The Multilingual Microblog Translation Corpus: Improving and Evaluating Translation of User-Generated Text

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Abstract
Translation of the noisy, informal language found in social media has been an understudied problem, with a principal factor being the limited availability of translation corpora in many languages. To address this need we have developed a new corpus containing over 200,000 translations of microblog posts that supports translation of thirteen languages into English. The source languages are: Arabic, Chinese, Farsi, French, German, Hindi, Korean, Pashto, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, and Urdu. We are releasing these data as the Multilingual Microblog Translation Corpus to support further research in translation of informal language. We establish baselines using this new resource, and we further demonstrate the utility of the corpus by conducting experiments with fine-tuning to improve translation quality from a high performing neural machine translation (NMT) system. Fine-tuning provided substantial gains, ranging from +3.4 to +11.1 BLEU. On average, a relative gain of 21% was observed, demonstrating the utility of the corpus.

Keywords: Machine Translation, Informal Language, Domain Adaptation, Evaluation Corpora

1. Introduction
Large collections of parallel text, or bitext, are increasingly available in many languages and in ever growing quantities. One well known project is OPUS, the Open Parallel Corpus, a web portal containing many open source parallel corpora which is maintained by Jörg Tiedemann (2012). It is hard to overstate the impact that comes from the wide availability of such data; it is now possible to build translation systems for language pairs that might have been infeasible just a few years ago. However, the largest sources of parallel data continue to be specialized domains such as government documents (e.g., European Parliament) or religious texts. This creates an issue of domain mismatch, where the sources of training data are frequently unlike the types of data being translated by end users. One genre where this is problematic is in user-generated texts found in online social media platforms (e.g., Facebook, Reddit, and Twitter). Unlike copy-edited news, user-produced text has a much higher spelling error rate. The language used on these platforms is often vernacular vs. formal, and contains a high proportion of abbreviations and other shorthand notations. There are many peer-to-peer messages written in the first or second person point of view, unlike news or reports written in the third person. There is a higher percentage of non-linguistic or quasi-linguistic content such as user IDs, URLs, hashtags, and emoji. And the use of case and punctuation is often atypically applied for stylistic effect. These issues and many others contribute to domain mismatch, and as a result translation performance is degraded when a model trained on standard datasets is applied without modification. Common adaptation methods (such as fine-tuning) are often not applicable due to the lack of sufficient in-domain or in-genre bitext.

In this paper we describe our efforts to create a microblog translation corpus that is suitable for evaluating the quality of machine translation systems on user-generated texts, and additionally can be used to adapt out-of-domain models for use in microtext translation. Our corpus contains over 200,000 manual translations covering thirteen language-pairs, and our goal is to create a benchmark that enables research in this domain. In addition to creating this valuable resource, we investigate the following questions:

• What are the best practices and guidelines for manual translation of microblogs?
• What improvements in translation quality can be realized using domain adaptation methods, and how much data is required to obtain tangible improvements?

In Section 2 we present the Multilingual Microblog Translation Corpus (MMTC). In Section 3 we describe development of the corpus, including some of the annotation challenges we faced. Section 4 presents the guidelines used in this translation task. We then describe experimental results using the corpus in Section 5. Section 6 highlights related work. Finally, in Section 7 we summarize our findings.

2. Corpus Description
The Multilingual Microblog Translation Corpus contains microblog posts from Twitter (or tweets) in thirteen source languages that have been translated to American English. The source languages are Arabic, Chinese, Farsi, French, German, Hindi, Korean, Pashto, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, and Urdu.
Table 1: Data size and the relative frequency of certain phenomena in the released corpus, by language. Columns are: the number of tweets that are manually translated, the average length of the source tweet and English translation, in characters; percent of tweets still accessible on 12/29/21; percent of retweets; percent with at least one user handle; percent with at least one hashtag; percent containing emoji; and, the percent with a recognizable URL.

| Language  | Tweets | Src Len | Eng Len | % live | % RT | % handle | % hash | % emoji | % URL |
|-----------|--------|---------|---------|--------|------|----------|--------|---------|-------|
| Arabic    | 24,634 | 77.4    | 108.4   | 75.5   | 40.7 | 30.1     | 5.8    | 1.5     | 0.23  |
| Chinese   | 5,580  | 55.6    | 173.7   | 50.7   | 35.4 | 33.7     | 0.6    | 2.3     | 7.54  |
| Farsi     | 6,647  | 75.8    | 95.3    | 64.3   | 27.6 | 43.9     | 0.9    | 1.0     | 1.58  |
| French    | 6,485  | 62.4    | 60.5    | 50.7   | 33.1 | 38.8     | 0.1    | 2.9     | 0.22  |
| German    | 2,418  | 81.3    | 81.3    | 88.9   | 26.0 | 66.7     | 0.3    | 3.7     | 0.74  |
| Hindi     | 901    | 93.5    | 106.7   | 87.5   | 41.8 | 45.6     | 0.2    | 2.7     | 0.11  |
| Korean    | 39,225 | 38.7    | 83.4    | 51.4   | 14.9 | 25.8     | 0.1    | 0.1     | 0.01  |
| Pashto    | 1,390  | 80.2    | 87.1    | 79.7   | 20.9 | 11.8     | 2.0    | 4.1     | 4.46  |
| Portuguese| 6,085  | 56.0    | 43.9    | 26.4   | 15.7 | 0.0      | 1.6    | 0.05    |       |
| Russian   | 42,734 | 69.5    | 75.4    | 65.1   | 18.5 | 35.9     | 0.6    | 1.8     | 0.46  |
| Spanish   | 62,247 | 59.8    | 62.9    | 75.6   | 30.9 | 36.3     | 0.2    | 2.5     | 1.07  |
| Tagalog   | 5,066  | 61.9    | 63.6    | 64.4   | 21.5 | 19.9     | 0.6    | 4.6     | 0.16  |
| Urdu      | 5,118  | 74.0    | 84.2    | 78.4   | 35.4 | 29.4     | 0.7    | 2.0     | 9.22  |

The data size and frequency of various phenomena in the corpus (e.g., retweets, emoji) are presented in Table 1. Most language-pairs have over 5000 manual translations, which is sufficient to support research in fine-tuning and domain adaptation. Our largest language pairs (Arabic, Korean, Russian, Spanish→English) each have tens of thousands of manual translations. The distribution of lengths of the source language tweets is shown in Figure 1. Partitions for held-out evaluation ("test") are available in each language. In most languages there is data for training or adaptation, labeled "train", and data for parameter tuning labeled "valid". See Section 3.5. Translations are released along with associated tweet IDs; original tweets can be obtained using the Twitter API.

### 3. Corpus Development

We describe the development of the corpus below. Statistics pertaining to each stage of the pipeline are shown in Table 2.

#### 3.1. Selection

Messages were sampled from dates in certain intervals between April 2016 and October 2021. The temporal span of the corpus is graphically depicted in Figure 2. No attempt was made to select tweets with specific content, for example, containing specific hashtags or named entities, or mentioning particular events. Selection was random, but subject to the filtering described below.

#### 3.2. Language Identification & Filtering

After messages were downloaded, automated language identification (LID) was performed using a tool based on prediction by partial matching (McNamee, 2016), a compression-inspired use of language modeling. Then several additional steps were taken to control the properties of the selected tweets. Post-LID checks were undertaken to ensure the character sets matched expectations, messages with URLs were undersampled, so that they remained a minority, and short messages (e.g., less than 20 characters) were avoided. Whitespace was normalized to a single space character. Additionally a shingling-based method of near-duplicate detection was used to avoid exact duplicates and nearly identical content (i.e., as happens with popular retweets). Messages that passed the previous checks were then shuffled randomly and formed into batches for translation.

#### 3.3. Translation

Single reference translations of the tweets, into English, were created by professional translators. Five messages at a time were presented in a web-based annotation tool (see Figure 3). A link to the original post was available in case viewing the original or surrounding messages could supply helpful context. There was also a button to bring up the translation guidelines, described in Section 4. Translators were asked to confirm the source language, and to indicate a degree of confidence in the translation. Translators were told that they could skip translation of a tweet for any reason. As these are randomly sampled social media content, there are not-safe-for-work (NSFW) posts that contain vulgar or offensive content. If a translation was performed, profanity should be in-

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2. 15% of messages containing a URL were retained.
Figure 1: Probability distribution of tweet lengths (characters), by language.

Table 2: Statistics related to the creation of the Multilingual Microblog Translation Corpus. From left to right the columns are: the number of messages examined; the number skipped by translators; the number tagged as a different language than expected; the number given a confidence of High, Reasonably, or Low; the final number of messages in each language; the number that received a secondary review; and, the percentage of those additionally reviewed that were changed in any way.

| Language | Start | Skip'd | Lang? | Confidence: H/R/L | Final | Rev'd | Edit% |
|----------|-------|--------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Arabic   | 28,103| 2,628  | 6     | 17,284             | 24,634| 8,862 | 74.3% |
| Chinese  | 8,068 | 2,142  | 30    | 3,351              | 5,580 | 1,584 | 76.7% |
| Farsi    | 8,746 | 1,668  | 22    | 4,566              | 6,647 | —     | —     |
| French   | 7,153 | 519    | 2     | 5,339              | 6,485 | 3,652 | 29.5% |
| German   | 2,494 | 7      | 3     | 1,739              | 2,418 | —     | —     |
| Hindi    | 911   | 9      | 1     | 888                | 901   | —     | —     |
| Korean   | 47,587| 5,951  | 12    | 21,956             | 39,225| 20,559| 51.9% |
| Pashto   | 6,982 | 5,258  | 104   | 711                | 1,390 | —     | —     |
| Portuguese| 6,173 | 44     | 5     | 5,740              | 6,085 | —     | —     |
| Russian  | 45,780| 1,680  | 24    | 29,500             | 42,734| 26,159| 36.4% |
| Spanish  | 65,785| 2,059  | 33    | 49,594             | 62,247| 38,982| 34.4% |
| Tagalog  | 6,198 | 921    | 173   | 4,101              | 5,066 | —     | —     |
| Urdu     | 6,090 | 829    | 7     | 3,484              | 5,118 | —     | —     |
| Totals   | 240,070| 23,715| 422   | 148,253            | 208,530| 99,798| 42.5% |

3.4. Secondary Review

In languages we were able to perform an additional review for a portion of the translations. This step was undertaken by our most experienced translators, and their edits, if any, were used in the released corpus. The number of additionally reviewed translations, and how often they were edited is reported in Table 2. In languages with additional review, edits to first pass translations ranged from a low of about 30% in French to 77% in Chinese.

3.5. Partitioning

Priority was given to placing live tweets in the test and valid partitions to maximize use of the corpus for evaluation purposes. We believe the higher quality translations are those that underwent secondary review, followed by those translations that identified as “highly confident” by the translators. Therefore we also priorit-
1. The Arabic word for friend has extra vowels in it which could be stylistic or a mistake.
2. Because we don’t have the subject it could be he, it, she or they are working in English.
3. Mateo Kovacic is a Croatian professional soccer player; Zinedine Yazid Zidane (aka Zizou), is a French former professional soccer player.
4. Many grammatical errors; translation is approximate.
5. The person is talking about watching a tv show called “the black pearl”.
6. The word referee is misspelled.
7. I’m not sure about the cultural connotation of what is meant by ‘white’ days. Reading the twitter thread from which this was extracted, I can guess that it possibly means ‘bleak’. This is in Egyptian dialect.
8. A misyar marriage is a form of marriage that exists in some middle-eastern countries. It can’t really be translated.
9. 长坂坡七进七出 references an event from Romance of the Three Kingdoms.
10. “Pepper” is referring to “Rebel Pepper” (变态辣椒), a Chinese political cartoonist in exile in the United States.
11. The word haharot is a slang word and could mean a number of different things depending on the age of the speaker and the context, which isn’t provided here.
12.  одногр is a shortened slang term for одногрупник, meaning classmate.
13. bac is short for Baccalauréat and is a test that French students complete in order to graduate high school and establish eligibility for university programs. Also, QCM is “questionnaire à choix multiples” or “multiple choice quiz”.
14. 立恥為辱 준다는 is an idiom equivalent to working hard only to get no credit for it and it’s given to someone else.
15. 시름로, reference to hydrochloroquine.

Table 3: A selection of comments provided by our translators.
### Table 4: Size of partitions, including percentages of tweets live on 12/29/21.

| Language | Test N live | Valid N live | Train N live |
|----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Arabic   | 3,000 100   | 3,000 100    | 18,634 68    |
| Chinese  | 2,000 100   | 2,000 41     | 1,580 0      |
| Farsi    | 2,000 100   | 2,000 100    | 2,647 10     |
| French   | 2,000 100   | 2,000 36     | 2,485 0      |
| German   | 2,000 100   | 418 36       | — —          |
| Hindi    | 901 88      | — —          | — —          |
| Korean   | 3,000 100   | 3,000 100    | 32,225 43    |
| Pashto   | 1,390 80    | — —          | — —          |
| Portuguese | 2,000 100  | 2,000 34     | 2,085 0      |
| Russian  | 3,000 100   | 3,000 100    | 36,734 59    |
| Spanish  | 3,000 100   | 3,000 100    | 56,247 73    |
| Tagalog  | 2,000 100   | 2,000 63     | 1,066 0      |
| Urdu     | 2,000 100   | 2,000 100    | 1,118 0      |

### 4. Translation Guidelines

We consulted materials produced by the LDC on the DARPA BOLT Program (Linguistic Data Consortium, 2012), which created translations of chat and SMS messages in Chinese and Egyptian Arabic. While in a similar genre, we needed to address phenomena common in online microtexts, so we adapted and augmented the BOLT guidelines for our purposes. Due to our work in many languages we endeavored to keep the guidance as language-agnostic as possible. We summarize the guidelines below. Section 4.1 lays out the most important principles and the remainder of Section 4 addresses specific issues. If atypical situations arose the translators were instructed to seek clarification.

#### 4.1. General Principles

- Translate the source tweet into natural-sounding English; when possible prefer literal translations.
- The English translation should be faithful to the original text in terms of meaning and style.
- Do not put parenthetical comments in the text of the translation. A box is available for comments.
- Please do not use machine translation tools (e.g., Google/Bing) and then edit the translation. However, it is okay to use dictionaries, or translation sites to lookup unknown terminology.
- The translation should not add or delete information, and no amplifying comments should be included. For example, if the German Chancellor is referred to simply as “Merkel”, do not render the translation as “Chancellor Merkel” or “Angela Merkel”.
- If necessary, it is okay to skip a message due to difficulty, vulgar content, garbled input, etc...
- Preserve punctuation, stylized casing, @userids, RT marks, emoji/emojis, URLs, and hashtags. Copy/paste may help avoid errors.
- Review translations before submitting to avoid incorrect spellings or other minor errors.

#### 4.2. Proper Names

If there is an existing conventional translation of a name in English, it should be used. Also, if a foreign proper name comes from a different source language, use a direct translation to English. For example the Russian word Венеция should be translated as Venice and not transliterated as say Venetsiya, which is closer to the Italian pronunciation. When encountering an unfamiliar name, please consult a standard reference or search the Web to identify the standard or most commonly used form.

When a name appears with a title that may seem a little awkward in English (e.g., Comrade Zhang or Brother Zhang), it should not rendered as Mr. Zhang. The literal translation is preferred.

If a Roman-script name has accented characters (e.g., Comrade Zhang) or contains a strange looking translation where a name or concept appears twice. For example, “亚西尔·阿拉法特 (Yasser Arafat) 1929年8月出生于耶路撒冷” should be translated as “Yasser Arafat (Yasser Arafat) was born in Jerusalem in August 1929”.

#### 4.3. Capitalization

If capitalization rules are intentionally ignored follow the author’s style. Otherwise use standard rules for written English unless there is strong evidence (or accepted usage) that suggests a different treatment (e.g., iPhone).

#### 4.4. Punctuation

For grammatical and formal text, use standard rules for punctuation. But in informal texts (e.g., tweets) atypical punctuation may be common, and when present it should be preserved. However, non-English punctuation marks should be avoided (e.g., ¿ or ¡).

#### 4.5. Foreign Text

English text in the source sentence should generally be preserved and left untranslated, without making any change or correction. This may occasionally result in a strange looking translation where a name or concept appears twice. For example, “亚西尔·阿拉法特 (Yasser Arafat) 1929年8月出生于耶路撒冷” should be translated as “Yasser Arafat (Yasser Arafat) was born in Jerusalem in August 1929”.

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4.6. Errors in the Source Text
Misspellings or improper use of homophones (e.g., their/there) should be corrected in the translation.

4.7. Dropped Components
Some languages allow components to be dropped due to context (e.g., Chinese and Korean allow for dropped subjects and pronouns). This could result in the loss of meaning or an ungrammatical English sentence. In such cases provide the missing subject or object.

4.8. Ambiguity
Due to insufficient context aspects about the source sentence may be unclear, such as, the tense of a verb or the gender of a subject or object. In such cases, it is fine to make a best guess to resolve the issue. It is okay to choose a translation that could be correct, even if you are unsure about the author's intent. And if uncomfortable with the translation you can also choose to mark it “Not Confident” or skip it.

4.9. Special Cases for Informal Texts
Translations should capture and express the same degree of emotion and formality as the source text. Sometimes informal abbreviations will be found in social media language (e.g., IDK, LOL, BRB, etc...). Try to select an equivalent in English. Emoticons and Emoji should be copied over to the English translation with cut-and-paste. URLs, user IDs, and retweet marks, should also be copied over. Hashtags, if written in non-Roman script, should be translated matching the author’s style to the extent possible (e.g., CamelCase, UPCASE, split_by_underscores, etc.). Profanity should be translated and spelled correctly as opposed to being censored; however, it is always permissible to skip a disturbing message.

4.10. Confidence Levels
Each translation should be assigned a confidence:

- **Highly Confident:** Good understanding of the source and confident in the English translation.
- **Reasonably Confident:** Good understanding of the source, but you might have uncertainty about a word or some other minor concern.
- **Not Confident:** The source text may be unclear. Important context may be missing. The vocabulary may be too challenging. You’re not sure the translation is reliable.

5. Experiments
Our goals here are to: (a) establish benchmark results on the MMTC test set; and, (b) understand how the addition of our microblog train/valid data for domain adaptation can improve results. All neural machine translation models were trained with the transformer (Vaswani et al., 2017) using Amazon’s Sockeye (v2) toolkit (Hieber et al., 2020). Key hyperparameters include: use of 6 layers in both encoder and decoder; 1,024 dimensional embeddings; 16 attention heads; 4,096 hidden units per layer; 30,000 subword byte pair encoding (BPE) units in both source and target languages; batch size of 1,024; the Adam optimizer with an initial learning rate of $2 \times 10^{-4}$.

5.1. Baselines
For our baseline, we trained transformers on large amounts of general-domain bitext obtained from OPUS; these do not contain microblog text in sufficient quantities. Table 5 reports the amount of training bitext used and baseline model performance on a general purpose benchmark dataset, and on the MMTC test partition. flores101 (Goyal et al., 2021), which consists of news and travel texts from Wikipedia, is the general purpose benchmark. Translation performance is reported using case-insensitive BLEU scores (Papineni et al., 2002) calculated with sacrebleu (Post, 2018).

| Source Language | General Data | BLEU on test |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Arabic          | 63.1          | 42.7         |
| Chinese         | 84.8          | 31.5         |
| Farsi           | 11.4          | 35.1         |
| French          | 279.1         | 45.5         |
| German          | 233.9         | 43.8         |
| Hindi           | 8.7           | 35.2         |
| Korean          | 15.0          | 29.3         |
| Pashto          | 1.3           | 13.5         |
| Portuguese      | 100.4         | 50.0         |
| Russian         | 119.9         | 34.9         |
| Spanish         | 65.5          | 29.5         |
| Tagalog         | 6.3           | 40.3         |
| Urdu            | 1.7           | 23.2         |

Table 5: General domain training data used (millions of lines of bitext), and baseline translation model performance on flores101 benchmark, and the MMTC test partition, as BLEU scores.

5.2. Fine-Tuned Models (adaptation)
To investigate whether using additional training data from MMTC can improve translation model performance on the held-out test partition, we conduct fine-tuning. We adapt the baseline models using the valid partition for validation, and incorporating varying amounts of data from train, ranging from 1,000 to 50,000 additional tweets. Figure 4 shows the improvement obtained with fine tuning (left), and the additional gains possible when greater amounts of data are available (right). The majority of the improvement attained comes from fine-tuning with only one or two thousand examples. However, in languages where more data is available, performance continues to rise, but at a much slower rate.

Relative improvements in BLEU score are reported in Table 6. Fine-tuning was effective in every language.
Figure 4: Gain in performance on the MMTC test partition using increasing amounts of data for fine-tuning. Baseline models (at zero) use no tweets for adaptation. Plot (a) focuses on adaptation when limited data is available; Plot (b) extends these curves for the four languages with 10,000 or more tweets available. Strong gains are observed with even small amounts of data, and when larger amounts are used performance grows further but at a slower rate.

| Language | Base | FT – 1,000 | FT – Best |
|----------|------|------------|-----------|
| Arabic   | 45.2 | 49.9 +10.4% | 52.0 +15.0% |
| Chinese  | 28.0 | 33.0 +17.8% | 33.0 +17.8% |
| Farsi    | 26.7 | 33.7 +22.4% | 33.8 +22.8% |
| French   | 58.0 | 65.1 +12.2% | 65.3 +12.6% |
| Korean   | 23.2 | 27.5 +18.5% | 30.0 +29.3% |
| Portuguese | 39.5 | 48.0 +21.5% | 49.2 +24.6% |
| Russian  | 51.6 | 53.4 +3.5%  | 55.0 +6.6%  |
| Spanish  | 51.7 | 58.0 +12.2% | 60.7 +17.4% |
| Tagalog  | 26.3 | 32.3 +22.8% | 32.3 +22.8% |
| Urdu     | 27.8 | 38.9 +39.9% | 38.9 +39.9% |

Table 6: Gains in BLEU score from fine-tuning. 1,000 examples is sufficient for substantial improvement.

5.3. Domain Differences

Finally, we seek to quantify how distinct the microblog texts in MMTC are compared to general-domain data. Optimizing performance in a new domain using fine-tuning can degrade performance on general domain datasets. To assess this, we translate the flores101 benchmark again using adapted models fine-tuned with 1,000 exemplars. We plot the results in Figure 5, where both baseline and fine-tuned models are compared on the mmte and flores datasets. The vertical axis of Figure 5 measures BLEU scores on mmte while the horizontal axis measures BLEU for flores101. In every language, the shift is upwards and to the left, which is indicated with arrows. On average, the 1k fine-tuned models obtain an +18.1% gain on mmte in exchange for a -5.8% decline on flores101. This confirms that there are substantial differences in linguistic phenomena or terminology found in the mmte data compared to general-domain texts.

6. Related Work

Table 8 compares existing bilingual corpora for informal text. Automatically mined collections tend to be larger, but they favor certain kinds of content (e.g., public announcements on Twitter, bilingual speakers). Corpora that are built by manual translation tend to be limited in size, with the exception of the DARPA BOLT packages in Arabic and Chinese produced by the LDC.
Table 7: Example translations. Shown are the source tweet, the human reference, the baseline model translation, and the fine-tuned translation (w/1,000 examples).

| Corpus | Domain | Language | Size |
|--------|--------|----------|------|
| Manually Translated | | | |
| (Michel and Neubig, 2018) | Reddit | eng, fra, jpn | 75k |
| (Slyuter-Gathje et al., 2018) | Microblog | deu, eng | 4k |
| (Munro, 2010) | SMS | hat, eng | 40k |
| LDC2021T15 (BOLT) | SMS | arz, eng | 160k |
| LDC2021T11 (BOLT) | SMS | zho, eng | 200k |
| MMTTC (this work) | Microblog | 13 languages + eng | 200k |
| Automatically Mined | | | |
| (Mubarak et al., 2020) | Microblog | ara, eng | 170k |
| (Ling et al., 2013) | Microblog | zho, eng | 1000k |
| (Vicente et al., 2016) | Microblog | spa, eus, cat, glg, por | 20k |

Table 8: Comparison of bilingual corpora for informal text. Size is the combined number of translations.

7. Conclusion

We presented a new corpus of microblog translations that we are sharing with the research community. The collection contains over 200,000 translations in thirteen languages. We report first baselines for this corpus using neural machine translation models trained on open source texts. We additionally demonstrated the utility of the corpus for adapting trained models to microblog text using fine-tuning. While our intent was to build a corpus of microblog translations, the corpus may be useful for other purposes, for example, for adapting other types of online texts, or as a dataset for automated language identification of short texts.

8. Acknowledgment

We appreciate the diligent work of the many translators who supported us in developing the Multilingual Microblog Translation Corpus.

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4The MMTTC corpus can be obtained from: [https://pmcnamee.net/research/mmtc/mmtc.html](https://pmcnamee.net/research/mmtc/mmtc.html)
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