

SYNTHESIS

Lilly: Blue

Athena: Purple

Xavier: Red

Project Topic: love/lust

Main Idea: writing a ballad based on people's experiences with love and lust (based on our interviews at the autumn house and survey)

Standards:

1. Evaluate the structure of texts including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the texts relate to each other and the whole.
2. Evaluate how words and phrases shape meaning and tone in texts
3. Demonstrate a grade-appropriate command of the conventions of standard English grammar, usage, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling
4. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience

Process:

1. Collect research and analyze ballads
2. Draft ballad
3. Make final ballad

RESEARCH

Love in psychology:

- During romantic love there are many changes that both men and women experience. The first step in the process of falling in love is the initial attraction which is the powerful moment when we meet another person and feel energized and are immediately aware of our heart pounding.
- Specific chemical substances such as oxytocin, phenethylamine, and dopamine have been found to play a role in human experiences and behaviors that are associated with love. They function similar to amphetamine, making us alert, excited and wanting to bond.
- According to the triangular theory of love, the three component of love are intimacy, passion and commitment. Intimacy encompasses feelings of attachment, closeness, and bondeness. Passion encompasses drive connected to sexual attraction. Commitment encompasses the decision to remain with another and shared achievements shared with the other person.
- There are 2 basic types of love. Compassionate love which is mutual respect, attachment, affection, trust and passionate love which is intense emotions, sexual attraction, anxiety and affection. Compassionate love usually develops out of feelings of mutual understanding and

shared respect for the other person. When the emotions of passionate love are reciprocated, people feel elated and fulfilled.

- There is also the color wheel model of love where Lee suggested that there are 3 primary styles of love. Eros is the erotic or passionate love, ludos is the form of love that is considered playful and fun, but not serious, and storge is the form of love often represented in families between relatives. This love can also develop out of friendship
- Lees 6 styles of loving:
 - 3 Primary styles:
 - Eros: Loving an ideal person
 - Ludos: love as a game
 - Storge: Love as a friendship
 - 3 secondary styles:
 - Mania (Eros + Ludos) : Obsessive love
 - Pragma (Ludos + Storge): Realistic and practical love
 - Agape (Eros + Storge): Selfless love
- There are 5 love languages (5 ways that people speak and understand emotional love).
 - 1. Words of affirmation: to express love emotionally by using words that build up
 - 2. Quality time: giving someone your undivided attention
 - 3. Receiving gifts: receiving gifts, visible symbols of love
 - 4. Acts of service: doing things that you know your spouse would like you to do
 - 5. Physical touch: communicating emotional love through physical touch

Ballads:

- Ballads emphasize strong rhythms, repetition of key phrases, and rhymes. Ballads are meant to be song-like and to remind readers of oral poetry.
- Ballads do not have the same formal consistency as some other poetic forms. Some of the characteristics that define a ballad are:
 - Simple language (they feature language that people can understand without specialist training or repeated readings).
 - Stories (Ballads tend to be narrative poems, poems that tell stories)
 - Ballad stanzas (The traditional ballad stanza consists of four lines, rhymed abcb. The first and third line have four stresses while the second and fourth have three)
 - Repetition (Ballads often have refrains, a repeated section that divides segments of the story. Many ballads also employ incremental repetition, in which a phrase recurs with minor differences throughout the story)
 - Dialogue (Ballads often incorporate multiple characters into their stories)
 - Third-person objective narration (Ballad narrators usually do not speak in first person)

- The core structure for a ballad is a quatrain, written in either abcb or abab rhyme schemes. The first and third lines are iambic tetrameter, with four beats per line; the second and fourth lines are in trimeter, with three beats per line.
- Ballads from history
 - At the beginning, ballads were a major role of the oral tradition, therefore they were not frequently written down. It was not until around the 13th century in Italy and Spain that ballads became an important form on the written literary tradition.
 - Throughout the 15th century, ballads began to take the form of advise pieces. Their purpose was often to impart wisdom upon the reader.
 - One of the most famous examples of a ballad is “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner”. He sophisticated the form because he combined elements of the earlier ballads with newer methods. The poem was extremely lyrical.
- Ballads are important to look at because they show how the form has developed over time.

The elderly questions:

- Love
 1. Do you believe in love?
 2. Who was the first person you fell in love with?
 3. When was the first time you fell in love?
 4. How did you know you were in love?
 5. How did you two keep the love alive?
 6. Can you tell us the story of how you met your lover?
 7. When did you know they were the one?
 8. What is something love has taught you?
 9. What is your favorite memory when you were in love?
 10. What is your worst memory when you were in love?
 11. What was the hardest thing you had to do when you were in love?
 12. Can people look for love? Or is it found?
 13. What do you believe is important for others to know about love?
- Lust
 1. What does lust mean to you?
 2. Have you ever mistaken lust for love?
 3. Do you believe lust does you more harm than good?
 4. What has lust taught you?
 5. Was there ever an instance you realized it was lust and not love?
 6. Did religion ever hinder you from falling in love?
 7. Do you believe there is a middle ground between lust and love?
 8. How do you see lust now than when you were younger/our age?
 9. Do you believe lust and love go hand-in-hand?
 10. Is lust able to be controlled?

11. Is lust treated differently today or is it the same?

Love and lust Survey:

<https://goo.gl/forms/fy9SjZ4ZFBVylgII3>

Info from interviews (due to confidentiality, names not included except for Karlyn):

(someone our age)

One love story was about only getting lust from their first relationship, and they cheated on them with someone else who they felt that truly loved them. Her idea of lust was that it could be hand in hand with love IF it was with the right person.

(elderly)

The next love story was the typical fairytale love story. The flowers being sent to the girl’s house, diner dates, no sex until marriage, no real fights, and 2 lovely baby girls. They met on vacation in Maryland, and moved in together 2 months later. They are still living together happily today in their nursing home apartment.

Karlyn’s love story was no fairytale, but it was pretty typical for the 40s. They got married very young, and kind of complimented each other due to Karlyn only being 16 at the time, and she sort of relied on him to get her through life. She stuck with him no matter what, and even through the hardships, she stayed.

The final love story was a trainwreck. There was cheating, abuse, fighting, and addiction. The thing is, at that time there were no divorces, no second chances. You met someone, married, and went through the motions. It’s calmed down and things are okay with them now, but back then it was not good.

PLANNING

Brainstorm ideas:

- Reading examples of ballads:

<p>Ballads:</p> <p>“Ballad of the Cool Fountain” Fountain, coolest fountain, Cool fountain of love, Where all the sweet birds come</p>	<p>Analysis:</p>
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Create a Draft of Ballad:

- Exposition: the characters meet, go on dates, connect, cute stuff blah blah blah
- Rising Action: he has to move back home but he has another girlfriend back home but he loves this girl he met
- Climax: the new girl proposes at the airport before he leaves and he goes back home to the other girl
- Falling Action: all that the guy and his other girlfriend do is make love and he doesn't feel the love just the lust, so he decides to leave her and fly back to the new girl
- Resolution: he goes back to the girl he met because he loves her and they send a wedding invitation to the girl from home and she realizes that he's happier with the new girl because they actually have love and not only lust
- Memorable line (For Chorus):
 - A that love was a beggar in the streets
 - B starving for affection
 - C and I slipped, I stumbled, I fell
 - B but this love is a new direction
- Ballad:

4 STRESSED = A AND C

3 STRESSED = B

VERSE 1

VERSE 2

VERSE 3

BRIDGE

CHORUS

PRODUCT

A I met her on a Sunday in August
B smile bright as the sun
C Annie and I, right then, right there
B magic had begun

A that love was a beggar in the streets
B starving for affection
C and I slipped, I stumbled, I fell
B but this love is a new direction

A had to go home in December
B Kaitlyn, waiting for me
C the razor slashing at my heart
B jumping into a black sea

A that love was a beggar in the streets
B starving for affection
C and I slipped, I stumbled, I fell
B but this love is a new direction

A I remember that Sunday
B with you, sunny and warm
C everything in its right place
B you helped me reform

A I see you walk down the aisle
B I love him, but we weren't right
A I give him away like he's out of style
B a sad day, but she looks good in white

A that love was a beggar in the streets
B starving for affection
C and I slipped, I stumbled, I fell
B but this love is a new direction.