



AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOM TRANSLATIONS IN SONG LYRICS PUBLISHED ON A TIKTOK PAGE¹

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ABSTRACT: The English language is full of "idioms", whose meaning can not be translated literally. Thus, translating them from one language to another requires not only linguistic, but also cultural, social and historical competence, as well as the use of specific translation strategies that best apply to this category of lexical unit. This paper aims to analyze idioms in subtitles of song lyrics posted in short videos on a Tiktok page, dedicated to posting translations of music from English to Portuguese. It is theoretically based on the semantic classification of idioms presented by Kvetko (2009); the strategies of idioms based on Baker (1992); the concept of idioms by O'Dell and McCharty (2010). The methodological approach used in this paper is qualitative and based on Descriptive Translation Studies. According to the results of this research, from the five selected songs, 15 idioms were found in total, being classified into 9 Semi Opaques, 3 Semi Idioms and 3 Pure Idioms.

Keywords: idioms; translation; song lyrics; Tiktok;

RESUMO: A língua inglesa está repleta de “expressões idiomáticas”, cujo sentido não pode ser traduzido literalmente. Assim, traduzi-las de uma língua para outra requer não só competência linguística, mas também cultural, social e histórica, além do uso de estratégias específicas de tradução que melhor se aplicam a essa categoria de unidade lexical. Este trabalho visa analisar expressões idiomáticas em legendas de letras de canções postadas em vídeos curtos em uma página Tiktok, voltada à publicação de traduções de música de inglês para português. Fundamenta-se teoricamente na classificação semântica de expressões

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idiomáticas apresentada por Kvetko (2009); as estratégias de expressões idiomáticas baseadas em Baker (1992); o conceito de expressões idiomáticas por O'Dell e McCharty (2010). A abordagem metodológica utilizada neste trabalho é qualitativa e baseada nos Estudos descritivos de Tradução. De acordo com os resultados desta pesquisa, das cinco músicas selecionadas, foram encontradas 15 expressões idiomáticas no total, sendo classificadas em 9 Semi Opacos, 3 Semi Idioms e 3 Puros Idioms.

Palavras-chave: tradução; expressões idiomáticas; letras de músicas; Tiktok;

INTRODUCTION

Idioms are a linguistic phenomenon that are present in many of the world's languages. They are mainly part of informal language and these expressions appear frequently in English. Some of them emerged a long time ago and their meanings are usually linked to some historical or cultural context. Knowing these expressions and being able to master their meanings by using them in conversation makes English sound more natural. As such, the purpose of this research is to observe and collect the idioms translated from English to Portuguese in song lyrics from a translation page on TikTok application, entitled *Traduzindo Hits*⁴. I and a colleague from the university designed this page during the Covid-19 pandemic, 2020 – 2021, with the purpose of facilitating access to translations of songs through short videos and it is still being updated currently.⁵ The page has achieved 45 thousand followers by November 2022, which reveals a great interest and popularity by the audience in the translation of pop culture songs. During the translation process, it was observed that when idioms are present in song lyrics, translation can occur in different ways: it can have a similar meaning in Portuguese or it can be translated literally, word by word.

In this paper, it was chosen to analyze the translation of idioms in pop culture songs, considering that it is an industry largely consumed by people and that it is one of the contents which we have more contact with when we are learning English as a foreign language, besides being a text genre in which we easily find more informal language, such as slangs, jargons and idioms.

⁴ Available at: <<https://www.tiktok.com/@traduzindo.hits>> Access in: 07 Oct. 2022

⁵ The page was designed by me, Larissa Barroso and my colleague, Walter Sousa.

Therefore, the analysis proposed in this project seeks to collect idioms in subtitles of songs posted in short videos on a Tiktok page of translations EN/PT-BR, to describe and classify idioms found in the song lyrics according to the semantic classification by Kvetko (2009).

This paper is organized in 4 sections, as follows: the first section presents the theoretical framework with the topic on the translation of idioms supported by Baker (1992). In addition, O'Dell and McCharty (2010) clarifies the concept of Idioms, and the theory by Kvetko (2009) substantiates some topics such as semantic classification, characteristics and types of Idioms. The next section has the methodological approach used in this paper divided into subsections. Next, we have the analysis of the idiom translations of the song lyrics and, finally, the final remarks with the results found in this article.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Idioms Translation

The English language is full of idioms, each one has very particular meanings. Translating them from the source language to the target language can be a difficult process when you do not know the social, cultural context and origin of that idiom. As Mona Baker in her book *In Other Words* points out that:

“The way in which an idiom or a fixed expression can be translated into another language depends on many factors. It is not only a question of whether an idiom with a similar meaning is available in the target language. Other factors include, for example, the significance of the specific lexical items which constitute the idiom, i.e. whether they are manipulated elsewhere in the source text, as well as the appropriateness or inappropriateness of using idiomatic language in a given register in the target language.” (BAKER, 1992, p. 71-72)

In this way, to translate an idiom into another language, the translator needs to know not only the grammatical and lexical structure, but also the social context of the source language. Thus, to translate these expressions it is necessary to make use of some specific strategies for each idiom. Next, some strategies for idiom translation proposed by Baker (1992) will be presented.

A) Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

It does not happen in all cases, but this strategy is basically to look for an idiomatic expression in the target language that conveys the same meaning as the idiom in the source language, with equivalent lexical items, for example:

Source Language (English): *Better late than never*

Target Language (Portuguese): *Antes tarde do que nunca*

B) Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

This strategy seeks in the target language a fixed expression that conveys the same idea as the expression in the source language, but with different lexical items, for example:

Source Language (English): *That's the last straw*

Target Language (Portuguese): *A gota d'água*

C) Translation by paraphrase

This strategy can be used when there is no equivalent expression in the target language and translating it literally does not correspond to the true meaning that the expression conveys. So, in these cases, explaining with other words the meaning of the idiom is the solution to understanding it. For example:

Source Language: *Full of beans*

Target Language: *Uma pessoa com muita energia ou entusiasmo*

D) Translation by omission

This case occurs when a language can not be paraphrased or has no match in the target language. Some parts of the expression can be omitted, these omissions may occur because of censorship or for stylistic reasons. For example in this excerpt of this song, *Sweetest pie* by Dua Lipa e Megan Thee Stallion available in the page Traduzindo Hits⁶:

Source Language: *I ain't never had to chase dick in my life*

Target Language: *Eu nunca tive que ir atrás de macho.*

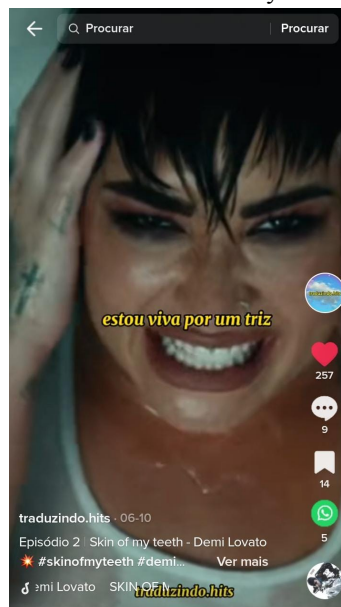
⁶ Available at:

<https://www.tiktok.com/@traduzindo.hits/video/7101789253759192325?is_from_webapp=1&sender_device=pc&web_id=7145906233211241989> Access in: November 30th, 2022.

Idioms Definition

In accordance with O'Dell and McCharty (2010, p. 6), in the book entitled *English Idioms in use*, idioms are “fixed combinations of words whose meaning is often difficult to guess from the meaning of each individual word”. On other hand, Cambridge Dictionary⁷ defines the term idiom as “the style of expression in writing, speech, or music that is typical of a particular period, person or group”. In addition, “Longman dictionary of language teaching and applied linguistics” specify that idioms are “an expression which functions as a single unit and whose meaning cannot be worked out from its separate parts.” (Richards & Schmidt, 2010, p. 270). Therefore, the semantic value of the expression when translated can acquire a different meaning than if it were translated word by word, that is, an idiom can have a specific cultural context of a region or social group that if translated alone gains a literal meaning that perhaps would not have the same sense in another language, but possibly would have equivalent expressions. Following, we have some examples of idioms found in song lyrics:

FIGURE 1: Skin of my teeth



Source: Collected on page @traduzindo.hits from TikTok (October 6th, 2022)⁸

In this song by singer Demi Lovato, collected from the Tiktok translation page, the expression "*I'm alive by the skin of my teeth*", literally translated into Portuguese is "*Estou*

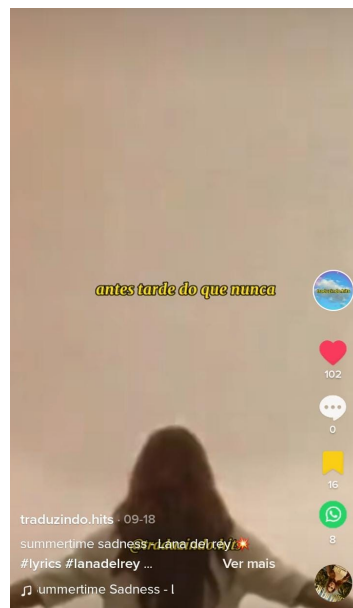
⁷ Available at: <<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/>> Access in: October 7th, 2022.

⁸ Available at: <<https://www.tiktok.com/@traduzindo.hits>> Access in: October 6th, 2022.

viva pela pele dos meus dentes” but this way we can see that it does not make any sense. In opposition, there is a similar expression in Portuguese that is “*por um triz*”, the real meaning is that someone has barely escaped from a bad situation or almost something bad happens to someone. According to The Idioms website (2021), this expression appeared in 1560 in the Geneva Bible, in the book of Job. He had a disease that affected his entire body except his gums; he did refer to his gums as the “*skin of his teeth*.”

In figure 2 below, there is another example of idiom:

FIGURE 2: Summertime Sadness



Source: Collected on page @traduzindo.hits from TikTok App (October 6th, 2022)⁹

In the figure above, we have an example of idiom also collected from the TikTok translation page, *Traduzindo hits*. In the song “Summertime Sadness”, by singer Lana del Rey, we found the expression “*later is better than never*”, that means it is better to do something after it is past the time when it should have been done, than not to do it at all. When translating the words individually into Portuguese is “*Tarde é melhor do que nunca*”, this phrase even if translated alone makes sense because in Portuguese there is a similar expression with the same meaning, which is “*antes tarde do que nunca*”. This idiom appeared a long time ago in 1386, when the famous author Geoffrey Chaucer used the expression “*better late than never*” in his work *The Yeoman's Tale*, that is part of *The Canterbury Tales* (GINGER, 2022). The next section will present some features of idioms.

⁹ Available at: <<https://www.tiktok.com/@traduzindo.hits>> Access in: October 6th, 2022.

Characteristics of Idioms

According to Kvetko (2009), in his book titled *Lexicology English: in theory and practice*, languages have some characteristics, each part of an expression must have some distinctive feature that allows it to differ from others. The following are some of the characteristics pointed out in the book.

Some idioms such as "*red tape*" that means *bureaucracy*, are expressions that pairs cannot be isolated because they are units of sentence length that function as separate utterances, are **institutionalized**. Expressions with combinations of lexical items, have **multi word character**, based on their form idioms may be very short "*at all*" or "*of course*" and can be a complex structure "you scratch my back and I will scratch yours". The idioms **non-literal/fully** or **partially figurative**, stand out for the semantic unity of the expression which is their distinguishing feature; there may be some variations in the translation of these expressions, but their imagery remains the same, for example "*dark horse*" not really means a horse with dark color, but it is a person that hides special personal skills.

Idioms are mostly **fixed combinations**, but not all. There are also some internal variations in some of the expressions, changes can influence their structures, for example "sell like hot cakes" can be "go like hot cakes" the expression does not change the meaning, although the structure has an internal variation.

A Semantic Classification of Idioms

As mentioned by Kvetko (2009), from a semantic perspective, idioms can be classified into three groups based on their level of opacity: Demotivated Idioms, Motivated Idioms and Semi Idioms. Each one is explained below:

The terms "Demotivated Idioms", "Pure Idiom" and "Opaque Idioms" may be used interchangeably. However, the term **Pure Idioms** will be used in this paper. Pure Idioms are expressions in which the meanings of the individual words are not related to the whole expression, the phrase does not make sense, it is a non-literal idiom. For example, this expression "*by the skin of my teeth*", in fact, means that something almost happened, the literal translation into Portuguese is "*pela pele do meu dente*" but the term equivalent is "por um triz".

The terms ‘Partially motivated idioms’, ‘Semi-Opaque Idioms’ and ‘Figurative Idioms’ may be used interchangeably, nevertheless, **Semi Opaque Idioms** will be used in this paper. These idioms are expressions with figurative and literal meanings, where there is a relation more reasonable between the words meaning both individually and together. Such an idiom found in Demi Lovato’s song, “*Heart Attack*”, translated into Portuguese is “*Ataque cardíaco*”, this expression actually means that the person is really surprised or shocked by something, as a result of which he would have a supposed heart attack.

Semi-Idioms are expressions in which one part has a figurative meaning and the other part a literal meaning, all in the structure of idiom. As in “*You make me glow*” translated in Portuguese means “*Você me faz brilhar*”, this expression doesn't really mean that the person is glowing, but it means that another person is making someone very happy, because of this, that the person externalizes joy/glow.

Types of Idioms

There are some types of idioms classified in similar or different criteria by different linguists, as reported by Kvetko (2009), these idioms can be divided into special groups of idiomatic multi-words.

Proverbs - are popular sayings that express some advice based on real life experiences, for example: *later is better than never*.

Similes - are expressions that make a comparison between two things. Such as: *His eyes are as blue as the ocean*.

Binomials/trinomials - usually irreversible coordinating pairs, are expressions that have two words together as a term, for example “on and on”, or can be trinomials with three words like *hook, line and sinker*.

Phrasal Verbs - Combinations of a verb with a particle, such as an adverb or preposition, such as *Give up* and *Break up*.

Social formulae - are common English expressions like “How do you do?”, “Long time no see”.

Understanding about the classification, types, and characteristics of a language is of paramount importance in translating them. In this way, the translator will apply the appropriate translation strategy according to what each expression requires. The next section presents the methodological approach used in this paper.

METHODOLOGY

In this section, the methodology used in this work will be described. It is divided into three topics: Corpus of Study, Data Collection Procedure and Data Analysis Procedure.

Corpus of Study

The corpus used in this work were short videos of songs translated on a page of the Tiktok application, entitled Traduzindo hits. The page was created a little over a year ago and has gained more than 45,000 followers by November 2022 and provides 220 videos published with translations from English into Portuguese of pop songs. The songs chosen for this paper are Skin of my teeth and Heart Attack, by Demi Lovato; Summertime Sadness, by Lana del Rey and Roar, by Katy Perry and Alejandro, by Lady Gaga.

Data collection procedure

Data collection was performed as follows: Five songs were selected from the page for this analysis: Skin of my teeth and Heart Attack, by Demi Lovato; Summertime Sadness, by Lana del Rey and Roar, by Katy Perry and Alejandro, by Lady Gaga. The reason for choosing these songs was because they present many idioms in their lyrics, which will allow an analysis. The chosen songs were organized in tables for better visualization and understanding of the reader. Each song has its own table, divided into columns with the topics Song title, Singer, Stanza, Idiom collected, Functional Equivalence.

Data analysis procedure

The approach used in data analysis was qualitative descriptive. The next step was to read the lyrics and mark the idioms in italics. The idioms were determined according to the theory of semantic classification of idioms by Kvetko (2009) and then had their meanings explained based on the dictionaries of idioms.

ANALYSIS

This section will analyze idioms collected in song's lyrics from a Tiktok page application entitled *Traduzindo Hits*. This page provides translations of songs in English into Portuguese to their followers. The idioms will be classified from a point of view of a semantic classification according to the theory about Idioms, by (KVETKO, 2009).

TABLE 1: Skin of my teeth by Demi Lovato

Song Title	Singer	Stanza	Idiom collected	Literal translation	Functional equivalence
Skin of my teeth	Demi Lovato	I'm just trying <i>to keep my head above water</i>	keep my head above water	“manter minha cabeça acima da água”	“evitar afundar”
		I'm your son and I'm your daughter I'm your mother, I'm your father I'm alive <i>I'm alive by the skin of my teeth</i> (skin of my teeth) Won't you try and have some mercy on me? Asking why doesn't make it easier <i>Go easier on me</i> God, damn it, I just wanna be free (wanna be free) But I can't 'cause it's a fucking disease I'm alive by the skin of my...	“By the skin of my teeth” Go easier on me	“pela pele do meu dente” Vai mais fácil para mim	“Por um triz” “Pegue leve comigo”

Source: designed by the author with information collected from @traduzindo.hits

In the table above, in the stanza collected from the first song, three idioms were found. The first one is "*keep my head above water*", according to the context of the song, means to

stay out of trouble or not sink into trouble. Based on the idiom dictionary entitled The Free Dictionary¹⁰, this expression means "to avoid being consumed by a stressful or unpleasant situation". Conforming theory Kvetko (2009), from a semantic classification this sentence is a semi-opaque idiom because it has a figurative and literal meaning that function together in the same phrase. They are related even if it is literally translated the figurative meaning still transmits the real sense of the expression.

The next idiom found is "*I'm alive by the skin of my teeth*" , it is classified as a Pure Idiom. Kvetko (2009, p. 106) mentions that in a pure idiom "there is no connection between the meaning of individual words and the meaning of the whole idiom", in other words, it cannot be understood out of context. According to The Free Dictionary, this expression found in the song means "something that almost didn't happen", as in the context of this song, for example, the singer mentions having chemical dependency, she survived an overdose, but it almost didn't happen.

The third expression found in the lyrics of this song is "*go easier on me*" which by the context of the song and the phrases that precede this idiom makes it clear that the singer asks people to treat her in a gentle way because of what happened. Based on The Free Dictionary, go easy on someone, means "To be lenient with someone, especially after they've done something that could justify a punishment or scolding." This idiom can be classified as a Semi-Idiom, according to Kvetko (2009) because the sentence has one literal meaning and one figurative meaning.

In the table below, we describe the idioms found in the song Summertime Sadness, by Lana del Rey.

TABLE 2: Summertime Sadness by Lana del Rey

Title	Singer	Stanza	Idioms	Literal translation	Functional equivalence
Summertime Sadness	Lana del Rey	<p>“Think I'll miss you forever</p> <p>Like the stars miss the sun in the morning sky</p> <p><i>Later's better than never</i></p>	<p>“Later is better than never”</p>	<p>“Melhor tarde do que nunca”</p>	<p>“Antes tarde do que nunca”</p>

¹⁰ Available at: <<https://www.thefreedictionary.com/>> Access in: November 9th, 2022.

		Even if you're gone, I'm gonna drive, drive, drive”			
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Source: designed by the author with information collected from @traduzindo.hits

In this other song lyrics posted on the page, only this idiom was found "later is better than never", its meaning according to The Free Dictionary is "The delayed occurrence or realization of something that is desired is better than not happening at all". This is a Semi-Opaque Idiom because conforming to Kvetko (2009) the sentence has a literal meaning, there is a relation between the meanings of individual words and the meaning of the sentence as a whole. In the table below, we describe the idioms found in the song Roar, by Katy Perry.

TABLE 3: Roar by Katy Perry

Title	Singer	Stanza	Idioms	Literal translation	Functional equivalence
Roar	Katy Perry	<i>I used to bite my tongue</i> and hold my breath	“to bite my tongue”	“mordia minha língua”	“evitar falar algo”
		<i>Scared to rock the boat</i> and make a mess	“rock the boat”	“sacudir o barco”	“arrumar confusão”
		So I sat quietly, agreed politely			
		I guess that I forgot I had a choice			
		I let you push me past the <i>breaking point</i>	“past the breaking point”	“além do ponto de ruptura”	“passar do ponto/passar do limite”
		I stood for nothing, so I fell for everything			
		You held me down, but I got up (hey)			
		Already <i>brushing off the dust</i>	“brushing off the dust”	“limpando a poeira”	“tirando a poeira”
		You hear my voice, you hear that sound			
		Like thunder, gonna shake the ground			

		<p>You held me down, but I got up (hey)</p> <p>Get ready 'cause I've had enough</p> <p>I see it all, I see it now</p> <p>I got the eye of the tiger, a fighter</p> <p><i>Dancing through the fire</i></p> <p>Cause I am a champion, and you're gonna hear me roar</p> <p>Louder, louder than a lion</p> <p>'Cause I am a champion, and you're gonna <i>hear me roar</i></p>	<p>“Go through fire”</p> <p>“Hear me roar”</p>	<p>“atravessar o fogo”</p> <p>"ouvir meu rugido”</p>	<p>“atravessar o fogo”</p>
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Source: designed by the author with information collected from @traduzindo.hits

Of all the songs analyzed in this paper, this Katy Perry song lyrics was the one with the most idioms. The song begins with the expression "*I used to bite my tongue*" that, based on The free Dictionary, means "To stop oneself from saying something". This idiom is classified as a Semi-opaque, according to Kvetko (2009) sentences with figurative and literal meanings, where there is a relation more reasonable between the words meaning is considered a semi-opaque idiom.

Next idiom found is the term "*scared to rock the boat*" according to The Idioms Dictionary¹¹ means "to upset the normal flow of things" or "to do something you know will cause trouble", by the context of the song, the lyrics show us that the singer suggests that she didn't used to change the way things happened in her life. The structure of the idiom has no relation to the meaning of the whole sentence, that is, the idiom is not literal, it is a bit more complicated to attach meaning, being classified as a Pure Idiom according to classification point out by (KVETKO 2009).

Based on The Free Dictionary the term "*breaking point*" means the point when an overburdened person or system fails or collapses. It can be classified as a Semi-Opaque Idiom

¹¹ Available at: <<https://www.theidioms.com/>> Access in: November 10th, 2022.

because of the idiom's characteristics which have two meanings, literal and figurative, that represent the same idea.

“*Brushing off the dust*” is a variation of the idiom and also a phrasal verb “Brush off.” According to Cambridge Dictionary¹², this term signifies "to refuse to listen to what someone says, or to refuse to think about something seriously", is exactly what is conveyed in the song, the singer talks about not listening to other people anymore and starting to think for herself. This idiom can be considered as Pure Idiom because the meaning is difficult to understand, its meaning is not literal.

“*Dancing through the fire*” came from the expression “go through fire” in The Free Dictionary that means to face many challenges in the process of doing or accomplishing something. This term has a literal meaning because even if you don't know the whole context behind it, you can understand it. Therefore it can be classified as a Semi Opaque Idiom.

“*Hear me roar*” can be considered a variation of "I am woman, hear me roar", as found in The Free Dictionary, it is a phrase of empowerment to oneself as a woman and to womanhood as a whole. This idiom is classified as a Semi Idiom because in its structure has a part that keeps its meaning "hear me" and another part of the sentence is figurative "roar".

In the table below, we describe the idioms found in the song Heart Attack, by Demi Lovato.

TABLE 4: Heart Attack by Demi Lovato

Title	Singer	Stanza	Idioms	Literal translation	Functional equivalence
Heart Attack	Demi Lovato	<i>You make me glow</i>	You make me glow	"você me faz brilhar"	“você me faz feliz”
		But <i>I cover-up</i> , won't let it show	I cover up	“Eu escondo”	“eu disfarço”
		So I'm putting my defenses up			
		'Cause I don't wanna <i>fall in love</i>	fall in love	“cair em amor”	“se apaixonar”
		If I ever did that, I think <i>I'd have a heart attack</i> ”	heart attack	“ataque cardíaco”	“assustado, chocado”

¹² Available at: <<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/>> Access in: November 10th, 2022.

In this other Demi Lovato song, three idioms were found. The first one, “*You make me glow*”, conforming to Kvetko (2009), is classified as a Semi Idiom by owning the following features: in their structure “you make me” has literal meaning, while “glow” has figurative meaning that expresses in accordance with song context that someone is happy.

According to The Free Dictionary the next idiom found “*cover-up*” means “an act of concealing something” such as in song context the singer describes that she hides her feelings for someone. This term is considered a Semi Opaque idiom, based on Kvetko (2009) this idiom has “connection between the meaning of the whole and the meanings of individual words”, that is, the sentence has literal meaning.

Next idiom is a very common one to see in songs and used by people, the sentence “*fall in love*” based on The Idioms¹³, means “to be very attracted to someone” or “start to love someone”. According to Kvetko (2009) this term can be considered a Semi Opaque idiom, because it has literal meaning and consequently is easy to understand.

The term “*heart attack*” found in song is classified as a Semi opaque idiom, because it features both literal and figurative meanings that connect to each other. Based on The Free Dictionary this term means “a particularly frightening, jarring, or anxious experience” such as in the song, “*heart attack*” appears as something that causes scare. Next, in the table below, we describe the idioms found in the song Alejandro, by Lady Gaga.

TABLE 5: Alejandro by Lady Gaga

Title	Singer	Stanza	Idioms	Literal translation	Functional equivalence
Alejandro	Lady Gaga	You know that I love you boy Hot like Mexico, rejoice At this point I gotta choose <i>Nothing to lose</i> Don't call my name	Nothing to lose	Nada a perder	Nada a perder

¹³ Available at: <<https://www.theidioms.com/>> Access in: November 10th, 2022.

		Don't call my name, Alejandro I'm not your babe I'm not your babe, Fernando Don't wanna kiss, don't wanna touch Just smoke my cigarette and hush Don't call my name Don't call my name, Roberto			
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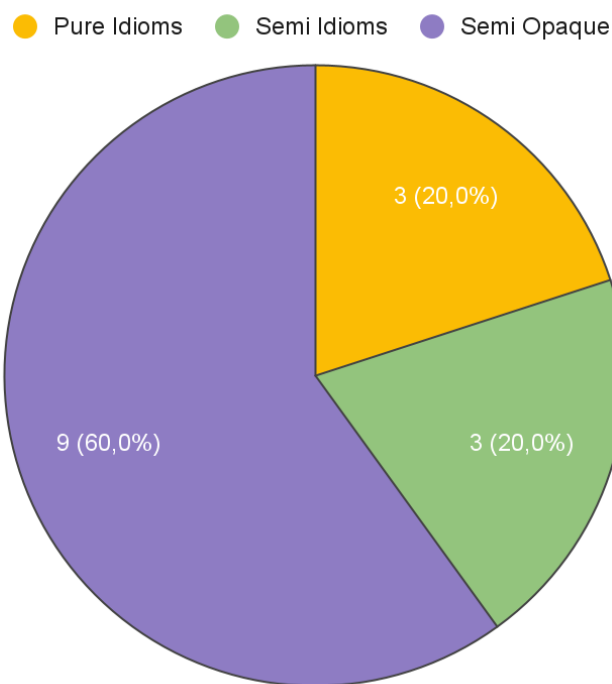
Source: designed by the author with information collected from @traduzindo.hits

In this Lady Gaga song only one idiom was found. The term commonly used by people "*nothing to lose*" has a very clear and understandable meaning, so it is considered a Semi Opaque Idiom, its meaning is literal based on KVETKO (2009). According to Cambridge Dictionary, "*nothing to lose*" means that you can not make things worse or cause any disadvantages for yourself by doing a particular thing. In the next section, the final remarks of this research are presented.

FINAL REMARKS

The main objective of this work was to analyze the idioms found in the lyrics of songs and classify them according to their semantic classification based on the theory of Idioms, by Kvetko 2009. Based on this objective, to conclude that from the results seen in the analysis, were found in the five songs a total of 15 Idioms. The chart shows the results found according to the types of Idioms analyzed.

CHART 1: Types of Idioms found.



Source: designed by the author (2022)

In the first song *Skin of my teeth* were found 3 Idioms, with 1 Pure Idiom, 1 Semi Opaque and 1 Semi Idiom and *Heart Attack* with 4 Idioms being 1 Semi Idiom and 1 Semi Opaque, both songs by Demi Lovato. The second one is *Summertime Sadness* by Lana del Rey with 1 Semi Opaque Idiom. In the following song, *Roar* by Katy Perry, more idioms were found with 6 idioms being classified as 3 Semi Idioms, 2 Pure Idioms and 1 Semi Idiom. And finally, *Alejandro* by Lady Gaga with only 1 idiom classifies as Semi Opaque.

From the results of the analysis, it was found that of the 15 idioms in total, 9 Semi Opaques, 3 Pure Idioms and 3 Semi Idioms. The vast majority are Semi-opaque, about 60% of the songs. Taking into consideration all that has been seen in this research, we know that there is a variety of idioms and several ways to interpret them. Idioms should not be translated without having a broader knowledge about them, as there is a risk of translating it incorrectly into the other language.

This research was of utmost importance to understand more about how each idiom has its own particularity and specific strategy to translate them. Especially for me, as the translator of the *Traduzindo Hits* page, this study has added more knowledge to improve future translations on the page.

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