

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

This study has answered all the problem formulations that have been made. In the first research problem, the writer concluded that Amy used the transitivity process to pin Desi's role as a crime perpetrator on him and, conversely, pinned her status as a victim to herself.

This is evident in the data, where Desi is consistently associated with negative material processes such as *assault, sodomize, tie, and starve*—process that not only imply physical aggression but also criminal intent. These processes build an image of Desi as a dangerous and abusive figure, reinforcing Amy's fabricated claims. In contrast, Amy assigns herself to processes that reflect helplessness, vulnerability, or escape, such as *run, collapsed, got away, and holding*. These processes shape her as a victim who endured traumatic events and fought to survive, further legitimizing the false narrative she constructed.

In the second formulation of the problem, the researcher concluded that the use of participant I conveys a sense of personal sacrifice, struggle, and self-effacement, which serve to justify her actions and evoke sympathy. This is evident in the processes associated with I, such as *never existed, dead, and pretending*—processes that reflect emotional detachment, identity erasure, and psychological

manipulation. . At the same time, Amy used you to show her determination and seriousness in carrying out the crime.

On the other hand, the pronoun you, used in her narration, functions as a rhetorical device that directs and sets expectations. It reflects her unwavering determination in executing the crime. Through this second-person address, Amy expresses commands and imperatives that demonstrate the calculated and ruthless nature of her plan. This is reflected in the transitivity processes assigned to participant you, such as *have to have discipline, burn, bleed, steal, bump up, and stage*. These processes not only reveal the intensity of her commitment but also serve to distance her emotional self from the harsh actions.

Together, the dual use of I and you constructs a nuanced self-representation: one that is both victimized and empowered, both emotionally affected and coldly methodical. Through transitivity, it reveals how Amy controls not just how others are seen, but also how she narrates and positions her own identity within the crime she fabricated.

While in the third formulation of the problem, the researcher concluded that Amy represented Nick as a control freak. Amy framed Nick as someone who demanded submission and exerted emotional dominance in their relationship. It is revealed through material and relational processes such as *dumped his beloved, expected to love him unconditionally, got lazy, he took and took (from me), and loved a girl I was pretending to be*. These processes construct Nick as selfish, entitled, and emotionally absent. The use of transitivity here highlights his

perceived negligence and dominance, making him appear as the catalyst for Amy's drastic actions.

Amy relationship with Desi and Nick is nuanced manipulative act utilized by Amy. Throughout the story, Amy carefully constructs how each man is represented—Desi as the obsessive captor and Nick as the careless, unfaithful husband. What becomes evident through transitivity analysis is that Amy does not simply describe events; she portrayed to orchestrates them linguistically, assigning agency, blame, and motive in ways that suit her desired outcome as she dominantly controls the narration leaving no room for others to narrate their version.