All three poems, *Ozymandias, Dulce et Decorum Est* and *Do Not Go Gentle Into That Good Night,* use emotive words tospeak of the inevitability of death. The use of emotive words in these poems makes this idea deeper by showing the reader how helpless they are against the power of death. For example, the word “desert” in poem *Ozymandias* immediately builds a picture in the mind of a deserted, empty place. Since a desert is a place where death has had victory over everything, despite how hard it may have tried to survive, this word is reminiscent of the vast power of death to turn anyone into dust. The idea is continued in the third verse of *Dulce et Decorum Est* where the author speaks of a man dying before his “helpless sight”. This word ‘helpless’ describes the feelings of the watcher who feels the futility of battling death. His friend is destroyed from the inside and he is too late. This highlights death’s inevitability as the man is doomed even though he is still alive. Furthermore, the second verse of *Do Not Go Gentle Into That Good Night* describes wise men who “know dark is right”. This is an emotive phrase, that clearly speaks of men who know that death or “dark” is “right” as it is the natural order of things and thus inevitable but emotionally they still want to fight it. Despite their struggles, however, they know that they are helpless against the power of death. Because of their ability to target the readers’ emotions, the use of emotive words in these three poems are all used to demonstrate that death is a powerful force that no human can overcome. *Do Not Go Gentle Into That Good Night*, similarly to *Dulce et Decorum Est*, speaks of the feelings of inevitability and helplessness one might feel when encountering death, while *Ozymandias* emphasises the vast power of death, which leads to the same conclusion.

Thus, it is clear that emotive words are a convincing medium to impress on the audience that death is powerful and the inevitable end.

Another ‘C’ example:

C – Both *Ozymandias* and *Dulce Et Decorum Est* use structure to lead the readers’ understanding of the situation and emphasise the theme of the poem. In the case of *Ozymandias*, the way the structure leads the understanding back in time, creating a feeling of vast ages, in which death has always ruled, convinces the reader that death is indeed all powerful and no person, no matter how mighty, can stand against it. *Dulce Et Decorum Est*’s structure is different in that it brings the reader closer and more personally into the action, section by section, also emphasising the theme, but this time, showing through the confronting image of the gas victim and the personal appeal at the end that death in WWI is by no means glorious.