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**IDIOMS IN 2025 HIT POP SONGS: FREQUENCY OF USAGE AND
TYPE CATEGORIZATION**

Bachelor’s thesis

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PREFACE

Idioms are unique phrases in a language that frequently violate grammatical and logical principles. English is particularly rich in these expressions and would lose a lot of its humour and diversity in speech and writing without idioms (De Caro, 2009). Idioms in English are necessary for conversation that is casual and natural, they are commonly used in everyday conversation by native speakers (Gautama, 2014). The lyrics of modern pop songs are worthy of studying for two reasons. First, they combine literary and spoken language elements with clever wordplay, which makes them a great source of both well-known and unique idiomatic terms. Second, they are an excellent object for research due to their formal structure frequently including choruses of repeated, idiomatic, and catchy lines (Fankhauser et al., 2021). Moreover, a person can learn new vocabulary without fully realizing it by singing and listening to a song's lyric's multiple times (Van Thao & Herman, 2021). Idiomatic expressions may have an underestimated significance in contemporary pop music, especially when it comes to how often they are employed, and which kinds are most common in influencing lyrical meaning and cultural influence. In 2025 pop music it is important to look at what kind of idioms are added to the linguistic texture of successful songs, as pop music continues to reflect and impact modern language and society. By examining idiomatic terms in well-known pop songs published in 2025, this study seeks to close the gap in what type of idiomatic expressions are the most used in pop songs of the year 2025. The present study aims to research and analyse the idioms in hit pop songs of 2025; to analyse the variety of idioms in hit pop songs of 2025; to categorize idioms by type based on Makkai's (1972) study; to analyse the frequency of each type of idiomatic expressions.

The present bachelor's thesis consists of an introduction, two main chapters, and a conclusion. The introduction gives an overview of the usage of idioms in pop songs and previous studies on the theme. Chapter I "Idioms and Their Types" focuses on idioms, defining what they are and their linguistic properties as well as the usage of idioms in songs. Chapter II "Exploring Idioms in Contemporary Music: Frequency and Categorization in Today's Top Hits" analyses which types of idioms are used in 2025 pop songs and discusses the results of the song lyrics analysis. The conclusion summarises the findings of the research.

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INTRODUCTION

Human communication depends on language because it allows people to communicate their thoughts, feelings and ideas. The primary means of exchanging ideas and knowledge is language. People from different countries can now communicate, exchange information and learn about other cultures thanks to English, which has become one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. Therefore, many people strive to become fluent in English (Ndruru, 2024). English is widely used in a large variety of fields, including business, journalism, education, tourism, science, technology and medicine. Its role as one of the most important languages around the world is reinforced by its growing dominance. Its widespread use and entrenched position make English a vital tool in today's globalised society (Rao, 2019).

Knowledge of English semantics is essential for language learners, as semantics is the study of word meanings. Both a word's exact meaning and its construction are important to comprehend. Idioms are particular phrases composed of several words whose meanings cannot be inferred from their definitions alone (Fromkin et al., 2007). According to Fromkin et al. (2007), idioms can be difficult to interpret since their meanings differ from those of the words that make them up. Cambridge Dictionary (2024) shares the same idea about idioms, calling them a group of words arranged in a particular order that has a specific meaning that is different from the meaning of each word individually. In general, idioms are phrases or sets of words which, taken as a whole, have a specific meaning distinct from each individual word, and sometimes it is difficult to understand it from the individual words only.

Idioms in English

Idioms are examples of non-literal or figurative language that are often used in ordinary conversations, along with metaphors, similes and proverbs. The source of many idioms are metaphorical expressions that have entered the language over time. Despite the frequent use of idioms, both native and non-native speakers of English cannot always understand what they mean. Understanding idioms sometimes requires either ingenuity or specialised knowledge. Idioms are found both in spoken language and in written works such as novels (Yuliasari & Virtianti, 2022).

It is noted by Ndruru (2024), Kondoalumang et al. (2023) and Maru et al. (2021) that learning idioms is vital for non-native speakers to improve understanding and communication with native English speakers. However, idioms pose a significant challenge for learners because their meanings depend on the context and history rather than literal interpretation. Failure to understand idioms, especially metaphorical idioms, can hinder language comprehension and effective interaction. In addition, there are marked differences between American and British English in the meaning and use of idioms, including variations in the construction of phrases. Since idiomatic expressions are often used in ordinary conversation by native speakers of English, it is essential that students understand and learn them (Olii et al., 2023).

Idioms in Song Lyrics

Idioms are integrated into songs, newspapers, magazines, films, literature and other kinds of media people consume every day. To engage the reader or listener, idioms and other figurative expressions are commonly used. Idioms can be found in the lyrics of songs of various musical genres (Laia, 2023). Songs are heard by many people, have a significant impact on everyday life and are a unique means of expressing feelings. They often use beautiful and alluring language to attract listeners, and their vocabulary is formed in a distinctive and enticing way that is different from everyday speech. Lyrics are very important in understanding the purpose of a song because they give depth and clarify its meaning, even if they are less significant than the music itself (Dewi, 2023).

As Ndruru (2024) points out, songs, in particular, are an effective way to learn idioms. It was also noted by Methuselah and Frederick (2022) that one of the most fascinating methods of language learning is learning a language through songs. When people hear a song on repeat, they absorb it quickly and get used to its vocabulary. Songs are easier to learn than, for example, essays or paragraphs because they have a stronger mental impact. Because of its emotional resonance and ease of perception, music is an effective way of learning language (Methuselah & Frederick, 2022). Moreover, Bao (2023) mentions that songs are a special tool for attracting the cognitive, kinesthetic and emotional attention of students due to their intense, playful and emotional nature. Because of their rhythm, rhyme, and repetition, song lyrics serve as literary texts that offer contextualized thematic language learning opportunities that improve pronunciation, vocabulary retention, and memorization. Bao (2023) mentions that songs and

other literary materials provide an opportunity to gain both individual and collective experience, developing emotional intelligence, empathy and a critical understanding of “dissimilarity”. With likable characters and stories, such works give students the opportunity to explore common human experiences such as friendship, grief and resilience.

Songs that combine text and music often use colloquial terms to convey strong feelings, ideas and thoughts. A key element of music is the lyrics, which are essentially short, passion-filled poems meant to be sung. Expressing the feelings, life experiences or artistic vision of the author, they form the basis of songs and help to establish a deep connection with listeners. By placing well-known lines in a new and memorable setting, this type of language increases listener engagement and deepens the lyrical content of the song (Patmawati & Jayantini, 2024). Students can better understand and internalise complex terms in an interesting and memorable way by learning about idioms through the realistic and emotional medium of music. Artawan and Suastini (2023) agree, pointing out that song lyrics are full of idioms, metaphors, and figurative expressions, and can provide a unique venue for emotional expression. It can be difficult for listeners to understand the hidden meaning of songs because of the complexity of idioms.

Dallin (1994) argues that the main element of music is sound and words come second. Although lyrics are a secondary element, they are important to music because they make the meaning of the song obvious and help the listener to understand its message. It is also pointed out that song lyrics serve as a channel of communication between the performer and the audience, often conveying a message designed to stimulate or motivate thought. The quality and purpose of this interaction is influenced by the audience's cultural background, personal preferences, and time period. The effectiveness and popularity of a song is determined by how well the lyrics convey its meaning, which is influenced by the songwriter's choice of words and wording (Dallin, 1994).

Language learners must commit idioms to memory because they lack a consistent framework or procedure for constructing or comprehending their meanings. Idioms may be committed to memory thanks to the captivating quality of catchy songs, and their reinforcement through song repetition enhances language ability (Lumbantobing, 2020). According to Wray and Perkins (2000), much of song language is based on the repetition and modification of memorised formulaic phrases. These phrases are universal and can be reused. This is possible because of

the unique intonation, rhythm, and accents in the songs that promote memorisation and effective use by learners.

Nevertheless, there are also studies that argue that songs have an impact on learning outcomes. Study held by Hamilton & Murphy (2023) showed that despite the widespread use of songs in secondary and elementary schools in Britain, the study highlights the lack of reliable evidence supporting the use of songs to improve non-musical learning outcomes, such as speech development. Avdiu (2021) points out that it is necessary that songs for EFL (English as a Foreign Language) classes should be selected taking into account age, interests, English language proficiency and the relevance of the lyrics to achieve maximum effect.

Recent Studies

Current research emphasizes the value of further studying idioms in pop music, highlighting their multiple forms, purposes and contribution to emotional resonance and lyrical depth. Dewi (2023) identified 23 idioms - seven prepositional verbs, four incomplete idioms and twelve phrasal verbs in Katy Perry's songs "Roar" and "Dark Horse". The most common of these were phrasal verbs and the least common were incomplete idioms. Similarly, Aji et al. (2022) conducted a study of Demi Lovato's songs, which revealed that the song "Fix a Heart" contains seven idioms: 57.14% literal idioms, 28.57% semi-idioms, and 14.28% pure idioms. Of the 15 idioms found in the song "Heart Attack", literal idioms are the most frequent (53.34%), followed by semi-idioms (33.34%) and pure idioms (13.34%).

Ariana Grande's album "My Everything", containing fifty-nine idioms - two similes, six binomials, four proverbs, eighteen euphemisms, four clichés, twenty-three fixed statements and two more - demonstrated an impressive range of idiomatic variation (Ndruru, 2024). Similarly, considerable linguistic complexity was found in the idiomatic analyses of Taylor Swift's songs. The 21 idioms in the song "Evermore", which were divided into four categories-two proverbs, nine tournure idioms (idiomatic expressions, usually verb-centered and sentence-like), nine phrase compound idioms, and two similes-often conveyed themes of resilience and love (Olii et al., 2023). Using Makkai's (1972) classification of idioms, 11 idioms were identified in the 10-minute version of "All Too Well": 3 phrasal compound idioms, 1 irreversible binomial, 7 tournure idioms, and 1 phrasal verb idiom. Tournure idioms turned out to be the most common

idioms. Phrases such as ‘lost in translation’ add complexity and these idioms enhance the emotional power of the song (Patmawati & Jayantini, 2024).

All these results point to the stylistic and communicative importance of idioms in contemporary pop music. However, the generalisability of many studies is limited by their reliance on small datasets. Further research on idioms in 2025 pop songs is needed to address this knowledge gap and to deepen our understanding of their linguistic, cultural and affective contribution to contemporary music.

Thus, this study is based on the following research question: How often are idioms used in popular pop songs of 2025 and which idioms are most commonly used in pop songs of 2025? The aim of the study is to analyse the idiomatic terms present in popular music in order to fill a gap in modern linguistic studies. This study examines the songs included in the Spotify playlist “Today’s Top Hits”, which is a carefully selected selection of songs known all over the world. This study aims to provide insight into the idiomatic expressions used in these well-known songs, their influence on the linguistic structure of the song lyrics and their possible cultural significance.

CHAPTER I IDIOMS AND THEIR TYPES

1.1 Idioms

As mentioned above, idioms are distinctive language phrases whose meanings cannot be determined by only examining their component words. Rather, they serve as semantic units whose meanings frequently go beyond literal readings. Oxford English Dictionary (2024) suggests that idiom is “a form of expression, grammatical construction, phrase, etc., used in a distinctive way in a particular language, dialect, or language variety; spec. a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from the meanings of the individual words” (Oxford English Dictionary, 2024).

1.1.1 Cultural and Linguistic Significance of Idioms

Idiomatic phrases are an important part of the cultural fabric that is language, which reflects society. These statements, which are frequently metaphorical and figurative, have profound cultural significance and provide light on a community’s history, values, and social dynamics. Idioms may disclose cultural views on issues like family, hospitality, and power. They also represent societal conventions like gender roles or power hierarchies. They differ between places and civilisations, illustrating the multiplicity of human experience and providing insight into distinctive cultural customs (Avazovna & Jenisbay qizi, 2023).

Avazovna and Jenisbay qizi (2023) also note that idioms change as society does, adjusting to globalisation, evolving ideals, and technological advancements. They act as a bridge between cultures, promoting intercultural understanding and communication. Idioms are challenging to translate since their meanings can vary depending on the cultural context, making straight translation challenging. By fostering a sense of community, idioms may also highlight humour and support a society's cultural identity.

Idioms, which blend linguistic and cultural components, are an essential part of language. A study by Kövecses & Szabó (1996) contend that idioms are frequently inspired by conceptual metaphors, despite their conventional perception as complicated and arbitrary (for example, “Time flies” reflects the metaphor “Time is a moving object”). Idioms are seen to be challenging

for language learners due to their metaphorical, non-compositional character, yet studying them improves communication skills and cultural awareness (Yağiz & Izadpanah, 2013).

Vereshchagin and Kastamarov (2005) highlight the complex relationship between language and culture, claiming that cross-cultural variations can lead to misunderstandings even among speakers of the same language. Language reflects the surroundings, culture, and social consciousness of its speakers and serves as a tool for communication and global comprehension. Through idioms, proverbs, vocabulary, and grammatical constructions, culture shapes language to produce distinctive manifestations of values, customs, and worldviews (Yağiz & Izadpanah, 2013).

Idioms may develop or become outdated as cultures do, reflecting shifts in societal perspectives. Idiomatic expressions are generally more than simply language traits; they are essential cultural indicators that facilitate communication and understanding of the outside world (Avazovna & Jenisbay qizi, 2023).

1.2 Origin of English Idioms

One aspect of the evolution of idioms is semantic shifts, when words or phrases gradually acquire new figurative meanings. The main driving forces behind this transformation are language development, cultural change, and the need for concise communication.

Idioms, which are often borrowed from history, culture and customs, give the language a special appeal. Cultural transmission has a significant impact on the creation and dissemination of idioms. Expressions may lose or change their original meanings as they are passed down from generation to generation. The diversification of an idiomatic language is influenced by a number of factors, including migration, trade, and intercultural exchanges (Kokanova, 2023). For example, “Test the waters” and “between the devil and the deep blue sea” are two examples of idioms that borrow from the UK’s maritime practices and reflect its island geography. Idioms such as “a thorn in one’s flesh” and “poor as a church mouse” have been influenced by religious views, particularly Christianity. Hinduism also plays a role, as evidenced by the sacred cow. Idioms such as Pandora’s Box (from The Tale of Pandora) and Achilles Heel (from Greek mythology) are examples of how mythology enhances the English language (Mengya, 2021). Kokanova (2023) highlights in her study that the study of historical documents, records, and

etymology is all part of the historical search for idioms. For example, although the exact origin of the phrase “rain of cats and dogs” is unknown, it originated in England in the 17th century. In addition, Grads kaya (2017) draws attention to substantial differences between American and British idioms, and that using them in cross-cultural communication might cause miscommunication. For instance, Americans who are unfamiliar with British phrases like “give me a ring” (which means “call me”) may misunderstand them.

Mengya (2021) points out that traditions and customs of different times also play a role in the history of idioms. To avoid a direct reference to mortality, the phrase “kick the bucket” has become a euphemism for death. The decisive act of Julius Caesar, who destroyed his ships after crossing the Rubicon in 49 BC, served as the basis for the idiom “burn one’s boats” as a symbol of devotion. Tomahawks were buried in the ground as a symbol of peace in the traditions of reconciliation of Native Americans, which is where the expression “bury the hatchet” came from.

Shakespeare’s works had a particularly great influence on idioms. His influence can be seen in phrases such as “all that glitters is not gold” (from *The Merchant of Venice*, 1596-1599) and “like a pound of flesh”. Other writers have contributed, such as Dickens (*I’ll eat my hat*) and Chaucer (*at sixes and sevens*). Idioms such as “keep one’s powder dry”, which originated from Oliver Cromwell’s 17th-century advice to troops to trust God but be prepared, were influenced by historical events (Mengya, 2021).

Idioms such as “beat around the bush,” referring to hunting methods dating back 1,500 years, and “keep the wolf from the door,” referring to poverty, were influenced by nature, both plants and animals. Proverbs expressing universal truths from the point of view of Western culture include “practice makes perfect” and “all’s well that ends well” (Mengya, 2021).

Mengya (2021) highlights that knowledge of these idioms and their historical context contributes to the study of English, as it allows people to understand historical events, cultural values and linguistic traditions. Kokanova (2023) agrees, pointing out that deeper understanding of the origin of idioms can be obtained by understanding their cultural and historical context. The study of etymology, historical documents, intercultural relations, iconicity and cultural context are all necessary to understand their origin. Despite the fact that many idioms have

unclear origins, studying their development helps us understand language development, cultural influences, and the nature of human communication.

1.3 Categorization of Idioms

As mentioned before, idioms are expressive linguistic elements that often convey meanings beyond the exact meaning of words. They may take many different shapes and structures, therefore classifying them aids in our understanding of how they work in language. These categories not only emphasise features of usage but also facilitate the methodical study and teaching of idioms. For language learners or those studying the stylistic features of spoken and written language, knowledge of these categories will help improve both expressiveness and comprehension.

Idioms can be divided into several groups based on their meaning, grammatical form, or structure. Some classifications consider the form of an idiom, while others consider speech components. Different categories make it easier to identify patterns and successfully apply idioms by highlighting their construction and behaviour at the sentence level. Below are some categories of idioms with examples of each one.

1.3.1 According to Makkai (1972)

A. Phrasal Verb Idioms.

These combine a verb with a particle (article, preposition, adverb, or affix) to form an idiomatic meaning. Example: take off (leave the ground).

B. Tournure Idioms.

These are larger idiomatic expressions, usually verb-centered and sentence-like. Subtypes include:

1. Definite Article: to do a guy (disappear secretly).
2. Indefinite Article.
3. Irreversible Binomial Introduced by Preposition: to be at sixes and sevens (confused).
4. Direct Object with Modifiers: to build castles in the air (make impossible plans).
5. Preposition Following Verb: to dance on the air (to be hanged).
6. BE as Leading Verb: to be above board (honest).

7. Compulsory "It" in Structure.

C. Irreversible Binomial Idioms.

Fixed pairs of words linked by a conjunction with unchangeable order. Example: high and dry (without resources).

D. Phrasal Compound Idioms.

Primarily noun phrases made from combinations like:

- Adjective + Noun: blackmail (payment through intimidation).
- Noun + Noun: bookworm (avid reader).
- Adverb + Preposition.

E. Incorporating Verb Idioms.

Idioms formed by joining elements with a hyphen:

1. Noun-Verb: sight-see (visit notable places).
2. Adjective-Noun: blackmail (demand money through threats).
3. Noun-Noun: bootleg (illegally made/sold).
4. Adjective-Verb: whitewash (hide unpleasant facts).

F. Pseudo-Idioms.

These can mislead listeners with their literal meaning. Example: cranberry (literal berry) versus make a cranberry face (turn red).

1.3.2 According to Michael McCarthy (1992)

1. Tournures: Verb + object/adjunct combinations (e.g., "pull someone's leg").
2. Phrasal Verbs: Verbs with specific meanings (e.g., "take somebody off").
3. Binomials/Trinomials: Irreversible combinations (e.g., "black and white").
4. Frozen Similes: Fixed similes (e.g., "as cold as charity").
5. Possessive Phrases: Expressions with possessives (e.g., "the cat's whiskers").
6. Opaque Compounds: Unpredictable compound words (e.g., "blackmail").
7. Conversational Routines: Common spoken phrases (e.g., "by the way").
8. Restricted Collocations: Predictable word pairings (e.g., "breakneck speed").
9. Cultural Allusions: Quotations and proverbs tied to cultural context (e.g., "every cloud has a silver lining") (McCarthy, 1992, pp. 56-57).

1.3.3 According to Kulmamatovna (2024)

The ability of phraseological units to carry out the same syntactical duties as words serves as the structural basis for their classification. The following are the main groupings identified by traditional structuralism:

1. Verbal Phraseological Units

Expressions with verbs (e.g., to run for one's life, to sit pretty).

2. Substantive Phraseological Units

Nouns or noun phrases (e.g., dog's life, red tape, tall order).

3. Adjectival Phraseological Units

Adjective-based expressions, often including comparative word-groups (e.g., as cool as a cucumber, safe and sound).

4. Adverbial Phraseological Units

Adverbs or phrases functioning as adverbs (e.g., high and low, in cold blood).

6. Interjectional Phraseological Units

7. Exclamatory expressions (e.g., my God!, goodness gracious!). (Kulmamatovna, 2024, pp. 43-44)

1.4 Idioms in Song Lyrics

According to Cambridge Dictionary (n.d), a song is “usually short piece of music with words that are sung”. In Oxford Learners Dictionary (n.d) a song is “a short piece of music with words that you sing”. Collins Dictionary (n.d) defines a song as “words sung to a tune”. Taken together, the definitions from the Cambridge, Oxford, and Collins Dictionaries emphasize that the song is distinguished by its conciseness and combination of music and spoken words. This general point of view highlights the fundamental components of a song, which are the melody and the lyrics intended for vocal performance.

As for lyrics, Collins Dictionary (n.d) writes that “the lyrics of a song are its words”. Whereas Oxford Learners Dictionary (n.d) defines lyrics as “the words of a popular song”. In Cambridge Dictionary (n.d) lyrics is “the words of a song, especially a pop song”. According to the definitions of the Cambridge, Oxford and Collins Dictionaries, lyrics are the words of a song. The Oxford and Cambridge dictionaries emphasize the connection of texts with popular or pop

songs and their function in conveying the meaning or message of music, while Collins defines text as simply the “words” of any song. This means that words, especially in popular music genres, are a crucial aspect of songs.

Songs are written by authors to express certain ideas or meanings. They convey ideas and feelings to listeners in various ways through their songs (Yunanda et al., 2021). Idioms are frequently used in song lyrics as a way to convey feelings, ideas, and thoughts. Songs are characterized as musical works with words and melody that are meant to be performed. The lyrics are still a crucial component of the majority of songs, even if some instrumental compositions imitate the sound of singing. Songwriters can enhance the emotional impact and authenticity of their songs by adding elements that give them depth and poetic resonance. Thus, idioms play a crucial role in enhancing the expressiveness of song lyrics (Ndruru, 2024). For many people, music has become an integral part of their daily lives. Together, the words and melody of the song convey the desired emotional tone of the author, and the text - the context and meaning. This combination enhances the overall impression of the song. Songs also have a big impact on how we use language in our daily lives. Although idioms can be difficult to understand, knowing them has a number of advantages. This can expand vocabulary, strengthen cultural sensitivity, and improve effective communication skills.

1.5 Spotify

Studying the patterns of idiomatic expression in modern pop music requires taking into consideration the channels that allow these songs to become widely known and culturally significant. Spotify plays a crucial role in shaping and reflecting listeners’ musical preferences. Its editorial playlists, for example Today’s Top Hits, rank at the top of charts and social media platforms and serve as carefully selected portraits of modern listening patterns around the world. By using this playlist as the main data source, the study ensures that the selected songs reflect widely listened music of 2025.

Spotify is the largest music streaming service with its extensive libraries of music, podcasts, and audiobooks. Using the freemium business model, premium users receive high-quality listening experience without ads and offline access, while free users face ads and worse sound quality. Daniel Ek and Martin Lorenzon founded Spotify in Sweden in 2006 to combat music piracy. The company launched with the help of Facebook in 2008 and immediately became famous.

Spotify remains the leading music service, despite complaints about insufficient remuneration for artists and the control of major labels over the market. In an effort to retain subscribers, the company is expanding its activities through podcasts and audiobooks to compete with YouTube, Amazon and Apple Music (Iqbal, 2025). Aguiar & Waldfogel (2021) notice that by 2018, Spotify and Apple Music had a combined 55 per cent share of the global streaming subscription market, accounting for more than half of all music record sales. The platform, which provides a much higher contribution per user than sites such as YouTube, is believed to have helped curb music piracy and become a source of steady revenue for the industry (Vonderau, 2017). Iqbal (2025) notices that in 2024, there were approximately 626 million distinct users of Spotify, who either subscribed for ad-free access or used the service for free with advertisements.

According to research, the number of streaming views of a song increases significantly when it appears on popular Spotify playlists. A song's total number of views could increase by about 20 million if it is added to Today's Top Hits, a playlist to which 18.5 million people subscribed during the sample period. That is nearly 25 per cent of the average number of song views on the playlist. Compared to the average number of views for songs on the list, being in the global top 50 increases the number of views by about 3 million, or 3.3%. A playlist is essential for aspiring musicians to find new music. For example, the top-ranked song on Friday's New Music in the U.S. playlist can be listened to an additional 14 million times. Friday's new music playlists feature more artists from local and independent labels, increasing the likelihood of lesser-known musicians, while worldwide playlists are often dominated by songs from major labels of American origin (Aguiar & Waldfogel, 2021).

However, there are disagreements about Spotify's strategy. Despite the huge catalogue, many songs remain unheard, and small artists suffer from a proportional distribution of income. Spotify's influence reflects not only music, but also the broader challenges of the digital economy, such as platform capitalism, data-driven marketing, and monetization of user behavior. Spotify operates at the intersection of advertising, technology, music, and economics, and is often seen as a cultural pioneer. Snickars (2017) held out a study, which was found that the platform's music recommendation system is repetitive, and some artists and songs regularly pop up in playlists. Despite the claims of personalization, the algorithm often plays slightly different versions of famous songs without using Spotify's extensive library. Patterns mostly

persist even when users interact with the system by giving music a thumbs up/down or skipping tracks.

CHAPTER II FREQUENCY AND CATEGORIZATION OF IDIOMS IN TODAY'S TOP HITS

Spotify's Today's Top Hits (TTH) is the platform's most popular and influential playlist, featuring the biggest and most trending songs across all genres. The playlist has now over 35 million followers (Spotify, 2025). TTH serves as a major space for both rising and established artists to reach a global audience. It plays a key role in shaping music trends, helping songs gain massive exposure and even launching new artists into mainstream success. "Today's Top Hits" playlist on Spotify was chosen as the main database to explore the existence and classification of idioms in modern popular music. It includes popular songs from a wide variety of genres. The playlist is a useful tool for analyzing the use of idioms in modern lyrics due to the nature of popular music.

The methodology of this study consists of several stages. In order to find idiomatic terms in the lyrics, 30 songs from "Today's Top Hits" playlist will be analyzed (all the analyzed songs are listed in Appendices). The contextual usage of each discovered idiom will be described using Makkai's (1972) study. Makkai's (1972) research is popular because it provides a thorough and organised method for categorising English idioms. By classifying idioms according to their structure and grammatical behavior, the author goes beyond simple descriptions and makes it easier to distinguish between different types. This allows for a better understanding of how idioms work in the actual use of language, which is especially useful for linguistic analysis, language teaching, and advanced learning. Makkai's (1972) categories allow to examine idioms as meaningful, structured components of language rather than merely as discrete phrases. Following Makai's (1972) linguistic categories, idioms will be grouped. To identify trends in their occurrence, the frequency of use of idioms in various songs will be counted. In conclusion, an analysis will be made of how often specific categories of idioms are used in popular music and how common they are compared to earlier studies of idiomatic terms in other media. In conclusion, the study discusses frequency of usage of different idiomatic expressions in today's hit songs.

2.1 Today's Top Hits Playlist

Aguiar and Waldfogel (2021) point out that with a huge music library of over 35 million tracks, Spotify is an important platform for music distribution and promotion. Playlists are one of Spotify's main marketing tactics: they familiarise consumers with specific music and provide a comfortable listening experience. Playlists are available for free to subscribing users, and the most popular ones have around 20 million subscribers.

Spotify playlists can be divided into two types: broad one-to-many lists such as Today's Greatest Hits, and personalised offerings such as Discover Weekly. Along with RapCaviar, Baila Reggaeton and Viva Latino, Spotify staff create international playlists by selecting songs that have received a high number of views on the streaming service. These lists serve to publicise the success of well-known songs rather than highlighting up-and-coming musicians (Aguiar & Waldfogel, 2021; Aguiar & Waldfogel, 2018).

Spotify uses a methodical testing procedure in which songs are first included in small playlists and then promoted to larger international lists. By the time it hits such a well-known playlist as Today's Top Hits, the song has already been carefully selected, so its popularity is almost guaranteed. When you add a song to a popular playlist, the number of subscribers increases by at least the number of subscribers to the playlist. The reach and number of listeners can also be increased by simultaneous placement in multiple playlists (Aguiar & Waldfogel, 2018).

2.2 Idioms in Contemporary Music: Comparative Analysis

The purpose of the comparative study on the use of idioms in Spotify's "Today's Top Hits" playlist is to shed light on the function and frequency of idiomatic terms in contemporary popular music. The main objectives of this study will be to find the most common idioms in the lyrics of a few selected songs and to assess how well they reflect the overall meaning and style of the songs.

Table 1 presents data collected from a sample of 30 songs with an emphasis on lyrics containing idiomatic phrases (column "Song Lyrics") and their meanings (column "Idiom Meaning"). The song provides the contextual meaning of the idioms highlighted in bold text. In the "Categorization of Idioms" column, idioms are distributed according to their structure and function according to Makkai's (1972) theory.

In this study, the focus is on cases where an idiom has a significant impact on the content or creative expression of a song, rather than on a comprehensive linguistic analysis of each phrase. It is noteworthy that the idiom is used figuratively and thus brings something special to the narrative of the song.

The following are the basic principles of this study:

- online dictionaries are used to determine whether a phrase is an idiom: Oxford Learners Dictionary, Merriam Webster Dictionary, Cambridge Dictionary, and Collins Dictionary
- the context determines the meaning of the idiom, which is then verified by reliable dictionaries of idioms and linguistic sources
- idioms are divided into categories according to Makkai's (1972) study.
- if several idioms occur in the text of a song, each of them is considered separately.

Table 1. Comparative analysis of idioms in pop songs from Spotify playlist Today's Top Hits

Song	Song Lyric	Idiom Meaning	Categorization of Idiom
Lady Gaga – Abracadabra	Keep your mind on (the distance)	to concentrate on	Phrasal Verb Idiom
Kendrick Lamar, SZA – Luther	I'ma take my time (and turn it off)	to use an amount of time in order to do something important	Phrasal Verb Idiom
Lola Young – Messy	(But) cut me some slack, (who do you want me to be?)	to be less critical of somebody or less strict with them	Phrasal Verb Idiom
Lola Young – Messy	You still don't get the hint (I'm not asking for pages)	to understand what someone is suggesting when he or she says something in an indirect way	Phrasal Verb Idiom
Bruno Mars, Lady Gaga – Die With A Smile	(Ooh, lost,) lost in the words (that we scream)	to be giving all your attention to something so that you do not notice what is happening around you	Tournure Idiom
Chappell Roan – The Giver	(And) have you wrapped around my fingers (like that)	to have complete control over someone	Irreversible Binomial Idiom
Chappell Roan – The Giver	(When you need the) job done	something you say when someone has achieved something, especially when it seems easier or quicker than you expected	Phrasal Compound Idiom

Gracie Abrams – That’s So True	(I could go and) read your mind	to know exactly what people are thinking	Phrasal Verb Idiom
Gracie Abrams – That’s So True	Living in your glass house, (I'm outside, uh)	to be susceptible to or the target of judgment and criticism	Tournure Idiom
Gracie Abrams – That’s So True	(Made it out alive, but I think) I lost it	to stop being able to control your emotions and suddenly start to shout, cry, or laugh	Phrasal Verb Idiom
Billie Eilish – BIRDS OF A FEATHER	(And if I'm) turnin' blue, (please don't save me)	(similar to go blue) to turn blue from being cold or not breathing	Tournure Idiom
Billie Eilish – BIRDS OF A FEATHER	Nothing left to lose (without my baby)	to be in a situation that could improve by doing something and that will not be any worse if you fail at it	Tournure Idiom
Billie Eilish – BIRDS OF A FEATHER	Birds of a feather, (we should stick together, I know)	people who are similar in character	Irreversible Binomial Idiom
JENNIE – like JENIE	Who wanna rock with JENNIE?	to pursue a relationship	Phrasal Compound Idiom
JENNIE – like JENIE	(Name, shame, blame,) tryna burst my bubble	to say or do something that shows someone that their beliefs are false, or that what they want to happen will not happen	Tournure Idiom
Tate McRae – Sports Car	(I'm goin') weak in my knees	to lose your strength and feel you are going to fall over, usually because of seeing or talking about either someone you are very attracted to or because of something unpleasant or frightening:	Irreversible Binomial Idiom
Tate McRae – Sports Car	Got butterflies	to feel very nervous, usually about something you are going to do	Tournure Idiom
Alex Warren – Ordinary	(You're takin' me) out of the ordinary	unusual, different, or strange, not what is considered to be normal	Phrasal Compound Idiom
Alex Warren – Ordinary	On the edge of your knife, (stayin' drunk on your vine)	in a dangerous or important situation in which two very different results are possible	Tournure Idiom
Alex Warren – Ordinary	(Breathe and) take my breath away?	If something takes your breath away, you feel surprise and admiration	Phrasal Verb Idiom

		because it is so beautiful or exciting	
Alex Warren – Ordinary	World was in black and white (until I saw your light)	in a way that involves a simple choice between two opposite things such as good and bad or right and wrong	Irreversible Binomial Idiom
The Weeknd, Playboi Carti – Timeless	Bathe yourself in (the light, in your love)	to blanket or spread over someone or something, as with light, vapor, color, etc.	Phrasal Verb Idiom
The Weeknd, Playboi Carti – Timeless	I break her heart, (Comme Garçon)	to make someone who loves you very sad, usually by telling that person you have stopped loving them	Tournure Idiom
The Weeknd, Playboi Carti – Timeless	(Oh, city) on fire ¹ (when I'm comin' home)	playing, working, etc. extremely well	Phrasal Compound Idiom
The Weeknd, Playboi Carti – Timeless	(She) fell in love (with the cream (Yeah), (she) fell in love (with the scene)	to be very attracted to someone and begin to love them	Tournure Idiom
The Weeknd, Playboi Carti – Timeless	I shed a tear, (pray for a loss, ooh, yeah)	to cry or weep	Tournure Idiom
Sabrina Carpenter – Taste	Oh, I leave quite an impression	To have or create a strong impact on someone, whether good or bad	Tournure Idiom
Teddy Swims – Bad Dream	(Steady losing light, steady) losing my mind	to become mentally ill or to go insane	Tournure Idiom
Teddy Swims – Bad Dream	(Hellish habits can) cloud my head	(similar to have your head in the clouds) used to say that someone's ideas or plans are not practical or reasonable, or that they are thinking about something that is not important or not connected with what needs to be done	Tournure Idiom
Chappell Roan – Pink Pony Club	(Won't make my mama proud,) it's gonna cause a scene	to create a loud, typically angry disturbance or display in public, such that it draws attention to those involved	Tournure Idiom
Chappell Roan – Pink Pony Club	(I'm up and) jaws are on the floor	to be very surprised	Phrasal Compound Idiom
Chappell Roan – Pink Pony Club	You're always on my mind	to be worrying about something constantly	Tournure Idiom

Kendrick Lamar, Lefty Gunplay – tv off	(Hm,) got a big mouth, (but he lack big ideas)	to tell other people things that should have been kept secret	Tournure Idiom
Kendrick Lamar, Lefty Gunplay – tv off	Got my foot up on the gas, (but somebody gotta do it)	to do something more quickly or with more effort and determination	Tournure Idiom
The Weekend – Cry For Me	(Girl,) pick up your phone, (I can't believe it)	to make a phone call to someone	Phrasal Verb Idiom
The Weekend – Cry For Me	Take it easy (on me, baby 'cause I tried with you)	rest, relax, or be calm	Tournure Idiom
The Weekend – Cry For Me	('Cause this stage) took a toll, (been faded on the floor)	To causes suffering, deaths, or damage	Tournure Idiom
The Weekend – Cry For Me	Every time I hit the road, (it takes a little piece of me)	to leave a place or begin a journey	Tournure Idiom
The Weekend – Cry For Me	(Now you're) better on your own, (it ain't a fuckin' mystery)	alone	Tournure Idiom
Billie Eilish – WILDFLOWER	(And time) breaks your heart	to make you feel very sad	Tournure Idiom
Billie Eilish – WILDFLOWER	But fell out of love (and you both let go)	to no longer feel romantic love for someone	Tournure Idiom
Billie Eilish – WILDFLOWER	(But fell out of love and you both) let go	to stop thinking about or being angry about the past or something that happened in the past	Phrasal Verb Idiom
Billie Eilish – WILDFLOWER	(But I see her) in the back of my mind (all the time)	in the part of one's mind where thoughts and memories are kept but that are not usually thought about or not perfectly remembered	Phrasal Compound Idiom
Billie Eilish – WILDFLOWER	(Like a fever, like) I'm burning alive, (like a sign)	to kill by being set on fire	Tournure Idiom
Billie Eilish – WILDFLOWER	(Did I) cross the line?	to go beyond what is proper or acceptable	Tournure Idiom
Billie Eilish – WILDFLOWER	(I know you didn't mean to hurt me, so) I kept it to myself	do not tell anyone about something	Phrasal Verb Idiom

Lady Gaga – Garden Of Eden	So hit the lights (come on and hit me, come on)	to turn off a light	Tournure Idiom
Lady Gaga – Garden Of Eden	You're turnin' green (from the adrenaline)	to look pale and ill as if you are going to vomit	Tournure Idiom
Tate McRae – Revolving door	(My cold) heart is finally melting	to fill someone with compassion, sympathy, etc.	Tournure Idiom
Gracie Abrams – I Love You, I'm Sorry	(Charm all the people you train for,) you mean well (but aim low)	to want to do good or helpful things, to have good intentions	Phrasal Verb Idiom
Gracie Abrams – I Love You, I'm Sorry	(And) I'll make it known (like I'm getting paid)	to tell people (something)	Phrasal Verb Idiom
Gracie Abrams – I Love You, I'm Sorry	(We'll have been talking, but not all that often,) we're cool now	to accept a situation or suggestion	Tournure Idiom
Gracie Abrams – I Love You, I'm Sorry	I push my luck, (it shows)	to try too hard to get a particular result and risk losing what you have achieved	Tournure Idiom
Gracie Abrams – I Love You, I'm Sorry	(I was a dick,) it is what it is	used to say that a situation cannot be changed and must be accepted	Tournure Idiom
Gracie Abrams – I Love You, I'm Sorry	Making amends, (this shit never ends)	to do something to correct a mistake that one has made or a bad situation that one has caused	Tournure Idiom
Benson Boone – Sorry I'm Here For Someone Else	(I'm sorry) I'm here for someone else	to be available to provide help and support for someone	Tournure Idiom
Benson Boone – Sorry I'm Here For Someone Else	She was running late (for dinner south side of town)	to arrive and/or leave later than the time that is expected	Tournure Idiom
Benson Boone – Sorry I'm Here For Someone Else	(Left the phone a little bitter, but) it's cool (for now)	to accept a situation or suggestion	Tournure Idiom
Benson Boone – Sorry I'm Here For Someone Else	You're breaking her heart	to make someone very sad	Tournure Idiom

Benson Boone – Sorry I'm Here For Someone Else	I'm going outta my mind	unable to behave or deal with things normally because something has made you very worried, unhappy, or angry	Phrasal Compound Idiom
Doechii – DENIAL IS A RIVER	I'm makin' so much money, (I'm all over the net)	to earn money, to make a profit	Tournure Idiom
Doechii – DENIAL IS A RIVER	(I'm makin' so much money,) I'm all over the net	(similar to “all over the shop”) all over the place, everywhere	Phrasal Compound Idiom
Drake – NOKIA	(So if you're just playin' around, (you need to tell your girl)	to use or do something in a way that is not very serious	Phrasal Verb Idiom

Contentious cases

[1] In this lyric, the “city on fire” represents The Weekend’s influence on the music culture as well as the excitement surrounding his return to his hometown.

2.3. Summary and Discussion of Results

To determine the prevalence and distribution of different types of idioms in contemporary song lyrics, a comparative content analysis of idiom usage in well-known songs from Spotify's “Today’s Top Hits” playlist was conducted. Of the 30 songs, 24 (80%) contained at least one idiom, indicating that idiomatic terms are widespread in contemporary popular music.

Tournure idioms turned out to be dominant, accounting for 37 cases (59%) of all idioms found. These idioms tend to have high semantic richness and structural complexity, which allows them to express complex emotional or psychological states. Their frequency indicates that they are compatible with the expressive requirements of lyric composition. Their usage in song lyrics can improve imagery or thematic depth, especially in lines that aim to convey dramatic tension, ambiguity, or contemplation.

Phrasal verb idioms became the second most common type accounting for 14 cases (22%). Since phrasal verbs are often used in English and tend to express dynamic or emotional content, which fits well with themes commonly found in pop music, this modest frequency may be a reflection of the conversational and accessible quality of modern song lyrics.

Phrasal compound idioms accounted for 8 cases (13%) and irreversible binomial idioms accounted for 4 cases (6%). These types are noticeably less common. This relatively low representation may indicate that these idioms are less suitable for the stylistic and rhythmic demands of songwriting, especially in a genre that emphasizes relativity, emotional immediacy and simplicity.

The results obtained collectively indicate the stylistic preferences and idiomatic simplicity of the modern music, indicating a linguistic trend that places emotional resonance and accessibility above linguistic richness or complexity. However, the results obtained do not have sufficient statistical significance to definitively link the observed patterns with more general linguistic or cultural trends. Caution should be exercised before extrapolating these results to all modern popular music, as the sample size was only 30 songs.

CONCLUSION

Modern pop songs are more accessible than ever due to the widespread adoption of streaming services such as Spotify (Fleischer & Snickars, 2017). Such popularity opens up new opportunities to explore terminology used in international music. Idioms are a common element of modern songs, which serve as a medium to express feelings, emotions, thoughts, or ideas, often combining melody and vocals (Ndruru, 2024). However, despite their prevalence in song lyrics, the frequency and distribution of each idiom type remain underexplored.

In the first chapter of this study was conducted a theoretical review of idioms, their origin, categorization and their place in song lyric as well as origin of Spotify. During the theoretical review it was determined that idioms are peculiar figurative statements, the meaning of which cannot be deduced from individual words. Their deep cultural significance, illustrating customs, values and historical conditions are highlighted. The chapter describes how idioms are influenced by literature, mythology, religion, historical events, and other aspects, as well as how they change depending on society. A number of categories are presented, including those proposed by Makkai (1972), McCarthy (1992), and Kulmamatovna (2024), who group idioms according to their grammatical structure, form, and function. The chapter also examines how idioms are used in pop song lyrics to enhance cultural relevance and emotional expression. Lastly, it talks about how Spotify helps popular music spread idiomatic language, emphasizing its influence on music trends and listener habits in 2025.

The second chapter examines the “Today's Top Hits“ playlist on Spotify as key resource for analyzing idioms in contemporary pop music. TTH is a significant playlist for famous and aspiring musicians, with over 35 million subscribers, which makes it ideal for analyzing linguistic trends of 2025. Makkai’s (1972) categorisation of idioms was used to discover and classify idioms in a sample of 30 songs from the TTH’s playlist. According to the results of the study, idioms are found in 80% of songs, and most of them (59%) are tournure idioms. Phrasal verb idioms (22%), phrasal compound idioms (13%) and irreversible binomial idioms (6%) were less common. The results answer the research questions stated, confirming that idioms are common in pop songs of 2025 and most frequently used are types of idioms are phrasal verb idioms.

Future research could extend this study by examining a wider range of genres, historical periods, and linguistic origins to understand whether idiomatic characteristics are exclusive to English language pop music in 2025 or represent a long-term trend. A better understanding of idioms' functional importance in music beyond frequency alone may also be gained by examining how they enhance meaning, narrative, or emotional tone in lyrics.

SUMMARY IN ESTONIAN

Kaasaegsed poplaulud on muusika voogedastuse teenuste, nagu Spotify, laialdase kasutuselevõtu tõttu kättesaadavamad kui kunagi varem (Fleischer & Snickars, 2017). Selline populaarsus avab uusi võimalusi rahvusvahelises muusikas kasutatava terminoloogia uurimiseks. Idioomid on kaasaegsete laulude sage osa ning toimivad väljendusvahendina tunnete, emotsioonide, mõtete või ideede edastamiseks, sageli meloodia ja vokaalide koosmõjus (Ndruru, 2024). Hoolimata nende laialdasest esinemisest laulutekstides, on eri tüüpi idioomide sagedus ja jaotus seni vähe uuritud.

Bakalaurusetöö esimeses peatükis viidi läbi teoreetiline ülevaade idioomidest – nende päritolust, kategoriseerimisest ja rollist laulutekstides, samuti Spotify tekkeloost. Teoreetilise ülevaate käigus tuvastati, et idioomid on omapärased kujundlikud väljendid, mille tähendust ei saa tuletada üksikutest sõnadest. Rõhutati nende sügavat kultuurilist tähendust, mis kajastab kombeid, väärtusi ja ajaloolisi olusid. Peatükis kirjeldatakse, kuidas idioome mõjutavad kirjandus, mütoloogia, religioon, ajaloolised sündmused ja muud tegurid ning kuidas need ühiskonna muutudes ise samuti muutuvad. Esitatakse mitu kategooriat, sealhulgas Makkai (1972), McCarthy (1992) ja Kulmamatovna (2024) loodud süsteemid, kes jagavad idioomid grammatikaehituse, vormi ja funktsiooni järgi. Samuti uuritakse, kuidas idioome kasutatakse poplaulude sõnades kultuurilise tähendusrikkuse ja emotsionaalse väljendusrikkuse suurendamiseks. Lõpetuseks käsitletakse, kuidas Spotify aitab idiomaatilist keelt levitada populaarse muusika kaudu, rõhutades selle mõju muusikatreendidele ja kuulamisharjumustele 2025. aastal.

Teises peatükis uuritakse Spotify „Today’s Top Hits“ (TTH) esitusloendit kui võtmeallikat tänapäeva popmuusikas kasutatavate idioomide analüüsimisel. TTH on oluline esitusloend nii kuulsatele kui ka alustavatele muusikutele, omades üle 35 miljoni jälgija, mis teeb sellest ideaalse allika 2025. aasta keeleliste trendide uurimiseks. Idioomide avastamiseks ja klassifitseerimiseks 30 laulu põhjal TTH loendist kasutati Makkai (1972) idioomide kategoriseerimist. Uuringu tulemuste kohaselt leidub idioome 80% lauludest ning neist enamusest (59%) on tournure-idioomid. Fraseoloogilised tegusõna- (22%), fraseoloogilised ühend- (13%) ja pöördumatud binoom-idioomid (6%) esinevad harvem. Tulemused vastavad

uurimisküsimustele, kinnitades, et idioomid on 2025. aasta poplauludes levinud ning enimkasutatavad on fraseoloogilised tegusõna-idioomid.

Tulevikuuringud võiksid laiendada antud tööd, uurides erinevaid muusikastiile, ajaloolisi perioode ja keelelisi päritolusid, et mõista, kas idiomaatilised jooned on 2025. aasta ingliskeelsele popmuusikale ainuomased või viitavad pikaajalisele suundumusele. Samuti võiks sügavama arusaama saavutada idioomide funktsionaalsest tähtsusest muusikas, uurides, kuidas need aitavad kaasa laulusõnade tähenduse, narratiivi või emotsionaalse tooni edastamisele.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Screenshots of top 30 songs that were analyzed from „Today’s Top Hits“ playlist in Spotify.

#	Title	Album	Date added	Duration
1	Abracadabra Music video • Lady Gaga	Abracadabra	Feb 4, 2025	3:43
2	luther (with sza) Kendrick Lamar, SZA	GNX	Jan 31, 2025	2:58
3	APT. Music video • ROSÉ, Bruno Mars	APT.	Jan 31, 2025	2:50
4	Anxiety Doechii	Anxiety	2 weeks ago	4:09
5	Messy Music video • Lola Young	Messy	Jan 31, 2025	4:44
6	Die With A Smile Music video • Lady Gaga, Bruno Mars	Die With A Smile	Jan 31, 2025	4:12
7	The Giver Chappell Roan	The Giver	6 days ago	3:23
8	That's So True Gracie Abrams	The Secret of Us (Deluxe)	Jan 31, 2025	2:46
9	DtMF Bad Bunny	DeBÍ TIRAR MÍ S FOTOS	Jan 31, 2025	3:57
10	BIRDS OF A FEATHER Music video • Billie Eilish	HIT ME HARD AND SOFT	Jan 31, 2025	3:30

Figure 1. Screenshot of top 30 songs that were used for the analysis

#	Title	Album	Date added	Duration
11	like JENNIE Music video • JENNIE	Ruby	2 weeks ago	2:04
12	Sports car Music video • Tate McRae	Sports car	Jan 31, 2025	2:45
13	Ordinary Music video • Alex Warren	Ordinary	Feb 14, 2025	3:07
14	Timeless (feat Playboi Carti) Music video • The Weeknd, Playboi Carti	Hurry Up Tomorrow	Jan 31, 2025	4:16
15	Taste Music video • Sabrina Carpenter	Short n' Sweet	Jan 31, 2025	2:37
16	Sailor Song Music video • Gigi Perez	Sailor Song	Jan 31, 2025	3:32
17	Bad Dreams Music video • Teddy Swims	Bad Dreams	Jan 31, 2025	3:05
18	Pink Pony Club Music video • Chappell Roan	The Rise and Fall of a Midwest Princess	Jan 31, 2025	4:18
19	tv off (feat. lefty gunplay) Kendrick Lamar, Lefty Gunplay	GNX	Jan 31, 2025	3:41
20	Cry For Me Music video • The Weeknd	Hurry Up Tomorrow	Jan 31, 2025	3:44

Figure 2. Screenshot of top 30 songs that were used for the analysis











#	Title	Album	Date added	
21	 WILDFLOWER Billie Eilish	HIT ME HARD AND SOFT	Jan 31, 2025	4:21
22	 Garden Of Eden Music video • Lady Gaga	MAYHEM	2 weeks ago	4:00
23	 Revolving door Music video • Tate McRae	So Close To What	4 weeks ago	3:00
24	 BMF SZA	SOS Deluxe: LANA	Jan 31, 2025	3:01
25	 Busy Woman Sabrina Carpenter	Short n' Sweet (Deluxe)	Feb 14, 2025	3:07
26	 I Love You, I'm Sorry Music video • Gracie Abrams	The Secret of Us	Jan 31, 2025	2:37
27	 BAILE INOLVIDABLE Music video • Bad Bunny	DeBÍ TIRAR MÁS FOTOS	Jan 31, 2025	6:08
28	 Sorry I'm Here For Someone Else Benson Boone	Sorry I'm Here For Someone Else	3 weeks ago	2:37
29	 DENIAL IS A RIVER Music video • DoeChii	Alligator Bites Never Heal	Jan 31, 2025	2:40
30	 NOKIA Drake	Some \$exy \$ongs 4 U	4 weeks ago	4:01

Figure 3. Screenshot of top 30 songs that were used for the analysis

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