

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

Through this chapter, presents the conclusions drawn from the analysis conducted in the previous chapters. The conclusions are formulated based on the research objectives and problem formulations outlined in Chapter I, as well as the theoretical framework explained in Chapter II. This study aimed to analyze the personality structure and identity formation of the main characters, Elphaba and Glinda, in the movie script *Wicked* (2024) using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory and Erik Erikson's theory of identity formation, with particular attention to characterization, plot, and setting.

The results reveal Elphaba's identity formation is very much attuned to the interaction of id, ego, and superego, which emerges in accordance with Erik Erikson's stage of Identity vs. Role Confusion. At the very outset of the novel, Elphaba's personality is dominated by her id. Her emotions, whether anger, fear, empathy, or frustration, tend to arise suddenly and unexpectedly and are manifested in her magical outbursts very often. This indicates her conflicted sense of identity, which arises due to her social alienation and her inability to comprehend her own powers at this point in time. At this phase of her development, Elphaba suffers from identity confusion, as she does not know what she is or what she represents in her world.

Elphaba's ego begins to emerge over time in the story. Elphaba begins to develop critical thoughts through her encounters in Shiz University and through encounters with authority figures. Elphaba is also able to see through the speech of the Wizard when it comes to his dealings in Oz with the Animals of Oz. Elphaba begins to explore thoughts beyond emotions through the emergence of her ego. Elphaba began to develop rational thought where there was only emotion in her initial response to her surroundings. When Elphaba's superego takes control, her biggest transformation occurs. Elphaba's values, ideals, and justice seem to be represented by her superego. Elphaba's decision to reject power for its own sake, which is based on manipulation, and her refusal to comply with the Wizard's

demands for cooperation demonstrate how her identity is ultimately based on morality rather than her own goals or popularity. Erikson's theory of identity achievement in which a person overcomes an identity crisis and builds their set of ideals is ultimately realised by Elphaba. Elphaba's final established identity is based on rebellion and morality rather than popularity or power.

By contrast, the emergence of Glinda's identity exhibits a different psychological pattern. Glinda's personality structure is dominated by a well-functioning ego and superego that are closely aligned with the pattern of social norms and institutional values. Her ego enables her to adapt easily to her surroundings, uphold social harmony, and maintain good public relations. Meanwhile, her superego reflects internalized ideals of "goodness," popularity, and social approval as defined by Oz society. Although Glinda occasionally evidences emotional conflict and guilt, hinting at the presence of the id, these impulses are usually suppressed in order to maintain her social position.

According to Erikson, Glinda's growth is an example of identity foreclosure. She doesn't really consider the moral implications of the responsibilities that society has given her. This completeness gives her social stability and recognition, but it prevents her from confronting injustice head-on. As a result, Glinda's personality eventually seems whole on the surface but is ethically conflicted, particularly in relation to Elphaba and the repressive system that benefits her. These conclusions are further reinforced by an analysis of narrative context and structure. Elphaba's identity is formed in places like the Witch's Palace and the sky that are associated with marginalisation, conflict, and the exposure of arrogant authority. Elphaba's moral growth as a character is enhanced by these places, which push her towards such moral conundrums. Glinda, on the other hand, develops her identity in relation to joy, visibility, and public conformance.

In conclusion, this study demonstrates that the movie script *Wicked* (2024) presents a complex portrayal of personality structure and identity formation through the characters of Elphaba and Glinda. By applying Freud's psychoanalytic theory and Erikson's theory of identity formation, it is evident that identity is shaped through the interaction of internal psychological structures and external social

environments. Elphaba's identity emerges through resistance and moral conviction, while Glinda's identity develops through adaptation and social conformity. These findings highlight how different psychological responses to social pressure can lead to contrasting identity outcomes, even within the same narrative world. Therefore, *Wicked* (2024) not only functions as a dramatic narrative but also as a meaningful representation of human psychological struggle, identity construction, and moral choice.

