

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to identify the types of figurative language and analyze their communicative meanings in the dialogue of *The Grand Budapest Hotel* (2014). This study applied a qualitative research design to interpret non-literal expressions contextually, utilizing the theoretical framework established by Abrams and Harpham (2015). The analysis focused on eight specific types of figurative language: simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, irony, metonymy, litotes, and oxymoron. The data consisted of selected dialogues containing figurative expressions from the film's script. In collecting the data, the writer repeatedly watched the movie, identified the figurative expressions, and classified them based on the chosen theory. The findings showed that the eight identified types of figurative language such as simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, irony, metonymy, litotes, and oxymoron were not merely decorative, but served as essential instruments for expressing complex emotions and conveying nuanced meanings. These types strengthened character portrayal and enhanced the audience's interpretation of the narrative by mapping abstract thematic concepts onto familiar, concrete situations. By decoding how these tropes shifted from literal to figurative interpretations, this research provided a deeper understanding of the role of figurative language in cinematic communication, offering a systematic framework for interpreting the implied meanings embedded in the film's dialogue.

Keyword: *figurative language, meaning of figurative language, movie, the grand budapest hotel (2014), types of figurative language*