

Bent, Not Broken

By: Sophie Saumier

1 They say I have to slow down, so I slow
2 They say I have to take it easy, so I do
3 They say I have to stop, so I do but I don't want to
4 They say I have to leave, so I leave it all behind
5 They say I have to let go, but I can't
6 They say I have to turn around, but I can't
7 I don't go forward either
8 They say I have to stop thinking about it
9 But how could I?
10 They say I have to forget, but I didn't
11 I keep it all close.
12 Can anyone understand I don't want to slow?
13 Can anyone understand that I try to go faster?

14 I can't go fast like the wind yet,
15 I can't start where you did,
16 It is hard to run on those troubled waters
17 I know I can get faster, better because
18 I want to
19 But now people see what I now can do
20 Wondering how I outran what had happened
21 Their sorrow and support change to cheers
22 Like a ball I bounced back,
23 Higher this time
24 I don't know what happened or how
25 But I saw myself go faster
26 Picking up the slack that built up over time
27 I used to always look back
28 But I got faster
29 I can now see what is ahead
30 Now I don't need help
31 Now I don't need breaks
32 I now stand taller
33 I was bent
34 But not broken
35 Now i can finish the race
36 There are more races to come
37 I'm no longer bent
38 And I'll never be broken.

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Explanation:

- ❑ - parallelism #1 : This light green represents the first parallelism by showing that I started to push back, a tone change. Not doing what the reader expected, stood out against the repetition of doing what 'they' said I should do.
- ❑ - parallelism #2 : The dark green represents the second parallelism by changing from what had and is happening to what will happen. Tells the reader I accomplished the hurdle to make me equal/ have what everyone else already had and to show I will now be able to go forward.
- ❑ - repetition : The repetition that I used was ' they say I have to'. It was repeated over to get the point of what I was doing, was someone else's choices that were made for me. Representing that had no say in what would and was happening.
- ❑ - figurative language :
 1. "I can't go fast like the wind yet" = simile
 2. "It is hard running on those troubled waters" = metaphor
 3. "Wondering how I outran what had happened" = metaphor
 4. "Like a ball I bounced back" = simile