



Lying in Children's Lives in *Pinocchio* Movie (2022)

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Article Info	Abstract
Received: 2026 - 03- 18 Revised: 2026 03-30 Accepted: 2026 06-01	<i>The study investigates the theme of lying habits depicted in the film Pinocchio (2022), focusing on the Social Pressure and the desire for acceptance, dynamic Influence, observation. This study used qualitative methodology to examine how Pinocchio's lies were portrayed, the consequences of his dishonesty, and the complex father-son relationship between Pinocchio and Geppetto. The film is analyzed as a reflection of social values, exposing the ethical dilemma of lying and its impact on human behavior. This analysis also explores the psychological motivations behind Pinocchio's lies and the role of parental influence in shaping honesty. The study concluded that the film provides insight into the importance of moral development and self-acceptance, as well as showing how social pressures and family relationships affect personal truth.</i>
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1. Introduction

Literature includes written works that have artistic value, using language as a medium to express human experiences, thoughts, and emotions. Various forms of literature include poetry, prose, drama, and essays (Klarer, 2004). Literature can create a fictional world or depict reality, providing an immersive experience for the reader. According to Jabrohim (2003), the sociology of literature considers texts as reflections of society, emphasizing that "literary works often reveal more of the

author's social context than the picture of society as a whole." Literary genres indicate the social attitudes of a particular group, and while literature that aims to portray society in detail may not necessarily reflect reality, works that are not intended as social representations can still provide important insights. Therefore, it is important to understand the author's social views in assessing literature as a mirror of society (Maulana, Kasih S Suprayogi 2022).

Social issues, including lying, are significant aspects of societal behavior and interaction. Traditionally, lying has been defined philosophically as making a statement that one believes to be false with the intent to deceive. This definition, however, becomes complicated when individuals express false beliefs without the intention to deceive. As noted by scholars like DePaulo et al. (1996) and Fryling (2016), lying involves making a statement believed to be false, with the act of assertion carrying a normative component beyond mere speech. According to Fallis (2009), understanding what constitutes an assertion, making a statement with the expectation of truthfulness, is essential for defining lying. Thus, lying is characterized by intentionally making a false statement in contexts where honesty is expected.

Farisha and Sakkeel (2015) highlight that lying is not just a matter of deception but also a social behavior driven by psychological principles. It serves both personal and societal benefits and can even be deemed acceptable in life-saving situations. Choshen-Hillel et al. (2020) points out that while people generally strive to avoid appearing dishonest, the desire to maintain an honest image can sometimes lead them to lie. This paradox reflects how the social pressures to conform to honesty standards can, ironically, drive individuals to engage in deceptive behavior.

Research shows that children learn to lie by observing their parents, with increased belief in instrumental lies leading to more lying behavior, especially influenced by exposure to such lies. Low et al. (2024) emphasized that children are particularly influenced by instrumental lies over white lies. Wilson et al. (2003) found that children often use lying to serve their own interests, such as avoiding responsibility or controlling others, and that older siblings lie more frequently, especially if allowed by their parents. Some studies have been made regarding lying in literary analysis. Fryling (2016) said that lying is a common social behavior that causes a variety of problems, and although individuals are often blamed for it, explores the contextual behavioral factors that contribute to the development and persistence of lying, with a focus on prevention, intervention, and lie detection. Pardi and Fadil (2020) emphasized that lying is a widespread behavior across different cultures and contexts, often linked to societal issues like workplace conflict, damaged relationships, and political corruption, with individuals who lie typically held accountable for their actions.

This study focused on the *Pinocchio* (2022) movie as a live-action adaptation of the 1940 Disney animated classic, based on the Italian novel by Carlo Collodi.

The story begins with an old carpenter named Geppetto making a wooden puppet and naming him Pinocchio. Geppetto wants a child so badly that he wishes for Pinocchio to become a star. His wish comes true when the Blue Fairy breathes life into Pinocchio and tells him that if he proves himself to be honest, brave, and selfless, he can become a real child. The film explores themes of honesty, courage, and the importance of family and love. Pinocchio (2022) uses modern visual effects and stunning animation to put a new spin on the classic tale while still maintaining the relevant moral message of the original story.

The objective of this study is to analyze the issue of lying behavior exhibited by Pinocchio in the film Pinocchio (2022). The study seeks to provide insights into moral development, human nature, and the impact of dishonesty and deceit on both individual and social values. For many years, Pinocchio, a wooden puppet who sets out on a quest to become a real boy, has been a cherished and well-known character in both literature and film. Pinocchio's characterization as a compulsive liar in the 2022 film adaption poses interesting theoretical issues that demand more investigation. In order to maintain concentration, this study primarily looks at Pinocchio, the theme of lying.

2. Method

The qualitative method used in this study can be used in examining films to obtain various perspectives, such as characters, themes, narratives, and messages conveyed. This method includes an in-depth investigation of the film's content, including the dialogue, scenes, visuals, and symbols used. The researchers examined hidden meanings, evolving themes, and messages conveyed through these elements of content. According to Moleong (2008), qualitative research is research that aims to understand what the research subject experiences, such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, thoroughly, and through descriptions in the form of words and language, in a context, especially those that are natural, using various According to Bungin (2003), an integrative and more conceptual analysis method to find, recognize, process, and analyze documents with the aim of understanding their meaning, significance, and importance. In addition to understanding the film's clear storyline, researchers can also examine the emotional and psychological aspects of the characters using qualitative methods. By focusing on the development of the characters and their interpersonal relationships, you can see how their motivations and conflicts drive the storyline.

3. Result and Discussion

Pinocchio, the protagonist of the film Pinocchio (2022), is a wooden doll brought to life and adopted by Geppetto, a lonely old man. The film begins with Geppetto losing his biological son named Carlo as told by Jiminy Cricket. Then one-night Geppetto created a wooden doll that was brought to life by a fairy. Pinocchio, the wooden child, was asked to promise to be a good child so that he could become

a human by the fairy. The beginning of the issue of lying came when Pinocchio felt that he was a real young man.

Scene 1 (Minutes 27:00)



- Geppetto : Carlo never acts like this!
Pinocchio : Papa, why did my nose grow today?
Geppetto : You lying Pinocchio and lying is a plain to see your nose and... Pinocchio : And the more you lie the more it grows, is that it?
Geppetto : That.. Yes that's true

The dialogue and scene above explain that the issue of lying arises in Pinocchio's life as a child. Geppetto is always angry and reminds Pinocchio that he will be punished by a fairy if he lies and that his nose will be elongated when he lies. When Pinocchio asked, *"the more you lie the more it grows, is that it?"* This indicates his awareness that deception is not just an abstract mistake, but in a literal sense, with measurable consequences. The figurative meaning also grows when lies cause a loss of trust and respect.

Geppetto's response, *"Yes, that's true"* further emphasizes this moral lesson by reinforcing the idea that lying is widely recognized as morally and socially wrong. In doing this, Geppetto reinforces society's expectations of honesty and the idea that fraud is not just an individual failure, but a mistake that can be observed and judged by others. For Pinocchio, this recognition is also related to the existential desire to be seen and accepted as a sincere and valuable individual, a desire that is essential for the growth of the characters throughout the story.

Pinocchio's character has a habit of lying, and his nose elongates every time he lies, becoming a symbol of lies. Pinocchio's lies describe children's moral development and show how the lies a person tells have an impact on himself and those around him. Pinocchio's lies are mainly caused by his own desires and impulses, but external factors also influence his actions. The film shows that peer pressure and social expectations can influence their decisions. For example, Pinocchio may lie to impress his friends or avoid negative consequences.

This investigation explored how a child's reputation influences the moral

evaluations of 7- to 12-year-olds and their parents regarding blunt truths and prosocial lies, revealing that both groups' judgments varied depending on the child's perceived qualities, with reputation affecting evaluations more for opinions than for factual statements. (Turchio S Evan, 2024).

Social Pressure and the Desire for Acceptance

The following scene is set in the church when everyone is praying. Pinocchio came happily and diverted everyone's focus, Geppetto at that time was also embarrassed by Pinocchio's childish attitude, he tried to take Pinocchio out of the church but Pinocchio refused. Everyone in the church thinks Pinocchio is a demon or a demon, Geppetto tries to explain to everyone that Pinocchio is just a wooden puppet, but Pinocchio refutes Geppetto's talk, he insists that he is a real child.

Scene 2 (Minutes 25:54)



Geppetto : He is just puppet

Pinocchio : No, I'm not. I'm made of flesh and bone and meaty bits!
I'm a real boy

Pinocchio was initially a wooden puppet. He was made by Geppetto and did not have the organs of a typical human being. Pinocchio's wish was that he needed to be a "*real boy*". This want is so solid that he rejects the reality that he could be a puppet. By claiming that he has "*flesh, bone, and blood*," Pinocchio is really denying the reality of himself. He is lying to himself and to those around him, indeed Geppetto. Pinocchio may be lying since he wants to be seen as a genuine human being, not fair a puppet.

Through Pinocchio's story, we are invited to reflect on the importance of self-acceptance and the courage to be yourself. Although Pinocchio faces many challenges, he still struggles to earn his place in the world. His story serves as a reminder to all of us that every individual has value and deserves to be loved.

The scene also emphasizes Pinocchio's position as an outsider, while others see him as an unnatural and shameful creature, comparing him to a "monster or

devil". This shows that Pinocchio's struggle for honesty is also a struggle for identity and acceptance. The lie may be a defense mechanism, a way to cope with the pressure of being different (Sakkeel S Farisha, 2015). But the more he lied, the further he moved away from the "reality" and the confession he wanted. This existential conflict reflects the universal human struggle to gain authenticity and the consequences of self-deception in the pursuit of social approval.

Pinocchio is a living wooden doll created by Geppetto and brought to life by a fairy. Although Pinocchio is physically different from normal humans, he has a desire to be accepted as a normal human and strives to meet society's expectations in order to be fully accepted. Pinocchio speaks with a skeptical attitude of his character as a mere wooden puppet who has no purpose in life. Even if they learn to lie on their journey, they almost always speak in soft and understanding language. His speech's pattern changes often over time; Initially, he just wanted to entertain the people around him, but eventually, he began to understand the meaning of the words and their implications. Meanwhile, Geppetto interacted with people with a strong sense of empathy, consideration, and openness as an elder. The language used to describe Pinocchio minimizes his awkwardness despite the fact that he is a puppet, and it is evident that Geppetto wants the public to accept Pinocchio regardless of his differences.

The issue of a child's lie to be accepted and recognized as a child, as portrayed in Pinocchio's story, reflects the basic human need for social recognition and acceptance. Pinocchio, who was originally just a wooden doll, lied about himself to look like a real child, reflecting the struggle of many children to conform to the expectations of others or society. In psychology, the lies that children commit are often not purely the result of bad intentions, but an impulsive reaction to social pressure or a desire to have a place in the hearts of those around them (Naja S Kholifah, 2020). Children like Pinocchio may feel that being "themselves" is not enough to gain love and acceptance, so they seek to change or falsify their identity. Pinocchio lied about being a real child because he believed that in this way, he would be accepted as a part of the human world.

Geppetto, as a father figure, represents unconditional affection, although he also shows concern when Pinocchio begins to be influenced by the outside world. This conflict illustrates the difference between genuine acceptance from parents and the pressure to meet social expectations that often mislead children into making the wrong decisions. As happened to Pinocchio, the lies he commits eventually distances him from his main goal, which is to be a real and recognized child. Overall, this analysis shows that lying in an attempt to gain acceptance often has detrimental consequences for the development of children's identities. Instead of feeling more accepted, the lie actually adds pressure and makes children further away from their true identity.

Learning Through Observation

This scene took place at Pinocchio's house at the time of Geppetto's arrival. From the previous incident in the church the pastor came to his house to straighten out the previous problem, they felt disturbed by Pinocchio's presence which would frighten the other children, they felt that Pinocchio should be locked up at home or he went to school to get an education so that he would become a more polite child. But here Pinocchio always interrupts the father's conversation with the guest, he asks for a cup of hot chocolate and says that he is very hungry. At first, Geppetto did not grant his wish, because Geppetto thought that Pinocchio was just a wooden puppet that did not need to eat and drink to survive, but Pinocchio rebelled and still wanted what he wanted, until finally Geppetto gave up and gave Pinocchio a cup of hot chocolate.

Scene 3 (Minutes 28:35)



Pinocchio	:	Ohh i'm starving papa, I'm starving to death
Geppetto	:	You're not. Now go sit by the fire. And let me talk to our guests.
Pinocchio	:	But I don't want to! I want hot chocolate. Please Papa! please! please! please!
Geppetto	:	There you go
Pinocchio	:	Oh boy. Thankyou.. thankyou.. thankyou..

Pinocchio appears to have a clear childish nature from his exchange. Sentences such as *"I'm starve papa, I'm starve to death"* and his request on getting hot chocolate by ceaselessly rehashing *"please"* outline that he features an exceptionally solid but uncontrolled crave, showing that Pinocchio does not however get its boundaries and teach. This characteristic is common in children's characters who have not learned to control their wants. Pinocchio shows up childish, particularly when he hinders Geppetto's discussion with the visitor and proceeds to demand on getting what he needs. This state of mind appears to be his propensity to prioritize himself without respect for the circumstance or others.

Pinocchio does not internalize the social behavior seen in Geppetto and the other characters, since he selfishly demands what he wants, interrupting the conversation between his father and his guest. His indifference to situations and

others indicates that he has not learned to prioritize or balance his desires in a social context. This reflects a stage of development where he is still focused on momentary gratification rather than understanding the broader social signals and responsibilities expected of him.

Geppetto, in spite of his great eagerness, incidentally educates Pinocchio that control and dishonesty are practical methodologies to realize individual wants. As a result, Pinocchio internalizes these behaviors, learning to lie and deceive to urge his way, fortifying negative designs instead of learning the esteem of trustworthiness, difficult work, and responsibility. This situation highlights the significance of setting clear boundaries and educating children to confront the results of their activities, as observational learning can either have positive or negative results depending on the environment and the behaviors being modeled.

In the dialogue, Pinocchio shows the rebellious side that is usually shown by children who are trying to find their identity and autonomy. Pinocchio was originally a character created to always be obedient, but gradually he showed dissatisfaction and a desire to achieve something beyond the rules and limits set by his father. This defiance reflects his emotional growth and may indicate that he is beginning to learn to recognize and express his desires.

Learning through perception, moreover known as observational learning or social learning, plays a noteworthy part in Pinocchio's advancement, particularly in his relationship with Geppetto. In this case, Geppetto's unlimited giving of Pinocchio's wishes makes it energetic where Pinocchio starts to accept that he can get anything he needs without any exertion or results. This overindulgence leads to the arrangement of a sense of privilege, where Pinocchio anticipates his wants to be met quickly, without thought of others or the long-term impacts. Lying behavior emerges early in children, with one study showing that most 2- to 3-year-olds peep at illicit toys and while younger children tend to confess, older ones are increasingly lying, but often fail to maintain their lies, which is linked to the development of their executive function skills (Evans S Lee, 2013).

Dynamic Influence in Family Relationships Pinocchio is a young man born with a natural desire to discover the outside world, explore and express his freedom. His stubborn character reflects the spirit of a young man who is filled with a desire to break free from the influence of his parents and become himself. This is a common trait among children who are growing up who naturally want to exercise their independence.

Meanwhile, as a father, Geppetto has other expectations. He wants Pinocchio to be a "perfect" child, obedient and loyal, similar to the lost or dead Carlo before him. This hope shows the sense of loss and trauma that Geppetto experienced and his desire for Pinocchio to replace Carlo. Geppetto expects *Pinocchio* to play the role of the ideal child in his eyes, without really understanding Pinocchio's needs or

desires to find his identity.

Because of these different expectations, conflicts arose between Pinocchio and Geppetto. Pinocchio wants to be himself, but Geppetto hopes to replace Carlo, or at least become a more submissive child. This causes tension in their relationship, especially when Geppetto is disappointed that Pinocchio's actions did not live up to his expectations. Misunderstandings often arise between the two, as Geppetto cannot understand Pinocchio's desire for freedom, and Pinocchio feels distressed by Geppetto's implicit desire. It also shows the importance of communication in parent-child relationships. Often conflicts between parents and children can be resolved by listening to each other and accepting each other's differences. Parents do have an important role in guiding their children, but the way of giving direction must pay attention to the feelings and needs of the child. In Pinocchio's case, Geppetto tended to impose his expectations on Pinocchio without considering how it affected Pinocchio's self-confidence and self-identity.

Pinocchio, though new to "life," has a real sense of who he is and his desire to live life according to his choices. Guidance that is too strict without empathy can destroy children's confidence and make them feel unacceptable as they are. Geppetto must know that Pinocchio is a unique person with different personalities and different drives. Geppetto's disappointment shows a lack of understanding of the natural process of children's growth and development, full of experiments, mistakes, and learning.

Scene 4 (Minutes 27:00)



Geppetto : Carlo never acts like this!
 Pinocchio : Papa, why did my nose grow today?
 Geppetto : You lying Pinocchio and lying is a plan to see your
 nose and... Pinocchio : And the more you lie the more it grows,
 is that it?
 Geppetto : That.. Yes that's true

In this scene, Pinocchio begins to address why his nose grows after he lies, uncovering his inward strife and need of understanding approximately the results

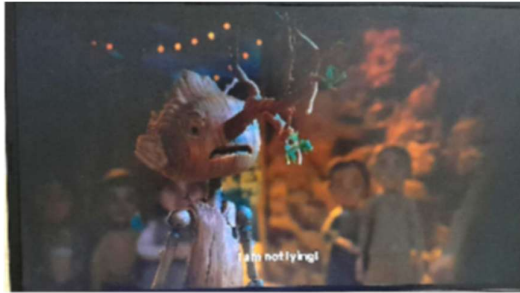
of untrustworthiness. He realizes the connection between his lies and his nose's development. In the interim, Geppetto communicates concern over Pinocchio's behavior, cautioning him almost the threats of lying through his words, *"You lying Pinocchio"* in spite of the fact that his center remains on the physical impact of the developing nose.

The story of Pinocchio and Geppetto shows how complex the dynamics of relationships in the family are. Conflicts, expectations, and the influence of the social environment are some of the factors that can affect the relationship between parents and children. Understanding these dynamics provides a deeper understanding of the importance of communication, acceptance, and understanding in building a harmonious family.

The situation that describes the interaction between Pinocchio and his father depicts the conflict caused by Pinocchio's lies. In this context, Pinocchio lied to take part in the show, but ended up being used as a circus puppet. This conflict reflects the complex dynamics between childhood freedom and responsibility, and also shows how Pinocchio's lies led to tensions with his father. Pinocchio's often lie without thinking about the consequences, which reflects their childish side. In this case, Pinocchio is dishonest and only seeks his own pleasure, and his lies anger his father. Although his goal is to pursue personal happiness, his lies ultimately put him in a dangerous and embarrassing situation.

In this scene, Pinocchio and Geppetto are at a circus performance, where Geppetto searches for Pinocchio's whereabouts who did not enter school and left his book in the middle of the road. Geppetto, who was confused by the situation, forcibly pulled Pinocchio out of the circus, but Pinocchio was stubborn and reluctant to obey his father's orders. The two of them argue and Geppetto asks Pinocchio why he doesn't go to school, but Pinocchio's answer makes Geppetto even more furious, Geppetto is very disappointed with Pinocchio's attitude and his nose is constantly elongated to convince him that Pinocchio is lying, but this makes everyone feel amazed by Pinocchio, and Pinocchio becomes even more arrogant. The study investigated children's lie-telling behavior across four motivational contexts at two time points, revealing that while lie-telling varied within each context, children showed consistency in telling antisocial and prosocial lies over time, advancing our understanding of how lying develops (Talwar, Lavoie S Crossman 2019).

Scene 5 (Minutes 46:40)



Pinocchio : Ten bandits came out of the bush and snatched... came
out of the bush and snatched my book
Geppetto : Oh I see, and then what happened?
Pinocchio : They brought axes and asked for chocolate, hot
chocolate Geppetto : Pinocchio, you shouldn't lie to me, i'm
your Papa Pinocchio : But i'm telling the truth
Geppetto : But why is your nose
growing? Pinocchio : It's not
Geppetto : Lie, lie, and
more lie Pinocchio : I'm
Not Lying!
Geppetto : Will you look at you

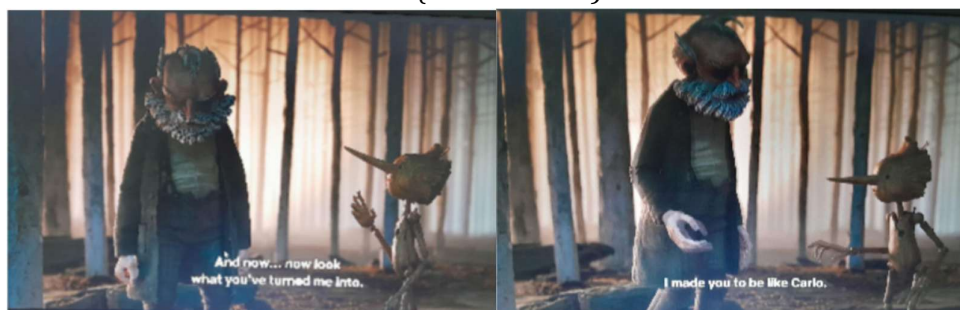
In the dialogue, Pinocchio tries to protect himself by affirming the increasingly unrealistic truth of the story, although Geppetto clearly doubts Pinocchio's words. Geppetto follows him and tries to ask for more information, but the addition of Pinocchio's absurd elements, such as an axe-wielding robber asking for hot chocolate, only strengthens his father's suspicions. As Geppetto expresses his disappointment and concern and reminds Pinocchio of the importance of honesty, Pinocchio becomes more defensive and denies more and more physical evidence of his guilt: the nose. Geppetto's accusations of repeatedly lying show his dissatisfaction with Pinocchio's persistent lies, but Pinocchio, overwhelmed by the situation, reacts emotionally and unequivocally denies his lies. Geppetto ultimately shows Pinocchio's altered appearance, reinforcing the indisputable truth that physical evidence cannot be ignored.

Due to his childish thinking, Pinocchio did not fully understand the concept of responsibility and the impact his actions had on others, especially his father. This shows that Pinocchio is still very naïve and easily manipulated by others, as happened in the circus where he was exploited without realizing that he was being exploited. Pinocchio did not want to hurt his father, but his lies and impulsive actions caused his father's disappointment and anger. The conflict between the two can be seen as a form of the gap between parents' expectations and children's desire

for unlimited freedom. Pinocchio's father demanded responsibility, but Pinocchio was only concerned with temporary pleasure. This conflict reflects Pinocchio's journey in understanding responsibility and integrity. When his lie is exposed, he must face the consequences and learn from experience. This is part of the learning process towards maturity.

The dialogue focuses on the theme of lies and their consequences and explains the dynamics between Pinocchio and Geppetto. Pinocchio's enlarged nose became a visual symbol of the lie that Pinocchio was told, and this interaction showed that lying can cause tension in relationships, and although the physical evidence was clear, the lie showed how difficult it was to admit it. Children believe lying is wrong, but they may lie to protect others' feelings or prevent harm, especially when the moral transgression and its potential harm are made clear, as demonstrated in studies involving 5- to 8-year-olds (Harvey, Davoodi S Blake 2018).

Scene 6 (Minute 55:14)



Geppetto : And now... now look! what you've turned me into. I made you to be like Carlo. Why can't you be more like Carlo

Pinocchio : Because I'm not Carlo, I don't wanna be like Carlo, Carlo is...
Geppetto : Enough! You're such a burden

This dialogue shows how unresolved emotions such as loss and hope affect family relationships and the development of Pinocchio's character. The scene is taken after they return from the circus and pass through the forest, Geppetto feels angry, disappointed and upset with Pinocchio. Geppetto thought that Pinocchio would have to undergo military training as a punishment ordered by the government as a result of his bad behavior, Geppetto explained that it was terrible and that he did not want his son to suffer there later, but Pinocchio's reaction seemed to be happy and very excited. Until finally Geppetto was really angry and yelled at Pinocchio, he was already very tired of Pinocchio's attitude that still could not meet his expectations as a replacement for Carlo.

Geppetto is still suffering from the loss of his own son, Carlo, and created Pinocchio to cope with his grief. This conversation suggests that Geppetto considers Pinocchio to be Carlo's replacement. When he said, *"I made you to be like Carlo."* Why

can't you become more like Carlo?". This reflects Geppetto's difficulty in accepting *Pinocchio* as he is. He is still stuck in his grief and hopes that *Pinocchio* will fill the hole left by Carlo, but that is unrealistic and stressful for *Pinocchio*. *Pinocchio* firmly rejected comparisons to Carlo, replying, *"Because I'm not Carlo, and I don't wanna be like Carlo"*. This suggests that *Pinocchio* began to recognize himself as a separate individual. He feels that he is unfairly forced to be someone he is not, and with these words *Pinocchio* asserts his right to live as himself and not as a copy of Carlo. This rejection is a sign of *Pinocchio*'s character development, because he refuses to meet the expectations of others and tries to find his identity.

Geppetto expresses strong emotions by saying, *"Enough! You are such a burden"*. This shows his deep dissatisfaction. Although Geppetto created *Pinocchio* to replace Carlo, he could not accept that *Pinocchio* was a different person. His frustration indicates that he feels that he is not living up to his expectations, thus putting a strain on the relationship between father and son. Rather than seeing *Pinocchio* as a gift or an opportunity to get new love, Geppetto sees it as a burden because of the difference between expectations and reality.

This scene shows the real character of *Pinocchio*. His refusal to be like Carlo shows that he is beginning to realize his value as a unique individual. This is the first step in his emotional and existential journey, where he must claim his identity and learn to find his place in the world. *Pinocchio* is more than just a wooden doll, it is also a symbol of the journey of identity discovery and how family and the environment affect this process.

In this scene, we see *Pinocchio* and Geppetto trapped in mental anguish. Geppetto mourns the death of his son and cannot accept the fact that *Pinocchio* is not Carlo. Meanwhile, *Pinocchio* feels pressured by unreasonable expectations. This conflict illustrates a common dynamic in family relationships where it is difficult for parents to accept that their children are individuals with their own unique personalities, desires, and potential. Children's exposure to different types of parental lies, such as instrumental and white lies, along with their beliefs in these lies, plays a crucial role in shaping their own lying behaviors, as demonstrated by a study of parent-child interactions in Singapore. (Low, Kyeong S Setoh, 2024)

5. Conclusion

The analyzed scenes show deeper into *Pinocchio*'s understanding of the consequences of dishonesty and highlight important ethical and moral lessons about the nature of lies. The study shows that *Pinocchio*'s lies, which are often triggered by a desire for social acceptance and social pressure, not only have an impact on himself, but also on his relationships and reputation. This highlights the importance of honesty and the negative impact of dishonesty on character development and social relationships. In addition, the conflict that arises between *Pinocchio* and Geppetto illustrates the complex dynamics of family relationships. Geppetto's desire to have a perfect and obedient child is contrary to *Pinocchio*'s

desire to find his identity. The lack of understanding between the two parties creates tensions, which can be resolved through communication and understanding. Therefore, the film not only showcases an individual's journey towards self-acceptance, but also reminds us of the importance of support and understanding in family relationships. This analysis reveals how moral values and family dynamics can influence each other in personality development.

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