● ‘Struck’
Dynamic verb
Suggests that Larkin has just realised something.

● ‘mothers loud and fat;’
Monosyllabic adjectives
Larkin uses monosyllabic adjectives to emphasise how lowly he thinks of these working class women.

● ‘then the perms,
The nylon gloves and jewellery-substitutes,’
Noun
The plural noun ‘substitutes' suggests that these people can't afford real jewelry and it feels like a social criticism or Larkin looking down upon the working class. Larkin is reducing these people down to their clothing which, again, suggests that he thinks lowly of them.

● ‘Marked off the girls unreally from the rest.’
Larkin is criticising women for the things that they wear to weddings and suggesting that they look ridiculous. Another of Larkin’s many social criticisms.

● ‘And banquet-halls up yards’
Larkin is suggesting that they can’t afford nice banquet halls so use nearby cheaper locations.

● ‘Free at last’
Irony
This feels ironic since marriage binds two people together.

● ‘I nearly died’
Hyperbole
This suggests that the persona or someone else on the train felt embarrassed, it feels slightly melodramatic and like an overreaction.

● ‘A dozen marriages got under way’
Suggesting that the convention of marriage is trivial.

● ‘Sitting side by side’
Sibilance
The sibilance here makes the sentence feel comforting and slightly melodic which suggests a sense of romance.

● ‘I thought of London spread out in the sun,
Its postal districts packed like squares of wheat:’
Simile and pathetic fallacy
Larkin uses a simile to suggest that London is cramped/busy and that there is a sense of conformity.

● ‘A sense of falling, like an arrow-shower
Sent out of sight, somewhere becoming rain’
Metaphor and pathetic fallacy
One interpretation of the metaphor could be that it is an allusion to cupid since cupid makes people fall in love and the persona is surrounded by newly weds. Another interpretation is that it could be a metaphor for the conflicts that will come from being married since arrows are often seen used for violence.