

C. Analyzing the Data

The final stage in this research process was data analysis, in which the researcher thoroughly examined the primary data that had been collected. The researcher analyzed statements and quotes from references related to significant difficulties in personality functioning, as well as the pathological traits of antisocial personality disorder manifested in the behavior of Chef Julian Slowik in *The Menu* movie (2022). The analysis focused on four main areas of personality dysfunction: identity, self-direction, empathy, and intimacy, as well as seven pathological traits, including manipulateness, callousness, deceitfulness, hostility, risk-taking, impulsivity, and irresponsibility. Data obtained from the previous stage was systematically presented in Chapter IV as research findings and supplemented in the appendix section to provide transparency and deeper references.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is presented as an answer to the problem formulation mentioned in Chapter One. In answering the problem formulation, this study used the theory of Antisocial Personality Disorder as defined by the American Psychiatric Association, analyzing the character of Chef Julian Slowik in *The Menu* movie (2022). Based on the objectives of this study, this chapter is divided into two points, namely the significant difficulties in personality functioning in individuals manifested in Chef Julian Slowik's behavior in *The Menu* movie (2022), followed by the second point which is the pathological personality traits of Antisocial Personality Disorder exhibited by Chef Julian Slowik in *The Menu* movie (2022).

A. The Significant Difficulties of Antisocial Personality Disorder Manifested in Chef Julian Slowik Behavior in *The Menu* (2022) Movie

According to the American Psychiatric Association (APA), individuals with antisocial personality disorder exhibit significant difficulties in personality functioning, as reflected in at least two of four main aspects, namely identity, self-direction, empathy, and intimacy (APA 764).

The character of Chef Julian Slowik in *The Menu* movie (2022) exhibits characteristics consistent with the significant difficulty for Antisocial Personality

Disorder, particularly in the areas of identity, self-direction, empathy, and intimacy. In terms of identity, he demonstrates egocentrism by prioritizing personal satisfaction and power above all else. In self direction, he sets goals based on personal gratification, without considering prevailing norms or ethics. A lack of empathy is evident in his indifference to the suffering of others, without guilt or remorse for the hurtful actions he has committed. In terms of intimacy, he exploits interactions with his guests as a means to dominate and control them through fear and manipulation.

A.1 Identity

One of the significant difficulties of Antisocial Personality Disorder manifested in Chef Julian Slowik's behavior in the film *The Menu* (2022) is identity. In terms of identity, individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder often display egocentrism, with self-esteem that is closely tied to personal gain, power, or pleasure, rather than to prosocial values. The significant difficulties related to identity in the character of Chef Julian Slowik are depicted in several quotes from the movie, as evidenced by the following quotations from the movie:

SERVER #2 More broken emulsion, madam.

Lillian Bloom stares at it. : How is this happening?

CHEF SLOWIK : You loved that I texted you an invitation for this evening. Me yearning for your attendance.

Lillian might nod her head. : Sure. Fine. He's right.

CHEF SLOWIK (CONT'D) : That is to be expected. And you have fed my ego as well, sadly.

Elsa appears near Margot and gestures to the TIMER in her hand. The texture of reality grows stranger by the moment.

ELSA : 10 minutes, Miss Mills.

In this scene, at minutes (50:43 - 50:54), there is a scene where Chef Julian Slowik exhibits a strong sense of egocentrism and a deep dependence on external validation to maintain his identity. His dialogue “You loved that I texted you an invitation for this evening. Me yearning for your attendance, and you have fed my ego as well, sadly”, reveals that his self-esteem is heavily influenced by how others respond to him. His need for admiration and acknowledgment from food critic Lilian Bloom indicates that his identity is constructed not from within, but from within, but from how others perceive his power and importance.

This representation aligns with the American Psychiatric Association (764) definition of identity disturbance, particularly where self-esteem is derived from personal gain, power, or pleasure. Chef Slowik’s statement implies he is aware that his ego is constantly being reinforced by those who attend and praise his work. In the context of the APA (764) reference, the dialogue involving Chef Slowik reflects a distorted sense of **identity**, in which self-esteem depends on external validation. Thus, the behavior and dialogue of Chef Julian Slowik in this scene demonstrate characteristics of identity disturbance rooted in egocentrism. The next quote bellow

depicts the significant difficulties related to identity in the character of Chef Julian Slowik:

CHEF SLOWIK : Jeremy is talented. He's good. He's very good. But he's not great. He will never be great. He desperately wants my job, my prestige. My talent. He aspires to greatness, but he will never achieve it. Correct, Jeremy?

JEREMY : Yes, Chef.

In this scene, at minutes (39:34 - 40:02), there is a scene where Chef Julian Slowik directly asserts his superiority over Jeremy, making a definitive claim that although Jeremy is “very good”, he will “never be great”. This line reflects more than just professional critique it illustrates Julian Slowik’s egocentric identity. According to the APA (764), one characteristic of a problematic identity is when an individual derives self-esteem from personal gain, power, or pleasure. Julian Slowik’s need to assert dominance and belittle Jeremy reveals how his identity and self-esteem are tied to his status and talent.

The way he publicly diminishes Jeremy reflects not only a lack of empathy but also an inflated sense of self. Rather than mentoring or encouraging Jeremy, Slowik reaffirms a power imbalance, as seen when Jeremy passively replies, “Yes Chef”, indicating resignation and submission. This dynamic aligns with antisocial tendencies, especially the inability to recognize or value the emotional experience of others.

Chef Julian Slowik’s behavior shows how egocentrism, masked as high standards, can

erode the dignity of others. This reflects a distorted **identity**, where self-existence is validated through superiority and control over others.

A.2 Self Direction

One of the significant difficulties of Antisocial Personality Disorder manifested in Chef Julian Slowik's behavior in the film *The Menu* (2022) is self-direction. In terms of self-direction, individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder tend to set goals based on personal gratification, and typically lack internal standards that align with social or cultural norms often resulting in persistent patterns of unlawful or unethical behavior. The significant difficulties related to self-direction in the character of Chef Julian Slowik are depicted in several quotes from the movie, as evidenced by the following quotations from the movie:

CHEF SLOWIK : Jeremy is like me at his age. He has forsaken everything to achieve his goals. He works twenty hours a day. No time for friends. Or family. He can't go to the park or see a movie or stop at the bank. Jeremy, when's the last time you called your mother?

JEREMY : I don't remember, Chef.

CHEF SLOWIK : Like mine, his life is pressure. Pressure to put out the best food in the world. Pressure to

please his Chef. Pressure to please the customers. And the critics. And even when all goes right, and the food is perfect, and the customers are happy, and the critics are too, there is no way to avoid The Mess. The Mess you make of your life, of your body, of your sanity, by giving everything you have to pleasing people you will never know. Jeremy, do you like your life, this life you dreamed about?

JEREMY : No, Chef.

In this scene, at minutes (40:04 - 40:18), there is a scene where Chef Julian Slowik compares Jeremy's life to his own past, describing how both have sacrificed everything friends, family, and personal time for the sake of ambition and perfection in the culinary world. Jeremy works long hours and lives under constant pressure to satisfy not just his chef, but customers and critics as well. However, despite doing everything right, Chef Julian Slowik says that "The Mess" is still unavoidable the emotional, physical, and mental damage caused by this lifestyle.

Chef Julian Slowik's words reveal a distorted sense of self direction. According to the APA (764), individuals with impaired self-direction often set goals based only on personal gratification or external validation, without considering prosocial or ethical standards. In this case, both Chef Julian Slowik and Jeremy are caught in a cycle of

chasing perfection while neglecting their own health and responsibilities, such as maintaining family connections or a healthy lifestyle.

Instead of helping Jeremy find balance, Julian Slowik seems to justify the suffering as part of the profession. This shows how he fails to provide positive guidance and accepts a harmful lifestyle as normal. When Jeremy admits that he does not like the life he once dreamed of, it reflects the emotional emptiness behind their achievements. In the context of the APA (764), this dialogue shows how Chef Julian Slowik demonstrates impaired **self-direction**, a key feature of antisocial personality disorder.

A.3 Lack of Empathy

One of the significant difficulties of Antisocial Personality Disorder manifested in Chef Julian Slowik's behavior in the film *The Menu* (2022) is lack of empathy. In terms of lack of empathy, individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder is a significant impairment in empathy, reflected in a lack of concern for the feelings, needs, or suffering of others. These individuals frequently show no remorse after harming or mistreating others. The significant difficulties related to lack of empathy in the character of Chef Julian Slowik are depicted in several quotes from the movie, as evidenced by the following quotations from the movie:

CHEF SLOWIK

: Shh. Just listen.

SOREN This is --

CHEF SLOWIK

: I said listen.

They watch, pained, as Verrek is slowly lowered into the water, down, down, down, until finally he goes under.

CHEF SLOWIK (CONT'D) : And... He waits for total, serene silence.

CHEF SLOWIK (CONT'D) (a whisper) : Quiet.

Eyes closed, Chef listens a few more seconds. Nothing.

CHEF SLOWIK (CONT'D) : Do you hear that silence? Listen. Can you hear it? That silence means... I'm free.

In this scene, at minutes (53:56 - 54:30), there is a scene where Chef Julian Slowik displays a disturbing lack of empathy as he calmly observes the death of a man, Doug Verrick, without showing any concern or remorse. Instead of reacting with shock or grief, Julian Slowik focuses on the silence that follows the man's drowning and describes it as a moment of peace and personal freedom. This reaction reveals his emotional detachment from the suffering of others.

Rather than acknowledging the pain or humanity of the person who has just died, Chef Julian Slowik turns the situation into something meaningful only for himself. His whisper "That silence means.. I'm Free" shows how he is more focused on his own internal relief than on the life that was just lost. This highlights a complete

disregard for the emotional or physical condition of others.

According to the APA (764), a key indicator of lack of empathy is the inability to care about the feelings, needs, or suffering of others, and a lack of remorse after mistreating or harming someone. Chef Julian Slowik's cold and detached response to Doug Verrick death strongly reflects this trait. In the context of the APA (764), this scene clearly shows Chef Julian Slowik's **lack of empathy** and emotional concern, which are core characteristics of Antisocial Personality Disorder.

A.4 Intimacy

One of the significant difficulties of Antisocial Personality Disorder manifested in Chef Julian Slowik's behavior in the film *The Menu* (2022) is intimacy. In terms of intimacy, as individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder tend to be incapable of forming mutually intimate relationships. Instead, they often use manipulation, deceit, coercion, or intimidation as tools to exploit and dominate others. The significant difficulties related to intimacy in the character of Chef Julian Slowik are depicted in several quotes from the movie, as evidenced by the following quotations from the movie:

Chef sees everyone shocked, not eating.

CHEF SLOWIK : EAT.

(returning to the kitchen) Fourth course, on order!

ENTIRE KITCHEN : Yes, Chef!

MARGOT AND TYLER haven't moved. In fact, Tyler is now eating.

MARGOT : Tyler, what what's happening?

In this scene, at minutes (42:47 - 43:00), there is a scene where Chef Julian Slowik maintains complete control over the dining experience even after a disturbing incident has clearly unsettled the guests. His sharp command “EAT” spoken coldly and without concern for the guests visible shock, reveals his authoritarian approach to interaction. Rather than offering reassurance or explanation, Chef Julian Slowik uses dominance to manage others, treating the guests as mere participants in his performance. This behavior reflects a severe impairment in the capacity for intimacy. According to the APA (764), individuals with antisocial tendencies often relate to others through coercion, intimidation, and exploitation. Chef Julian Slowik does not foster mutual or empathetic relationships instead, he imposes obedience through fear and psychological manipulation, as shown in the way even Tyler begins eating without question.

Furthermore, the contrast between Margot's confusion and Tyler's compliance reveals how Chef Julian Slowik uses authority and performance to manipulate responses. Rather than engaging in emotionally reciprocal interactions, he asserts dominance as his primary mode of connection, reducing others to passive followers of his will. In the context of APA (764), this scene highlights Chef Julian Slowik's inability to engage in mutually **intimacy** relationships, as his use of power and intimidation to control others reflects traits associated with antisocial personality disorder.

B. The Pathological Personality Traits of Antisocial Personality Disorder Defected in Chef Julian Slowik Behavior in *The Menu* (2022) Movie

According to the APA, one of the main characteristics of Antisocial Personality Disorder is the presence of various pathological personality traits that reflect an individual's tendency to act in a manipulative, impulsive, and irresponsible manner. The APA identifies seven pathological personality traits commonly found in individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder: manipulateness, callousness, deceitfulness, hostility, risk-taking, impulsivity, and irresponsibility. An individual with Antisocial Personality Disorder typically exhibits six or more of these seven characteristics, reflecting a persistent and recurrent pattern of antisocial behavior. These traits reflect the aspects of Antagonism and Disinhibition, which contribute to the individual's inability to form healthy relationships with others and their inability to adapt to prevailing social norms.

The character of Chef Julian Slowik in *The Menu* movie (2022) exhibits six or more of the seven pathological personality traits included in the Antagonism and Disinhibition aspects. He demonstrates manipulateness by using his charm and influence to control others, as well as callousness through his indifference to the suffering of his guests. Deceitfulness is evident in the way he hides his true intentions behind the culinary experiences he creates, leading his guests to believe they are enjoying an exclusive dinner before eventually realizing they have been trapped in a dangerous scenario. Hostility is evident in his aggressive behavior, which is filled with mockery and insults toward his guests.

Additionally, impulsivity and risk taking are highly prominent, as he acts without considering dangerous consequences and disregards the safety of both himself and others. Lastly, irresponsibility is evident in his disregard for moral and ethical responsibilities as a chef, choosing instead to pursue his extreme vision without considering its impact. Through his actions and dishes, Julian Slowik not only showcases his culinary skills but also reflects the characteristic traits of Antisocial Personality Disorder, which include a lack of empathy, manipulative control, and aggressive and destructive behavior.

B.1 Manipulativeness

One of the pathological personality traits of Antisocial Personality Disorder manifested in Chef Julian Slowik's behavior in the film *The Menu* (2022) is manipulateness. In terms of manipulateness Individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder, especially in manipulative contexts. One of the main traits is manipulation, which involves the deliberate use of lies, charm, flattery, or pleasant behavior to control others in order to achieve personal goals. The pathological personality traits related to manipulateness in the character of Chef Julian Slowik are depicted in several quotes from the movie, as evidenced by the following quotations from the movie:

MOVIE STAR	: Hi, sorry. Chef I don't know if you remember, we've met before, and--
CHEF SLOWIK	: Leave my kitchen at once.
MOVIE STAR	: Got it! Yes, absolutely, sir.

He immediately leaves.

CHEF SLOWIK : I don't want to rush you.

He sets a KITCHEN TIMER.

CHEF SLOWIK (CONT'D) : Our menu is strictly timed. In 15 minutes I'll have a break between courses. That is how long you have to decide. Our side or theirs. In the meantime, please return to your seat. The next dish is exquisite. (turning away, clapping)
Plating in five!

ENTIRE KITCHEN : Yes, Chef!

CHEF SLOWIK : I love you all!

ENTIRE KITCHEN : We love you, Chef!

In this scene, at minutes (47:39 - 47:46), there is a scene where Chef Julian Slowik clearly demonstrates manipulative behavior as he tightly controls the situation and the people around him. When the Movie Star tries to speak casually, Chef immediately shuts him down with a firm command, showing his dominance. He then switches tone quickly setting a timer and giving the dinners exactly 15 minutes to make a serious decision. This creates pressure and a sense of urgency, forcing them to act under emotional stress. After asserting control, he shifts again by using charming and affectionate words: "I love you all". The kitchen staff's automatic response "We love you, Chef!" reveals how his power is maintained not just through fear, but also through

emotional manipulation. By mixing strict discipline with moments of false warmth, Chef Julian Slowik ensures loyalty and obedience.

According to the APA (764), manipulateness involves using charm, flattery, or control to influence others for personal gain. Chef Julian Slowik's behavior in this scene reflects this trait. He creates a carefully crafted environment where people feel pressured to comply, while also feeling emotionally attached to him. In the context of the APA (764), the dialogue and behavior of Chef Julian Slowik in this scene reflect characteristics of **manipulativeness**, a component of antagonism often seen in antisocial personality disorder.

B.2 Callousness

One of the pathological personality traits of Antisocial Personality Disorder manifested in Chef Julian Slowik's behavior in the film *The Menu* (2022) is callousness. In terms of callousness, by a lack of concern for others feelings or overall health and safety. Individuals with high levels of callousness do not show guilt or remorse even after hurting others and may even exhibit aggressive or sadistic behavior without empathy. The pathological personality traits related to callousness in the character of Chef Julian Slowik are depicted in several quotes from the movie, as evidenced by the following quotations from the movie :

CHEF SLOWIK : Do you want my life? It's okay. You can answer. Do you want my life? Not my position or my talent. My life.

JEREMY : (tears in his eyes) No, Chef.

Chef gently touches Jeremy's head and kisses his cheek.

CHEF SLOWIK : Ladies and gentlemen, your fourth course.

Sous-chef Jeremy's Mess. Chef takes a step back. Jeremy removes a pistol from the back waistband of his apron and BLOWS HIS BRAINS OUT. Everyone shrieks as blood splatters on the walls and the floor and on their faces including on Linda, who continues to drink, unfazed. Jeremy falls backwards. The kitchen staff all look for a second, then return to work. Chef Slowik takes in the horrible sight, CRYING a little, mourning. Servers rush over and, with practiced efficiency, roll up the tarp with Jeremy's body inside.

Panicked and screaming, many diners rise from their seats and run toward the door. Servers and cooks rush out to block their way, but more reassuring than threatening.

CHEF SLOWIK : Please. Please. Sit. Make yourselves at home.

Everything's fine. All part of the menu. All

just part of the show. As the shocked diners

are corralled back to their tables by the cooks,

servers approach tables with perfectly-folded

moist washcloths so diners can wipe their

faces. Still other servers fan out with PLATES

for the tables.

A SUPERIMPOSED TITLE reads, "THE MESS. Pressure cooked vegetables,

roasted filet, potato confit, beef jus, bone marrow. R.I.P. Jeremy Loucks, 1990-2022.”

In this scene, at minutes (41:44 - 42:49), there is a scene where Chef Julian Slowik displays a disturbing level of callousness, which is one of the key traits of antisocial personality disorder. When Chef asks Jeremy, “Do you want my life? Not my position or my talent. My life.” It reveals a deep lack of empathy. Rather than offering support or understanding, Chef seems to trivialize Jeremy’s suffering. His gentle touch and kiss on Jeremy’s cheek feel cold and performative, especially as it immediately precedes Jeremy’s tragic suicide.

Chef Julian Slowik’s reaction to Jeremy’s death is chillingly indifferent. He turns the suicide into part of the evening’s “menu”, calling it “Sous Chef Jeremy’s Mess,” and asks the diners to remain calm and treat it as “all part of the show.” This shows his complete disregard for the emotional trauma experienced by Jeremy, the kitchen staff, and the diners. The fact that the kitchen staff quickly returns to work and the serves continue serving guests demonstrates a lack of remorse or guilt on Chef Julian Slowik’s part.

According to the APA (764), **callousness** involves a lack of concern for others feelings and no remorse for harm caused. Chef Julian Slowik’s detachment from the tragic human consequences of his actions. This scene clearly reflects characteristics of antisocial personality disorder, emphasizing the destructive impact of living without empathy or regard for others.

B.3 Deceitfulness

One of the pathological personality traits of Antisocial Personality Disorder manifested in Chef Julian Slowik's behavior in the film *The Menu* (2022) is deceitfulness. In terms of deceitfulness, deceitfulness is also a key feature of Antisocial Personality Disorder, including dishonesty, falsification of identity, and a tendency to exaggerate or fabricate stories when recounting experiences. The pathological personality traits related to deceitfulness in the character of Chef Julian Slowik are depicted in several quotes from the movie, as evidenced by the following quotations from the movie :

BRYCE : It's not your restaurant.

CHEF SLOWIK : Come again?

BRYCE : You said it's your restaurant. But if we're all just being honest tonight, like you say, it's not.

CHEF SLOWIK : You're right. He's right. Doug Verrick is my angel investor. He owns this island and this restaurant. And since Hawthorn's my entire life, Doug Verrick owns me. All of which is complicated by the fact that I currently own Doug Verrick.

In this scene, at minutes (52:27 - 52:40), there is a scene where the dialogue

between Bryce and Chef Julian Slowik reveals an important characteristic of deceitfulness in Chef Julian Slowik's personality. At first, Chef claims ownership of the restaurant, stating "It's my restaurant." However, when Bryce challenges him, Chef Julian Slowik quickly admits the truth: the restaurant is owned by his angel investor, Doug Verrick. This moment exposes the Chef's earlier statement as a form of misrepresentation.

This behaviour aligns with the concept of deceitfulness as explained in the APA(764), which involves dishonesty, misrepresentation of self, and fabrication when relating events. Chef Julian Slowik conflicting statements and his willingness to twist the truth to maintain an image of authority and control reflect the **deceitfulness** trait found in antisocial personality disorder. His manipulation of facts to suit the moment shows a lack of integrity and a tendency to distort reality for personal or psychological advantage.

B.4 Hostility

One of the pathological personality traits of Antisocial Personality Disorder manifested in Chef Julian Slowik's behavior in the film *The Menu* (2022) is hostility. In terms of hostility, the antagonism often manifests through persistent anger, irritability, or vengeful behavior, especially in response to perceived insults or trivial treatment. The pathological personality traits related to hostility in the character of Chef Julian Slowik are depicted in several quotes from the movie, as evidenced by the following quotations from the movie:

CHEF SLOWIK : You are why the mystery has been drained from our art. You see that now, don't you?

TYLER : Yes, Chef.

CHEF SLOWIK : Come here, son.

Chef begins whispering into Tyler's ear. We don't hear it. But Tyler nods along as he whispers. When chef is done, he looks at Tyler, warmly smiles, and waits for an answer.

TYLER : Yes, Chef.

Tyler removes his chef whites, hands them to Elsa, and exits in the direction of Chef's office. Chef Slowik turns to Margot with a serene look.

CHEF SLOWIK : And now you're free too.

In this scene, at minutes (01:11:08 – 01:12:27), there is a scene where Chef Julian Slowik displays hostility, a key aspect of antagonism, through his treatment of Tyler. While the tone of his voice appears calm and composed, the underlying message is filled with anger, judgment, and a subtle form of cruelty. Chef Julian Slowik blames Tyler for contributing to the destruction of the mystery and beauty of culinary art, accusing him of being part of the problem. Although there are no loud expressions of rage, the emotional manipulation and psychological pressure Chef places on Tyler reflect a deeper, more controlled form of hostility.

The most disturbing part is when Chef whispers something into Tyler's ear, leading Tyler to silently accept blame and remove his uniform before exiting. This

moment implies that the chef has psychologically broken Tyler down. Chef's serene reaction afterward, saying "And now you're free too," further highlights his cold and possibly vengeful mindset. Instead of offering support or compassion, Chef appears satisfied with Tyler's quiet humiliation and emotional collapse.

According to APA (764), hostility involves persistent angry feelings and behaviors that are mean or vengeful in response to perceived slights. Chef Julian Slowik's actions in this scene are consistent with these traits. His passive-aggressive behavior, emotional manipulation, and satisfaction in Tyler's suffering are strong indicators of a **hostility**, reflecting signs of antisocial tendencies.

B.5 Risk Taking

One of the pathological personality traits of Antisocial Personality Disorder manifested in Chef Julian Slowik's behavior in the film *The Menu* (2022) is risk taking. In terms of risk taking, individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder, who often engage in reckless behavior without regard for their own safety or that of others, typically out of boredom or a desire for sensation. These actions are taken without considering long term consequences or real dangers. The pathological personality traits related to risk taking in the character of Chef Julian Slowik are depicted in several quotes from the movie, as evidenced by the following quotations from the movie:

CHEF SLOWIK : But that's our culture, isn't it? And my restaurant is part of the problem. So it's time to die.

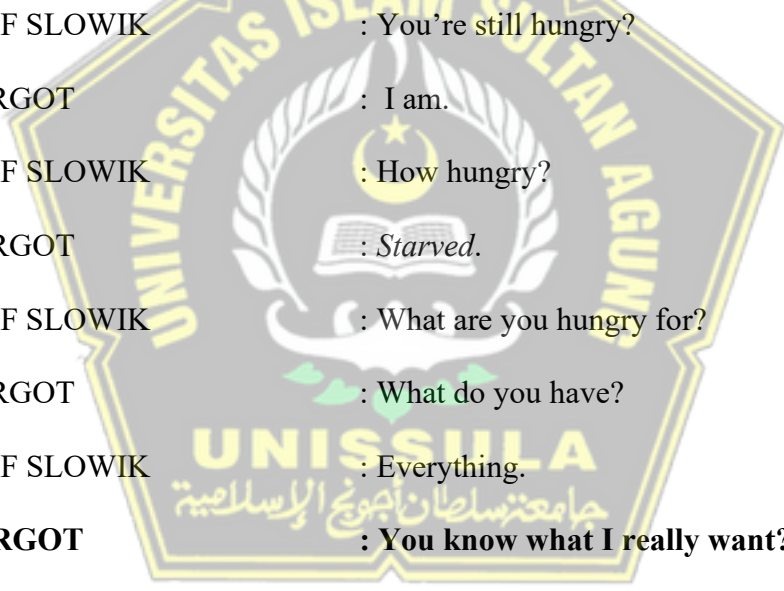
In this scene, at minutes (52:24 – 52:33), there is a scene Chef Julian Slowik's willingness to orchestrate a situation that leads to the collective death of his guests and staff shows a complete disregard for human life including his own. This aligns not only with risk taking, but also suggest a deeper psychological disturbance rooted in disinhibition and antisocial personality traits. Rather than confronting the systemic problems in his profession with introspection or reform, he responds with an impulsive, theatrical solution that involves violence and death. His behavior also reflects boredom proneness another component of risk taking as he seems to view his final act as an "artistic statement" that breaks the once passionate craft, and instead of seeking renewal or connection, he finds release in destruction.

His emotional detachment, along with his indifference to the irreversible consequences, highlights a psychological profile consistent with someone who is no longer grounded in reality. In light of the APA (764), Chef Julian Slowik's statement and actions clearly illustrate **risk taking** as part of disinhibition, a core component of antisocial personality disorder. His decisions reflect a pattern of dangerous behavior without concern for outcome or morality, providing a compelling example of how extreme traits can manifest in leadership roles.

B.6 Impulsivity

One of the pathological personality traits of Antisocial Personality Disorder manifested in Chef Julian Slowik's behavior in the film *The Menu* (2022) is impulsivity. In terms of impulsivity, impulsivity is a common trait among individuals with

Antisocial Personality Disorder, which is closely related and characterized by spontaneous actions without planning or consideration of the consequences. This often leads to poor decision-making and an unstable lifestyle, which ultimately reinforces the low sense of responsibility characteristic of Antisocial Personality Disorder. The pathological personality traits related to impulsivity in the character of Chef Julian Slowik are depicted in several quotes from the movie, as evidenced by the following quotations from the movie:



CHEF SLOWIK : You're still hungry?

MARGOT : I am.

CHEF SLOWIK : How hungry?

MARGOT : *Starved.*

CHEF SLOWIK : What are you hungry for?

MARGOT : What do you have?

CHEF SLOWIK : Everything.

MARGOT : You know what I really want?

CHEF SLOWIK : Tell me.

MARGOT : A cheeseburger.

The word gives him a moment of real pause. Chef Slowik thinks about this. He nods.

SLOWIK : We can do a cheeseburger.

MARGOT : I mean a real cheeseburger. Not some fancy

deconstructed avant bullshit.

CHEF SLOWIK : I will make you a very good, very traditional
cheeseburger.

MARGOT : I don't think you can.

CHEF SLOWIK : I will make you feel as if you are eating the first
cheeseburger you ever ate. The cheap one your
parents could barely afford. The one that tasted
better than any other cheeseburger in the world.

MARGOT : Show me.

In this scene, at minutes (01:28:37 – 01:34:34), there is a scene Chef Julian Sowik shows a clear example of impulsive behavior. When Margot suddenly asks for a simple cheeseburger and rejects the complicated menu he had prepared, Chef does not get angry or refuse her request. Instead, he pauses for a moment and then quickly says, “We can do a cheeseburger”. This decision was not planned before and does not match the special menu he had already arranged, which was supposed to end with the death of everyone in the room.

The fact that he stops serving his complex and deadly menu just to cook a simple burger only because one person asked shows that he is not following his original plan. This is an emotional reaction, not a logical or carefully considered choice. It shows that he acted based on his feelings possibly because of a personal memory or connection to something simple and meaningful. His sudden change, allowing Margot to eat the

burger and even take it to go, shows that he lost control of his plan. This moment reveals the impulsive side of his personality, where emotions take over and he forgets his original goals.

According to the APA, **impulsivity** means acting without thinking carefully, being controlled by emotions, and making quick decisions without considering the future consequences. Chef Slowik's sudden decision fits this definition. At a time when he should have stayed focused on his serious and dangerous plan, he changes his actions just because of an emotional response. This shows that his emotions were stronger than his logical thinking at that moment.

B.7 Irresponsibility

One of the pathological personality traits of Antisocial Personality Disorder manifested in Chef Julian Slowik's behavior in the film *The Menu* (2022) is irresponsibility. In terms of irresponsibility, irresponsibility is evident in the failure to fulfill obligations, disregard for commitments, and lack of accountability. Individuals with this trait tend to ignore financial obligations, social contracts, or promises, thereby distancing themselves further from prevailing social norms. The pathological personality traits related to irresponsibility in the character of Chef Julian Slowik are depicted in several quotes from the movie, as evidenced by the following quotations from the movie:

HAWTHORN DINING AREA AND KITCHEN--CONTINUOUS

The staff has now surrounded Chef in a semi- circle. A sous-chef turns several knobs

on the wall so that the lighting is nearly dark, but almost a spotlight on chef.

Katherine applies a marshmallow jacket to Slowik.

CHEF SLOWIK (to Katherine) : Thank you, chef.

The slightest nod from Katherine.

CHEF SLOWIK : The S'more: the most offensive assault on the human palate ever contrived. Unethically sourced chocolate and gelatinized sugar water imprisoned by industrial grade biscuit. It's everything wrong with us and yet we associate it with innocence. Childhood. Mom and Dad.

Chef looks at his mother, who is passed out at her table.

CHEF SLOWIK : But what transforms this fucking monstrosity is fire. The purifying flame. It nourishes us, warms us, re-invents us, forges and destroys us. Tears in the eyes of our diners. They know what's happening.

ANNE : Please.. But is she pleading for him to stop... or to continue?

CHEF SLOWIK : **We must embrace the flame. We must be cleansed. Like martyrs or heretics we can be subsumed and made anew.**

Chef strikes a match and tosses it in the flammable pool. A watery curtain of blue

flame billows across the floor. A warm, metamorphic glow illuminates the FACES of our diners. CLOSE ON Chef Slowik's serene, smiling face in the firelight.

In this final scene, at minutes (01:36:24 – 01:39:03), there is a scene Chef Julian Slowik demonstrates a serious act of irresponsibility. By choosing to end the night with a deadly fire, he completely ignores his responsibilities as a leader, chef, and caretaker of both his staff and guests. Instead of honoring the trust and safety that people place in him, he chooses destruction and death not only for himself, but for everyone present. Chef Julian Slowik presents the ritual of burning everything as a kind of “cleansing” or rebirth, connecting it to deep symbolic meanings like childhood, family and purity. However, behind the poetic language is a clear failure to face reality and fulfill his moral and social obligations. As a chef and authority figure, he is expected to protect life and serve with integrity but in this moment, he breaks that responsibility entirely.

According to the APA (765), **irresponsibility** means failing to honor commitments or obligations. Chef Julian Slowik promised an unforgettable dining experience, but instead uses that promise to carry out his own emotional revenge. His actions show a complete disregard for the welfare of others, proving that his personal pain overrides his sense of duty and accountability. This kind of behavior is consistent with traits of antisocial personality disorder, where one’s own feelings and goals are placed above the safety or rights of others.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The chapter five is conclusion and suggestion. This chapter consists conclusion from the findings and discussions in the previous chapter and is supported with suggestions.

A. Conclusion

This study concludes that Antisocial Personality Disorder is reflected through two main aspects significant difficulties and pathological personality traits, which are the primary focus in addressing the research question. The first finding is the significant difficulties associated with Antisocial Personality Disorder, as manifested in Julian Slowik's behavior. These difficulties are evident in four indicators: identity, self-direction, empathy, and intimacy. Julian exhibits egocentrism, where his self-esteem is based on power and control over others. He sets goals based on personal satisfaction, often violating moral and legal boundaries. His lack of empathy is evident in his indifference or lack of remorse after hurting others. Finally, Julian is unable to form healthy intimate relationships, instead resorting to exploitation, deception, and intimidation. These findings illustrate the internal dysfunction that characterizes Antisocial Personality Disorder.

The second finding is the pathological personality traits reflected in Julian Slowik's behavior. These traits include being manipulateness, callousness, deceitfulness, hostility, risk-taking, impulsivity, and irresponsibility. Julian manipulates others with

his charm and control, shows no remorse for the violence he commits, and often deceives others. His behavior is also marked by frequent anger and aggression. He takes risks without considering the consequences and often acts spontaneously. These traits, as described in the DSM-5 APA (2013), strongly support a diagnosis of Antisocial Personality Disorder in Julian's character. These psychological elements contribute to the extreme behavior and moral abandonment that Julian exhibits throughout the film *The Menu* (2022).

B. Suggestion

Based on this study, there are several suggestions for future researchers. First, the Antisocial Personality Disorder theory can be applied to analyze other characters, such as Joe Goldberg in the series *YOU* (2018-2024) to create comparative psychological studies, because the film shows antisocial personality characteristics such as being manipulative, lacking empathy, and acting in manipulative or violent ways. Second, although this study uses the diagnostic guidelines provided by the APA, future research can use psychoanalytic theory or trauma theory to explore deeper motivations in the character of chef Julian Slowik.

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APPENDICES

1. What are the characteristics difficulties of Antisocial Personality Disorder manifested in Chef Julian Slowik behavior in *The Menu* (2022) Movie?

No	Dialogue	Page/Minutes	Type of Characteristics	References	Comment
1.	<p>SERVER #2</p> <p>More broken emulsion, madam.</p> <p>Lillian Bloom stares at it. How is this happening?</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : You <i>loved</i> that I texted you an invitation for this evening. Me yearning for <i>your</i> attendance.</p> <p>Lillian might nod her head. Sure. Fine. He's right.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK (CONT'D) : That is to</p>	50:43 - 50:54	Identity	<p>Individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder often display egocentrism, with self esteem that is closely tied to personal gain, power, or pleasure, rather than to prosocial values.</p> <p>(American Psychiatric</p>	<p>In this scene, Chef Julian Slowik exhibits a strong sense of egocentrism and a deep dependence on external validation to maintain his identity. His dialogue "You loved that I texted you an invitation for this evening. Me yearning for your attendance, and you have fed</p>

	<p>be expected. And you have fed my ego as well, sadly.</p> <p>Elsa appears near Margot and gestures to the TIMER in her hand. The texture of reality grows stranger by the moment.</p> <p>ELSA 10 minutes, Miss Mills.</p>			<p>Association, 2013).</p>	<p>my ego as well, sadly”, reveals that his self-esteem is heavily influenced by how others respond to him. His need for admiration and acknowledgment from food critic Lilian Bloom indicates that his identity is constructed not from within, but from within, but from how others perceive his power and importance.</p> <p>This representation aligns</p>
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					<p>with the American Psychiatric Association (764) definition of identity disturbance, particularly where self-esteem is derived from personal gain, power, or pleasure. Chef Slowik's statement implies he is aware that his ego is constantly being reinforced by those who attend and praise his work. In the context of the (APA 764) reference, the dialogue</p>
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					involving Chef Slowik reflects a distorted sense of identity , in which self-esteem depends on external validation. Thus, the behavior and dialogue of Chef Julian Slowik in this scene demonstrate characteristics of identity disturbance rooted in egocentrism.
2.	CHEF SLOWIK : Jeremy is talented. He's good. He's very good. But he's not great. He will never be great.	39:34 - 40:02	Identity	Individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder often display	In this scene, Chef Julian Slowik directly asserts his superiority over Jeremy,

	<p>He desperately wants my job, my prestige. My talent. He aspires to greatness, but he will never achieve it. Correct, Jeremy?</p> <p>JEREMY : Yes, Chef.</p>			<p>egocentrism, with self esteem that is closely tied to personal gain, power, or pleasure, rather than to prosocial values. (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).</p>	<p>making a definitive claim that although Jeremy is “very good”, he will “never be great”. This line reflects more than just professional critique it illustrates Julian Slowik’s egocentric identity. According to the (APA 764), one characteristic of a problematic identity is when an individual derives self-esteem from personal gain, power, or pleasure. Julian Slowik’s need to assert</p>
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					<p>dominance and belittle Jeremy reveals how his identity and self-esteem are tied to his status and talent.</p> <p>The way he publicly diminishes Jeremy reflects not only a lack of empathy but also an inflated sense of self. Rather than mentoring or encouraging Jeremy, Slowik reaffirms a power imbalance, as seen when Jeremy passively replies,</p>
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					<p>“Yes Chef”, indicating resignation and submission. This dynamic aligns with antisocial tendencies, especially the inability to recognize or value the emotional experience of others.</p> <p>Chef Julian Slowik’s behavior shows how egocentrism, masked as high standards, can erode the dignity of others. This</p>
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					reflects a distorted identity , where self-existence is validated through superiority and control over others.
3.	<p>CHEF SLOWIK : Jeremy is like me at his age. He has forsaken everything to achieve his goals. He works twenty hours a day. No time for friends. Or family. He can't go to the park or see a movie or stop at the bank. Jeremy, when's the last time you called your mother?</p> <p>JEREMY : I don't remember, Chef.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : Like mine, his life is</p>	40:04 - 40:18	Self-direction	<p>Individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder tend to set goals based on personal gratification, and typically lack internal standards that align with social or cultural norms often</p>	<p>In this scene, Chef Julian Slowik compares Jeremy's life to his own past, describing how both have sacrificed everything friends, family, and personal time for the sake of ambition and perfection in the culinary world. Jeremy</p>

<p>pressure. Pressure to put out the best food in the world. Pressure to please his Chef. Pressure to please the customers. And the critics. And even when all goes right, and the food is perfect, and the customers are happy, and the critics are too, there is no way to avoid The Mess. The Mess you make of your life, of your body, of your sanity, by giving everything you have to pleasing people you will never know. Jeremy, do you like your life, this life you dreamed about?</p> <p>JEREMY : No, Chef.</p>			<p>resulting in persistent patterns of unlawful or unethical behavior. (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).</p>	<p>works long hours and lives under constant pressure to satisfy not just his chef, but customers and critics as well. However, despite doing everything right, Chef Julian Slowik says that “The Mess” is still unavoidable the emotional, physical, and mental damage caused by this lifestyle.</p> <p>Chef Julian Slowik’s words reveal a distorted sense of</p>
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					<p>self direction. According to the (APA 764), individuals with impaired self-direction often set goals based only on personal gratification or external validation, without considering prosocial or ethical standards. In this case, both Chef Julian Slowik and Jeremy are caught in a cycle of chasing perfection while neglecting their own health and responsibilities, such as</p>
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					<p>maintaining family connections or a healthy lifestyle.</p> <p>Instead of helping Jeremy find balance, Julian Slowik seems to justify the suffering as part of the profession. This shows how he fails to provide positive guidance and accepts a harmful lifestyle as normal. When Jeremy admits that he does not like the life he once</p>
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					<p>dreamed of, it reflects the emotional emptiness behind their achievements. In the context of the (APA 764), this dialogue shows how Chef Julian Slowik demonstrates impaired self-direction, a key feature of antisocial personality disorder.</p>
4.	<p>CHEF SLOWIK : Shh. Just listen.</p> <p>SOREN This is --</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : I said listen.</p> <p>They watch, pained, as Verrek is slowly</p>	<p>53:56 – 54:30</p>	<p>Lack of Empathy</p>	<p>Individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder is a significant</p>	<p>In this scene, Chef Julian Slowik displays a disturbing lack of empathy as he calmly observes the death of a man,</p>

<p>lowered into the water, down, down, down, until finally he goes under.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK (CONT'D) : And... He waits for total, serene silence.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK (CONT'D) (a whisper) : Quiet.</p> <p>Eyes closed, Chef listens a few more seconds. Nothing.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK (CONT'D): Do you hear that silence? Listen. Can you hear it? That silence means... I'm free.</p>			<p>impairment in empathy, reflected in a lack of concern for the feelings, needs, or suffering of others. These individuals frequently show no remorse after harming or mistreating others. (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).</p>	<p>Doug Verrick, without showing any concern or remorse. Instead of reacting with shock or grief, Julian Slowik focuses on the silence that follows the man's drowning and describes it as a moment of peace and personal freedom. This reaction reveals his emotional detachment from the suffering of others.</p> <p>Rather than acknowledging</p>
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					<p>the pain or humanity of the person who has just died, Chef Julian Slowik turns the situation into something meaningful only for himself. His whisper “That silence means.. I’m Free” shows how he is more focused on his own internal relief than on the life that was just lost. This highlights a complete disregard for the emotional or physical condition of others.</p>
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					<p>According to the (APA 764), a key indicator of lack of empathy is the inability to care about the feelings, needs, or suffering of others, and a lack of remorse after mistreating or harming someone. Chef Julian Slowik's cold and detached response to Doug Verrick death strongly reflects this trait.</p> <p>In the context of the</p>
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					American Psychiatric Association (764), this scene clearly shows Chef Julian Slowik's lack of empathy and emotional concern, which are core characteristics of Antisocial Personality Disorder.
5.	<p>Chef sees everyone shocked, not eating.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : EAT.</p> <p>(returning to the kitchen) Fourth course, on order!</p> <p>ENTIRE KITCHEN : Yes, Chef!</p> <p>MARGOT AND TYLER haven't moved.</p>	42:47 - 43:00	Intimacy	Individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder tend to be incapable of forming mutually intimate relationships. Instead,	In this scene, Chef Julian Slowik maintains complete control over the dining experience even after a disturbing incident has clearly unsettled the guests.

	<p>In fact, Tyler is now eating.</p> <p>MARGOT : Tyler, what what's happening?</p>			<p>they often use manipulation, deceit, coercion, or intimidation as tools to exploit and dominate others. (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).</p>	<p>His sharp command "EAT" spoken coldly and without concern for the guests visible shock, reveals his authoritarian approach to interaction. Rather than offering reassurance or explanation, Chef Julian Slowik uses dominance to manage others, treating the guests as mere participants in his performance. This behavior reflects a severe impairment in the capacity</p>
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					<p>for intimacy.</p> <p>According to the American Psychiatric Association (764), individuals with antisocial tendencies often relate to others through coercion, intimidation, and exploitation. Chef Julian Slowik does not foster mutual or empathetic relationships instead, he imposes obedience through fear and psychological</p>
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					<p>manipulation, as shown in the way even Tyler begins eating without question.</p> <p>Furthermore, the contrast between Margot's confusion and Tyler's compliance reveals how Chef Julian Slowik uses authority and performance to manipulate responses. Rather than engaging in emotionally reciprocal interactions, he asserts dominance as his</p>
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					<p>primary mode of connection, reducing others to passive followers of his will. In the context of the American Psychiatric Association (764), this scene highlights Chef Julian Slowik's inability to engage in mutually intimacy relationships, as his use of power and intimidation to control others reflects traits associated with antisocial personality disorder.</p>
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2. What are pathological personality traits of Antisocial Personality Disorder defected in Chef Julian Slowik behavior in *The Menu* (2022) Movie?

No	Dialogue	Page/Minutes	Type of Motives	References	Comment
1.	<p>MOVIE STAR :</p> <p>Hi, sorry. Chef I don't know if you remember, we've met before, and--</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK :</p> <p>Leave my kitchen at once.</p> <p>MOVIE STAR :</p> <p>Got it! Yes, absolutely, sir.</p> <p>He immediately leaves.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK :</p> <p>I don't want to rush you.</p> <p>He sets a KITCHEN TIMER.</p>	47:39 - 47:46	Manipulativeness	<p>Individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder, especially in manipulative contexts. One of the main traits is manipulation, which involves the deliberate use of lies, charm, flattery, or pleasant behavior to control others in order to</p>	<p>In this scene, Chef Julian Slowik clearly demonstrates manipulative behavior as he tightly controls the situation and the people around him. When the Movie Star tries to speak casually, Chef immediately shuts him down with a firm command, showing his dominance. He then switches tone quickly</p>

<p>CHEF SLOWIK (CONT'D) : Our menu is strictly timed. In 15 minutes I'll have a break between courses. That is how long you have to decide. Our side or theirs. In the meantime, please return to your seat. The next dish is exquisite.</p> <p>(turning away, clapping)</p> <p>Plating in five!</p> <p>ENTIRE KITCHEN :</p> <p>Yes, Chef!</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK :</p> <p>I love you all!</p> <p>ENTIRE KITCHEN :</p>			<p>achieve personal goals.</p> <p>(American Psychiatric Association, 2013).</p>	<p>setting a timer and giving the dinners exactly 15 minutes to make a serious decision. This creates pressure and a sense of urgency, forcing them to act under emotional stress. After asserting control, he shifts again by using charming and affectionate words : “I love you all”. The kitchen staff's automatic response “We love you, Chef!” reveals how his power is maintained not just</p>
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	<p>We love you, Chef!</p>				<p>through fear, but also through emotional manipulation. By mixing strict discipline with moments of false warmth, Chef Julian Slowik ensures loyalty and obedience.</p> <p>According to the American Psychiatric Association (764), manipulateness involves using charm, flattery, or control to influence others for personal</p>
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					<p>gain. Chef Julian Slowik's behavior in this scene reflects this trait. He creates a carefully crafted environment where people feel pressured to comply, while also feeling emotionally attached to him. In the context of the American Psychiatric Association (764), the dialogue and behavior of Chef Julian Slowik in this scene reflect characteristics</p>
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					of manipulativeness , a component of antagonism often seen in antisocial personality disorder.
2.	<p>CHEF SLOWIK : Do you want my life?</p> <p>It's okay. You can answer. Do you want my life? Not my position or my talent. My life.</p> <p>JEREMY : (tears in his eyes) No, Chef.</p> <p>Chef gently touches Jeremy's head and kisses his cheek.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : Ladies and gentlemen, your fourth course. Sous-chef Jeremy's Mess.</p>	41:44 – 42:49	Callousness	<p>One of the pathological personality traits of antisocial personality disorder is callousness, by a lack of concern for others feelings or well being. Individuals with high levels of callousness do not show guilt or remorse</p>	<p>In this scene, Chef Julian Slowik displays a disturbing level of callousness, which is one of the key traits of antisocial personality disorder. When Chef asks Jeremy, "Do you want my life? Not my position or my talent. My life." It reveals a deep lack of empathy. Rather</p>

<p>Chef takes a step back. Jeremy removes a pistol from the back waistband of his apron and BLOWS HIS BRAINS OUT. Everyone shrieks as blood splatters on the walls and the floor and on their faces including on Linda, who continues to drink, unfazed. Jeremy falls backwards. The kitchen staff all look for a second, then return to work.</p> <p>Chef Slowik takes in the horrible sight, CRYING a little, mourning. Servers rush over and, with practiced efficiency, roll up the tarp with Jeremy's body inside.</p> <p>Panicked and screaming, many diners rise</p>			<p>even after hurting others and may even exhibit aggressive or sadistic behavior without empathy. (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).</p>	<p>than offering support or understanding, Chef seems to trivialize Jeremy's suffering. His gentle touch and kiss on Jeremy's cheek feel cold and performative, especially as it immediately precedes Jeremy's tragic suicide.</p> <p>Chef Julian Slowik's reaction to Jeremy's death is chillingly indifferent. He turns the suicide into part of</p>
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<p>from their seats and run toward the door.</p> <p>Servers and cooks rush out to block</p> <p>Their way, but more reassuring than threatening.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : Please. Please. Sit. Make yourselves at home. Everything's fine. All part of the menu. All just part of the show. As the shocked diners are corralled back to their tables by the cooks, servers approach tables with perfectly-folded moist washcloths so diners can wipe their faces. Still other servers fan out with PLATES for the tables.</p>				<p>the evening's "menu", calling it "Sous Chef Jeremy's Mess," and asks the dinners to remain calm and treat it as "all part of the show." This shows his complete disregard for the emotional trauma experienced by Jeremy, the kitchen staff, and the diners. The fact that the kitchen staff quickly returns to work and the serves continue serving guests demonstrates a lack of</p>
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	<p>A SUPERIMPOSED TITLE reads, “THE MESS. Pressure cooked vegetables, roasted filet, potato confit, beef jus, bone marrow.</p> <p>R.I.P. Jeremy Loucks, 1990-2022.”</p>				<p>remorse or guilt on Chef Julian Slowik’s part.</p> <p>According to the American Psychiatric Association (764), callousness involves a lack of concern for others feelings and no remorse for harm caused. Chef Julian Slowik’s detachment from the tragic human consequences of his actions. This scene clearly reflects characteristics of antisocial</p>
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					personality disorder, emphasizing the destructive impact of living without empathy or regard for others.
3.	<p>BRYCE : It's not your restaurant.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : Come again?</p> <p>BRYCE : You said it's your restaurant. But if we're all just being honest tonight, like you say, it's not.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : You're right. He's right. Doug Verrick is my angel investor.</p> <p>He owns this island and this restaurant.</p> <p>And since Hawthorn's my entire life,</p>	52:27 - 52:40	Deceitfulness	<p>One of the pathological personality traits of antisocial personality disorder is Deceitfulness.</p> <p>Deceitfulness is also a key feature of Antisocial Personality Disorder, including dishonesty,</p>	<p>In this scene, the dialogue between Bryce and Chef Julian Slowik reveals an important characteristic of deceitfulness in Chef Julian Slowik's personality. At first, Chef claims ownership of the restaurant, stating "It's my restaurant." However, when Bryce challenges him,</p>

	<p>Doug Verrick owns me. All of which is complicated by the fact that I currently own Doug Verrick.</p>			<p>falsification of self image, and a tendency to exaggerate or fabricate stories when recounting experiences. (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).</p>	<p>Chef Julian Slowik quickly admits the truth : the restaurant is owned by his angel investor, Doug Verrick. This moment exposes the Chef's earlier statement as a form of misrepresentation.</p> <p>This behaviour aligns with the concept of deceitfulness as explained in the American Psychiatric Association (764), which involves</p>
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					<p>dishonesty,</p> <p>misrepresentation of self,</p> <p>and fabrication when relating events. Chef Julian Slowik conflicting statements and his willingness to twist the truth to maintain an image of authority and control reflect the deceitfulness trait found in antisocial personality disorder. His manipulation of facts to suit the moment shows a lack of integrity and a tendency to distort reality</p>
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					for personal or psychological advantage.
4.	<p>CHEF SLOWIK : You are why the mystery has been drained from our art.</p> <p>You see that now, don't you?</p> <p>TYLER: Yes, Chef.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : Come here, son.</p> <p>Chef begins whispering into Tyler's ear. We don't hear it. But Tyler nods along as he whispers. When chef is done, he looks at Tyler, warmly smiles, and waits for an answer.</p> <p>TYLER : Yes, Chef.</p> <p>Tyler removes his chef whites, hands</p>	<p>01:11:08 -</p> <p>01:12:27</p>	Hostility	<p>One of the pathological personality traits of antisocial personality disorder is Hostility.</p> <p>Hostility is also part of the antagonism that often manifests through persistent anger, irritability, or vengeful behavior, especially in response to perceived insults or</p>	<p>In this scene, Chef Julian Slowik displays hostility, a key aspect of antagonism, through his treatment of Tyler. While the tone of his voice appears calm and composed, the underlying message is filled with anger, judgment, and a subtle form of cruelty. Chef Julian Slowik blames Tyler for contributing to the</p>

	<p>them to Elsa, and exits in the direction of Chef's office.</p> <p>Chef Slowik turns to Margot with a serene look.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : And now you're free too.</p>			<p>trivial treatment.</p> <p>(American Psychiatric Association, 2013).</p>	<p>destruction of the mystery and beauty of culinary art, accusing him of being part of the problem. Although there are no loud expressions of rage, the emotional manipulation and psychological pressure Chef places on Tyler reflect a deeper, more controlled form of hostility.</p> <p>The most disturbing part is when Chef whispers</p>
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				<p>something into Tyler's ear, leading Tyler to silently accept blame and remove his uniform before exiting. This moment implies that the chef has psychologically broken Tyler down. Chef's serene reaction afterward, saying "And now you're free too," further highlights his cold and possibly vengeful mindset. Instead of offering support or compassion, Chef appears satisfied with Tyler's</p>
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					<p>quiet humiliation and emotional collapse.</p> <p>According to the American Psychiatric Association (764), hostility involves persistent angry feelings and behaviors that are mean or vengeful in response to perceived slights. Chef Julian Slowik's actions in this scene are consistent with these traits. His passive-aggressive behavior,</p>
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					emotional manipulation, and satisfaction in Tyler's suffering are strong indicators of a hostility , reflecting signs of antisocial tendencies.
5.	CHEF SLOWIK : But that's our culture, isn't it? And my restaurant is part of the problem. So it's time to die.	52:24 - 52:33	Risk Taking	Risk taking is a common trait among individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder, who often engage in reckless behavior without regard for their own	In this scene, Chef Julian Slowik's willingness to orchestrate a situation that leads to the collective death of his guests and staff shows a complete disregard for human life including his own. This aligns not only

				<p>safety or that of others, typically out of boredom or a desire for sensation. These actions are taken without considering long term consequences or real dangers. (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).</p>	<p>with risk taking, but also suggest a deeper psychological disturbance rooted in disinhibition and antisocial personality traits. Rather than confronting the systemic problems in his profession with introspection or reform, he responds with an impulsive, theatrical solution that involves violence and death. His behavior also reflects boredom proneness another</p>
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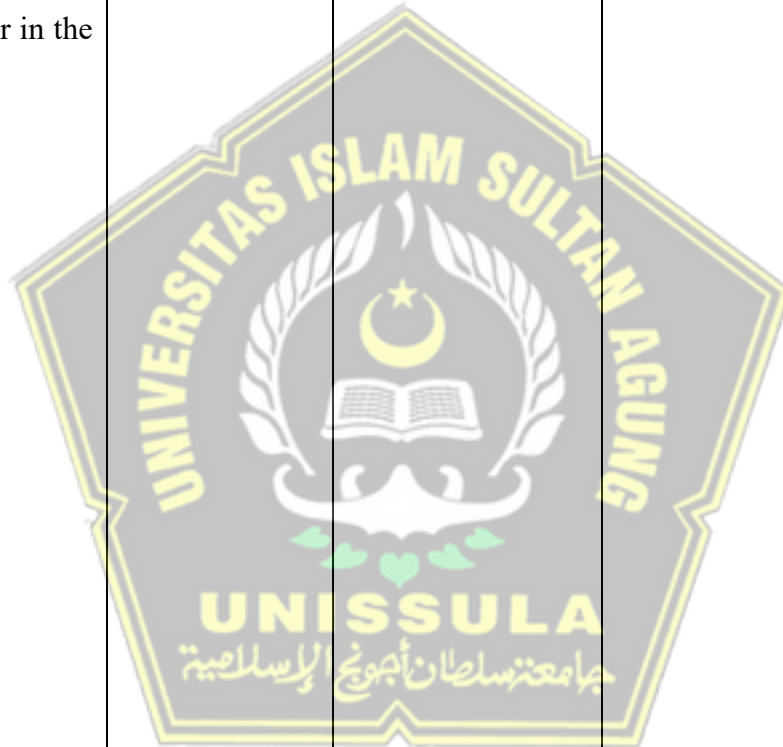
					<p>component of risk taking as he seems to view his final act as an “artistic statement” that breaks the once passionate craft, and instead of seeking renewal or connection, he finds release in destruction.</p> <p>His emotional detachment, along with his indifference to the irreversible consequences, highlights a psychological profile consistent with someone who</p>
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					<p>is no longer grounded in reality. In light of the American Psychiatric Association (764), Chef Julian Slowik's statement and actions clearly illustrate risk taking as part of disinhibition, a core component of antisocial personality disorder. His decisions reflect a pattern of dangerous behavior without concern for outcome or morality, providing a</p>
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					compelling example of how extreme traits can manifest in leadership roles.
6.	<p>CHEF SLOWIK You're still hungry?</p> <p>MARGOT : I am.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : How hungry?</p> <p>MARGOT : <i>Starved.</i></p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : What are you hungry for?</p> <p>MARGOT : What do you have?</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : Everything.</p> <p>MARGOT : You know what I really want?</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : Tell me.</p>	<p>01:28:37-</p> <p>01:34:34</p>	<p>Impulsivity</p>	<p>Impulsivity is a common trait among individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder, which is closely related and characterized by spontaneous actions without planning or consideration of the consequences. This</p>	<p>In this scene, Chef Julian Sowik shows a clear example of impulsive behavior. When margot suddenly asks for a simple cheeseburger and rejects the complicated menu he had prepared, Chef does not get angry or refuse her request. Instead, he pauses for a moment and then quickly says, "We can do a</p>

<p>MARGOT : A cheeseburger.</p> <p>The word gives him a moment of real pause. Chef Slowik thinks about this. He nods.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : We can do a cheeseburger.</p> <p>MARGOT : I mean a real cheeseburger. Not some fancy deconstructed avant bullshit.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : I will make you a very good, very traditional cheeseburger.</p> <p>MARGOT : I don't think you can.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : I will make you feel as if you are eating the first cheeseburger</p>			<p>often leads to poor decision-making and an unstable lifestyle, which ultimately reinforces the low sense of responsibility characteristic of Antisocial Personality Disorder. (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).</p>	<p>cheeseburger". This decision was not planned before and does not match the special menu he had already arranged, which was supposed to end with the death of everyone in the room.</p> <p>The fact that he stops serving his complex and deadly menu just to cook a simple burger only because one person asked shows that he is</p>
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	<p>you ever ate. The cheap one your parents could barely afford. The one that tasted better than any other cheeseburger in the world.</p> <p>MARGOT : Show me.</p>				<p>not following his original plan. This is an emotional reaction, not a logical or carefully considered choice. It shows that he acted based on his feelings possibly because of a personal memory or connection to something simple and meaningful. His sudden change, allowing margot to eat the burger and even take it to go, shows that he lost control of his plan. This</p>
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					<p>moment reveals the impulsive side of his personality, where emotions take over and he forgets his original goals.</p> <p>According to the American Psychiatric Association (2013), impulsivity means acting without thinking carefully, being controlled by emotions, and making quick decisions without considering the future</p>
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					<p>consequences. Chef Slowik's sudden decision fits this definition. At a time when he should have stayed focused on his serious and dangerous plan, he changes his actions just because of an emotional response. This shows that his emotions were stronger than his logical thinking at that moment.</p>
7.	<p>HAWTHORN DINING AREA AND KITCHEN--CONTINUOUS</p> <p>The staff has now surrounded Chef in a</p>	<p>01:36:24 - 01:39:03</p>	<p>Irresponsibility</p>	<p>Irresponsibility is a common trait among individuals with</p>	<p>In this final scene, Chef Julian Slowik demonstrates a serious act of</p>

<p>semi- circle.</p> <p>A sous-chef turns several knobs on the wall so that the lighting is nearly dark, but almost a spotlight on chef.</p> <p>Katherine applies a marshmallow jacket to Slowik.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK (to Katherine) : Thank you, chef.</p> <p>The slightest nod from Katherine.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : The S'more: the most offensive assault on the human palate ever contrived. Unethically sourced chocolate and gelatinized sugar water imprisoned by industrial grade biscuit.</p>			<p>Antisocial Personality Disorder,</p> <p>irresponsibility is evident in the failure to fulfill obligations, disregard for commitments, and lack of accountability. Individuals with this trait tend to ignore financial obligations, social contracts, or promises, thereby distancing themselves</p>	<p>irresponsibility. By choosing to end the night with a deadly fire, he completely ignores his responsibilities as a leader, chef, and caretaker of both his staff and guests. Instead of honoring the trust and safety that people place in him, he chooses destruction and death not only for himself, but for everyone present. Chef Julian Slowik presents the ritual of burning everything</p>
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<p>It's everything wrong with us and yet we associate it with innocence. Childhood. Mom and Dad.</p> <p>Chef looks at his mother, who is passed out at her table.</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : But what transforms this fucking monstrosity is fire. The purifying flame. It nourishes us, warms us, re-invents us,</p> <p>forges and destroys us. Tears in the eyes of our diners. They know what's happening.</p> <p>ANNE : Please..</p> <p>But is she pleading for him to stop... or to</p>			<p>further from prevailing social norms. (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).</p>	<p>as a kind of “cleansing” or rebirth, connecting it to deep symbolic meanings like childhood, family and purity.</p> <p>However, behind the poetic language is a clear failure to face reality and fulfill his moral and social obligations.</p> <p>As a chef and authority figure, he is expected to protect life and serve with integrity but in this moment, he breaks that responsibility entirely.</p>
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	<p>continue?</p> <p>CHEF SLOWIK : We must embrace the flame. We must be cleansed. Like martyrs or heretics we can be subsumed and made anew.</p> <p>Chef strikes a match and tosses it in the flammable pool. A watery curtain of blue flame billows across the floor.</p> <p>A warm, metamorphic glow illuminates the FACES of our diners.</p> <p>CLOSE ON Chef Slowik's serene, smiling face in the firelight.</p>				<p>According to the American Psychiatric Association (765), irresponsibility means failing to honor commitments or obligations.</p> <p>Chef Julian Slowik promised an unforgettable dining experience, but instead uses that promise to carry out his own emotional revenge. His actions show a complete disregard for the welfare of others, proving that his personal pain overrides his</p>
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					sense of duty and accountability. This kind of behavior is consistent with traits of antisocial personality disorder, where one's own feelings and goals are placed above the safety or rights of others.
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