

AI-Assisted Strategies for Interpreting American Idioms into Arabic: A Comparative Study of ChatGPT and DeepSeek Tools

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Abstract

Recently, the integration of artificial intelligence tools in the field of translation has witnessed rapid development, providing innovative and flexible solutions to linguistic challenges. Cultural expressions, which are closely tied to the source language culture, are among the most difficult challenges in translation. This paper examines the effectiveness of artificial intelligence tools in translating American cultural expressions into Arabic, with a focus on ChatGPT and DeepSeek. It aims to explore the strategies employed by these two well-established AI tools in conveying certain American expressions into Arabic. A qualitative methodology was adopted, focusing on a comparative analysis of (15) American expressions randomly selected from the McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Expressions (2005) and translated using the two AI-based tools. The selected idiomatic expressions were analyzed using Baker's (2018) model for idiom translation strategies, including cultural substitution, paraphrasing, idiomatic equivalence, and deletion. The data were collected through direct interaction with both AI tools, and the translations were evaluated in terms of semantic accuracy, cultural appropriateness, and acceptability in the target language. The results indicate that, although both tools have strengths, ChatGPT outperformed in terms of contextual and idiomatic accuracy. On the other hand, DeepSeek relied on literal translation. The paper highlights the effectiveness of AI tools, particularly ChatGPT, in translating American idiomatic expressions, while simultaneously emphasizing the ongoing need for human oversight and iterative improvement when translating expressions from the source language to the target language.

Keywords: AI, Translation, American Idioms, ChatGPT, DeepSeek, Strategies.

الاستراتيجيات المعززة بالذكاء الاصطناعي في ترجمة التعبيرات الاصطلاحية الأمريكية إلى العربية: دراسة مقارنة بين أداتي DeepSeek و ChatGPT

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المستخلص

شهدت الآونة الأخيرة تطوراً سريعاً في دمج أدوات الذكاء الاصطناعي (AI) في مجال الترجمة، حيث باتت تقدّم حلولاً مبتكرة ومرنة لمواجهة التحديات اللغوية. وتعدّ التراكمات الاصطلاحية المرتبطة بثقافة لغة المصدر (SL) من أكثر التحديات تعقيداً في حقل الترجمة. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى استقصاء فعالية أدوات الذكاء الاصطناعي في إمكانية ترجمة التعبيرات الاصطلاحية المرتبطة بالثقافة الأمريكية إلى اللغة العربية، مع تسليط الضوء على أداتي ChatGPT و DeepSeek. تركز الدراسة على استكشاف الاستراتيجيات التي تعتمد هاتان الأداةان الذكيتان في ترجمة عدد من التعبيرات الاصطلاحية الأمريكية إلى اللغة العربية. وقد اعتمد منهج نوعي يستند إلى تحليل مقارن (15) تعبير اصطلاحية أمريكية اختيرت عشوائياً من "قاموس McGraw-Hill للتعبيرات الاصطلاحية الأمريكية" (2005)، التي تمت ترجمتها بواسطة الأداةين المعتمدين على الذكاء الاصطناعي. خضعت الترجمات لتحليل وفق نموذج Baker (2018) لاستراتيجيات ترجمة التراكمات الاصطلاحية، الذي يتضمن: الاستبدال الثقافي، وإعادة صياغة، والمكافئ الاصطلاحية، والحذف. جمعت البيانات من خلال التفاعلات المباشرة للإدخال والإخراج في الأداةين، ثم قيمت الترجمات من حيث الدقة الدلالية، والملاءمة الثقافية، والقبول في اللغة الهدف (TL). تشير النتائج إلى أن كلا الأداةين أظهرتا نقاط قوة، إلا أن ChatGPT تفوّق من حيث الدقة السياقية والاصطلاحية، بينما اتجه DeepSeek إلى الترجمة الحرفية. يسلط البحث الضوء على فعالية أدوات الذكاء الاصطناعي، ولا سيما ChatGPT، في ترجمة التعبيرات الاصطلاحية الأمريكية، مع التأكيد على الحاجة المتواصلة إلى الإشراف البشري والتحسين التدريجي في ترجمة هذا النوع من التراكمات من لغة المصدر إلى لغة الهدف.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الذكاء الاصطناعي، الترجمة، التعبيرات الاصطلاحية الأمريكية، ChatGPT، DeepSeek، الاستراتيجيات.

1. Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI), including the ChatGPT tool, has been rapidly utilized in the field of translation due to its high capabilities and speed in producing complex structures with culturally and contextually accurate translations. However, ChatGPT, developed by OpenAI, is an AI-powered chatbot that incorporates multiple language models with the aim of generating text that resembles human writing (Bender et al., 2021).

ChatGPT, the advanced language model developed by OpenAI, is considered one of the most exciting developments in the field of artificial intelligence. Thanks to its ability to generate human-like texts and respond to complex questions, ChatGPT has already had a significant impact and continues its rapid evolution in the coming years. Sandu and colleagues (2024) emphasize that AI tools, particularly ChatGPT, are widely recognized for their transformative capabilities. This means that this tool can perform various tasks, such as translation, paraphrasing, summarization, text generation, and more.

GPT-4 has proved to be highly effective in the tasks of translation, delivering better quality results than earlier models or AI-powered tools (Kalla et al., 2023; Jiao et al., 2023). Grassini (2023) ensures that the aptitude of AI-driven tools goes beyond rating and assessment; they can also be employed to interpret educational materials and adopting interactive and adaptive learning environments. Notably, Generative models, exemplified by GPT-4, reveal striking potential in these fields.

ChatGPT and similar language models can be crucial technological resources in various fields such as education, healthcare, software development, translation, business, and customer support (Gunawan, 2023). Sahari et al. (2023) conducted a study on ChatGPT translation, which concluded that the results indicated most participants were satisfied with ChatGPT's performance. It was found that most students preferred ChatGPT for translation. Furthermore, the study revealed that participants recognized both the advantages and disadvantages of using ChatGPT for translation. The results also indicated that ChatGPT, as a modern AI-powered translation tool, is highly valuable in handling the mechanical aspects of writing and reviewing translated texts.

The integration of artificial intelligence tools into translation studies offers both opportunities and challenges. AI supports accessibility, speed, and scalability, making linguistic resources globally available (Shahermdanova, 2025). However, there are certain challenges, such as the difficulty of interpreting idiomatic and figurative expressions, as well as cultural differences (Ali, 2024). Accordingly, this study seeks to investigate the strategies employed by AI tools in translating American idiomatic expressions into Arabic, in order to assess the effectiveness and accuracy of neural machine translation.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Accurate translation of idiomatic expressions, particularly those tied to culture, remains one of the most persistent challenges in the field of translation studies. Idiomatic expressions are, by their nature, linked to the social, cultural, and historical contexts of a language, making their direct transfer across linguistic boundaries complex and often unfeasible. In translation from English to Arabic, this challenge is exacerbated due to deep-rooted cultural differences and differing metaphorical frameworks between the source and target languages.

With the emergence of artificial intelligence and the rapid development of large language models, tools such as ChatGPT and DeepSeek are increasingly being used to obtain accurate translations. While these tools offer excellent fluency and speed, their ability to handle idiomatic expressions associated with American culture is still insufficiently explored. There is a lack of empirical research critically evaluating how these intelligent tools render idiomatic expressions in a way that preserves both semantic content and cultural resonance in the target language.

Studies on AI-based translation focus on the general lexical equation or grammatical accuracy, often neglecting idiomatic and pragmatic aspects. Moreover, comparative investigations show that linguistic frameworks perform better when adopting Baker's (2018) model for idiomatic expression translation strategies, which can be used to evaluate

the outputs of various intelligent tools. This paper examines both the effectiveness and limitations of AI techniques in translating complex linguistic and culturally nuanced expressions.

Therefore, this paper seeks to address this gap by comparatively analyzing the strategies employed by ChatGPT and DeepSeek in interpreting American idioms into Arabic. By doing so, the research aims at evaluating the extent to which these AI-driven tools can approximate human-like translation strategies and offer contextually appropriate renderings of culturally enigmatic expressions.

1.3 Research objectives

This study aims to investigate the effectiveness of AI-powered translation tools in rendering American idioms into Arabic, concentrating on culture-bound idioms. The main objectives of the research are as follows:

1. To identify the translation strategies employed by ChatGPT and DeepSeek in interpreting American idioms into Arabic.
2. To evaluate the semantic accuracy, cultural appropriateness, and idiomatic naturalness of the AI-generated translations.
3. To compare the performance of ChatGPT and DeepSeek based on Baker's (2018) model of idiom translation strategies.
4. To assess the extent to which AI tools can replicate human-like decision-making in translating culturally embedded idiomatic expressions.

1.4. Research Questions

To guide the research systematically, the current section offers the research questions. These questions are drawn from the theoretical framework and address the key issues.

Q1. How do ChatGPT and DeepSeek translate American culture-bound idioms into Arabic based on Baker's (2018) model?

Q2. Which tool more effectively preserves the meaning and cultural relevance of idiomatic expressions?

Q3. What are the key differences in the strategies each tool employs when handling culture-specific idioms?

Q4. To what extent can AI tools replicate human-like judgment in idiom translation across English and Arabic?

1.5. Significance of the Study

The study addresses a critical gap in AI-based translation research by focusing on how ChatGPT and DeepSeek translate American culture-bound idioms into Arabic because it is known that translating these idioms into Arabic goes through linguistic and cultural complexity. By applying Baker's (2018) framework, the research evaluates how well these tools preserve meaning and cultural relevance.

The outcomes of this study are expected to be beneficiary for translators, language instructors, and AI developers by offering a clearer perception of the capabilities and limitations of current AI models in translating American idioms. It also contributes to the broader discussion on the role of AI in culturally sensitive language processing.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Nature of Idioms

Idioms are typically informal which can be used in different genres like newspapers, magazines, political speeches, TV Shows, movies, fictional texts and daily situations. They are used to describe individual's feeling, behavior, certain situations as being happy or sad and attitudes. O'Dell and McCarthy (2017) define idioms "fixed combinations of specific words whose meaning is difficult to predict from the meaning of each individual word" (p. 6). Glucksberg (2001) states that idioms are different from metaphors where he views them as forms whose meanings cannot be guessed from their own constituents. However, idioms are different from metaphors because the former are considered as frozen and conventional phrases.

Idioms are expressions which are largely used within a community in order to express a certain idea or experience. The common idiom 'He kicked the bucket', which means 'he died', has become rigorously lexicalized in the English language (Ritchie, 2013). Traditionally, idioms are deemed to be a set of special vocabulary which are taken to be lexicalized words and they are independent of any conceptual system. Syntactically, they have specific syntactic properties whose meanings cannot be derived from their own words. This proves that the meanings are not identical with the literal meanings of the idioms' words (Kövecses, 2002).

Gramley et al. (2021) explain the term idiom from linguistic point of view as a complex lexical term whose size is longer than a word, but it is shorter than a sentence whose meaning cannot be understood from the meaning of its component parts. They classify idioms from syntactic perspective into nominal idiom which consists of one noun or adjective + noun grouped together, but the noun functions as the head word, such as 'red herring' 'تشيت الانتباه'. The second type is the adjectival idiom whose syntactic pattern comprises different words, but totally they all function as an adjective, such as 'cut-and-dry' 'جاهز'. The third type is verbal idiom whose core word is a lexical verb like 'cook the books' 'يتلاعب في الحسابات'.

2.2. Machine Translation and AI in Translation Studies

Machine translation (MT) means the fact that computers take on the task of translation either partially or entirely (House, 2018). MT has evolved noticeably with neural machine translation emerging as the predominant paradigm (Feng et al., 2024).

Translation plays a vital role in connecting various communities and makes it easier to share knowledge and communicate effectively across languages. The 20th century is regarded as a period signaled by great technological advancement, which significantly shapes the human life. Machine translation is one of the most prominent tools that rely

increasingly on artificial intelligence to enhance human services. It is currently a tool widely used by individuals, institutions, professionals, and governments (Al-Muhasi, 2022).

Historically, machine translation systems relied on local techniques similar to word-for-word translation. Although many modern systems can handle more complex sentence structures, they often overlook the overall meaning and structure of the text. It is important to consider that the tone or style of the text plays a significant role in the translation process and can greatly affect the results (Bouabo, 2017). Machine translation is a critical task that focuses on translating sentences from one human language to another using a computer. Earlier machine translation systems primarily relied on rules and linguistic knowledge manually created. However, neural machine translation has recently achieved significant success and has become the new prevailing method in MT systems (Tan et al., 2020).

Mandi (2016) notes that the integration of artificial intelligence technologies in translation has reshaped the field of textual translation by introducing new concepts, such as post-translation review, collaboration between human and machine, and ethical issues related to automation. The increasing reliance on AI-powered machine translation systems has not only enhanced translation processes but also raised fundamental questions regarding human creativity, interpretation, and understanding of subtle linguistic nuances.

Despite the progress made, challenges still persist in translation using artificial intelligence, including difficulties in handling idiomatic expressions, cultural differences, and language variations related to context (Shahemeranova, 2025). According to Li et al. (2023), modern translation models frequently make errors and fail to meet the needs of various fields. This, in fact, highlights the need for more responsive and context-sensitive approaches in translation systems, especially when applied in specialized domains.

2.3. Baker's Model for Translating Idioms

To translate idioms, translators opt for Baker's model which she has suggested for interpreting idiomatic expressions. It presents different strategies when dealing with non-equivalence in translation at the word or phrasal level. It has been widely adopted in ST (Faraj, 2024). However, the model offers a systematic approach to interpreting idiomatic expressions as it tackles all obstacles posed by cultural or linguistic variations (Kovács, 2016). Baker's model consists of different strategies:

First, translation involves replacing an idiomatic expression with a broader expression in the TL (Faraj, 2024). Second, translation reduces the emotional or expressive effect of the idiom to emphasize clarity. Third, translation replaces (substitution) an idiomatic expression from the SL with an expression from the TL idiom which has an identical meaning but conveys a different cultural context. Fourth, translation utilizing a loan word plus explanation requires borrowing an expression from the SL and offering an explanatory note. Fifth, translation by paraphrase which involves rewording the idiomatic expression in order to harbor its real meaning (Almrayat et al., 2025). Sixth, translation by omission refers to deleting the idiom completely when it has no direct equivalent and its omission does not crucially affect the overall meaning (Faraj, 2024).

Baker's strategies for translating idiomatic expressions have been widely used and critically evaluated from a linguistic and cultural perspective, with researchers highlighting the importance of these strategies in addressing the challenges faced by translators during the translation process (Al-Asif, 2019). Ultimately, this model remains a valuable tool for translators as it provides an organized approach to dealing with the difficulties encountered when translating idiomatic expressions. Recent advances in machine translation and the increasing availability of open research provide potential avenues for further development of this field in the future. This model can serve as a suitable reference when translating idiomatic expressions using AI-supported tools, such as ChatGPT, DeepSeek, or Gemini..

3. Methodology

3.1. Research Design

This study employs a qualitative and comparative design to analyze how ChatGPT and DeepSeek translate culturally familiar American expressions into Arabic. Samples of fifteen common expressions were selected for their cultural significance, and translations were obtained from both tools. The analyses are based on Baker's (2018) framework for translating idiomatic expressions, with a focus on evaluating the results in terms of semantic accuracy, cultural appropriateness, and idiomatic naturalness. This design allows for a systematic comparison between the two intelligent tools in handling culturally rooted expressions.

3.2. Data Collection

The idiomatic data used in this study were taken from the McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs, written by Spears (2005), a reliable dictionary containing hundreds of American idiomatic expressions. Fifteen idioms were deliberately selected based on their strong cultural associations and metaphorical complexity. These fifteen idioms were chosen due to their prevalence in American culture, particularly in films, and their widespread use among learners of English as a foreign language. Each idiom was input into ChatGPT and DeepSeek under consistent conditions to ensure uniformity in the results. The resulting Arabic translations were systematically recorded and prepared for qualitative analysis according to the study's framework.

3.3. Data Analysis

The translations aggregated from ChatGPT and DeepSeek were qualitatively analyzed to identify the strategies each tool used in translating American expressions into Arabic. The analysis was guided by Baker's (2018) model, which provided the theoretical framework for classifying translation strategies. Each expressive output was evaluated based on three main criteria: accuracy of meaning, cultural appropriateness, and idiomatic suitability. Subsequently, a comparative interpretation was conducted to highlight patterns, discrepancies, and the overall effectiveness of each AI tool in translating culturally related expressions.

Table (1): Comparative Analysis of ChatGPT and DeepSeek Translation of Idioms

| No | American Idiom | Translation by ChatGPT | Strategy Adopted | Translation by DeepSeek | Strategy Adopted |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Shoot the breeze (<i>Spears, 2005, p. 602</i>). | يدرش | Similar meaning, different form | يثرش دون جدوى | Paraphrasing |
| 2 | Call it a day (<i>Spears, 2005, p. 82</i>). | أنهى عمله لهذا اليوم | Paraphrasing | أنهى يومه | Literal Translation |
| 3 | Bite the bullet (<i>Spears, 2005, p. 326</i>). | يتحمل الأمر المؤلم بشجاعة | Paraphrasing | تحمل الألم بصبر | Paraphrasing |
| 4 | Let the cat out of the bag (<i>Spears, 2005, p. 400</i>). | يفشي السر | Paraphrasing | أفشى السر | Paraphrasing |
| 5 | From rags to riches (<i>Spears, 2005, p. 232</i>). | من الفقر إلى الثراء | Paraphrasing | من الفقر إلى الثراء | Idiomatic Equivalence |
| 6 | Cut the mustard (<i>Spears, 2005, p. 140</i>). | يؤدي المهمة بنجاح | Paraphrasing | أدى المطلوب | Paraphrasing |
| 7 | Hit the sack (<i>Spears, 2005, p. 304</i>). | يذهب إلى النوم | Paraphrasing | ذهب للنوم | Paraphrasing |
| 8 | Break the ice (<i>Spears, 2005, p. 60</i>). | يكسر حاجز الصمت | Paraphrasing | كسر الجليد | Literal Translation |
| 9 | Under the weather (<i>Spears, 2005, p. 358</i>). | يشعر بتوعك | Paraphrasing | مريض | Translation by omission or simplification |
| 10 | Hit the hay (<i>Spears, 2005, p. 304</i>). | يخذ إلى النوم | Paraphrasing | ذهب للنوم | Paraphrasing |
| 11 | Apples and oranges (<i>Spears, 2005,</i> | لا وجه للمقارنة | Idiomatic Equivalence | شيء مختلف تماماً | Idiomatic Equivalence |

| | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>p. 17).</i> | | | | |
| 12 | All beer and skittles (<i>Spears, 2005, p. 7).</i> | ليس متعة خالصة | Reducing expressive effect | حياة اللهو والمتاع | Substitution |
| 13 | Cool as a cucumber (<i>Spears, 2005, p. 135).</i> | هادئ كالجليد | Idiomatic Equivalence | بارد كالخيار | Literal Translation |
| 14 | Cold turkey (<i>Spears, 2005, p. 127).</i> | الإقلاع المفاجئ عن عادة ما دون تدرج | Paraphrasing | الانسحاب الفجائي | Idiomatic Equivalence |
| 15 | Elephant in the room (<i>Spears, 2005, p. 184).</i> | المشكلة الواضحة التي يتجاهلها الجميع | Paraphrasing | الفيل في الغرفة | Literal Translation |

Investigating two AI-driven tools reveals that both utilize the paraphrasing strategy proposed by Baker. ChatGPT adopts a rephrasing approach that relies more on context and idiomatic equivalents, whereas DeepSeek, in some cases, relies on literal translations, which in turn results in less idiomatic fluency.

For instance, the idiomatic expression 'break the ice' was rendered by ChatGPT into Arabic 'يكسر حاجز الصمت', fostering a related-word paraphrase strategy. This approach customizes the metaphor into a culturally intelligible Arabic equivalent, retaining both the metaphoric meaning and communicative function of the basic idiom by linking 'breaking' to the socially context-specific barrier of 'silence'. Contrarily, DeepSeek interpreted the above idiom literally as 'كسر الجليد', adopting a direct lexical transfer which preserves the surface imagery but it fails to convey the real idiomatic meaning in Arabic. While the literal translation is semantically precise at the word level, pragmatically it is inadequate because 'breaking ice' does not intrinsically operate as an idiom in Arabic. This example displays a wider-ranging pattern marked in this research where ChatGPT produces semantically related and culturally adapted paraphrases, whereas DeepSeek frequently leans to literal or structurally unrelated renderings which might lead to lose the idiomatic force. Eventually, these idiomatic expressions evoke different themes, but these themes cannot be inferred from the literal forms of words used in each idiom.

4. Findings

Analyzing fifteen American idioms chosen randomly proves that there are distinct differences between ChatGPT and DeepSeek tools in their translation strategies. ChatGPT invariably produced idiomatic and culturally appropriate Arabic translations. It almost uses strategies such as paraphrasing or adopting cultural equivalents, resulting in translations that are contextually precise and refined. For example, the idiomatic expression 'shoot the breeze' was translated into Arabic as 'يبردش', preserving its informal and conversational tone. In contrast, DeepSeek often resorts to literal or simplified translations, which are

sometimes correct but lack cultural depth and idiomatic resonance, as seen in its interpretation of the common American expression 'under the weather' as 'مريض'. Overall, ChatGPT has demonstrated greater consistency and effectiveness in applying translation strategies according to Baker's (2018) model, whereas DeepSeek showed variability in approach and a tendency toward more mechanical outputs. These results prove that ChatGPT provides a more accurate and detailed solution for translating American expressions into Arabic, especially when the cultural meaning is significant.

Another example of idioms is 'hit the hay,' which was translated by DeepSeek as 'went to sleep,' a direct translation matching the structure of 'went to sleep.' While it is lexically accurate, it is stylistically neutral and less colloquial in Arabic. On the other hand, ChatGPT translated it as 'يخلد للنوم' ('retires to sleep'), which is more idiomatic in modern standard Arabic and is often used in formal contexts. Although both are semantically correct, 'يخلد للنوم' better reflects the tone and figurative nature of the English idiom 'hit the hay,' whereas 'ذهب للنوم' maintains a straightforward descriptive expression. Syntactically, the picked up idioms have diverse structures modeled in verbal, nominal, and adjectival forms, in addition to some idioms which have forms of prepositional phrases. However, verbal idioms are more commonly used than other types of idioms.

5. Conclusion

It has been found that AI-powered tools such as ChatGPT and DeepSeek offer notable and recognized strategies for translating American expressions into Arabic. Comparative analyses show that both systems are capable of producing semantically accurate translations, but their approaches vary in cases involving idiomatic expressions, cultural adaptation, and lexical choice. Based on Baker's (2018) model as an analytical framework, this study examined the strategies adopted by ChatGPT and DeepSeek in translating American expressions into Arabic. The results indicated that ChatGPT largely relied on paraphrasing translation using highly related words, which allows for preserving figurative meaning and idiomatic character. It also employs cultural substitution translation in specific contexts. Meanwhile, DeepSeek demonstrated greater reliance on paraphrasing using unrelated words, and in some cases adopted a literal translation strategy, which maintained semantic accuracy but often reduced idiomatic richness. In conclusion, the paraphrasing strategy was the most frequently used based on ChatGPT's output, while the deletion strategy was the least used by both tools. These findings confirm that ChatGPT demonstrated a stronger tendency towards contextually adaptive and expressive translations, whereas DeepSeek tended to produce more neutral and descriptive phrasing. The analyses indicate that although both intelligent tools can generate accurate and authentic translations, their strategic priorities differ when adjusting meaning, style, and cultural appropriateness.

The analyses also reveal a clear difference in tense usage between the two systems. ChatGPT predominantly uses the simple present tense when translating idiomatic expressions into Arabic, whereas DeepSeek exclusively employs the simple past tense. This distinction highlights how each system interprets the temporal aspects of American

expressions, emphasizing the fundamental differences in their translation strategies and linguistic planning.

In conclusion, this study has demonstrated that the human role remains important in monitoring the quality of translations produced by both ChatGPT and DeepSeek tools. Furthermore, a human can assess their accuracy, whether it is precise, formal, literal, or of the condensed translation type. It was observed that ChatGPT uses the simple present tense when translating idiomatic expressions into Arabic, whereas DeepSeek employs the simple past tense when translating them into Arabic. Thematically, idioms can convey a variety of themes, yet these themes are encoded in idioms, which cannot be deduced from the individual words of the idioms. Additionally, idioms incorporate different themes inspired from different fields of life, such as nature, food, drinks, animals, fruits and vegetables.

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