

Proceeding

The 3rd International Student Conference

Held by The Faculty of Law and Language of Universitas Stikubank

August 26, 2023

**BEING A GOOD FATHER
AS MARLIN'S SELF ACTUALIZATION NEEDS
IN FINDING NEMO FILM**

Rachel Adinda Putri¹, Endang Yuliani Rahayu²

Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Hukum dan Bahasa Universitas Stikubank

racheladinda14@gmail.com¹endangyuliani@edu.unisbank.ac.id²

Abstract

This thesis aims to understand characterization of character Marlin as main character in Finding Nemo film and how the characters fulfill their Physiological, Safety and Security, Love and Belongingness, Esteem and Self-Actualization needs using Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of human needs. Before studying the needs, the researcher analyzes the character and characterization of Marlin and also identifies Marlin's goal. This research focuses on analyzing the movie script on the dialogue between the characters to analyze the hierarchical needs of the characters in the Finding Nemo film.

Based on the result of this research, the researcher has found that Marlin has noticeable characters, Marlin goal is to find Nemo, and how Marlin fulfilled his needs. Father and son relationship, the closest between Marlin and Nemo and Marlin loves Nemo, those are how Marlin fulfills love and belonging needs. Marlin's esteem needs are respect, confidence and achievement. In the end, Marlin has reached self-actualization needs through his journey to meet his son. Marlin's long journey to find Nemo made him learn a lot. Marlin has experience purpose, acceptance, inner potential, spontaneity and creativity. Along Marlin's journey to Sydney, he met many types of fish. His meeting with Crush, an old turtle, and his encourage changed Marlin's perspective. Seeing Crush, who trusted his son to swim with the current, made Marlin know that he had been lead Nemo too hard. After successfully meeting his son in Sydney, Marlin gave Nemo freedom and trust Marlin felt calmer and more comfortable with himself.

Keywords: *Finding Nemo, Hierarchy of Needs, Abraham Maslow, Physiological, Safety and Security, Love and Belongingness, Esteem, Self-Actualization.*

Proceeding

The 3rd International Student Conference

Held by The Faculty of Law and Language of Universitas Stikubank

August 26, 2023

INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool that can be used to express human feelings through communication with others, and language is the one way to send our message or information. According to Benjamin (2010: 1), Language is a method of communication, while literature is the content being communicated. Language has been described as a set of gestures, words, and phrases with meaning behind them, while literature is the manipulation and use of those gestures, words, and phrases for creative purposes. Literature is a piece of writing which expresses and communicates through feeling and human attitude in literary works.

Literary works have several forms namely prose, poetry, drama, and film. Film are a type of literary work that can show the plot of a story in a very straightforward way compared to other types of literary works like novels or poems. The researcher takes film as the object of the study.

The researcher chose Finding Nemo film because it portrays how the characters fulfill the needs from biological or psychological needs to self-actualization needs. Related to this issue, the researcher wants to discuss using theory of human needs by Abraham Maslow. Maslow sees humans as motivations that influence human behaviour to achieve goals in life so that the lives they live are happier and more satisfying. The motivations possessed by humans are the basis for the realization of human needs that must be fulfilled. The fulfillment needs are arranged into a level of needs. It is called a hierarchy of needs because these needs are obtained based on their fulfillment priorities.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The writer uses the hierarchy of needs theory by Abraham Maslow to understand the motivation of the character's behavior and how the characters fulfill the needs in this movie. Maslow is known because of his hierarchy of human needs theory. He said that human beings can be reached in an order. Maslow divided each needs into five levels. The different levels of needs in Maslow's hierarchy are:

1. Physiological needs

The Psychological needs are shown at the bottom of the hierarchy because they have the highest strength to be fulfilled. This is in line with Maslow statement "these physiological needs are the most pre-potent of all needs" (Maslow 1943: 5) Psychological needs are known as the most basic needs which are essential for survival, such as the need for water, air, food, and sleep.

2. Safety and security needs

Safety and security needs are important for survival but are not as urgent as physiological needs. Examples of security needs include a desire for steady employment, health, a safe neighborhood, and shelter from the environment. If these safety needs are not met over an extended period, or if so many of them are not met, a person's perspective on the environment will be influenced, and their actions may begin to be more pessimistic (Altmurat et al., 2021).

3. Love and belonging needs

Proceeding

The 3rd International Student Conference

Held by The Faculty of Law and Language of Universitas Stikubank

August 26, 2023

Maslow described these needs as less basic than physiological and security needs. This need includes relationships such as friendship, romantic attachments, and the desire to belong to an involvement in social, community, or religious groups.

4. Esteem needs

These include the need for things that reflect on self-esteem, personal growth, and social recognition. The result of esteem needs is competence and confidence. These kinds of needs become increasingly important after the initial needs are accomplished.

5. Self Actualization needs

When all of the needs satisfied, the highest level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs is Self-actualization. Maslow often called this need as being needs. Several characteristics of self-actualizing individuals, according to Maslow are accept the facts and realities of the world rather than annoying them, are spontaneous in their ideas and actions, creative, and interested in solving problem and fulfilling their potential.

METHODOLOGY

The researcher used qualitative method to analyze the data for this study. No numbers are needed to analyze the data because the researcher would analyze qualitatively. The researcher uses hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow. In order to conduct the research, the researcher collects the data by watching the movie, reading the script, identifying the data, classifying the data by dividing each need, analyzing the data by explaining the reason why the data has the hierarchy of needs, and the last is makes the conclusion of the data and explain it descriptively.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Character and Characterization of Marlin

In *Finding Nemo* movie, the main characters Marlin. He is the main character because the movie focuses on the journey of Marlin to find his son named Nemo.

Character of Marlin

Marlin is Coral husband and Nemo's father who lives in a home named Great Barrier Reef in the deep ocean. Marlin is just a tiny orange speck floating in the middle of the vast ocean. He dives back underwater. Marlin's age is not stated clearly in this movie. Marlin and Coral will be the parents, which can be proven through the dialogue.

Coral: "Just think, in a couple day we're gonna be parents".

(00.01.33 - 00.01.36).

From the statemento, it shows that they will become parents for hundreds of eggs. Misfortune comes when a Barracuda attacks them. Only one egg is there. Marlin gave the name Nemo. Marlin is Nemo's father.

Characterization of Marlin

After explaining the character in *Finding Nemo* movie, the researcher also finds out and analyzes Marlin's characterization. The following is the characterization of Marlin can be found below:

Proceeding

The 3rd International Student Conference

Held by The Faculty of Law and Language of Universitas Stikubank

August 26, 2023

Marlin is a good father

Marlin: "So, Coral, when you said you wanted an ocean view, you didn't think you were gonna get the whole ocean, did ya? Huh?"

(swim-out, breaths deep)

"Oh yeah, A fish can breathe out here. Did your man deliver? Or did he deliver?"

(00.01.06 - 00.01.18)

From the dialogue above it can be seen that Marlin is a good father. He provides shelter for his wife as well as hundreds of her eggs. Marlin strives to provide happiness for his wife and new family in a new home. He also hopes that home can protect his family.

Marlin is a good husband

The researcher explains the characterization of Marlin as Nemo's father. Marlin is described as a good father or husband as he said when he shows Coral a new home.

Marlin: "So, Coral, when you said you wanted an ocean view, you didn't think you were gonna get the whole ocean, did ya? Huh?"

(swim-out, breaths deep)

"Oh yeah, A fish can breathe out here. Did your man deliver? Or did he deliver?"

(00.01.06 - 00.01.18)

From the dialogue above it can be seen that Marlin is a good husband. He provides shelter for his wife as well as hundreds of her eggs. Marlin strives to provide happiness for his wife and new family in a new home. He also hopes that home can protect his family.

Marlin is an overprotective father

Since he lost his wife, Marlin became an over-protective father, it can be seen from several dialogues below.

He pulls Nemo back from an intersection of streaming fish. A red crossing guard fish stops the traffic and allows them to cross over.

Marlin: "Hold my fin. Hold my fin"

Nemo: "Dad, you're not gonna freak out like you did at the petting zoo, are you?"

Marlin: "Hey, that snail was about to charge"

(00.07.42 - 00.07.50)

As described in the dialogue above it can be seen that Marlin is over-protective with his son. Today is Nemo's first day at school. Marlin took his son to school and accompanied his son to school. He asked Nemo to hold his fin the whole way. A snail almost attacked them. Marlin protects his son.

Marlin is a humorist creature

Although Marlin seems like a serious man, he is actually a humorist creature. See the dialogue below:

Marlin: "Excuse me, miss. Could you check and see if I have a gook in my lip? Oh, gotta look closer cause it's way in there"

Coral: (Laughing) No, No! Get away! Marlin! Get away! Get away!"

Proceeding

The 3rd International Student Conference

Held by The Faculty of Law and Language of Universitas Stikubank

August 26, 2023

(00.02.56 - 00.03.03)

From the dialogue above, Marlin has a sense of humor, which is intrinsic to the situation. His humor also does not sarcasm and he never makes jokes that hurt others. It can be inferred that Marlin's sense of humor is spontaneous. His jokes broke the atmosphere. Everyone laughed at Marlin's jokes.

Marlin is An Adventurer

In the film is very clear that Marlin is an adventurer. It can be seen from the dialogue below:

Marlin continues to follow the rapidly thinning trail of wake until finally it evaporates completely. Marlin swims back and forth, frantic, trying to pick up the trail again.

Marlin: "Oh no... No. No, it's gone. It's gone. No, it can't be gone!"

Marlin takes a deep breath, breaks the surface. GIANT OCEAN

SWELLS surround him, lifting him up high. But it is gone.

His lost the trail.

(00.15.43 - 00.16.09)

Marlin is afraid of swimming in the open sea, but he did for Nemo. He has the courage to fight his fear of the open sea. This shows that Marlin is a true adventurer.

Marlin is a friendly creature

Marlin is a friendly person in the movie. We can see Marlin meets with many creatures and he could friend with another creature he met along his journey to Sydney. See the dialogue below when Nemo meet Dory a friendly blue tang fish with short-term memory.

Marlin jumps to life. Fully alert.

Marlin: "You have?"

Dory: Uh-huh. And it passed by not too long ago."

Marlin: "A white one?!"

Dory: "Hi, I'm Dory" (puts out a fin)

Marlin: "Where? Which way?!"

Dory: "Oh! Oh! It went this way! Follow me"

(00.16.59 - 00.17.08)

Marlin meets Dory by accident. However, it was an accident that eventually made them friends. Dory has a short-term memory that makes it limited in remembering things. Marlin accepts Dory's limitations. Dory accompanies Marlin on his journey to find Nemo. They became close and eventually became travel partners. From the movie, Marlin makes relationship with the other fish along his journey to Sydney.

Goal of Marlin as the Main Character

The researcher will explain what is the goal of Marlin. Marlin's goal can be seen through the title of this film, *Finding Nemo*. Marlin's goal to find Nemo, it can be seen from Marlin explanation below:

Marlin: "... they took him away. I've got... I have to find the boat".

(00.16.55 – 00.16.58)

Proceeding

The 3rd International Student Conference

Held by The Faculty of Law and Language of Universitas Stikubank

August 26, 2023

In Marlin's statement above, he explained to Dory that he was looking for a white boat that was crossing the area. Marlin gave information to Dory that his son was taken by divers. Marlin wanted to find the diver to meet Nemo.

While on their way to find Nemo, Marlin and Dory meet a vegetarian shark. The sharks are named Bruce, Anchor and Chum. Marlin explains to them that the purpose of his journey is to find his son through the dialogue below:

Marlin: "No, no, no, no. He's my son... He was taken by... by these divers".

Dory: "Oh my, you poor fish"

Chum: "Humans. Think they own everything."

Anchor: "Probably American"

Bruce: "Now, there is a father. Looking for his little boy..."

(00.22.52 – 00.23.00)

In the dialogue above, Marlin informs them that Nemo has been taken by divers. Bruce understands that Marlin's goal is to find his son.

The Hierarchy of Needs in Finding Nemo Film

In this part the researcher will analyze how the character fulfills his needs based on the hierarchy of human needs by Abraham Maslow's theory. The researcher is going to explain hierarchical needs of Marlin as main character in *Finding Nemo* movie. The researcher uses Hierarchy of Human Needs Theory by Abraham Maslow in order to analyze the needs.

The researcher found that Marlin's physiological needs and safety and security needs had been fulfilled. Marlin as the main character of this movie already fulfills his physiological need. Water and oxygen availability for breath is one of human physiological needs and can be seen in the dialogue below.

Marlin: "So, Coral, when you said you wanted an ocean view, you didn't think you were gonna get the whole ocean, did ya? Huh?"

(swim-out, breaths deep)

"Oh yeah, A fish can breathe out here. Did your man deliver? Or did he deliver?"

(00.01.06 - 00.01.18)

The quotation above shows that Marlin has water and oxygen enough to breathe into the water sea. Enough water and oxygen can be fulfilled by breathing and survival for sea creatures.

The second part in the hierarchy of needs is safety and security needs level. After physiological needs are fulfilled, humans will seek a sense of security, it can be in the form of the need for protection, freedom from fear, chaos, and so on. Marlin, the main character in this movie, has already fulfilled the second stage of the hierarchy of needs for safety and security. This can be found in the following citation:

Marlin: "Wow"

Coral: "Hm..."

Marlin: "Wow"

Coral: "Mmmhmm..."

(Beat)

Marlin: "Wow"

Coral: "Yes, Marlin. I see it. It's... beautiful."

Proceeding

The 3rd International Student Conference

Held by The Faculty of Law and Language of Universitas Stikubank

August 26, 2023

A pair of clownfish look out from their tranquil anemone home on the Great Barrier Reef. It rests on the cliff face of the drop-off, where the shallow water falls steeply to the deep. Light dances over everything as it sways with the rhythm of the undercurrent.

Marlin: "So, Coral, when you said you wanted an ocean view, you didn't think you were gonna get the whole ocean, did ya? Huh?"

(swim-out, breaths deep)

"Oh yeah, A fish can breathe out here. Did your man deliver? Or did he deliver?"

(00.00.58 - 00.01.18)

ANENOME HOME

Marlin pokes his head out, tentatively. Nemo does the same. This anemone is a new home. It rests in the center of an ISOLATED CUL DE SAC deep inside the reef. Nice and safe.

(00.02.00 - 00.02.04)

The quotation above provides that it gives a sense of community and only small fish inhabit. He feels completely safe in his home and town. It proves how much Marlin needs security and a place to live to protect his family from predatory fish attacks. Marlin tries to fulfill his safe and security needs. He chose a new home and named it the Great Barrier Reef.

Love and belonging needs

The researcher is going to explain how Marlin fulfills his love and belongingness needs below:

Father and Son Relationship

Marlin lost his love and belonging needs when Barracuda fish attacks them, her wife gone leaving Marlin, and the last remaining egg. The only one egg survives, named Nemo.

A single fish egg lying exposed on the sand, quivering on a ledge below the grotto. Marlin rushes to it. This can be proven in the following citation:

Marlin: "There, there, there. It's okay ... Daddy's here. Daddy got you,"

(Gently, he cradles the egg in his fine. Tunis it's over. The other side is scarred but intact.)

Marlin: "I promise, I will never let anything happen to you. Nemo."

(CLOSE ON EGG)

(00.04.41 - 00.04.58)

When Marlin and Coral are attacked by hungry Barracudas, Marlin loses Coral and hundreds of her eggs, only one egg left, Marlin promised to look after it. He is a good father to his son. From the dialogue above, Marlin tries to fulfill his belongingness need for a sense of belonging by taking care of his child and promises to never let anything happen to his son. He will do anything to provide for Nemo.

The Closeness Between Marlin and Nemo

Marlin's journey to find Nemo in Sydney made him realize that being a friend to his son is one of the most amazing things. His experience of meeting Crush, seeing how Crush believes in his son, makes Marlin want to apply it to Nemo. Marlin's success in finding Nemo made them even closer. Their closeness is seen when Marlin took Nemo to school. The following dialogue shows how Marlin and Nemo are like friends below:

Marlin and Nemo race through the coral, laughing.

Proceeding

The 3rd International Student Conference

Held by The Faculty of Law and Language of Universitas Stikubank

August 26, 2023

Marlin: "I'm gonna win!"

Nemo: "Oh, no you're not!"

They zoom into the schoolyard. Nemo wins.

Nemo: "I did it! Wohooo..."

Marlin: "Aw! My own son beats me!"

(01.30.57 - 01.31.03)

Marlin shows Nemo that he is a good father. Marlin becomes more and more in love with Nemo as he wants. Marlin discovered the need for love and belongingness needs when he was with his son properly. Marlin became a father and a friend to Nemo.

Marlin Loves Nemo

Losing Nemo made Marlin love his son. After a long journey to Sydney, Marlin finally met Nemo. This can be seen through the following dialogue between Marlin and Nemo:

Nemo: "Love ya, Dad."

Marlin: "I love you too, son."

Beat

Nemo: "Uh, Dad, you can let go now"

Marlin: "Sorry, now go on an adventure."

Nemo rejoins Mr. Ray. The kids yell goodbye. Marlin and Dory wave back.

(01.32.03 - 01.32.13)

From the dialogue above, it can be seen that Nemo expresses his love for Marlin. Nemo loves his present father. Marlin's love and belongingness needs are fulfilled when he loves and loved by his son Nemo.

Esteem Needs of Marlin

Esteem Needs are the culmination of the hierarchy of human needs. Here, the researcher finds how the character in *Finding Nemo* movies try to fulfill their esteem needs. Maslow describes the need for things that reflect self-esteem, personal growth, and social recognition. The result of esteem needs is competence and confidence. Marlin as the main character tries to fulfill his esteem needs below:

Respect

Marlin meets Dory by accident. However, it was an accident that eventually made them friends. Dory has a short-term memory that makes it limited in remembering things. Marlin accepts Dory's limitations. Marlin respects Dory even though she has limited memory, he is proud of Dory because she can read the writing on the diver's glasses. Marlin shows his appreciation for Dory through the following conversation below:

Marlin: "Wa... Walla... Walla-by... Wallaby... Way... the second line's 42 Wallaby Way"

Marlin: "That's great. Just finish up here. Speed read"

(00.35.02 - 00.35.19)

From the conversation above, it can be seen that Dory is trying to read the letters on the diver's glasses. Marlin respect to Dory. Marlin is proud that Dory's memory is limited but she can read. Dory can read, it is assisting Marlin in finding Nemo.

Confidence

Proceeding

The 3rd International Student Conference

Held by The Faculty of Law and Language of Universitas Stikubank

August 26, 2023

After crossing a dangerous trench, Marlin and Dory encounter a group of stinging jellyfish. They try to pass it so they can follow the current towards Sydney. At first, Marlin was afraid of jellyfish stings, seeing Dory playing like playing a trampoline over jellyfish. Marlin thought that it would not be dangerous to touch the head of a jellyfish. Marlin and Dory swam swiftly past the stinging jellyfish. Marlin challenges Dory to a fast race to get past it. Marlin made it through the challenge early. But he didn't see Dory. Until finally they met a group of turtles that were heading to Sydney. Following dialogue and scenes in the movie below.

CLOSE ON MARLIN, waking up, groggy, Disorientated.

Crush: "Duuude! Duuuuude. Focus Dude! Duuuuuude..."

Marlin: "Ohhhh!" (groggy)

Marlin looks up at the HEAD OF A SEA TURTLE slowly coming into focus. A big grin pasted on the leatherback's face.

Crush: "He lives! Hey dude!"

Marlin discovers he's lying on the turtle's shell.

Marlin: "Ohhh... What happened?"

Crush: "Oh, saw the whole thing, dude. First you were all like... whoaaa. And then we were all like... WHOA! And then you were like... whoaaaa"

Marlin: "What are you talking about?"

Crush: "You, mini man. Talkin' on the jellies. You got serious thrill issues, dude... awesome"

(00.51.39 - 00.52.56)

From the dialogue above, Crush is amazed by Marlin and Dory's persistence in passing through a dangerous place. Crush is proud of Marlin for his bravery against stinging jellyfish. What Crush said made Marlin feel confident. Marlin's esteem need is fulfilled.

Achievement

Marlin thought that Nemo was gone because he saw Nemo floating in the water without breathing. He almost gave up because he finally had to lose Nemo. It can be seen from the dialogue below:

Dory: "It's you? Ahhh... you're Nemo!"

Nemo: "Yes! Yes! I'm Nemo!"

Dory: "Oh, you're Nemo and you were dead? I saw you! And then I... oh... here you are... I found you... you're not dead! And your father... oh your father"

(00.32.52 - 00.33.02)

Marlin is desperate to see his son die. He decided to separate from Dory because his struggle to find his child failed. Finally, Marlin meets with Nemo in Sydney Harbor which made Marlin proud of him. Marlin achieved to meet Nemo. Marlin managed to fulfill his esteem needs and researchers found it through Marlin's dialogue with other characters.

Self Actualization Needs

Self-Actualization needs are humans highest need for achievement after the fourth needs above are met. It impacts the psychological condition such as changes in perception and motivation to always grow and grow. Then, the researcher finds how Marlin in *Finding Nemo* movies try to fulfill their self-actualization needs. His journey to self-actualization can be justified and explained through Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.

Proceeding

The 3rd International Student Conference

Held by The Faculty of Law and Language of Universitas Stikubank

August 26, 2023

Experience Purpose

Marlin struggles to find Nemo. It can be seen according to a kid Turtle relays Marlin's story to some nearby fish below:

Kid Turtle: "...but he couldn't stop them. And then, Nemo's dad, he swims out to the ocean and they bump into three ferocious sharks..."

Two fish, one big and the other small, swim together.

Small fish: "...three ferocious Shark. Be scares away the Sharks by blowing them up!"

Big fish: "Golly, that's amazing!"

Small fish: "And then dives thousands of feet straight don, into the dark"

A line of Lobsters walks along the sea floor. The one in front tells the story

Lobster: "...and then dives thousands of feet straight down into the dark. It's like wicked dark down there. You can't see a thing"

(a side to a lobster in trap) How's it going, Bob?

Lobster: "And the only thing they can see down there is..."

Two Swordfish duel as they talk

Swordfish: "And, the only thing they can see down there is the light from this bis horrible creature with razor-sharp teeth.

(aside)

"Nice parry, old man!"

"And then he has to blast his way out of a jellyfish forest..."

Two Dolphins repeatedly break the surface in perfect sync as one relays the story. Two Albatrosses flying overhead listen in.

Dolphin: "So these two little fish have been searching the ocean for days on the East Australian Current which means that he may be on"

One of the Albatrosses tells the story to her flock as they fly into the sunset

Albatross: "...which means that he may be on his way here right now. That should put him in Sydney Harbor..."

The full moon silhouettes an Albatross relaying the story to Pelicans perched stop a lighthouse, as the beam scans the dark ocean

Albatross: "...Sydney Harbor in a matter of days, I mean it sounds like this guy's gonna stop at nothing..."

A flock of Pelicans fly through the night sky...

Lead Pelican: "... it sounds like this guy's gonna stop at nothing until he finds his son.

(00.56.30 - 00.57.13)

Marlin's journey to find Nemo is heard by all the inhabitants of the ocean. They were amazed at Marlin's courage to swim in the ocean to find his son. This shows Marlin's struggle to find Nemo.

Acceptance

In the end Marlin trusts Nemo. This can be seen through the following dialogue between Marlin and Nemo:

Nemo: "Love ya, Dad."

Marlin: "I love you too, son."

Beat

Nemo: "Uh, dad, you can let go now"

Marlin: "Sorry, now go an adventure.

Nemo rejoins Mr. Ray. The kids yell goodbye. Marlin and Dory wave back."

Proceeding

The 3rd International Student Conference

Held by The Faculty of Law and Language of Universitas Stikubank

August 26, 2023

(01.32.03 - 01.32.13)

From the dialogue above, it can be seen that Nemo expresses his love for Marlin. Nemo loves his present father. Marlin has no worries about Nemo. He trusted his son to explore the vast seas with Mr. Ray.

Inner Potential

Marlin is fearless father. Marlin's journey to find Nemo makes him brave enough to face his own fears. The vast ocean is not scary. He discovered many new things while exploring. Marlin made it through the stinging jellyfish safely. It can be seen from dialogue below:

Marlin: "Ohhh... What happened?"

Crush: "Oh, saw the whole thing, dude. First you were all like... whoaaa. And then we were all like... WHOA! And then you were like... whoaaaa"

Marlin: "What are you talking about?"

Crush: "You, mini man. Talkin' on the jellies. You got serious thrill issues, dude... awesome"

(00.51.39 - 00.52.56)

In the dialogue above, it can be seen that Marlin is so tough to cross stinging jellyfish. Marlin proved to himself that he was able to face all the difficulties he experienced.

Spontaneity

Marlin is smart. He makes quick decisions spontaneously. It can be seen from the dialogue below:

Nigel: "OK. Don't make any sudden moves. Hop inside my mouth if you want to live."

Marlin: "Hop in your mouth? And how does that make me live?"

Seagull: "Mine."

Nigel: "Because I can take you to your son."

Marlin: "Yeah, right!"

Nigel: "No. I know your son. He's orange, he's got a gimpy fin on one side.."

Marlin: "THAT'S NEMO!!!!"

(01.17.42 - 01.18.01)

From the dialogue above, Marlin chose to enter the pelican's mouth spontaneously to find his child. He must choose a quick and spontaneous decision. If he chose the wrong decision, he would never meet his son and eaten by seagull. It can be inferred that he chose the right decision by thinking spontaneously.

Creativity

Marlin has many ideas to struggle in his journey to find Nemo. It can be seen from the quotation below:

They look up and scream. HUNDRED OF PINK JELLYFISH around them, blocking their path...

Marlin: "Dory. Alright, listen to me! I have an idea. A game"

Dory: "A game?"

Marlin: "A game"

Dory: "A game?!"

Marlin: "Yes."

Dory: "Ah! I love games!"

(00.46.16 - 00.46.19)

Proceeding

The 3rd International Student Conference

Held by The Faculty of Law and Language of Universitas Stikubank

August 26, 2023

From the dialogue above, it is explained that Marlin tried to be calm in obstacles and challenges. Marlin has creativity by turning challenges into a game. Marlin managed to convince himself that he could do it.

CONCLUSION

This study focuses on the hierarchy needed in *The Finding Nemo* movie directed by Andrew Stanton. The researcher uses the theory by Abraham Maslow (1943). In this study, the researcher focuses on analyzing the movie script on the dialogue between the characters. This study answers the statement of the problems: How is Marlin characterization as described in the film, What is the goal of Marlin and how did Marlin do to achieve his goals using Abraham Maslow's theory.

One the first discussion, the researcher found Marlin's character and characterization. The main character is Marlin in **Finding Nemo** movie. The researcher also found the characterization of Marlin. Marlin is a good father also a good husband, he does everything for his family. On the other hand, Marlin is an over-protective father, a humorist creature, an adventurer, a friendly creature.

For the second discussion, the researcher found out what are the goals of Marlin. Nemo is captured by a pair of scuba divers. Marlin chases the diver's boat, but is unable to keep up with it. Marlin has goals to finding Nemo, his son.

For the third discussion, the researcher found out how Marlin tries to fulfill his needs. Marlin already fulfilled their needs. Father and son relationship, the closest between Marlin and Nemo and Marlin loves Nemo, those are how Marlin fulfills love and belonging needs. Marlin's esteem needs are respect, confidence and achievement. In the end, Marlin has reached self-actualization needs through his journey to meet his son. Marlin's long journey to find Nemo made him learn a lot. Marlin has experience purpose, acceptance, inner potential, spontaneity and creativity. Along Marlin's journey to Sydney, he met many types of fish. His meeting with Crush, an old turtle, and his entourage changed Marlin's perspective. Seeing Crush, who trusted his son to swim with the current, made Marlin know that he had been led by Nemo too hard. After successfully meeting his son in Sydney, Marlin gave Nemo freedom and trust. Marlin felt calmer and more comfortable with himself now. All of the needs showed by their action, his or her actions also communication among other characters.

References

- A, W., & Wellek, R. (1956). *Theory of literature (Vol. 15)*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World.
- Albertine, M. (2010). *Psikologi Sastra*. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- Altmurat, Muhai, M., & Saporow, T. (2021, May 4). Human Behavior in Organizations Related to Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory. *Interdisciplinary Journal Papier Human Review, II*(1), 12-16. doi:<https://doi.org/10.47667/ijphr.v2i1>.
- Aruma, E., & Hanacor, M. E. (2017). Hirarki Kebutuhan Dan Penilaian Kebutuhan Abraham Maslow Dalam Pengembangan Masyarakat. *European - American Journals*, 15-27. Retrieved June 2023
- Bennett, A., & Royle, N. (2004). *Introduction to Short Fiction*. New York: Bedford.

Proceeding

The 3rd International Student Conference

Held by The Faculty of Law and Language of Universitas Stikubank

August 26, 2023

- Burroway, J. (2000). *Writing Fiction: A Guide to Narrative Craft*. London: Longman.
Retrieved from
<http://kin.perpusnas.go.id/DisplayData.aspx?pId=32200&pRegionCode=UKWMS&pClientId=710>
- Charters, A. (2011). *The Story and It's Written: An Introduction to Short Fiction*. New York: Bradford.
- Ehlers, V. J., M. M. M., & Watson, H. (2013). Factors contributing to sleep deprivation in a multi-disciplinary intensive care unit in South Africa. *ResearchGate*, 1-8.
doi:<https://dx.doi.org/10.4102/curtaionis.v36i1.72>
- Endraswara, S. (2008). *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra* (Ed. rev., cet. 4 ed.). Yogyakarta: Media Pressindo.
- Henderson, G. M., & Et al. (2006). *Literature and Our Selves a Thematic Introduction for Readers and Writers*. New York: Longman.
- Hergenhahn, B. R. (2009). An Introduction to the History of Psychology. In P. Emeritus, *An Introduction to the History of Psychology* (6th ed., pp. 515-576). Wadsworth: Michele Sordi.
- Klarer, M. (2004). *An Introduction to Literary Studies*. New York: Routledge.
- Maslow, A. (1943). Classics in the History of Psychology. *Originally Published in Psychological Review*, 50, 370-396., p. 370.
- Mcleod, S. (2023, July 12). *Maslow's Hierarchy Of Needs*. Retrieved June 2023, from SimplyPsychology: <https://www.simplypsychology.org/maslow.html>
- Nurgiyantoro, B. (2005). *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.
- Satori, D., & Komariah, A. (2013). *Metodologi Kualitatif*. Bandung: ALFABETA.
- Stanton, A. (Director). (2023). *Finding Nemo* [Motion Picture].