

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION**

Trauma happens not only to people who experience it directly but also to those who witness it. In Lily's case, she is traumatized because she witnessed the domestic violence that occurred in her house. Even though Lily is not the direct victim of the domestic violence, witnessing it can still be traumatizing. It forms a strong emotional memory of that horrific experience. However, Lily does many coping mechanism in her case, including self-defense as her attitude toward the trauma she felt. Even when Lily later experienced the trauma firsthand, past experience laid the foundation for her to be traumatized more easily. However, as time passes, Lily begins to control her trauma directly and manage her emotions which helps her deal with her trauma more maturely. Ultimately, Lily can make wise decisions to recover from her trauma.

Lily Bloom's overall attitude toward her trauma can be described as negative. The pervasive influence of the trauma is evident in her thoughts, feelings and behaviors as revealed through the transitivity analysis. Her emotional reactions are overwhelmingly negative, filled with anger, hatred, fear and guilt, indicating a profound psychological impact. Her cognitive reactions show misperceptions and difficulties interpreting situations due to the influence of past memories. Her behavioral, physical and social reactions largely center around

avoidance as a coping mechanism, distancing herself from trauma triggers. Even as an adult, she

desires to leave her family home to get away from her father, demonstrating developmental delays resulting from childhood trauma. Her wish for divorce from Ryle suggests a firm objective to avoid any recurrence of domestic violence that could re-traumatize her and her daughter.

In summary, across all types of transitivity processes analyzed - emotional, cognitive, behavioral, physical, social and developmental - it is clear that Lily Bloom exhibits primarily negative attitudes toward her trauma. The constant themes of avoidance, fear, anger, blame and denial pervade her responses, indicating that her attitude toward her traumatic experiences has been profoundly negative.