

**PENNY FRANCONA'S DISSOCIATIVE IDENTITY DISORDER IN D.J PALMER
THE PERFECT DAUGHTER**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze dissociative identity disorder in experienced by Penny Francone in D.J Palmer *The Perfect Daughter*. The objectives of this study are to describe the symptoms of dissociative identity disorder of Penny Francone and to unfold the cause and effect of Penny Francone's DID. According to DSM IV there are four symptoms of DID, namely the loss of memories of the past, the awareness of other identity, the immediate sensations, and the bodily controlled movements. In addition, the cause of DID may manifests in a Trauma in DID patient. Furthermore, there are three effects of DID: behavior, mood, and psychological conditions. The applied research methods is qualitative method in which the research discusses more on nonnumeric data, such as behavior, beliefs, opinions, emotions, and relationships between individuals. The data are taken from *The Perfect Daughter* written by D.J Palmer. The results show that through the character, the novel discusses about a character who suffers from dissociative identity disorder (DID). Penny Francone has alter identities named Ruby, Eve, Chloe, and the hidden alter Isabella Boyd have their own thoughts and personalities. Penny Francone's other identities can be traced from the four symptoms: the loss of memories of the past, awareness of identity, immediate sensations, and control of the bodily movements experienced by Penny and her alters. The cause of DID can be read in the trauma of the event and childhood experienced by Isabella Boyd and Penny. The effects of DID are the behavior, mood and psychological conditions experienced by Penny and her alter. The finding of this study is that Penny Francone's DID underscores the interconnectedness between symptoms, cause, and effects within the context of her experiences.

Key words: Dissociative Identity Disorder; Loss of Memories of the Past; Awareness of Identity; Immediate Sensations; Control of Bodily Movements

Introduction

Personality is the whole attitude, feelings, expressions, and temperament of a person (Horton & Hunt, 1980: 24). That means, personality is the distinctive nature and tendency of the way of behavior that individuals usually shows in their daily lives. The way of behavior in question covers the way individuals feel, think and act in their social environment. Personality can simply be interpreted as the characteristics of an individual that comes from the formations they receive as a result of the socialization process towards the surrounding environment, such as family, friends, and so on (American Psychological Association, 2008). Commonly, there are five elements of personality that an individual possesses, including character, temperament, traits, characteristics, and habits. The concepts of id, ego, and superego are basic principles in psychoanalysis. Likewise, personality according to Freud consists of three elements, namely id, ego, and superego. These three components shape human behavior and interaction as a result. However, the functions, properties, components, working principles, dynamics, and mechanisms of the three are very different and have their own characteristics (Hall, 1970 :63). This is one reason that an individual responds to a problem also shapes a person's personality. If problem-solving and emotional handling are not appropriate, it will cause trauma and lead to psychological and personality disorders. One of the psychological disorders that attack a person's personality is dissociative identity disorder or DID.

People who suffer from dissociative identity disorder tend to feel many points of view, feelings, behaviors, and characters in one body. The dissociation of memory can enter consciousness by using another consciousness. This appears in multiple personality (Atkinson et al., 2012:258). Dissociative identity disorder sufferers have two or more personalities within themselves that are different from each other or can even be contradictory. These other personalities are called alter egos in psychological terms (Abrams, 1999: 34). However, someone with an alter ego does not always have multiple personalities. When the alter ego takes over consciousness, the sufferer will become another person with a different name, age, gender, and even traits. As long as their consciousness is taken over by the alter ego, dissociative identity disorder sufferers will also experience behavioral changes. They may do things that are not their daily habits. The issue of dissociative identity disorder cases is also found in the novel entitled *The Perfect Daughter* by Daniel Palmer. This novel is about a 16-year-old girl named Penny Francone who is a suspect in a murder case. Penny Francone was abandoned by her biological mother when she was 4 years old and the girl was adopted by a woman named Grace. Grace convinced her late husband Arthur that Penny should be part of their family when she was abandoned in a park at the age of four. Penny is a sweet child, but her transition into the family is complicated by the reactions of the Francones' two older boys, Jack and Ryan. Shortly after the Francones adopted Penny, it became clear that the little girl had a very vivid imagination that something was wrong.

This research uncovers the representations and portrayal of past trauma that causes a person to experience dissociative identity disorder. In general, humans only have one personality in the long terms, thus through this study the researcher can scrutinize the development of people who have two or more personalities in one soul.

Problem Statement

1. What are the symptoms of Penny Francone's dissociative identity disorder in D.J Palmer's *The Perfect Daughter*?
2. What is the cause of Penny Francone's dissociative identity disorder in D.J Palmer's *The Perfect Daughter*?
3. What are the effects of Penny Francone's dissociative identity disorder in D.J Palmer's *The Perfect Daughter*?

This research focuses on the symptoms, Cause and effects, the researcher tries to complement the previous study by adding how to handle dissociative identity disorder in literary works. Therefore, the researcher wants to discuss and analyze the symptoms, causes and effects. The research can also contribute to the development of literary studies, especially in the study of psychoanalysis reading on a novel dealing with dissociative identity disorder.

Method

In analyzing Penny Francone's dissociative identity disorder in Daniel Palmer's *The Perfect Daughter*, the writer applies qualitative method. Qualitative research tends to be a complex textual description of an issue or phenomenon. Information about the human side of an issue such as behavior, beliefs, opinions, emotions, and relationships between individuals is an issue that is often provided in qualitative model research (Mack et al., 2005: 2). The reason researchers apply this method is because qualitative methods encourage understanding of the substance of an event.

To analyze the data, this research uses a literary psychological approach. In general, the psychological approach deals with the psychology of the author as a type or as a person, the study of the creative process, the study of psychology applied to literary works, and the study of psychology's reader are the four terms of literary psychology (Wellek & Warren, 1995: 90).

Since the topic of the study is dissociative identity disorder, the third point of psychological approach is considered most appropriate to use.

The data source in this research are taken from a novel entitled *The Perfect Daughter*. This novel was published in 2021 by St Martin's Press in New York, USA. This novel consists of 399 pages. *The Perfect Daughter* was written by Daniel Palmer, an American writer. In this research, journals, books, and reference articles are used to support the analysis.

Several steps are carried out in the data collection process. The first one involves the writer thoroughly reading entire chapters of Daniel Palmer's *The Perfect Daughter*. The researchers, then, take notes on information such as words, phrases, sentences, dialogues, and additional data linked to the research issue, organize, and classify the information in accordance with the dissociative identity disorder symptoms, cause, and effects. Finally, the researchers examine and interpret the data adjusted to relevant theories, report it in this article.

Findings and Discussion

Findings

Analyzing the data, the researchers discover the answers of the problems. The first one deals with the DID symptoms of Penny Francone in Daniel Palmer's *The Perfect Daughter*. First, the symptoms in DSM IV are Loss memories of the past, awareness of identity, immediate sensations, and control of bodily movements. The second deals with the cause of dissociative identity disorder of Penny Francone's in Daniel Palmer's *The Perfect Daughter*. second, the cause is the trauma, childhood trauma and trauma event. The last is the effect, are behavior related to DID including impulsive behavior, self-harming and even hurting other, reduced performance at school, and overdose in certain drugs, the Mood related to DID means people who suffers DID is experiencing anxiety due to a trigger, feeling separation from self, or mood swings, it can also affect the quality of relationship between partner or family. and the Psychological condition related to DID means altered consciousness, depressed, or flashback in thoughts, blackouts or memory loss.

Discussion

The Symptoms of Penny's Suffering from Dissociative Identity Disorder

Dissociative identity disorder is another name for multiple personality disorder and it is abbreviated into DID.

This because it is characterized by identity separation rather than personality addition. The symptoms of DID based on the DSM- IV are loss of memories of the past, awareness of identity, immediate sensations, and control of the bodily movements.

Penny's Lossing Past Memories

Most people who suffer from DID experience memory loss of the past, what this means is that when a person changes to another alter, that alter forgets what they are doing before they moved. Penny shows the symptom when she in the mental hospital are shown in the quotes:

The rest of the switch took place before Grace's eyes. There was a slight rounding of her daughter's shoulders as her body sagged forward, and as it did, Penny's familiar tight-lipped worried expression came into being. "where am I?" Penny asked. Alarms rang out in Graces head. She couldn't speak, didn't know how to begin. "What is this place, mom?" Penny's head moved as if on a swivel, darting this way and that, taking in her surroundings: the scuffed-up table, the dirty floor, baffled by it all. She tugged on her uniform, her hands now trembling. (Palmer, 2021: 40-41)

It is clearly discussed in the quotation above about Penny's experiencing the loss of memories after switching to one of her alters named Eve. After Penny smells ammonia in her room she switches into Eve. This symptom emerges in the condition of her keeping asking her mother, Grace, "where am I?", and "What's going on here?". It shows that she has no memories of the other alter after she switches bodies in her mental hospital. This condition confirms to DSM-IV theory of the symptom loss of the past memories, that is when a person changes to another alter, the real identity will not remember what the alter has done Penny's questions toward her mother shows that Penny does not know anything of what Eve has done when Eve takes the role of Penny body and results in Penny's confusion of her condition after Penny takes back the control of her body from Eve. she does not remember anything before and where she is.

In addition, another condition that shows Penny's loss of memories can be read in the following quotation.

Grace screamed Arthur's name as she fell to her knees beside him and started CPR, even though she knew it was wasted effort. Jack went to Penny. "What happened?" he asked her, distraught. But like that day in the park, she wouldn't speak. Ryan went ballistic. He started screaming at her sister. "Why didn't you call for help? Why didn't you call nine-one-one? Dad might still be alive if you did! You killed him!" (Parker, 2021: 93)

The quotation above shows Penny and her dad, Arthur go to their family pizzeria business because of Penny being hungry and craving an Italian sub. While Penny is ordering the food, something happens to her father and she does not know it. Even when her mother, Grace, her brother Jack, and her brother, Ryan arrive at location Penny cannot provide any information about what has happened when they ask her.

The family is suspicious when Arthur does not answer the phone and they do not return home at the hour expected, Grace goes looking for them. Ryan found Arthur sprawl on the floor next to the oven, already dead. When Ryan asks Penny she cannot respond him and does not know what is happening. It is in accordance with DSM IV diagnostic criteria for dissociative identity disorder, there is an inability to remember personal information or information about oneself. The inability to recall such memories is too difficult to be explained by ordinary forgetfulness.

The first event that shows loss of memory of Penny is when Grace Francone first meets Penny is told the following.

"Do you know where your mommy is? Or your daddy?" Grace asked the girl, who shook her head forlornly. She tried all the technique she'd learned through years as a parent and teacher, but the girl refused to speak, not even to give her name. soon the police and an ambulance were on the scene. Arthur came with Ryan and brought Jack home, but Grace wouldn't leave the girl's side insisting that she accompany her to the hospital. (Palmer, 2021: 56-57)

Penny is 4-year-old when she meets Grace. Grace is in a hurry going back home after she does her training run because she has promised Jack a quick stop at the playground. When they are on their way back Grace sees a girl lonely without parents around, and immediately Grace approaches her and asks but Penny cannot answer because she does not remember anything.

As it is stated “Penny shook her head” and does not know anything before she gets into the park. There is also found that when Dr. McHugh ask Eve, one of Penny’s alter about the night the police accuse Penny to murder her biological mother:

“I can’t remember much of that night,” Eve said flatly. “A bunch of cops piled on top of me and they took me to jail.”

“You don’t remember killing Rachel Boyd?”

“I do not. And I told the police that, but they didn’t seem to believe me.” Mitch wasn’t sure what to make of Eve’s conviction.

“Do you know who Rachel Boyd is?”

“I’m told she’s my birth mother.”

“But you’ve never spoken with Rachel before?”

“No.” (Palmer, 2021: 71)

The discussion above clearly shows that Penny suffers from losing of memory, a symptom that may be found in people with DID. One thing, Penny is unable to tell some past event because of other personalities take control of her body. Another point is when Dr. McHugh asks Eve, one of Penny’s alter she seems to show the symptom of loss of memory. She forgets everything from the night Rachel Boyd’s death and everything that the doctor asks she does not remember. It shows that Eve is experiencing a loss of memory when the alter is switched. This also refers to the DSM-V for Dissociative Identity Disorder in the third explanation it says there is an inability to remember personal information or information about oneself. The inability to recall such memories is too difficult to be explained by ordinary forgetfulness. In addition, in the diagnostic criteria in DSM-V about recurrent gaps in the recall of everyday events, important personal information, and traumatic events that inconsistent with ordinary forgetting. This also shows Eve is unable to recall what happened when Rachel was murdered.

Penny’s Awareness of Other Identities

Identity awareness in DID relates to the recognition of the existence of other personalities or other thoughts within themselves, but some are not aware of the existence of other personalities within themselves. In the following except Ruby, one of Penny’s alter have her own personality:

“Maybe tell me a little about yourself for starters?” She looked a tad uncertain. “Well, name’s Ruby. I’m sixteen. I live in Swampscott, Massachusetts ... love the ocean, like roller coasters, and want to be a VSCO girl.”

“A VSCO girl?” Mitch asked, eyebrows arching. “What’s that?” (Palmer, 2021: 234)

The quotation above shows identity awareness in DID. When Dr. Mitch asks Ruby about her, Ruby is the talkative one and she explains about herself and VSCO girl. This refers to the theory Kaplan et al., (1997: 111), about DID personality aware of their presence and other thought. It is proved that the alter have their own personality and mind. Another quote that proof she aware of the other alters are shown in the quote:

“Do you know a girl named Chloe?” Mitch asked

“Are you saying an alter of mine drew this?” Eve answered, skeptical.

“I’m not entirely sure who made it,” said Mitch while rolling up the paper to keep it save—and Grace thought that was the truth, at least in part. (Palmer, 2021: 209)

This quotation shows the identity awareness in DID. When Dr. Mitch asks Eve, if she knows Chloe, Eve says that she is one of the alters of her who draw it. It shows that Eve is aware of the other alter. It refers to the theory in DSM-IV that identity awareness in DID is they are aware of the existence of other personalities or other thought within themselves. In some cases with DID the alters may not know that they have another personality within themselves or not at all know that they has mental illness, namely DID. However, this is only for people who have never been diagnosed or have not come to a psychiatrist, in other words, undiagnosed mental health. Another identity awareness shows in Penny is when Penny suddenly switches body with Eve

“Do you know Penny?” Mitch had experience with DID patients who could communicate with their alters, but oftentimes the patients wasn’t aware they had alternate personality states.

“I know who Penny is, of course,” said Eve. “We have the same mother, after all. But this is no place for a girl like her. Really, it’s quite awful in here.” (Palmer,2021: 69)

This quotation above shows the awareness of Identity in DID. When Mitch has a session with Penny talking about the memories from the night of Rachel’s murder but instead she switches to Eve because she remembers something that triggers her, makes her anxious, and switches. From the switch Mitch asks Eve about her host that is Penny, do Eve knows her, and if she knows about Penny it shows that Penny DID her alter know each other.

Penny’s Immediate Sensation in Dissociative Identity Disorder

The symptoms of DID is include immediate sensing which means when a person suffering from DID feels threatened or gets triggered by other people they will unconsciously or unintentionally switch to another personality or alter. When people with DID switch bodies to another alter they have been triggered by traumatic experiences. There is proof when Grace asks Chloe about the night of Rachel’s murder:

Grace was puzzled. “Burned what up, Chloe?”

“It all burned... burned it all up ... but she didn’t go away.”

“Who?” Grace asked, “Who didn’t go away? Who burned it all up? What burned?”

Instead of answering, Chloe tapped the table rhythmically with one hand ... tap ... tap ... tap ... and with each tap she said the name of a place:

“Michigan ... Florida ... Key West ...”

Tap. Tap. Tap.

“I’m a very bad girl.”

“Chloe?” whispered Grace.

“Alabama ... Alaska ... Charlotte ... Chicago ... bad girl ... very bad girl.” (Palmer, 2021: 207-208)

The quotation above shows the symptom of immediate sensing. When Grace asks Chloe, one of Penny’s alter the night Rachel was murdered it shows that she remembers something but it is a vague memory, when she names the states it triggers something in her from the past and she switches body to Eve. She’s triggered from past experience from remembering the states then switching happens. This quotation shows when Chloe switching to Eve:

“Chloe, can you hear me? Answer me, darling!”

Grace’s voice cut through some fog, reached some place in her daughter’s mind. Chloe blinked once, blinked twice, before her face went slack. She lowered her head, avoiding

Grace's probing stare. When her daughter peered up at her, Grace knew without a doubt that Chloe was gone. She sat in her chair with her shoulders pulled back, chest out, head cocked to one side, looking rather annoyed.

"Hello, eve," Grace said, feeling a pit in her stomach.

"Mother," Eve said, making her greeting extra saccharine for effect. (Palmer, 2021: 208)

The quotation above is when Chloe switches body with Eve after being triggered from past. This quotation also refers to the Dissociative Identity Disorder DSM-IV, which says that personalities have their patterns or traits. The personalities also have relationships with other humans. This theory proves that Chloe knows someone who makes memories with her and that's memory triggered her.

Penny's Control of Bodily Movements in Dissociative Identity Disorder

Growing up as a girl of 16 years old, Penny is described as a cheerful and gentle person after the Francone's family adopt her. However, Penny has experienced painful childhood as she is left alone at the park when she is three years old, then Grace Francone finds and adopts her. After several years, Penny begins to show different behaviors and attitude. Changes in Penny Francone's behavior and attitude are shown in the quotes:

The trouble all started with a single word.

"I'm quite peckish this morning," Penny said as she took a seat at the table, speaking in a mock English accent.

"Peckish?" Ryan looked at Penny askance. "You mean 'puckish'?"

"No, silly," said Penny, keeping that accent going, "Peckish. Hungry." (Palmer, 2021: 76).

The quotation above shows the symptom of Penny's DID where she speaks using British accent. Even though, she has no relatives from England. This quotation also refer to theory DSM-IV, that Dissociative Identity Disorder symptom loss control. This made the family suspicious and felt strange about her. This case makes her step mother dig deeper into Penny's personality. She found other evidence of Penny's DID symptoms as follows.

The girls wrote about how to commit the perfect murder, the methods of killing, all of it described in gruesome detail, the weapon they'd use, how they'd get away with it, that sort of thing, and they kept their exchanges hidden using Snapchat, Kik, and some vault apps called KMSS – that stand for Keep My Secrets Save. (Palmer, 2021: 12)

This quotation depicts that her mother discuss the evidence about Penny's condition to have another identity that affect her personality. In that quotation shows penny and her friend, Maria are planning to murder someone in a specific and cruel ways through apps like Snapchat, Kik, and KMSS. This makes the family even more suspicious about her condition. Her brother, Ryan is also discovers another sign of Penny's DID symptom as follows.

You put your finger to your lips—"Quiet," you mouthed me—and then with considerable effort, you stabbed one of Wally's fins with those scissors (sharp one Mom would never have let you use). You began to cut. Snip. Snip. You cut and tore at that fabric until one of Wally's fins dangled from his fuzzy body as if a motorboat had struck him. (Palmer, 21: 123)

That quotation above proves that Jack saw the alter of Eve when Penny had a quarrel with Ryan. It shows Penny's other side the cruel and heartless, it comes in her alter, Eve. They fights over TV channel while Penny does not want to see that channel and she get upset at him.

The Cuase of Penny's Trauma Penny's Trauma

Before Francone's family found her at the park and adopted her, she was living with her biological mother. Her mother, Rachel Boyd never wanted to raise a kid and has drug habit at the same time. She gets arrested for drug trafficking and Greg Navarro is working at the public defender's office. She gets pregnant and tells him but he doesn't want the children then he abuses Rachel, when Penny sees it, it become traumatic event for Penny and gets trauma from past. The traumatic event she gets from her past when she still lives with her biological mother shows when she gets adopted into Francone's family. In Penny's trauma, her true identity Isabella Boyd gives witness from the night Rachel's murder. Isabella tells everything about her trauma from watching her mother get abused and her dad abandons her. This quotation shows how Penny plays with her brothers, Ryan and Jack

You reached under the bed and pointed up. In the dark my eyes needed a moment to adjust, but I soon saw it. You had pushed the wood slats to your box spring apart and crawled up into that tiny dark space, where you must have laid yourself flat on the other slats. We had checked under the bed, but we never checked in it.

Mom was shocked. We all were. She got down on her knees to look, and asked you how you came up with such a clever hiding place.

You said in a voice that carried pride, and I'll never forget: "I didn't make it up here. I made it up in my other home, because I needed to have a good place to hide when it got really scary ... a place where nobody, no matter how hard they looked, could find me." (Parker, 2021: 86)

The quotation above shows when Ryan, Jack and Penny first play hide and seek in their home. Its shows when Penny says I made it up in my other home is her saying the place where it happen, and when she says because I needed to have a good place to hide when it got really scary, it shows that in the past when she live with Rachel when she get abuse. Penny hide inside the bed because she scared watch Greg abuse her mother. It refer to the theory Brand et al., 2009: 32 it is says that the psychological confinement of trauma memories appears to allow some parts of typical development to occur in early childhood dissociation. Another quotation that shows the trauma in Penny's past life is shown in quote:

I was in my bedroom looking at the book my daddy gave me. the book I loved. The water made me want to take a bath so I asked Mommy if I could take a bath. So Mommy put me in the bathtub and she left to go talk to Daddy. They were fighting. (Palmer, 2021: 361)

In this quotation Isabella, the hidden alter comes when they are in the trial about Rachel's murder. The quotation shows the trauma experience when she still lives with her birth mother, she witness her birth mother, Rachel get abuse with her biological father. Instead, Isabella gave what she thought would be a pleasing response. Children that age want to please figures of authority, attorneys included.

She said, "I wanted Mommy to move away from Daddy because he was always mean to her ... he hit her. He hated her. That's why I set the fire. I thought we'd have to go

away, far away, but Mommy said Lynn was home so she got a new place to live close by.” (Palmer, 2021: 367)

This quotation shows the guilt Isabella has for her mother. It refers to the Brand et al., 2009: 32 theory about the psychological confinement of trauma memories appears to allow some parts of typical development to occur in early childhood dissociation. The quote above is when Isabella’s childhood memory before the age of three or four. Thus, in this age, the trauma she experienced when she was a little and wanted to protect herself but couldn’t, made her has DID.

The Effects of Penny’s Dissociative Identity Disorder Penny’s Behavior Related to Dissociative Identity Disorder

The behavior effect in DID is including impulsive behavior, self-harming and even hurting others, reduced performance in school or work environment, and overdose of certain drugs. This behavior is show in each of Penny’s alter. The impulsive behavior Jack see relate to Penny action is in following quotes

What happen next was snaplike, too.

You snatched the lighter from Maria’s hand, flicked on the flame, and put it to some paper in the trash can. I watched it happen, I’m ashamed to admit, just like with the cat—I sort of let it go on because maybe part of me, dumb teen part, a brain not fully formed, wanted to see the burn. And up it went in no time. Flames spreading quickly, fire catching paper, all in a great chain reaction that soon had the trash can fully engulfed. (Parker,2021: 170)

The quotation above shows the action behavior which refers in impulsive behavior. In which, Jack tag along with Maria and Penny because he simply does not trust Maria. This quotation proves the action behavior in Penny when she suddenly becomes Eve. Maria pushing Penny to switch into Eve because she is bored with Penny. Maria tells Penny to put on a lighter in a trash can full of garbage. Penny Suddenly switches into Eve surprising Jack, and gets Penny and Maria arrested. After Eve put on the lighter and set the garbage to the flames it shows impulsive behavior as follows

You and Maria danced around the fire like two spirits of the night trying to conjure a demon. Then we heard sirens, and that’s when we ran, you two laughing maniacally and me thinking what the hell did I just let you do? Later, when I had time to reflect, another thought occurred: I realized how easily Maria had manipulated you into setting the blaze. A couple taunts, and you were part of the burn. (Parker, 2021: 170)

The quotation above shows the impulsive behavior Eve do after she put the lighter on a garbage. It shows that Eve looks very pleased with the result and taking pleasure committing arson. In that quotation above also show the switch alter can easily manipulate Penny to switching alter when Maria tell Penny that she’s bored of Penny and want Eve to come play with her instead with Penny.

Penny’s Mood Related to Dissociative Identity Disorder

The mood means when people who are suffering DID are experiencing anxiety due to a trigger, feelings of separation from self, or mood swings. It can also affect the quality of relationships with partners and everyone significantly. Penny shows how it affect her

relationship with her friend, Maria. This the quotation that shows what the effect of her relationship with Maria:

The girls wrote about how to commit the perfect murder, the methods of killing, all of it described in gruesome detail, the weapon they'd use, how they'd get away with it, that sort of thing, and they kept their exchanges hidden using Snapchat, Kik, and some vault apps called KMSS – that stand for Keep My Secrets Save. (Palmer, 2021: 12)

The quotation above shows the mood in DID. Penny, who when they texting it's Eve who show up and Maria describe about gruesome detail how they commit the perfect murder. It is shows the relationships between Maria and Penny always show that they want the perfect murder. Another effect of DID in quality of relationship with Maria shows in the quotation below

“Maria accidentally sent a Snapchat message—a hit list the girls had made of potential targets—to the wrong person, another classmate at school. That girl shared it with her mother, who called the police.” (Palmer, 2021: 12)

This quotation above shows the relationship between Maria and Penny. Grace tells Greg Navarro about a few years back when Maria and Penny are under arrest because of the Snapchat message that Maria and Penny sent to each other. They listing the target and how to murder them in perfectly and details step. It shows that Maria and Penny relationship is always chaos. Another relationship with Maria shows in the quotation below

“Come on, let's have some fun.”

“Fun” for Maria usually involved some kind of fire, and we ended up behind CVS, where there was a trash can half filled with garbage. Maria took out the lighter.

“No cameras here,” she said. I got the sense she'd led us to that location knowing that fact ahead of time.

“Let's burn it.” Her eyes glowed in the flickering flame of the Bic lighter she'd produced from a pocket. (Palmer, 2021: 169)

The quotation above shows relationship with Maria. In the quotation Jack is explaining how Maria urge Penny to have some fun by putting a garbage on a fire. The relationship between them is always putting themselves in danger.

Penny's Psychological Condition Related to Dissociative Identity Disorder

The psychological in this means altered consciousness, depression, or flashbacks in thoughts, blackouts or memory loss. In Psychological it shows when all the alter in Penny switching the body into another alter. The quotation above shows how the alter switch:

Smiles came and went from face that now looked sweet to him, almost innocent. Surely, the expressions she made were nothing like Eve's natural intensity. She created in silence, eyes seldom leaving the paper, glancing up only to switch crayons. She kept her body hunched forward, arm strategically placed, to prevent Mitch from getting an early preview. There was a fierce determination to her effort, like she had to get whatever was in her mind onto the paper before it vanished. (Palmer, 2021: 199)

The quotation above shows the psychology of DID. In this quotation Dr, Mitch McHugh try to trigger the other alter to come out, when he and Grace have an idea to bring the drawing set into the experiment to triggering one of the alter it worked, the trigger is when Penny, draws

something and Eve switching to Chloe because she is the alter that always wants straight A in school. When she doesn't like the draw she makes she would be upset. Another alter switch of Penny to Eve is shown in the quotes:

Before any more inquires could take place, Penny's eyes snapped open. Grace saw the transition happen—rare for sure, but it was not the first time she witnessed a switch. First Penny's arms crossed, then her le Grace could feel Penny's presence slipping away, going, going, going, until the sapphires of her now-open eyes burned again with that cool heat and her daughter's delicate mouth contorted into devilish grin. "Oh, hello, Mother," said Eve coldly. "What a nice surprise to see you again." (Palmer, 2021: 155)

The quotation above shows the psychological in DID. When Penny is asks about the book she's read suddenly Penny switch into Eve, she's begin to reciting the name of states the Grace see the transition happen, "First, Penny's arm crossed, then her legs, too, and she struck a defensive posture." It describes how the transition going in DID. It is shows the effect of psychological altered consciousness, switching between personalities occurs suddenly which is usually caused by psychosocial stress or a striking personal stimulus. The sudden switching between Penny and Eve shows the psychological of DID. Another proof of psychological in which Eve switching to Penny happen.

Lifting the lid on the pizza box, Grace freed a cheesy scent that battled back the lingering aroma of ammonia. "What's this?" Out of nowhere, it was Penny's gentle voice asking the question, not Eve's harsher cadence. A knot of concern formed at the base of Grace's neck before the shock and panic set in. Oh no ... what if...? "It's pizza, darling. Your favorite." "I hate pepperoni," she said, sounding perplexed that her mother of all people could have forgotten. Oh no ... no ... no ... The rest of the switch took place before Grace's eyes. There was a slight rounding of her daughter's shoulders as her body sagged forward, and as it did, Penny's familiar tight-lipped worried expression came into being. (Palmer, 2021: 40)

The quotation above shows the psychology altered consciousness in DID. When Grace visit Eve to give her a lunch she smells a strong ammonia inside Eve's room. When Grace meets her daughter, she's shock and doesn't believe that she meet her daughter who she really wants to meet. In the quotes "What's this?" and "I hate pepperoni" shows that it is Penny who speak not Eve.

I reminded her about her punishment, but instead of defending herself, she was utterly horrified. She had no memory of throwing that rock and burst into tears, poor thing, saying how she'd never hurt Ryan. Memory loss is a sign of trouble, plain and simple. It was one of her alters who threw that rock, and I bet you anything it was Eve. I should have known, should have done something sooner, and that's all there is to it. (Palmer, 2021: 129)

The quotation above shows the psychological memory loss in DID. Grace and Annie, Penny's aunt are in the dining room at Big Frank preparing pizza while talking about past when the clue of DID in P Penny. The quotation Grace says "She had no memory of throwing that rock and burst into tears..." shows the memory loss when her alter Eve throws a rock at Ryan, but when Eve switches into Penny she doesn't remember and burst out crying.

Conclusion

The symptoms of Penny's Dissociative Identity Disorder manifest profoundly through a series of observations. Loss of memories of the past becomes evident as she transitions between different personas, leading to fragmented recollections and a lack of continuity in her experiences. These episodes of memory loss and shifts in identity are linked to triggering events, causing her to forget critical information and engage with various alters unknowingly. Additionally, her conscious awareness of her alters' existence, as seen in interactions with Ruby and Eve, elucidates the complexity of her internal psyche.

The cause of Penny's Dissociative Identity Disorder can be traced back to her traumatic upbringing, characterized by neglect, abuse, and distressing experiences with her biological mother. The traumatic events she endured, particularly witnessing abuse and suffering from lack of comfort and protection, significantly contributed to the development of her disorder. These formative experiences resonate deeply, shaping her identity and influencing her psychological well-being.

The effects of this disorder have a profound impact on Penny's behavior and emotional well-being. Her loss of control over body movements, abrupt shifts in personality, and the triggering of alters during emotionally charged incidents significantly affect her relationships and interactions. The altered behaviors, often rooted in past traumatic experiences, exemplify the intricate interplay between her alters and the manifestation of distinct personalities. The comprehensive analysis of Penny Francone's Dissociative Identity Disorder within "The Perfect Daughter" reveals the intricate web of symptoms, causes, and effects.

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