**Analysis of “Il fuoco che produce luce e fumo”, Giuseppe Conte**

The contemporary poet Giuseppe Conte wrote *Il fuoco che produce luce e fumo***.** This poem recalls the sensation experienced during the Twin Towers terrorist attack.

This poem, with its figures of speech and images, underlines the horror caused by the massacre and, at the same time, the absurdity of those religious causes produced as a justification.

The composition doesn’t have a precise metrical and rhyme scheme.

The poem starts with the description of what happened during and immediately after the attack just at line 10. In these lines the poet, thanks to the different figure of speech, makes the reader feels the sensations experienced by those who lived that attack. The use of the alliteration of the sound “c” and “r” (“carburante”,“carne”…) emphasizes the sensation of hardness and horror created by the attack. Moreover, there is the use of words such as “grey, dark, smoke, dust” that can convey better the scene.

This part describes the cloud of mixed organic and inorganic material that was created after the attack. The image is also reinforced by the only rhyme of the verse, placed in contact with the next verse, "mortal" (which refers to the "smoke" rising from the towers).

The detailed description gives an idea of the surrounding landscape, but also of victims’ pain and suffering (lines 8-9-10 “della calce che ricoprivano/volti d’uomini, vie, automobili/ come se avessero preso dominio degli Inferi.”)

After the description of the situation, at line 11, there is a repetition of the first lines. This repetition has the function to highlight what is the intention of the poet: to remember the happened.

The poem ends with a hopeful note with a symmetrical scheme of rhyme (AABCC) and claiming to pray and remember all the victims of this attack, whatever are our beliefs. There is an oxymoron, a use of two contrast words: “ assassino” and “bambino” which are refered to God.

The poet, Giuseppe Conte, highlights the absurdity of the causes attributed to the attack in the last two lines stating that no religion wants a "Dio assassino". This concept is reiterates in the entire poem with the frequent use of antithesis like “Inferi”and “Dio”, “assassino” and “bambino”

**Analysis of “11th September”, Mario Luzi**

In this poem the poet Mario Luzi, speaks to the twin towers a year after their fall.

He invokes the towers asking them to return but not as towers, but as the stems. The stem is the stalk of the plants, a thin and elongated element with the function of supporting them. In this case the stem is an image used by the poet to explain the role to be played: support the society, the union of different peoples and peace.

In addition, he associates also to the towers the word "gigli di preghiera”, that is lily of prayer. The lily is a plant that has taken on different meanings used both in mythology and in the religion and culture of heraldry (choice of coats of arms gifts). The white lily is a flower known since ancient times. Its name derives from the Greek "leiron" which means purity, but also virginity and innocence. This is the main significance of the lily.

The same flower has also other meanings that come not only from the history and legends that revolve around this vegetable species, but also by the bearing and by the structure of this flower. In fact it is composed of a stem high and very straight, which can be break but not to be bended. When a person "breaks but does not bend" is used to say that is fair and proud. So, one of the other most important meanings of lily it is the pride.

The specification of what kind of flower is using the metaphor (lily) helps to give a deeper meaning to what the poet is saying. Lily’s stem is particularly strong, very tall, and able to break but not to bend.

Luzi highlight also the absurdity of the causes of that attack: the religious causes. Indeed, he emphasizes that people belonging to different religious beliefs and culture can live together and help each other, thanks to the description of the situation after the incident, in which every one helps the other.

The poem consists of 12 regular lines in which there is no a definite rhyme scheme. Only the last three verses have an alternate rhyme (ABA), which helps to keep the latest concept expressed imprinted into the reader’s mind. The concept also coincides with the message that the poet wants to give.

The message of this poem is to generate hope for the future justice and peace through a deep religious sense, just that using the shell as an excuse for the attack on the World Trade Centre.

There is hope in this poem of Luzi, next to the drama. He narrates the incidents in its contradictions; he wants to find a reassuring situation.