

THE DYNAMICS OF FATHER-SON RELATIONSHIP IN FINDING NEMO MOVIE SCRIPT BY ANDREW STANTON

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to find out the dynamics relationship between father and son, what are the aspects that affect the dynamics relationship between father and son, and also the factors that cause these dynamics to occur from the character of the father (Marlin) and son (Nemo). The research method used in this study is a qualitative method. The data in this study were obtained from the two main characters in Finding Nemo, Marlin and Nemo. Both Marlin and Nemo undergo significant changes in their journey, which depicts profound character growth from the beginning of the movie to the end. At the beginning of the story, Marlin is overprotective of Nemo. As for Nemo, he wants to gain confidence and prove himself. By the end of the story, Marlin becomes more open and caring about Nemo's wishes and dreams. And Nemo gains confidence and courage. At the beginning of the story, Marlin is overprotective of Nemo. As for Nemo, he wants to gain confidence and prove himself. By the end of the story, Marlin becomes more open and caring about Nemo's wishes and dreams. And Nemo gains confidence and courage. The aspects that influence the dynamics are Ego, Shadow, and Persona. The dynamics of Marlin and Nemo's relationship can then be investigated from a psychological standpoint that there are factors such as Communication, Boundary Setting, Education, Protection and Emotional Connection.

Keywords: *Psychological Aspects, Dynamics Relationship, Script*

INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures who are always involved in interactions with other individuals Rorintulus et al., (2022); Keles et al., (2022), and the relationship

between fathers and children is an important form of social interaction. According to Kyle Pruett (2000) Father-son relationships can help boys develop self-confidence and courage, and help them learn to control their emotions. Fathers can also set a good example of how to be a good and responsible man, and help boys to understand values such as equality, justice, and social responsibility.

Dynamics refers to the direct interaction between mutually influencing individuals in a group, creating a mutual dependency between them. It reflects the interactions and interrelationships between individual members and the group as a whole (Lampus et al., 2022); (Alydrus et al., 2021); (Wuntu, 2020). Therefore, dynamics can be thought of as active patterns of behavior and structured psychological relationships Santoso (in Arifin, 2015). Dynamics in the relationships between individuals can occur due to changes in the nature, behavior, or conditions that affect these entities. Changes in the nature or characteristics of individuals can result in changes in their interactions and relationships. Changes in traits, behaviors, or conditions can lead to changes in the dynamics of the father-son relationship, either becoming more harmonious or possibly creating conflict, depending on how both adjust to the changes. This emphasizes the importance of communication, understanding, and adaptation in the father-son relationship to keep it healthy and positive over time. The function and role of parents in the family are always influenced by the culture of the parents. The values taught by the culture on how to live a family life will continue to be transmitted to the next generation until today (Koentjoroningrat, 1996, in Harmaini et al., 2015). According to Harmaini (2015), Fathers' roles include meeting emotional needs, such as showing attention, making someone happy, providing a sense of security, providing the best support, and giving special attention when someone is sick, Meanwhile, supporting growth and development includes taking time, giving advice, providing reminders, teaching, and looking after. While the role of children in the family as part of the family, children have the responsibility to learn from and respect their parents. In addition, children have the right to protection and education from their parents (Setyaningsih, 2015); (Rorintulus, 2018); (Rorintulus, 2020).

"Finding Nemo" follows the journey of a father, Marlin, who searches for and rescues his estranged son, Nemo. Through this adventure, the story depicts the emotional bonds, conflicts, individual growth, and self-understanding in a father-son relationship. The protective and worried Marlin learns to let go of his fears and trusts Nemo's abilities, while Nemo learns to appreciate his father's concern and value the responsibility of looking after himself. The story provides insight into the complexity and beauty of the relationship between a father and son. The story has the importance of addressing psychological themes and the relationship between father and son engagingly and touchingly. Through an adventurous and emotional journey, the story depicts the complexities of father-son relationships, including emotional attachment, the conflict between worry and individual freedom, and the psychological growth that occurs in the process. By delving into these psychological aspects, the story provides deep insights into the importance of love, caring, self-development, and self-understanding in building a strong and meaningful relationship between a father and son.

Carl Jung's theory of Ego, Shadow, and Persona can be linked to the influence of overprotective fathers on children. According to Jung (1959), the Ego is the center of an individual's consciousness, while the Shadow is the hidden aspect of the Personality that often consists of emotions, desires, and impulses that are not consciously recognized and experienced. Meanwhile, the Persona is the image projected to the outside world by the individual, reflecting how they want to be seen by others. A psychoanalytic approach using Carl Jung's theory is relevant in analyzing the relationship dynamics of fathers and sons in the context of the story because this theory offers a deep understanding of the psychological complexity of individuals and its influence on interpersonal relationships. Jung suggested that individuals have different psychic parts, including Ego, Shadow, and Persona, which interact with each other and influence their behavior and relationships with others. In the context of father-son relationships, this approach can help uncover the psychological dynamics that influence the interactions between these two individuals. Not only does this study discuss the concepts of Ego, Shadow, and

Persona in Jung's theory, but it also aims to analyze how psychological aspects such as communication, setting boundaries, education, protection, and emotional connection in the story "Finding Nemo" are applied. Overall, these psychological aspects can be linked to Jungian psychological concepts, such as Ego, Shadow, and Persona.

The dynamics father-son relationship depicted in "Finding Nemo" have strong relevance to real life. The story illustrates the importance of the bond between a father and his son and the journey they go through to understand and support each other. In real life, the relationship between fathers and sons is also very important. Fathers are often the ones who provide protection, direction, and role models for their sons. "Finding Nemo" underscores the importance of a father's presence and support in a child's development. Through Marlin and Nemo's journey, the story shows how important communication, trust, and understanding are in a father-son relationship. The dynamics of this relationship are also relevant to the challenges faced in real life. As depicted in the story, the journey of life often involves obstacles and fears. However, through strong cooperation, support, and understanding between father and son, they can overcome these obstacles. The story teaches the importance of letting children learn and grow through their own experiences while providing the necessary guidance and support. In addition, "Finding Nemo" also highlights the importance of acceptance, forgiveness, and emotional growth in father-son relationships. Both Marlin and Nemo experience significant psychological changes and growth during their journey. This illustrates that the father-son relationship is dynamic, and through the journey, both parties can grow and strengthen their emotional bond with each other.

This research is important because it provides a deeper understanding of the relationship dynamics between parents and children in the context of the story "Finding Nemo", specifically in terms of communication, setting boundaries, education, protection, and emotional connection. By analyzing these aspects, this research not only provides richer insights into individual psychology and inter Personal relationships but can also provide practical guidance for practitioners and

parents in understanding the importance of psychological factors in forming healthy relationships and supporting child development.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

The researcher used qualitative method in this research. According to Ary (2010) Qualitative research involve analyzing data expressed through words, rather than relying on numerical measurements or statistical analysis. By examining the narrative, descriptions and context surrounding a topic of interest, qualitative research allows researchers to uncover patterns, themes and insights that provide a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the subject matter.

Data Collecting

In analyzing the data in this research is taken from the "*Finding Nemo*" Movie Script. There are two sources of data, primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data comes from the "*Finding Nemo*" Movie Script. Secondary data is data that supports and complements primary data sources in the form of articles, books, and the internet that are relevant to the research topic.

Data Analysis

To answer the questions in the research questions in this study, in analyzing this story the author uses a psychoanalytic approach using Carl Jung's theory. Jung's psychoanalysis includes the concept of archetypes, unconscious collectives, individuation processes, and transitional analysis which era is closely related to Ego, Shadow, and Persona. And also the author will discuss the application of psychological aspects such as communication, setting boundaries, education, protection, and emotional connection in "*Finding Nemo*". And the author only focuses on the story itself. So that the author concludes in this study, all data is taken from the script of the story "*Finding Nemo*" using Jung's psychoanalytic theory of Ego, Shadow, and Persona.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Aspects That Influence The Dynamics Relationship

In "Finding Nemo", both Marlin and Nemo undergo significant changes in their journey, illustrating profound character growth from the beginning of the story to the end. At the beginning of the story, Marlin is too protective of Nemo. He is concerned about his son's safety and restricts Nemo's freedom and exploration. However, in his quest to find Nemo, Marlin meets a variety of people and faces obstacles that teach him to trust himself and his son. He learns that he must let go of control and let Nemo make his own judgments. Then, through his escapades, Marlin recognizes Nemo's bravery and intellect. He comes to respect his son's strength and sees that Nemo can do things his own way. By the end of the story, Marlin has grown more open and concerned about Nemo's wants and dreams. He learns to give his son freedom, while still providing unlimited support and care. Marlin evolves into a more open, confident parent who understands the importance of giving his son space to grow and learn.

Nemo feels inferior at the beginning of the story because of the flaw in his fin. He wants to gain confidence and prove himself. However, Nemo learns to overcome his self-doubt and find strength inside himself through his exploits. He proves that his weakness is not a barrier to his success. Nemo also gains an understanding of his father's emotions and concerns. While remaining determined, he gains empathy and compassion for Marlin's emotions. And, in the end, Nemo gains confidence and bravery. He recognizes his own worth and knows that he is appreciated regardless of his appearance. Thus, the character changes of Marlin and Nemo from the beginning to the end of the story represent their emotional journey and personal growth. The following are three aspects that contribute to the dynamics of Marlin and Nemo's relationship.

The Ego is the part of human self that helps to recognize and understand who we are. Ego also helps individuals see and understand what is happening around them. And Ego also ensures that the human self can match what the individual wants with what is possible in everyday life (Jung, 1959). Marlin, as a protective

father, has a strong Ego to keep Nemo safe and protected. Marlin's Ego is seen when he is often worried and anxious about Nemo's safety, which leads to setting strict boundaries for Nemo. But after a long journey, Marlin has come to understand what Nemo wants and eventually tries to trust Nemo. When Nemo is back together with Marlin, and Nemo wants to explore the outside world. It looks like Marlin is still struggling to entrust Nemo completely.

Nemo says "Uh, dad, you can let go now," and Marlin says, "Sorry. Now go have an adventure." (Stanton, A, 2003, p.139). In this dialog, it is very clear that Marlin is trying to trust Nemo completely. Initially, Marlin was very protective of Nemo, but over time, he slowly lowered his ego and chose to entrust everything to Nemo. When Nemo is separated from Marlin and trapped in the aquarium, Nemo regrets his actions and always tries to go out to sea. In the end, Nemo regrets it and wants to return to Marlin. "I wanna go home. Do you know where my dad is?" (p.41). Nemo's Ego says that he wants to be back together to his father. Nemo is afraid of being outside, separated from his father. Without realizing it, his ego said so.

Nemo says, "Dad... I don't hate you.", "Oh, no...no. I'm -- I'm so sorry, Nemo." Marlin's replies and Nemo offers his little fin. Marlin reaches out. Touches it. And smiles (p.136). This dialog shows Marlin and Nemo both lowering their Ego by expressing what they feel to each other. Nemo who regrets his actions saying that he hates Marlin, and Marlin regrets having educated Nemo so strictly that Nemo could not express himself and led to the incident that caused them to be separated for a long time.

The Shadow includes anything that is deemed unacceptable or unrecognized by the Ego. It includes negative emotions, forbidden desires, and the dark side of a person. The Shadow often contains things that may be considered bad, inappropriate, or incompatible with human's idealized image of themselves (Jung, 1959). Marlin, as a father who is highly protective of Nemo, has a Shadow side that manifests in excessive fear and anxiety that inhibits Nemo's freedom and development. Marlin's Shadow also includes distrust of others and a lack of courage

to face danger or take risks. On the other hand, Nemo also has a Shadow side that manifests in the desire to try things that are dangerous or go beyond the limits set by Marlin.

Marlin is furious when he finds out that Nemo is going to the sea. "Nemo! No!" Marlin comes charging out of the coral, and pulls Nemo away from the edge, thinking he's saved his son's life. "You were about to swim into open water! It's just a good thing I was here. If I hadn't shown up--" (Stanton, p.12). This piece of dialog explains, with excessive worry, Marlin comes and prevents Nemo from going to the open sea. In front of Nemo's friends, Marlin comes and scolds Nemo. From the dialog, it is clear that Marlin's attitude at that time also reflects his distrust of Nemo's ability to take care of himself. He feels that Nemo is vulnerable and weakfish because he has a short and imperfect fin. Marlin (as a representation of Shadow) expresses excessive fear and distrust of Nemo.

Marlin's anger is uncontrollable and the dark side of Marlin is seen, resulting in an argument with Nemo. It can be seen in the following on page 19, "Clearly you're not ready, and you're not coming back here 'till you are. You think you can do these things, but you just can't, Nemo!" Raising his voice slightly, Marlin yelled at Nemo in front of his friends. And Nemo stares at the sand and whispers, "I hate you." Nemo's direct statement that he hates Marlin just came out of Nemo's mouth without realizing it. In the dialog, Shadow Nemo reflects negative emotions, such as anger, disappointment, or frustration towards Marlin. Nemo may feel that Marlin is too controlling and restrictive in his life, so he does not have the freedom he desires. The statement could also be the result of an accumulation of repressed feelings that Nemo may have felt during their journey.

Persona is the way in which we present ourselves to others, reflecting the aspects of ourselves that society expects or desires. It is an image that humans create to disguise the deeper and more complex aspects of themselves that they may not want to show openly (Jung, 1959). Marlin displays a very protective and worried Persona as a father, which reflects his desire to protect Nemo from harm and ensure his safety. On the other hand, Nemo displays a playful, energetic, and

curious Persona as a fish boy who wants to explore the world beyond the reef. Although Marlin often restricts Nemo due to his worry, Nemo proves that he has the courage and desire to explore the world beyond the reef. He exhibits traits such as courage, perseverance, and an adventurous spirit that exceed the expectations Marlin has of him.

Nemo's friends try to defend Nemo when Marlin comes and scolds them. But it turns out that Nemo doesn't agree with what his friends say. "Sir, he wasn't gonna go." Pearl said to Marlin, and Tad says "Yeah, he was too afraid.". Nemo strongly disagreed with his friends' statement and then denied it, "No I wasn't." (p.19). Nemo wants to look brave in front of his friends. He wants to prove to himself and others that he is capable of great things not like his friends say. Nemo tries to prove his courage and independence with some daring actions. His strong desire to prove to his friends that he is brave despite having a short fin that is not fully functional. He feels weighed down by the limitations placed on him by his father, Marlin, and wants to show that he is capable of great things.

On Stanton (2003, p.21) it is written when Nemo wants to prove his bravery by touching the bottom of the ship, Marlin vehemently forbids him "NEMO!!! What do you think you're doing?! You're gonna get stuck out there, and I'm gonna have to get you before another fish does!", but Nemo ignores him and keeps his eyes locked on the boat. "DON'T YOU DARE-- If you put one fin on that boat! Are you listening to me? DON'T - TOUCH - THE - BOA--" Marlin shouted. And Nemo defiantly slaps the bottom of the boat.

The dialogue above, Nemo's proof is shown to Marlin and his friends. He wanted to show his courage by proving it directly and what he did made his friends surprised and amazed. Marlin, on the other hand, became very worried about what Nemo was doing.

While in the aquarium, Nemo succeeded in his self-imposed mission, earning praise from his fish friends. "Can you hear me, Shark Bait? Nemo, can you hear me?" Tank Gang shouts from outside to confirm if Nemo is still alive. And Gill also shouted, "Can you hear me, Shark Bait? Nemo, can you hear me?" and after that Nemo pops

up behind them while smiling and says, "Yeah, I can hear you." At that moment Gill and Tank Gang shouted happily, "SHARK BAIT! You did it!" (p.94). From the Persona that Nemo shows to his aquarium friends, Nemo gets praise from his friends. That kind of proof is what Nemo wants from Marlin.

Factors That Contribute to The Dynamic Relationship

The dynamics relationship between Marlin and Nemo develops throughout the story, and it reflects their journey as a family. Marlin is initially highly protective of Nemo when he bans him from attending school, especially since Nemo has damage to his fin. Out of fear about Nemo's safety, Marlin prevents him from attending school. Marlin's protectiveness and devotion to his son are reflected in this. When Nemo insists on proving himself, he feels constrained by Marlin's limitations and wishes to demonstrate that he is capable of doing things despite his physical impairment. Although Marlin is initially concerned, he also expresses support and care for Nemo's dreams. As the narrative progresses, Marlin faces several challenges in his quest to save Nemo, including a long and risky trek to save Nemo after he is abducted by a diver. This shows a father's determination and love for his son.

The dynamic relationship that exists between Marlin and Nemo in "Finding Nemo" depicts a father's love, anxiety, support, and courage for his son. Marlin learns to trust Nemo and allow him to develop, while Nemo learns to appreciate his father's concerns and the value of safety and family love. The dynamics of Marlin and Nemo's relationship can then be investigated from a psychological standpoint, such as Communication, Setting Boundary, Education, Protection, and Emotional Connection.

The relationship between fathers and sons has various aspects that are important in their parenting. It involves a close emotional relationship, where fathers and sons love and support each other emotionally. Fathers also play a role in setting clear boundaries, providing guidelines, rules and expectations to the child. Through these boundaries, the child learns about responsibility, discipline and ethics. Fathers also serve as teachers and educators, providing learning, teaching values, and providing direction to face challenges and develop skills. In addition, fathers act as

protectors of children, shielding them from harm and keeping them safe with care. Good communication and interaction are also very important, where fathers engage in open communication and attentive listening. They interact actively, talk about feelings, thoughts and expectations, and establish a close, understanding relationship. In the father-son relationship, this parenting includes communication, setting boundaries, education, protection, and emotional connection.

Communication plays a fundamental psychological role in human life and is a very important part of the growth and development of individuals and groups in various aspects such as understanding, emotions, interpersonal and social relationships (Puddu & Reffagnino, 2006). In terms of the father-child relationship in this paper, it involves an open and responsive exchange of information, ideas, and feelings between fathers and children. Fathers engage in attentive listening, providing opportunities for the child to speak and share their thoughts. Although Marlin tends to be protective at first, he learns to communicate openly with Nemo as they go on adventures together. Marlin listens attentively as Nemo conveys his wishes and feelings. This involves an open and responsive exchange of information, ideas and feelings between father and son. Fathers engage in attentive listening, providing opportunities for the child to speak and share their thoughts. Marlin and Nemo often speak directly, expressing their thoughts, feelings and needs to each other. They exchange words in various situations, such as when they are on an adventure or in their private moments. Before arriving at school, Nemo told and asked Marlin many things and answered as best he could.

“Dad, maybe while I’m at school, I’ll see a shark! Have you ever met a shark? Have you ever met a shark? How old are sea turtles? Sandy Plankton from next door.. he said that turtles, they live to be about hundred years old!” and marlin answered as best he could, “Well, you know what, id I ever meet a sea turtle, I’ll ask him. After I’m done talking to the shark, okay?” (Stanton, p.9)

Like most children who are curious about many things. Nemo also behaves in this way; what is on his mind, what he wants to ask, and what makes him curious

are asked right away without thinking about the person's situation. And Marlin, as a father, tries to respond as best he can. From there, it can be seen that the communication between the two is very open and relaxed. This means that Marlin managed to educate Nemo in terms of communicating well.

Once Nemo and Marlin are reunited, Marlin still remembers what Nemo's question was before they were separated.

"Hey, guess what? Sea turtles. I met one. And he was 150 years old." Marlin says to Nemo. Nemo was surprised and asked, "150? 'Cause Sandy Plankton said they only live to be 100." Marlin proudly said, "Sandy Plankton? Do you think I would cross the entire ocean and not know as much as Sandy Plankton? He was 150, not 100. Who is this Sandy Plankton that knows everything wrong? What else did he tell you? It's wrong..." and they both laughed. (p.136-137)

Despite disagreements and conflicts that arise, they learn to understand, support, and appreciate each other. In their journey, they build stronger relationships, improve communication, and grow together as a family.

Setting boundaries helps children learn to protect themselves, both physically and emotionally. The process of setting boundaries is an important component of human development, as children need to understand the concept of physical and emotional boundaries ("Healthy Boundaries, Healthy Children", 2014). Setting boundaries in paternal parenting is the process by which a father sets clear rules, guidelines, and boundaries for his child. This is done to help children understand and respect the boundaries that exist in their lives. setting boundaries also helps to create structure and certainty for the child, giving them clear guidance in making decisions and acting. Marlin sets clear rules and boundaries for Nemo to keep him safe in the dangerous ocean. Marlin teaches Nemo about the dangers and limits Nemo's freedom to protect him. Through setting these boundaries, Marlin is trying to protect Nemo and teach him the values of responsibility and caution.

Nemo whispers excitedly "Dad? Dad, can I go play too? Can I?", and Marlin said "I would feel better if you'd go play over on the sponge beds." Marlin indicates to

the SPONGE BEDS, where baby fish bounce with their mothers close by. One falls over, wails loudly. Nemo looks at his dad: you've got to be kidding (p. 12). The dialogue shows Nemo wants to join the other fish children who are jumping on the sponge beds but Marlin forbids him because he thinks it is too dangerous for Nemo. The setting boundaries also seen when Nemo is not with Marlin; Nemo still remembers what his father said: Tad says "Come on, Nemo! How far can you go?", although hesitant, Nemo answered "Oh, um.. My dad says it's not safe." (p.18-19)

The boundaries that Marlin gave to Nemo are well remembered and obeyed by Nemo. Even when he is not with Marlin, Nemo still remembers those restrictions. These restrictions are put in place by Marlin in order to protect Nemo and keep his son safe after experiencing a traumatic event in the past. Although Nemo feels constrained by these restrictions, he eventually learns to understand Marlin's good intentions and the importance of staying safe.

The effect of parental education on child outcomes is difficult to prove directly. It involves direct effects on the quality of children's abilities, effects on other input choices, and indirect effects through family income (Chevalier et al., 2013). Paternal education involve fathers providing teaching, direction, and protection to their children. Fathers help children grow and develop by transferring knowledge, skills, and values and directing behavior. This includes providing education, teaching discipline, creating a safe environment, and establishing positive communication and interaction between father and child. This role is important in shaping a child's character and development.

Marlin illustrates strong paternal education. Marlin teaches Nemo about the dangers of the outside world, the value of caution, and the importance of following rules. Marlin taught Nemo to brush his body before going out. As well as bathing, Nemo had to scrub himself clean before going to school.

On page 8 it is written "Ah-ah-ah. Forgot to brush. Do you want this anemone to sting you? Brush." The quotation shows Marlin taught Nemo to always clean his body, although sometimes Nemo seemed unwilling but Marlin still told him to scrub his body. That's what Marlin taught Nemo. It may sound like "nothing" but little

things like that are a form of education. "Alright. we're excited. First day of school. Here we go. We're ready to learn, to get some knowledge. Now, what's the one thing we have to remember about the ocean?", and Nemo answered correctly but lazily "It's not safe." (p. 9). The dialogue shows how Marlin teaches Nemo not to go to the open sea because it is dangerous. It can be seen how often Marlin reminds Nemo that Nemo has memorized what Marlin taught him. But Nemo's obedience to Marlin is not greater than Nemo's curiosity about the open sea.

The protection provided by parents has a very important role for the safety of a child. Parents provide shelter, protect children from threats from outside groups, and keep children safe from possible dangers (Preston, 2013). This refers to the father's role in maintaining the safety and well-being of his child. Fathers act as protectors, shielding the child from physical and emotional harm. Fathers create a safe environment and watch over the child's safety with great care. Marlin protects Nemo from the dangers of the vast ocean, keeping a careful eye on his safety and looking after him with great care. Marlin acts as a protector for Nemo, keeping him out of dangerous situations and facing challenges to keep his son safe. In this conversation, when Marlin's about to take Nemo to his new school and meets a school of fish in traffic. "Whoa, whoa! Hold on. wait to cross." He pulls Nemo back from an intersection of streaming fish. A red crossing guard fish stops the traffic, and allows them to cross over "Hold my fin. Hold my fin." (p. 10). When Marlin saw the fish traffic near Nemo's school, he became very worried and agitated. He is afraid that Nemo will get hurt or separated from him. Marlin tries to restrain Nemo from getting involved with the other fishes, as he feels uncomfortable with the uncertainty and possible danger. So Marlin deftly told Nemo to stop and held his fin to keep it in his custody.

In this dialogue, with anxious excitement, Marlin pulled Nemo out of the reef, rushed him back inside, and frantically examined him. "Alright, where's the break? You feel a break? Sometimes you can't tell because fluid is rushing to the area. How, any rushing fluids? Are you woozy? How many stripes do I have?" (p. 7). It can be seen that Marlin is so worried about everything Nemo does. Marlin is always aware

of his surroundings and anticipates possible dangers. His high anxiety drives him to take swift action to protect Nemo when there is a threat. In terms of safety and protection, Marlin acts as a meticulous watchdog and protector of Nemo. He makes every effort to keep Nemo safe and protect him from the dangers that exist in the marine world.

The relationship between a father and a child is considered to be very important and essential. "Openness" is considered key in establishing and demonstrating a good relationship between fathers and children. When today's fathers mention activities with their children, it refers to more than just physical activity, but also as a way to describe the presence or absence of this precious relationship in its various forms (Dermott, 2003). In this relationship, fathers provide care and warmth, provide a safe space for children to share their feelings, and provide positive emotional encouragement. A good emotional connection between father and child creates a strong bond, strengthens the child's self-confidence, and influences the child's emotional development and overall well-being.

During their journey, Marlin and Nemo experience powerful emotional moments, such as when they comfort, encourage, or express affection for each other. Marlin also expresses regret for his excessive fear and promises to support and trust Nemo in the future.

"... and my son, Nemo -- see, he was mad at me. and maybe he wouldn't have done it if I hadn't been so tough on him... I don't know... Anyway, he swam out in the open water to this boat, and while he was out there, these divers appeared. And I-- I tried to stop them. But the boat was too fast. So we swam out into the ocean to follow it..." (p. 87)

Marlin realizes that Nemo is angry with him and what he did was wrong. His ego recognizes that he is guilty. When Nemo's friends say that Nemo's fins are funny and make Nemo lose confidence, Marlin helps by saying that they are lucky fins. "What's wrong with his fin? He looks funny." Nemo's friends were so curious about Nemo's fin that they said that. "He was born with it, kids.. We call it his lucky fin." (p. 12). Seeing Nemo's lack of confidence with the fin, the marlin tried to make it

into something unique. Marlin understands that Nemo must be feeling inferior to his friends, so he immediately picks up on their conversation by saying that Nemo's imperfect fin is a "lucky fin" to boost Nemo's confidence.

CONCLUSION

In "Finding Nemo", both Marlin and Nemo undergo significant changes in their journey, illustrating profound character growth from the beginning of the movie to the end. At the beginning of the story, Marlin is overprotective of Nemo. He fears for his son's safety and limits Nemo's freedom and exploration. Meanwhile, Nemo feels inferior at the beginning of the story because of the defect in his fin. He wants to gain confidence and prove himself. At the end of the story, Marlin becomes more open and cares about Nemo's wishes and dreams. He learns to give his son freedom while still providing unlimited support and care. And Nemo gains confidence and courage. He realizes his worth and knows that he is valued regardless of his appearance. There are factors that cause these dynamics to occur. These factors are the ego, shadow, and persona of the characters Marlin and Nemo. Marlin's Ego is seen when he is often worried and anxious about Nemo's safety, which leads to setting strict boundaries for Nemo. Nemo's ego is seen when Nemo regrets and wants to return to Marlin. And the Shadow is Marlin's worry of Nemo's abilities, and Nemo's physical limitations, but overcomes with courage and determination. Nemo also has a Shadow side that manifests in the desire to try things that are dangerous or go beyond the limits set by Marlin. As for Persona, Nemo aims to project a brave and independent personality, while Marlin aims to protect and provide security for Nemo. The dynamic relationship between Marlin and Nemo in "Finding Nemo" portrays a father's love, anxiety, support, and courage for his son. Marlin learns to trust Nemo and let him grow, while Nemo learns to appreciate his father's concerns and the value of safety and family love. The dynamics of Marlin and Nemo's relationship are investigated from a psychological perspective, including communication, setting boundaries, education, protection, and emotional connection. In terms of Communication is presented through the ability of Nemo in convey his thoughts to Marlin very well. The Boundary Setting in "Finding Nemo",

Marlin is a father who is very protective of Nemo. Marlin sets boundaries that make Nemo feel uncomfortable and unfree. Marlin's Education of Nemo occurs through a number of interactions and experiences they have together. In terms of Protection the action of Marlin to protect Nemo from dangerous things is an action that Marlin shows a form of his care and concern as a father. And the last but not least, the Emotional Connection. Marlin loves Nemo wholeheartedly as his only son. It can be seen when Nemo's friends talk about Nemo's imperfect fins.

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