

- Tennyson uses figurative language to make an impact on the reader. He uses evidence of personification, 'jaws of Death' (line 24). This brings the valley where the war is set to life, and conveys that it is going to devour the men. It also implies that war is like a monster and has no mercy.
- Tennyson describes the valley as 'the mouth of Hell' (line 25). This creates a gruesome image, it gives the impression that war is like Hell and is the men's worst nightmare. This technique makes the images of war beyond vivid to the reader, this creates more of an impression. It conveys the men's bravery, as the descriptive language infers how dangerous the conditions of war were. It also implies that Tennyson does not agree with war, he believes it to be a suicidal act, by using 'jaws' and 'mouth' it gives the impression that the men are walking into the mouth of their own death.
- He compares war to 'Hell', which signifies that he believes it is evil and the place of torment and misery. Following this, comparing the natural setting of the valley with images of death, produces a substantial effect. It highlights that war is created by mankind and how unnatural the act of killing is.
- Tennyson uses careful word choice to have a similar effect on the audience. In the title, he refers to the men as the 'Light Brigade'. Using the noun 'light' could symbolise hope. Everyone had confidence and believed that the soldiers would protect them, therefore the men are 'saviours'.
- The lexical term 'light' can connote religion. This is because many of the men lost their lives therefore, 'light' could signify that they are in heaven. Tennyson also uses semantic fields of horror: 'die', 'death', 'Hell', 'shot', 'thundered', 'smoke'. These terms are used to show the horror of war, and the 'hell' the men suffered. The words Tennyson uses are powerful words, which may represent his strong hate against war. The reader is likely to feel sympathy for the fallen soldiers, and gives them an understanding of the conditions.