

An Analysis of Motherhood in *The Lost Daughter* Through the Lens of Attachment Theory

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Abstract- *The Novel, The Daughter published in the year 2008. The narrative is written in the first person, and I believe that some of its features are autobiographical, which may be a common assumption made by readers looking for information regarding the author's true identity. The letters that have been, Ferrante has acknowledged that she is from Naples, an academic, and a mother—qualities that the subject of The Lost Daughter also possesses. Everything written is based on semi real life events. The primary character in the novel The Lost Daughter is Leda. A psychological condition afflicted Leda. There are numerous topics available with the lost daughter. I'm focusing on motherhood in this piece. Because of satisfaction and selfishness, the first leader dislikes parenting and distances herself from her husband and their daughter. Because of Bianca and Martha mortar annoyance, she decides to distance herself from her. She is all alone when she is lost, and she now understands what it means to be a mother. She realized her error and reconciled, and that attachment was finally included.*

Indexed Terms- *Autobiographical, Psychological, Motherhood, Selfishness, Realized, Attachment*

I. INTRODUCTION

"The Lost Daughter" by Elena Ferrante . A well-liked novelist from Italy who writes under a pen name and hides her identity is Elena Ferrante. Her books, which were first published in Italian, have been made available in a variety of languages and are widely distributed. The four-book Neapolitan Novel series by Ferrante, which is her best-known work, follows the lives of two sisters from their early years to adulthood and old age. The girls were born in Naples in 1944. Adolescence, sex, parenting, female companionship, marriage, and class are all issues she discusses in her

works.2016's list of the 100 most influential individuals by Time magazine included Ferrante.

The Lost Daughter be the owner of Elena Ferrante books are Troubling love (1992),The days of Abandonment (2002), Frantumahlia. A writer's Journey(2003),The lost daughter (2006),The Beach at Night (2007),The Neapolitan Novels: My Brilliant Friend (2012), Story of a New Name (2013),Those who leave and those who stay (2014),The Story of the Lost Child (2015),Incidental Invention (2019),The Lying life of Adults (2019),In the Margins(2021).

Ferrante novel "The Lost Daughter", Leda is the protagonist. The novel's topics include solitude, motherhood, and selfishness. Motherhood was chosen as the foundation for this piece. The Story opens with the narrator, Leda, an Italian literature professor who is 48 years old and has two daughters, Bianca and Marta. Leda is a middle-aged divorcee. The novel depicts the interaction of the past and the present. The Lost Daughter is a psychological examination of a mother and her daughter, with the Leda's reflection focusing on both the present and the past. In the story, the protagonist does not agree with the mother's lifestyle. She went away from her husband and child for her satisfaction and wishes. Leda went to Seashore for her summer vacation to get away from the city. Leda has established a practice of going to the beach every day, and she frequently observes the other beachgoers.

One day, a large extended family of neighbor's arrived on the beach as a group. Leda meets the Naples family, including a young mother, father, Elena Ferrante, and Nina. After meeting the Naples family, Leda recalls her old life with her children. Leda dislikes parenthood due to Marta and Bianca. They two irritate Leda to the core. They didn't leave Leda alone. When Leda sees the Elena doll, she recalls her doll's name, Mina. Leda adores the doll. She entrusted the doll's safekeeping to

Bianca. However, the doll is mistreated by the Bianca children. As a result, she disliked mother. Elena is well cared after by her young mother. Now she remembers how she cared for her child

When she went for job she left her child with her husband and mother. Leda adores Bianca and Marta. She eventually becomes alone. She is separated from her children and her husband, but her husband requests that they love marriage but she prefers to love with her child, so she moves on. Leda has to steal Elena's doll, but Elena adores the doll. Elena cannot stand the loss of dolls. Lana's mother was unable to persuade her. Elena's mother was unable to convene Elena enjoys being a mommy. She feels completely alone at that time. She recalls her two children, Bianca and Marta. Leda considered naming her child Bianca, but she did not. The Leda mind refused to accept.

II. INFERENCE

Nina arrives to chat to Leda. She was depressed. Nina is unsure how to persuade Elena after witnessing this Leda giving Nina a doll. Nina reprimanded Leda. When she saw this, she became depressed. In this post, I will attach the theory known as Attachment Theory.

An evolutionary, psychological, and ethological theory concerning how people interact is called attachment theory. The most crucial principle is that young kids need a bond with at least one major caregiver in order to develop their social and emotional abilities normally. It was invented by physician and psychoanalyst John Bowlby. Relationships and ties between individuals, such as those between a parent and child and romantic partners, are the emphasis of attachment theory. These attachments and relationships should be long-lasting. The emotional ties and connections that people have with one another have a Psychological reason.

When Leda is alone, she thinks about her children, Bianca and Marta. Bianca said her mother was passed away. After that, they were reunited for the first time. Leda does not like her parenting. Because of her selfishness, she was separated from her husband and her child. When she is alone, she understands her. They are bonded and have a good existence when they

are lost. This Theory is appropriate for the climax of the lost daughter.

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