In Flames by Feridun Duzagac.

Textual Analysis

Considering the title, In Flames, an intelligent reader can imagine the poem will be about fire and war or in their metaphorical sense inner conflict, passions and love.

The lyric consists of four stanzas, written in free verse; the choice refers to the freedom of thoughts and to their direct expression.

The first stanza is an introduction to the lyrical-voice’s feelings: he thinks he is weak, and dominated by a “glance”. The anaphora of the vowel “i” helps to intimacy, as if the lyric were more than an organisation of simple words: it sounds more like a confession.

A reader can also confirm the previous conjecture: the poem is about feelings. The word “maybe” connects the first stanza to the following one and at the same time highlights the precariousness of speech

The second stanza, consisting of two lines, includes two if-clauses, symbolising possibilities and chance a san aspect of life.

The pronoun “we” is a means to hint at the lyrical voice’s hope to be brought together with his beloved.

The third stanza of one line only and two exclamation is the main stanza of the lyrics. Once more it espresse/conveys the the lyrical voice’s most urgent feeling: he is burning in his inner side. It refers to a true feeling and his pain is underlined by the exclamation marks. There is also assonance of vowel “i”, as a consonance of sound “m” in the first stanza contributed to the overall effect and meaning. In addition, they both add to the lyrics sense of uniqueness.

The fourth and last stanza cover twelve lines. Indeed, they represents the largest portion of the lyric. Here, the voice addresses an unidentified “you” for the first time. It is the confession of the voice’s personal acceptation of his feelings and the burden it means. Its initial rhetoric question conveys hope, after the previous sad lines.

The fourth and fifth lines of the stanza convey the idea that nobody gives himself away unless he is not sure of what he is doing.

At the end the lyrical voice goes back to the previous need of union, with theuse of the imperative “take me” that is to say “accept me”and thus “save me from fire”.

The main common vowel in the stanza is “o”, used together with strong consonants: it reminds the heavy burden of the message.