Effat University

Effat College of Humanities

Master of Science in Translation Studies

Text-linguistic evaluation of Twitter's auto-translation service: Donald Trump's Tweets during 2020 USA elections

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Science Degree in Translation Studies in accordance with the requirements of Effat University.

By

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كلية العلوم الإنسانية

ماجستير العلوم في دراسات الترجمة

تقييم اللغويات النصية لخدمة الترجمة الآلية على تويتر: تغريدات دونالد ترامب خلال الانتخابات الرئاسية 2020 للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

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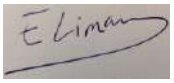
Signature: 

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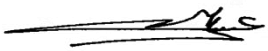
Signature: 

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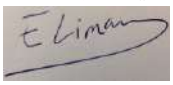
التوقيع: 

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Declaration

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the thesis entitled:

Text-linguistic evaluation of Twitter's auto-translation service: Donald Trumps' Tweets during 2020 USA elections

is original and has not been previously submitted in support of any degree qualifications or course.

Samira R. Beladel

إقرار

أقر أنا الموقعة أدناه مقدمة الرسالة التي تحمل عنوان:

تقييم اللغويات النصية لخدمة الترجمة الآلية على تويتر: تغريدات دونالد ترامب خلال الانتخابات الرئاسية 2020 للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

بأن ما اشتملت عليه هذه الرسالة إنما هو نتاج جهدي الخاص، باستثناء ما تمت الإشارة إليه حيثما ورد. وأن هذه الرسالة ككل، أو أي جزء منها لم يقدم من قبل لنيل أي درجة علمية أو بحث علمي لدى أي مؤسسة تعليمية أو بحثية أخرى.

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Abstract

Over the years, technology has revolutionized our daily lives and played an essential role in developing all work fields, including translation. However, some argue that depending on machine translation (MT) completely would produce a poor-quality translation. To illustrate, social media is a way to communicate across cultures, yet allowing users to access as much content as possible requires translation services. According to Twitter's 20 Earnings Release, Twitter users in the 2020 1st quarter reached 166 million users worldwide, but not all of them speak the same language. Therefore, offering translations of tweets into as many languages as possible was necessary to assure a wide range of communication across different linguistic boundaries. In collaboration with a well-known MT software, namely, "Google Translate," Twitter has launched an auto-translation service that translates all tweets immediately into the default language of the user's account. Although on the face of it, MT saves time and effort, its outcome does not live up to expectations and may indeed hinder rather than help the process of communication. Therefore, research aiming to develop MT performance and outcome is essential to keep up with the ever-growing need for successful and timely communication nowadays. With this in mind, this research aims to evaluate the auto-translation (MT) of Donald Trump's tweets during the US presidential elections in 2020, using text linguistic analysis model (Neubert and Shreve 1992), identifying and analyzing issues in the MT output, and suggesting alternative solutions to those issues in order to help produce better quality translations of these tweets. This textual product-oriented study finds out that although MT produces understandable translation, generally speaking, it is not ready yet to be relayed upon completely in translating Twitter's political tweets, because of the recurring violations of the seven standards of textuality.

Keywords*:* Machine translation (MT), Twitter's auto-translation service, Text-linguistics.

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List of Abbreviations

ST: Source Text

TT: Target Text

MT: Machine Translation

RT: Researcher Translation

Introduction

Translation is the connection tool across cultures and languages. Without translation, fields like tourism, science, politics, medicine, economy, etc., would not flourish. Nowadays, the need for translation is increasing massively, and human translators may not be enough to deal with this vast demand quickly. Therefore, translators have comprehended the importance of technology in the process of translation, and many tools and programs have been developed to keep up with the enormous demand of the translation market in the age of technology. Translation is used to enrich communication across languages, cultures, races, and borders. Therefore, social media platforms need high-quality and quick translation options. Therefore, in the past years, Twitter allowed users to sign up to a translation community and, when they do so, get a translation badge displayed in their profiles in recognition of their translation efforts. To get that badge, users should translate as many tweets as possible and get votes from other users on the high quality of their output. However, this process required time and effort, and users could not access the translated tweet unless somebody had translated them. Therefore, Twitter announced the launching of an auto-translation service in collaboration with Google Translate, an MT-free software.

I. Aims and objectives of the study.

An analysis will be carried out on the machine translation of tweets based on the seven text-linguistics standards (Neubert and Shreve, 1992): cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality, and intertextuality. More specifically, the former USA president Donald Trump's tweets during the 2020 USA elections will be the main focus of the present study. Hence, the study will:

1. Analyze the text-linguistic features of the tweets.
2. Analyze the text-linguistic features of MT of the tweets generated by Google Translate.
3. Identify translation issues caused by the limitation of character number per tweet (280 characters) and/or other issues relating to the seven standards of textuality.
4. Suggest translations, within the character limit, that overcome the translation issues.

II. Importance of the study

By identifying the translation issues that feature in MT translation of important tweets like those written by the ex-US president, this research will contribute to developing MT in general and MT

of social media platforms in specific. Since not much research is conducted to examine the MT of Twitter from English into Arabic, the present study will fill some gaps regarding MT of Twitter. To explain, during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic, companies, organizations, schools, etc., were obliged to use social media to communicate with people while keeping social distancing. Compared to this enormous demand on social media platforms, including Twitter, human translators were not able to keep up with it promptly, not to mention, the high-cost clients would have to pay to get their posts translated by human translators. However, using MT might not give the client the desired translation output. Therefore, the world needs serious studies and research to develop MT services that can produce a high-quality translation in different types of social media platforms.

This research also derives its importance from the data selected for analysis. As a matter of fact, the USA's political matters influence other countries in one way or another. Thus, people have been following the news of the USA presidential elections as if it were their countries' elections. An easy and quick way of getting updates about the USA presidential elections would be following the Twitter account of the American president. Hence, Donald Trump's tweets had to be translated in a timely manner without undermining their translation quality to keep non-English speakers updated. For this reason, MT would be the solution, if it is developed enough to produce well-translated posts.

III. Research questions

In a bid to achieve the aims of this study, the following research questions will be examined:

1. What translation issues result from using Google translate to render tweets from English into Arabic and does the translation respects the seven standards of textuality (Neubert and Shreve, 1992).
2. Is it possible to produce machine translation of Donald Trump's tweets that abide by Twitter's policy of characters' number limitation and the seven standards of textuality (Neubert and Shreve, 1992)?

IV. Hypotheses

1. MT is not yet developed enough to be relied on completely in translating tweets or social media posts in general.

2. MT could help in giving an idea about the content of tweets regardless of linguistic errors.
3. MT is not able yet to connect the text with contextual and cultural aspects.

V. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The present study confines itself to the following:

- Text genre: Social Media Texts

- Directionality: from English into Arabic

- Topic: Text- linguistic evaluation of Twitter's auto-translation service (MT).

- Sample: Former USA president Donald Trump's tweets during US 2020 elections.

VI. Outline and Content of the Study

This study is divided into three chapters, excluding introduction, conclusion, reference, and appendices.

Chapter 1 includes a review of the literature related to the study. The chapter presents a discussion of the importance and the challenge of social media platforms and how and why some of them decided to incorporate the use of machine translation. It also discusses the justifications of choosing Google Translate by Twitter to manage their auto-translation service. The chapter explains in detail the seven standards of textuality by Neubert and Shreve (1992): cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality, and intertextuality.

Chapter 2 includes the methodology of the thesis. The chapter introduces the thesis design, which follows the product-oriented approach. It justifies the choice of the text-linguistics model in the research and explains its importance in relation to translation studies in the social media field. The importance of Donald Trump's tweets is also discussed. The chapter ends with an overview of ST sampling and data collection methods, which will be covered in the following chapter.

Chapter 3 the chapter presents answers, conclusions, and discussion based on the previous chapters. It examines how the hypotheses can be proven and respond to the research questions raised in the introduction. Moreover, it provides suggestions for future research improvement in social media translation by machines. Lastly, this chapter provides a discussion and an analysis of the data. The practical implementation of Chapter 1 is the focus of this crucial chapter. In this

chapter, the machine translation of Donald Trump's selected tweets is analyzed considering the seven standards of textuality (Neubert and Shreve, 1992). The issues identified in the machine translation are explained in this chapter. Lastly, alternative solutions to the issues are presented by a human translation. The appendices include the former president Donald Trumps' tweets during the first week of January 2021.

To sum up, this introduction presents the focus of the research: the aims and objectives of the study, the importance of the study, the research questions, the hypotheses, and the value and scope of the study. Lastly, the outline and explanation of each chapter of the thesis are provided. The following chapter organizes the previous research carried out in the field of social media translation by machines and explains the seven standards of textuality by Neubert and Shreve (1992).

Chapter One: Literature review

This chapter aims at exploring the previous studies that review the use of MT in social media platforms. Starting with the research about Google Translate, a well-known MT software that Twitter has chosen to manage their auto-translation service. Furthermore, this chapter discusses social media text features that make its translation a challenging task for translators, and the possible reason behind the errors in translation outcomes produced by machine translation. Lastly, the chapter focuses mainly on explaining the seven standards of textuality presented by Albrecht Neubert and Gregory M. Shreve (1992): cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality, and intertextuality.

1.1 Google Translate

Studies have shown that accessing culturally and linguistically diversified social media posts increases the level of knowledge and acceptance of others (Wankel, 2016, pp.116-124, cited by Lim et al., 2018, p.253). Therefore, many software has been developed to meet the great demand for communication. Due to its popularity, in 2020, Twitter decided to shift from Bing MT service to Google to provide better translations that meet users' expectations. According to Kroulek (2016), the most known and used translation software is called Google Translate (https://translate.google.com/), which was introduced in 2006. In 2016, over 500 million users and 100 billion words were translated on the software per day in 103 languages (cited by Aiken, 2019, p.1). Sundar Pichai, Google CEO, states that Google Translate score was improved from 3.694 to 4.263 (out of 6), compared with human translation score of 4.636 based on BLEU/ Bilingual Evaluation Understudy (Turner, 2016; Vincent, 2016, cited by Aiken, 2019, p.253). Arabic language translation score in Google Translates increased significantly, which shows a pleasing future (Aiken, 2019, p.256).

1.2 Social media translation challenges.

According to Carrera, Beregovaya, and Yanishevsky (2009), social media posts are not easy to translate due to their unique characteristics:

> "The way it naturally occurs in social media and weblogs, user-generated content (UGC henceforth) can be characterized as a) highly noisy, b) domain unrestricted, c) user-centric, d) highly productive (i.e., being generated at a very fast pace in large volumes), and e)

> inherently focused on information content and knowledge sharing, usually at the expense of correctness in its linguistic codification" (p.1).

As mentioned above, social media posts contain a high level of *noise* since they follow fewer restrictions, unlike books, articles, or other types of texts. Besides, these posts are not classified according to domain or field, making finding the proper equivalent a confusing task. As well as that, posts are user-centric that depend on personal experience and emotions. Moreover, they are published at a random and fast pace, which requires a massive number of translators to translate these posts immediately. Sometimes, users ignore some linguistic and grammatical rules to focus only on message sharing, which might confuse MT and result in TT errors (Carrera et al., 2009).

Also, Lim et al. (2018) argue that MT lacks enough engagement with social media posts, which results in low-quality translation outcomes. Furthermore, some believe that MT is providing no efficient help for social media users due to the poor quality of translation that results from the machine's inability to comprehend the culture and context lying behind these posts (Lim et al., 2017, pp.281 -297). Enough knowledge of social media is essential to maintain its communication function in the translation process, especially in sensitive fields such as politics.

1.3 Donald Trump's Twitter account

Matthew Miles and Donald Haider-Markel (2020) use Donald Trump's tweets to examine the presidential rhetoric theory, which can change public opinion. They believe that although Donald Trump (58 million) has only around half of Barack Obama's followers on Twitter (105 million), he managed to move the public opinion because he uses Twitter effectively as a mean to deliver public speeches (Patterson, 2017, cited by Miles, Markel, 2020, p.438).

Miles and Markel (2020) use one tweet posted by Trump, to examine the reaction and opinion of the experiment's participants. As a result, Trump's tweet shows a surprising ability to manipulate public opinion, regardless of the opinion of the press and media on any issue he is involved in. This result contradicts previous studies that show minimum, or no shift of public opinion. To support this result, Miles and Markel emphasize that Twitter restricts the number of characters in each tweet to 280 characters, limiting the president's ability to manipulate the public (p.445).

In the same way, the president's tweets have an impact on USA tourism as Nicolau, Sharma and Shin argue (2020):

> "We have analyzed the effect of President Donald J. Trump's participation on Twitter on the performance of the United States as a tourism destination. […] shows that those messages that can directly affect the country's image might have a repercussion on the tourism's market value" (p.6).

Results of the quoted research show that Trump's tweets between January 20, 2017, and September 8, 2018, have affected the country's image, especially those tweets with negative comments on other countries.

1.4 Previous Studies of the Machine Vs. Human Translation

The argument about machine translation as a replacement for human translation is still present until now. Scholars are divided into those who agree that machine translation can replace human translators and strongly disagree with that notion. Some comparative studies have been conducted to compare the machine translation outcome and the human translation outcome. The following are the results of some previous studies on this topic:

J. C Sager (1997) stated that the language used by machines is an "artificial language", whereas that of humans is a "natural language". He argued that humans understand the text. On the other hand, the machine processes linguistic information of that text. He believed that machines deal with explicit information in the text, while humans can deal with implicit information that are not mentioned in the text (p.36). O. Joseph et al (2011) argued that humans enjoy a wider range of cognitive abilities that machines currently do not have. Although machines' computational capabilities exceed those of humans', machines do not have the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic language ability that humans acquire by nature (p. vii). Li et al. (2014) compared the adequacy of Google Translate (an MT software) and human translation. They selected English and Chinese, Arabic and Chinese. Human translation and machine translation (Google Translate) have the same level of formality and cohesion. However, Google Translate needs to be developed more to meet the expected syntactic and grammatic levels (p.193). M. V. Farahani (2020) conducted a study to compare differences between adequacy in machine translation and human translation. He examined the translation outcome of Google Translate and Bing (MT software), and human translators' outcome of the same STs. The translations were evaluated based on some criteria: the

number of content and non-content words, the distribution of superficial construction (brackets, numbers, and punctuation symbols), the distribution of person, location, and organization entities, and the number of N-grams. The machine translation (Google Translate and Bing) has enjoyed a higher number of content and non-content words, the distribution of superficial construction (brackets and numbers), the distribution of person and location, and the three-word n-grams and four-word n-grams. While human translation enjoyed a higher number of the distribution of superficial construction (punctuation symbols), the distribution of organization entities, and two-word n-grams (pp.101-102). The previously mentioned studies' results are listed chronologically. Thus, it shows that scholars are accepting machine translation over time, and that machine translation software is quickly developing to meet the translators' expectations and even compete with human translation.

1.5 Text-linguistics method of analysis

It is essential to justify the choice of Neubert and Shreve (1992) among other text-linguistic methods introduced by other scholars. Neubert and Shreve's (1992) model can be straightforwardly applied to the thesis data. Since the translation outcome to be examined is produced by machines and not humans, the text-linguistic standards must be applied softly to reach realistic solutions to be adopted by a machine. Since machines have a limited ability to understand some implicit features of the text and its content, the seven standards could be used in a simplified way that machines can manage. Therefore, Neubert and Shreve's (1992) text-linguistic model is chosen to be applied in this research. Below, the seven standards of textuality by Neubert and Shreve (1992) are explained in detail.

1.5.1 Cohesion

The connections between sentences, clauses, and lexical items that are not limited to grammar are considered cohesion. If the connections between lexical items are grammatically correct, then texture is achieved. On the other hand, weak texture results in isolated sentences that are not connected. Therefore, cohesion is considered essential to achieve coherence (Neubert and Shreve, 1992, pp.102-103). Understanding the relationships between lexis and sentences in a particular text is vital and essential for the translator to produce a coherent text. As stated by Halliday and Hasan (1976), the translator must be limited to the understanding of source text cohesion and create

a cohesive target text by abiding by the target language system. Cohesion is divided into two types, lexical and grammatical cohesion.

1- Lexical Cohesion Neubert and Shreve (1992) define lexical cohesion as the relationship between single lexis in the text. It is divided into two subtypes:

- Local cohesion is the relationship between two words, i.e., collocations; each language has a unique complex meaning that is formed and cannot be translated in a literal sense.

- Global cohesion is the relationship between a word and another word mentioned in another part of the text, i.e., word system. The translator must understand larger chunks of text, such as paragraphs, titles, and nouns overlapping between text paragraphs.

2- Grammatical Cohesion Grammar is essential to form the intended meaning of the source language. Therefore, the translator must follow the grammatical structure of the target text by restructuring the sentence (Graustein et al. 1977, p.98176, cited in Neubert and Shreve, 1992, p. 113).

1.5.2 Coherence

Neubert and Shreve (1992) define coherence as the logical order of ideas that efficiently guide the target reader to easily grasp the meaning of the text. The translator must be able to convey the order of ideas from the source text into the target text while keeping the consistency of used equivalences minimum of one word (pp. 94-95).

1.5.3 Intentionality

Cohesion and coherence serve intentionality in the form of the author's attitude and the message he delivers. Some authors choose to ignore lexical or grammatical cohesion to convey a certain idea or message (Neubert and Shreve, 1992, p.72). Some authors might intentionally add a certain mark that could be found before the text, i.e., marks such as bullet points imply significance. It is also used to organize the given information, making it easier to read by the target audience.

1.5.4 Acceptability

Acceptability does not mean that the reader must agree with the author but should be able to understand. To achieve a good level of acceptability the author should be aware of the target

audience to satisfy their acceptability needs. Mikhchi (2011) believes: “Regarding the translator as a communicator, we do not isolate the intentionality from the acceptability because their concepts are combined at the communication” (p.56).

1.5.5 Situationality

Situationality is when culture, time, place, situation, and register occur in a text. Neubert and Shreve (1992) refer to situationality as when the text is located within a certain time and place such as the sociocultural context (p. 85). The translator’s role and core responsibility are to have an awareness of context, the attitude of communicative partners, and their need for information, in addition to political, economic, and social conditions.

1.5.6 Informativity

Informativity is known as the amount of unexpected information added to old information being presented to the readers; such information can be concepts that are known to the target audience. Therefore, the translator can omit the ST expansions that are meant for the source text audience while translating into the TT. “We say that texts are informative if they provide knowledge or understanding which did not exist before” (Neubert and Shreve 1992, p.89).

1.5.7 Intertextuality

Roux-Faucard (2006) explains that not all information mentioned in a text relates to the author or the reader, some texts involve the mention of external references such as allusions, references, and quotations. Therefore, if the translator is not aware of the ST’s external references, s/he would not be able to render it in the TT correctly. A literal approach would not be the preferable procedure in translating intertextual links but expanding or adding notes would help simplify the ST external reference for the TT readers. However, not all intertextual links can be explained by a note or expansion, especially when it involves an unknown concept in the target culture. In this case, the only possible procedure is to adapt it to the target culture by replacing it with a similar equivalent.

1.6 Suggested solutions for social media MT’ challenges

Lim, Cosley, Fussell’s (2018) study evaluates a MT translation software called “SenseTrans”, which provides contextual and emotional annotations in addition to normal MT. The software was applied to Facebook posts, which might be different from Twitter in length. As a result, the study participant who used the software showed a higher level of understanding and engagement with

the translated Facebook posts [Abstract]. On the other hand, Tomohiro Shigenobu (2007) introduces a back translation system. A language partner translates the translated post back to the SL to help develop MT outcomes (pp.259-265). Another solution presented by Gao and her colleagues (2015) provides two TT generated from different software such as (Google Translate and Bing) instead of one. They believe that giving the users two options would help them decide the most appropriate TT and spot mistranslations by comparing them (pp.852-863). Additionally, Gao et al (2013) give an alternative solution to overcome MT issues, which is highlighting keywords in a translation. This method would allow users to identify the most critical message and terms of the post while ignoring other errors in the MT output (pp.449-458).

Jordi et al. (2009) list some characteristics available in any MT to be used in translating social media materials.

> "As a result, any approach aiming at reliably extracting information from social media must be designed for 1) large-scale and (as close as possible to) real-time data management, 2) meaning preservation and 3) robustness, which is to be understood not only as tolerance to anomalies in data codification, but also as the system's ability to overcome, when necessary, 4) errors in linguistic formalization and in canonical writing (v.gr. typos, wrong punctuation, unstructured syntax), at least with respect to the codification schemes of traditional top-down content generation approaches found in hierarchical structures with unidirectional rather than bidirectional content flows" (p.1)

In brief, MT of social media must be designed to translate, in real-time, the large scale of data with a high level of understanding of contextual and cultural elements. Also, it should respect the ST structure and be developed to avoid linguistic errors that MT is famous for.

Chapter Two: Research Methodology and Data Analysis

This chapter describes the research design and methodology chosen to be followed by the researcher in order to achieve the aims of the present research:

1. Analyze the text-linguistic features of the tweets.
2. Analyze the text-linguistic features of MT of the tweets generated by Google Translate.
3. Identify translation issues caused by the limitation of character number per tweet (280 characters) and/or other issues relating to the seven standards of textuality
4. Suggest translations, within the character limit, that overcome the translation issues .which feature in the MT output

Furthermore, it describes the process of data collection and the criteria followed to choose tweets to be analyzed.

2.1 Research design

This is product-oriented research that includes qualitative data analysis. The qualitative analysis includes selecting tweets written by Trump in English and their translations in Arabic produced by machine translation. Following that, text-linguistic issues encountered in the machine translation are to be analyzed by the researcher. In the end, suggested translations are introduced to solve the errors of machine translation. Indeed, this is prospective research aiming to evaluate the MT's outcome on Twitter, based on the seven text-linguistics standards (Neubert and Shreve, 1992): cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, situationality, informativity, intertextuality. Issues raised by using the MT to translate Donald Trump’s tweets are to be analyzed, followed by solutions for these issues by providing an alternative human translation version. The human translation takes Twitters’ character limitation into considerations and therefore, the total number of characters is provided under each of her translation. Since discourse analysis assumes that language cannot be studied without referring to the context of production and reception. Indeed, it is essential to evaluate machine translations of a platform that reduces sources of context by limiting the number of characters, to allow a better translation product in the target language that is as brief and accurate as in the source text.

2.2 Methods of Data Collection

The data selection will be through an archive of Donald Trump's tweets since Twitter permanently suspends his account. The tweets will be uploaded on Twitter with a temporary account to retrieve MT of them from Twitter auto-translation service. Each tweet's MT will be categorized based on the standard of textuality it violates. Then, the clearest and serious examples will be analyzed in the data discussion part. The translation issues found in the MT of the tweets will be explained and solutions for those issues will be provided in the human translation.

2.2.1 Twitter's auto-translation service (MT)

Twitter allows users to express their thoughts in a restricted number of characters limited to 280 characters per tweet. Characters' number limitation creates a challenge for Twitter's users to deliver their ideas and thoughts in as few characters as possible, which might cause some sort of violation of the seven text-linguistics standards, making translating these tweets very challenging. Although, in 2020, Twitter announced an auto-translation service in collaboration with Google, allowing immediate machine translation of tweets into the default language of the user's account. The violation of text-linguistic standards in some tweets would affect the translation quality carried out by machine translation because, unlike humans, machines have a limited understanding of context. Also, machines tend to follow the literal approach, which does not convey the exact intended meaning of the ST.

2.2.2 Donald Trump's Tweets.

The US presidential election is an event that the whole world looks forward to, not only the United States people. It is an event that affects global politics. Thus, translating tweets of people enrolled in the event is essential to satisfy the global interest. In particular, the auto-translation of the former USA president Donald Trumps' tweets during the 2020 USA elections is chosen to be evaluated because of its controversiality. Donald Trump's angry and sarcastic tweets would cause many translation issues, especially under the Twitter restriction of the character's number. In fact, tweets' choice is restricted to only one week starting from the beginning of January until the permanent suspension of Donald Trump's Twitter account on 8th January. To justify, Trump's tweets during the first week of January have received massive backlashes from the public that lead to the suspension of his account by Twitter. Coupled with the fact that his tweets in the first week of January have reached 100 tweets, a manageable number is to be analyzed. Not all the 100 were

analyzed in the present study, but only the ones that show clear violation of the seven standards of textuality (Neubert and Shreve, 1992), while the tweets that show similar issues were ignored.

> "After close review of recent Tweets from the @realDonaldTrump account and the context around them — specifically how they are being received and interpreted on and off Twitter — we have permanently suspended the account due to the risk of further incitement of violence." (Twitter Blog, Permanent suspension of @realDonaldTrump).

The reason behind this suspension is that Trump's tweets during that week led some of his supporters to break into Congress on the 6th of January.

In summary, this chapter introduces the research design, namely the product-oriented approach, and states the model chosen for data analysis which is text-linguistics by Neubert and Shreve (1992): cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, situationality, informativity, intertextuality. Moreover, it explains the process and criteria of data collection and its contribution in serving the research aims. The following chapter, conclusions, and discussion, identifies and analyzes the issues found in the machine translation of Donald Trump's tweets. Then, it suggests an alternative solution for those issues by providing another translation conducted by the researcher.

Chapter Three: Conclusions and Discussion

In this chapter, the findings of the research are discussed, and the research questions are answered based on the data analysis. Moreover, this chapter determines whether the hypotheses, mentioned in the introduction, can be confirmed by the data analysis. Additionally, the chapter draws on some previous studies that suggested solutions for the issues found in social media translation produced by machine translation. Also, solutions will be presented for those issues based on the analysis of Donald Trump's translated tweets by the machine. Lastly, the limitations faced during the research process are to be stated, followed by some recommendations for further studies. This is followed by the data analysis in which the researcher analyzes Twitter's machine translation of the chosen tweets based on the seven text-linguistics standards (Neubert and Shreve, 1992): cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, situationality, informativity, and intertextuality.

4.1 Discussion and Findings

As Carrera et al. (2009) list, translating texts in social media is a challenging task for translators due to its unique features: "a) highly noisy, b) domain unrestricted, c) user-centric, d) highly productive, and e) inherently focused on information content and knowledge sharing, usually at the expense of correctness in its linguistic codification" (p.1). On the other hand, this task would be even more challenging for the machines, which have limited context and external reference automation, amongst other things. Based on the qualitative data analysis of the machine translation of selected Donald Trump's tweets during the US presidential elections 2020, machines tend to translate texts literally without referring to the context or situation in which the text occurs. This literal translation approach causes multiple issues in the TT, in terms of text-linguistics. Although almost every machine translation of Trump's tweet, within the time range, has issues regarding the standards of textuality, the researcher discussed two or three examples that have a similar issue. It is observed that among the 100 selected machine translations of Trump's tweets, 37 tweets show clear violation of the seven standards of textuality (Neubert and Shreve, 1992). Some are significant issues that mislead the reader, and some are minor issues that can be tolerated because they do not stop the overall meaning from coming across. Since the machine follows the literal approach, its outcome sounds unnatural and influential for the target readers. Below are listed the numbers of the MT violations of the seven standards of textuality within the time range (100

tweets). The table shows that the most violations committed by MT are related to coherence (24%) and the lowest is acceptability and intertextuality (10%).

Table 1

Standard of textuality	Number of violations (%)
Coherence	24 (%)
Intentionality	22 (%)
Situationality	19 (%)
Cohesion	17 (%)
Informativity	13 (%)
Acceptability	10 (%)
Intertextuality	10 (%)

4.2 Observations Based on the Research Hypotheses

The study aims to examine three hypotheses, as presented in the introduction:

4.2.1 Hypothesis 1: MT is not yet developed enough to be relied on completely in translating tweets or social media posts in general.

Through the text-linguistic analysis of Trump's machine-translated tweets (100 tweets), it is observed that due to the use of the literal approach, multiple violations of the seven standards of textuality (Neubert and Shreve, 1992) are identified in the machine-translated tweets. Besides, the machine's limited understanding of context and external reference results in misinterpretation and therefore in low-quality translations. Therefore, it can be concluded that it is perhaps too early to depend completely on machine translation to translate social media text in general, and political posts in specific. As shown in Table 25 Acceptability Example 3, the machine could not clarify the meaning of the term "LameStream Media" in Arabic, because it could not understand the external reference in the tweet. Therefore, the machine chose to keep it written in English, which

violates the fourth standard of textuality: acceptability. Thus, the first hypothesis is proven to be correct.

4.2.2 Hypothesis 2: MT could help in giving an idea about the content of tweets regardless of linguistic errors.

Based on the qualitative analysis of the machine-translated Trump's tweets, it is observed that most of the tweets translated by the machine are understandable as a whole. Even though some of the TTs are not fluent enough (see 4.2 coherence), the main idea of the tweet can be comprehended by the target readers. Linguistic errors in the machine-translated tweets can be tolerated if it does not cause a change in the message or results in understandable translation. Especially the errors in the cohesion (see 4.1 cohesion). Failing in finding the right collocation of "Giant voice" (see Table 1: Lexical Cohesion Example 1) in the target language could result in uncommonly used collocation "صوت عملاق" but it makes sense when reading the tweets as a whole. Moreover, issues related to acceptability can be annoying for the readers, but they can retrieve the message of the tweet (See 4.4 acceptability). Despite the repetition of the preposition in Table 23 Acceptability Example 1, readers can understand the details of the rally mentioned by Trump. Furthermore, issues related to situationality can also be tolerated, because readers would understand the message even if the translation uses the singular pronoun instead of the plural (see Table 26 Situationality Example 1,2,3). Thus, the second hypothesis is proven to be correct.

4.2.3 Hypothesis 3: MT is not able yet to connect the text with contextual and cultural aspects.

It is proved by the analysis of the machine-translated tweets that machines lack understanding of the context and culture in which the text takes place. This knowledge is essential to understand the ST before translating it. Due to culture's contribution to shaping language and expressions, it is almost impossible to achieve high-quality translation without enough understanding of the cultural aspect laying within the texts. Moreover, context contributes to shaping the meaning of words in specific and the whole text in general. Machines tend to choose the first equivalence of the word in the dictionary, which is not always the proper procedure the translator must follow. The translator must understand the context to choose the appropriate equivalence that serves the message of the ST. In Table 27 Situationality Example 4,5,6, the machine translation chooses the first equivalent of the word "Dead" in the dictionary "قتلى" which is not the proper equivalent that conveys the message of the tweet. Since the researcher has enough understanding of the context

and situationality, she chose to use another equivalent, which is "المتوفون" to indicate that those "dead people are not killed, but they passed away before the elections. Thus, the third hypothesis is proven to be correct.

4.3 Observations Based on the Research Questions

4.3.1 Question 1: What translation issues result from using Google translate to render tweets from English into Arabic and does the translation respects the seven standards of textuality (Neubert and Shreve, 1992).

The qualitative analysis of the machine-translated tweets generated by Google Translate has shown that machines violate the seven standards of textuality (Neubert and Shreve, 1992). Mostly, the machine-translated tweets have issues related to coherence with a percentage of 24% of the data. Due to the use of the literal approach, the TT produced by machines has issues related to the fluency and naturalness of the text (see 4.6.2 coherence). As shown in the data discussion, among the selected tweets (100 tweets), 37 show a clear violation of the seven standards of textuality. The rest of the selected tweets show similar issues discussed in the present study; therefore, only the most explicit examples are discussed to clarify the violation and to illustrate the issue. One of the most essential skills the translator must acquire is understanding context and conducting effective research. Although machines are quick in searching for equivalents, their selections of equivalents are not effective enough to help to solve translation issues. However, the machines are not developed enough to have enough understanding of the context, especially the implied context in the text. Such as understanding that the text is written during the presidential elections and directed to certain people, as discussed in Table 26 Situationality Example 1,2,3. Machine translation tends to use the first equivalence in the dictionary, which might be correct in some cases, yet it might be incorrect in other contexts. Machine translations of simple texts with no external reference or violation of the standards of textuality are understandable. However, as shown in the examples presented in the data discussion, complicated text, run-on sentences, external references, and context are not handled well enough by machines until now. Thus, according to the data analysis, machines cannot solve translation issues related to the seven standards of textuality (Neubert and Shreve, 1992).

4.3.2 Question 2: Is it possible to produce machine translation of Donald Trump's tweets that abide by Twitter's policy of characters' number limitation and the seven standards of textuality (Neubert and Shreve, 1992)?

Twitter's policy of character number limitation (280 characters per tweet) has affected the machine translation quality. The users are sometimes obliged to violate the seven standards of textuality to stay within the characters' number limit (280 characters per tweet). Therefore, these violations in the ST would complicate the translator's task to understand the ST and transfer the message to the target readers. Thus, machine translation commits mistakes in the translation because of the violations in the ST. Moreover, this policy results in issues related to intentionality since the writer has limited space to explicitly express his/her intentions (see 4.6.3 intentionality). Humans can understand the implicit intentions of the writer, but the machine lacks the ability to understand those intentions without enough expansion from the writer. Also, the policy causes issues in coherence (see 4.6.2 coherence), as English users omit some pronouns that English readers can retrieve. But the machine is not able to understand the implicit reference and convey it in the translation as discussed in Table 20 Intentionality Example 2. Yet, translating tweets while respecting the seven standards is not impossible if machines are developed to process implicit information by linking tweets of the same topic or create a corpus of each field terminology.

4.4 Limitations of the Study

This study uses textual analysis to analyze the translated tweets of former US President Donald Trump produced by the MT of Twitter. The researcher planned to conduct some interviews with translation students to collect other opinions and enrich the analysis. However, because of the time restrictions, she was not able to conduct the interviews. Presenting the data to translation students and giving them the chance to evaluate the machine translations of the tweets would add strength and credibility to the study. Thus, it is left for future studies. Also, analysis of tweets in different fields would enhance the quality of machine translation on Twitter and encourages program developers to develop machine translation platforms based on the suggestions given by human translators.

4.5 Recommendations

This study highlights the need for further studies in machine translation of social media platforms in general, and machine translation of Tweets in specific. Twitter popularity is increasing

over time, especially in Saudi Arabia. According to BI Intelligence's analysis of twitter's data across countries, 41% of Saudi Arabia's online population uses Twitter, which is the highest percentage internationally (Saudi Arabia Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, 2018). Thus, enhancing the quality of tweets' machine translation is essential to keep the Arabic reader updated on all fields and news of the world.

4.6 Data Analysis

The following are text-linguistically evaluated MT samples of tweets extracted from Donald Trump's account during the 2020 USA election. The researcher suggests an alternative translation that solves translation issues and presents a more accurate translation that stays within the number of characters limit (280 characters) translation that respects the 7 standards of text-linguistics presented by Neubert and Shreve (1992).

4.6.1 Cohesion

According to KİLİC (2007), cohesion is the way text's components are connected. It depends mainly on grammatical links between words or sentences. As mentioned in KİLİC's article (2007), some cohesive elements (semantic relations) found in any text are reference, ellipsis, substitution, lexical cohesion, and conjunction. These elements "enable one part of the text to function as the context for another" (p.267). Neubert and Shreve (1992) believe that cohesion is mainly linguistic, and it could be divided into two types: Lexical and grammatical cohesion. The importance of each standard of textuality differs from one language to another. Halliday & Hasan (1976) state that Arabic focuses more on cohesion to deliver a message, while English depends on the reader's realization of coherence. That matter explains the varied translation attitudes when dealing with each language. The Arabic TT must contain lots of linking words and conjunctions to sound natural and make sense to the reader. On the other hand, the omission of some linking words and conjunction in the English ST might be tolerated. Neubert and Shreve (1992) defined a texture as a term that refers to cohesive ties: the linguistic elements in a sequence. (p.102). If cohesion is achieved the text would be interpretable, however, if it is not correctly achieved it would be ambiguous and not interpretable (KİLİC, 2007, p.268). Sometimes, literal translation and over-respecting the ST's structure might lead to errors or meaning loss in the TT. Thus, the translator must achieve the *virtual translation* stage in his/her mind to narrow down options of equivalents in TT (Neubert and Shreve,1992, p.104). Below discussed the following types of cohesion:

reference, ellipsis, substitution, lexical cohesion, and conjunction, and provide and analyze relevant tweets.

4.6.**1.1 Lexical Cohesion.** Neubert and Shreve (1992) define lexical cohesion as the connection between single words, whether close to each other (Local) or placed in another part of the text (Global). Repetition, synonym, antonym, and collocations are some examples of local lexical cohesion. In fact, some translators tend to translate collocations literally, which results in unnatural collocation in the TL. Synonyms and antonyms should be dealt with carefully in the translation process. Two synonyms in English might not be considered synonyms in Arabic, and vice versa. On the other hand, an example of global lexical cohesion is the relationship between terms used in the text as a whole, under the umbrella of culture and field. The problem arises when the translator fails to create a similar connection between TT equivalents based on the target culture or field text falls under (pp.104-107).

Table 2: Lexical Cohesion Example 1

ST	**MT**	**RT**
The 75,000,000 great American Patriots who voted for me, AMERICA FIRST, and MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN, will have a **GIANT VOICE** long into the future. They will not be disrespected or treated unfairly in any way, shape, or form!!!	إن 75.000.000 من باتريوت الأمريكيين العظماء الذين صوتوا لي ، أمريكا أولاً ، و MAKE AMERICA GREAT مرة أخرى ، سيكون لديهم **صوت عملاق** لفترة طويلة في المستقبل. لن يتم ازدراءهم أو معاملتهم بشكل غير عادل بأي شكل أو شكل أو شكل !!!	سيكون للـ 75,000,000 وطنيًا عظيمًا الذين صوتوا لي **صوت مسموع** لفترة طويلة في المستقبل. لن يتم ازدراءهم أو معاملتهم بظلم بأي طريقة أو شكل أو نحو !!! *(145 characters)*

Trump in this tweet uses a collocation “GIANT VOICE” which was translated by the machine literally “صوت عملاق *sawt eimlaq*”. However, there is an issue in the lexical relationship between the noun “VOICE صوت *sawt*” and the adjective “ GIANTعملاق *eimlaq*” in the Arabic language.

Because " صوت VOICE" in Arabic cannot be described by the adjective " GIANTعملاق *eimlaq*". It is only used with physical objects to describe the size. Therefore, the researcher chooses to translate this collocation "VOICE HEAR صوت مسموع *sawt masmue*" to convey the meaning intended by Trump and to respect the collocational restriction.

Table 3 Lexical Cohesion Example 2

ST	MT	RT
If Vice President @Mike_Pence **comes through** for us, we will win the Presidency. Many States want to decertify the mistake they made in certifying incorrect & even fraudulent numbers in a process NOT approved by their State Legislatures (which it must be). Mike can send it back!	إذا كان نائب الرئيس Mike_Pence@ **يأتي من أجلنا** ، سوف نفوز بالرئاسة. ترغب العديد من الدول في إلغاء إثبات الخطأ الذي ارتكبه في التصديق على أرقام غير صحيحة بل وحتى احتيالية في عملية لم توافق عليها الهيئات التشريعية في ولايتها (وهو ما يجب أن يكون). مايك يمكن أن يعيدها!	إذا كان نائب الرئيس Mike_Pence@ **يدعمنا** فسوف نفوز بالرئاسة. فإن العديد من الولايات ترغب في تصحيح الخطأ في التصديق على أرقام غير صحيحة بل وحتى احتيالية في عملية لم توافق عليها الهيئات التشريعية في ولايتهم (وهو ما يجب أن يكون). يمكن لمايك أن يعيد تلك الأصوات! *(253 characters)*

This example shows an issue in translating the phrasal verb "comes through" into Arabic. The machine translation followed the literal approach to translate the phrasal verb. Which resulted in mistranslation and loss of meaning in the machine translation. "يأتي من أجلنا *yati min 'ajlina*" means "comes for us" physically, which is not the intended meaning in the ST. In this tweet, Trump is saying that he will win the elections if the vice president @Mike_Pence supports him. Therefore, the researcher uses the verb "support يدعم *yadeam*" to convey Trump's intentions in the right way.

Table 4 Lexical Cohesion Example 3

ST	MT	RT
Get smart Republicans. FIGHT!	**احصل على** الجمهوريين **الأذكياء.** يقاتل!	**تحلوا بالذكاء** أيها الجمهوريون. حاربوا!

	(38 characters)

Here is another case of mistranslation resulted from the literal translation approach followed by the machine translation. Moreover, the machine translation fell in two mistakes in translating "get smart": first, the verb "Get Smart" in this context means "Be *smart* تحلوا بالذكاء *tahalawa bialdhaka*" and not "احصل *aihsul*" that is the literal meaning of the word "Get". Second, the relationships between the words in this short sentence have been miscalculated by the machine translation, as the word "smart" is related to the first word "Get" and not the following word "Republicans". Obviously, the machine translation has treated the word "smart" as an adjective of "Republicans", which has led to the change of meaning.

Table 5 Lexical Cohesion Example 4

ST	**MT**	**RT**
BIG NEWS IN PENNSYLVANIA!	**أخبار كبيرة** في بنسلفانيا!	هناك **أخبار مهمة** في بنسلفانيا! *(29 characters)*

This is another example of a translation issue related to a collocation. In English, "BIG NEWS" is used to refer to "URGENT NEWS" or "IMPORTANT NEWS", which is what Trump is trying to say in the previous tweet. However, the machine translation chooses to translate this collocation literally into "أخبار كبيرة *'akhbar kabira*". There is no serious issue that affects the meaning, yet it sounds non-fluent to the Arabic audience. The adjective "BIG كبير *kabir*" is used usually to express size and not importance. Also, the noun "News أخبار 'akhbar" is used with adjectives such as "URGENT عاجلة *eajila*" "Important مهمة *muhima*". Therefore, the researcher suggests using the equivalent "IMPORTANT NEWS أخبار مهمة *'akhbar muhima*" because the adjective "URGENT عاجلة *eajila*" is mainly used in news.

4.6.1.2 Grammatical Cohesion. Neubert and Shreve (1992) emphasize the fact that grammar plays an essential role in cohesion. Hence, the translator should be careful when restructuring the ST to fit in the TL grammatical system. Failing in using the right grammatical structure would change the message presented in the ST and lead to *Under-translation*. Under-translation might result from "the failure to preserve important grammatical and syntactic dependencies" (p.113). In

fact, run-on sentences and lack of punctuations might confuse the translator by missing the exact relationship between words, which might lead to meaning loss or mistranslation in the TT. Therefore, translators must be aware of the connection between words and the proper segmentation of the ST.

Table 6 Grammatical Cohesion Example 1

ST	MT	RT
Will be in Georgia on Monday night, 9:00 P.M. to **RALLY for** two GREAT people, @sendavidperdue & @KLoeffler. GET READY TO VOTE ON TUESDAY!!!	**سيكون** في جورجيا ليلة الاثنين الساعة 9:00 مساءً **للتجمع لشخصين عظيمين** ، sendavidperdue@ & KLoeffler@ احصل على استعداد للتصويت يوم الثلاثاء !!!	**سنجتمع** في جورجيا ليلة الاثنين الساعة 9:00 مساءً من أجل شخصين عظيمين، sendavidperdue@ & KLoeffler@ استعدوا للتصويت يوم الثلاثاء !!! *(128 characters)*

Mainly, machine translation is designed to follow the literal approach, which causes errors and mistranslation cases in the TT. Therefore, Twitter's machine translation has failed to convey the important message intended in the tweet (ST) by failing in translating the phrasal verb "RALLY for". Trump's tweet (ST) contains details about the gathering for the mentioned persons, and he aims to invite people to join. However, the machine translation version fails in conveying the meaning intended. That is because the machine translation follows the (ST) word-for-word. Also, the machine translation sets the subject of the verb as a singular subject, rather than plural even though Trump is addressing the people not only himself. Indeed, the machine translation confuses the reader with duplicating the same preposition " لـ FOR" in "**ل**لتجمع **ل**شخصين عظيمين *liltajamue lishakhsayn eazimayn*". Thus, the researcher prefers to restructure the sentence in Arabic to make it sound natural and organize it by using the preposition " لـ FOR" only once with adding "For من أجل *min 'ajl*" to avoid repetition that might confuse the reader.

Table 7 Grammatical Cohesion Example 2

ST	MT	RT
GOP Senators Join Hawley **in** Objecting to Electoral College Votes https://t.co/f0JHfN4UUb via @BreitbartNews	أعضاء مجلس الشيوخ من الحزب الجمهوري ينضمون إلى هاولي **في** الاعتراض على تصويت الهيئة الانتخابية https://t.co/f0JHfN4UUb عبر BreitbartNews@	أعضاء مجلس الشيوخ من الحزب الجمهوري ينضمون إلى هاولي **ل**لاعتراض على تصويتات الهيئة الانتخابية https://t.co/f0JHfN4UUb عبر BreitbartNews@ *(132 characters)*

Another example of mistranslating a preposition is this Trump's tweet in which he claims that GOP Senators are supporting Hawley in his objection to the Electoral College Votes. The issue in the machine translation is related to the literal translation of the preposition "in في". Because in the Arabic language, the correct preposition to use with the gerund "Objecting الاعتراض *alaietirad*" is "onعلى *ealaa*" and not "in في *fi*".

4.6.2 Coherence

Neubert and Shreve (1992) view coherence as a logical structure of the text's contents. Syntactic characteristics such as the use of deictic, anaphoric, and cataphoric elements or a logical structure in tension, as well as preconditions and consequences associated with global knowledge, contribute to coherence (Beaugrande & Dressler, 1981). In their opinion, translators can create a parallel coherence in the TT by avoiding the literal translation approach. This re-establishing of coherence aims to clarify the ambiguity that might result from following the word-for-word translation.

Table 8 Coherence Example 1

ST	MT	RT
Pleased to announce that @KLoeffler & @sendavidperdue have just joined our great #StopTheSteal **group** of Senators. They will fight the ridiculous Electoral College Certification of Biden. How do you certify numbers that have now proven to be wrong and, in many cases, fraudulent!	يسرني أن أعلن ذلك @KLoeffler & @sendavidperdue انضموا للتو إلى **فريقنا** #StopTheSteal العظيم **مجموعة** من الشيوخ. سوف يحاربون شهادة بايدن السخيفة الانتخابية. كيف يمكنك المصادقة على الأرقام التي ثبت الآن أنها خاطئة ، وفي كثير من الحالات ، احتيالية!	يسرني ان أعلن عن انضمام @KLoeffler و @sendavidperdue للتو إلى **أعضاء مجلس الشيوخ** العظيم الخاص بنا #StopTheSteal. سوف يتصدَون شهادة بايدن الانتخابية السخيفة. كيف يمكنك المصادقة على الأرقام التي ثبت الآن أنها خاطئة، أو مزورة في العديد من الحالات! *(238 characters)*

Although the (ST) has mentioned the word "group" once, the machine translation translates it into two synonyms "مجموعة & فريق *fariq & majmuea*". Tweets are meant to be short, easy to read and comprehend. However, this repetition might not cause a serious loss of message, yet it might stop the reader in the middle of reading the tweet, to try figuring out what each synonym refers to. Hence, the researcher's translation suggests only one equivalence of the word with some changes in the sentence structure to maintain the smooth flow of ideas in the tweet.

Table 9 Coherence Example 2

ST	MT	RT
“Georgia election data**, just revealed, shows** that over 17,000 votes illegally flipped from Trump to Biden.” @OANN This alone (there are many other irregularities) is enough to easily “swing Georgia to Trump”. #StopTheSteal @HawleyMO @SenTedCruz @Jim_Jordan	"بيانات الانتخابات في جورجيا ، **كشفت للتو ، تظهر** أن أكثر من 17000 صوت قد انقلب بشكل غير قانوني من ترامب إلى بايدن." @OANN هذا وحده (هناك العديد من المخالفات الأخرى) يكفي لـ "التأرجح بجورجيا إلى ترامب" بسهولة.#StopTheSteal @HawleyMO @SenTedCruz @Jim_Jordan	**تظهر** بيانات الانتخابات في جورجيا، التي **كشفت للتو،** أن أكثر من 17000 صوت قد نُقل بشكل غير قانوني من ترامب إلى بايدن." @OANN هذا وحده (هناك العديد من المخالفات الأخرى) كفيل بـ "أرجحة جورجيا إلى كفَّة ترامب" بسهولة. #StopTheSteal @HawleyMO @SenTedCruz @Jim_Jordan *(256 characters)*

Parenthetical sentences such as “just revealed” in the (ST) might confuse the translator. Therefore, literal translation and the word-for-word approach will not be the right solution for such translation issues. As the machine translation follows the literal approach with no changes in the sentence structure, it has no choice but to use two synonyms in Arabic “تظهر & كشفت *tazhar & kashaft*”. Although the use of both synonyms is correct, the sentence structure must be re-created to avoid possible confusion caused by having two synonyms next to each other. In this case, the researcher translation adds the relative pronoun “whichالتي *alati*” to reassure the coherence of the text and remove ambiguity that results from the parenthetical sentence. Moreover, the researcher’s translation follows the right Arabic grammatical structure by starting with the verb instead of the subject.

Table 10 Coherence Example 3

ST	MT	RT
To all of those who **have asked**, I will not be going to the Inauguration on January 20th.	إلى كل الذين **طلبوا ذلك** ، لن أذهب إلى حفل التنصيب في 20 يناير.	إلى كل الذين **تساءلوا عن ذهابي** إلى حفل التنصيب في 20 يناير، لن أذهب! *(67 characters)*

In this example, Trump answers a frequently asked question by people about his presence in the Presidential Inauguration. However, the equivalence of the verb "asked طلبوا *talabuu*" is chosen by the machine translation, which misleads the reader and destroys the intended message. Trump does not say in this tweet that people have requested him to attend the Presidential Inauguration, but he means that people have asked him if he is going to attend or not. Thus, the proper equivalent to use is "Asked تساءلوا *tasa'aluu*" because it maintains the intentions of the writer. It also adds a cataphoric reference by using the relative pronoun "thatذلك *dhalik*", which is grammatically correct, yet it might confuse the reader or slow down the reading flow. Therefore, the researcher chooses to simplify the sentence by removing the cataphoric reference.

Table 11 Coherence Example 4

ST	MT	RT
These scoundrels are only toying with the @sendavidperdue (a great guy) vote. **Just didn't want to announce quite yet**. They've got as many ballots as are necessary. Rigged Election!	هؤلاء الأوغاد يلعبون فقط مع @sendavidperdue (رجل عظيم) التصويت. فقط لم أرغب **في الإعلان تمامًا بعد**. لقد حصلوا على عدد الأصوات اللازمة. الانتخابات المزورة!	هؤلاء الأوغاد فقط يتلاعبون بتصويت @sendavidperdue (رجل عظيم). انني فقط لم أرغب بعد **في الإعلان عن حصولهم** على أكبر عدد من الأصوات اللازمة. يا لها من انتخابات مزورة! *(162 characters)*

This tweet requires the translator's ability to link ideas together to convey in the target language correctly. Likewise, s/he must be able to re-create that link in the TT without violating coherence and cohesion. However, the machine translation shows apparent disorganization of the sentence

which distracts the reader and requires him/her to reread the tweet to understand the message. The machine translation follows the (ST) segmentation of sentences, which cuts the ideas' flow and ruins the links between ideas.

Table 12 Coherence Example 5

ST	MT	RT
The States want to redo their votes. **They** found out they voted on a FRAUD. Legislatures never approved. Let them do it. BE STRONG!	تريد الدول إعادة التصويت. اكتشفوا **أنهم** صوتوا على احتيال. الهيئات التشريعية لم توافق قط. دعهم يفعلوا ذلك. كن قويا!	تريد الولايات إعادة التصويت، فلقد اكتشفت أنها قد صوتت على احتيال. الهيئات التشريعية لم توافق قط على هذا. دعوها تفعل ذلك. كونوا أقوياء! *(134 characters)*

As in this tweet, Trump claims that people of the states are demanding the right to revote after discovering that their votes were manipulated. According to Igaab & Tarrad (2019), each pronoun in Arabic must refer to an explicit noun and it should agree with the gender and number to avoid ambiguity. While English tolerates having a pronoun referring to an implicit noun. (bn-Faris, 1971, p. 504, cited by Igaab & Tarrad, 2019, p.54). Trump refers to the States using the pronoun "they", which is correct in English. Yet, translating the pronoun literally "هم they" causes an error in pronoun-noun agreement, because "The statesالولايات *alwilayat*" is a plural *a'aqel noun* أسم عاقل that takes the pronoun "هي *hya*". However, the researcher chooses to change the noun instead of the pronoun to make the text sound more fluent since people are the ones who vote and not the states.

Table 13 Coherence Example 6

ST	MT	RT
They just happened to find 50,000 ballots late last night. The USA is **embarrassed by** fools. Our Election Process is worse than that of third world countries!	صادف أنهم وجدوا 50،000 بطاقة اقتراع في وقت متأخر من الليلة الماضية. الولايات المتحدة محرجة **من الحمقى**. عمليتنا الانتخابية أسوأ من تلك التي في دول العالم الثالث!	لقد اكتُشف 50،000 بطاقة اقتراع في وقت متأخر من الليلة الماضية بالصدفة. لقد **ألحق الحمقى العار** بالولايات المتحدة. إن عمليتنا الانتخابية أسوأ من تلك التي في دول العالم الثالث! *(172 characters)*

The machine translation translates the preposition “by” after “embarrassed” as “By foolsمن الحمقى *min alhamqaa*”. Despite the grammatical correctness of the translation but it lacks naturalness in rendering the message, which might mislead the reader to think that “the USA” is embarrassed from “fools” and not the opposite. Therefore, the researcher tries to solve this issue by using the Arabic expression “embarrassed ألحق العار *'alhaq alear*” which clarifies the source of “embarrassment”, and it is commonly used by native Arabic speakers.

Table 14 Coherence Example 7

ST	**MT**	**RT**
States want to correct their votes, which they now know were based on irregularities and fraud, plus corrupt processes never received legislative approval. All Mike Pence has to do is send **them** back to the States, AND **WE WIN**. Do it Mike, this is a time for extreme courage!	تريد الدول تصحيح أصواتها ، والتي تعرف الآن أنها تستند إلى مخالفات وتزوير ، بالإضافة إلى أن عملية الفساد لم تحصل على موافقة تشريعية. كل ما على مايك بنس فعله هو **إعادتهم** إلى الولايات المتحدة ، **ونحن نفوز**. افعلها يا مايك ، هذا هو وقت الشجاعة القصوى!	تريد الولايات تصحيح أصواتها والتي تعرف الآن أنها تستند إلى مخالفات وتزوير، بالإضافة إلى أن عملية الفساد لم تحصل على موافقة تشريعية. كل ما على مايك بنس فعله هو **إعادة تلك الأصوات** إلى تلك الولايات. **وبهذا سنفوز**. افعلها يا مايك هذا هو وقت الشجاعة القصوى! *(153 characters)*

In this tweet, Trump is claiming again that “the States” want to redo their votes, and he is requesting this from a person he mentiones called “Mike”. The pronoun “them” refers back to “the states votes”. However, this anaphoric reference is not clear in the machine translation version because of the wrong use of the Arabic pronouns. So, instead of using the pronoun “themهم *hum*” which refers to *a’aqel nouns* الأسماء العاقلةthe translator is advised to use the pronoun “هي *hya*” or mentioning the noun again “Votes الأصوات *al'aswat* "

Table 15 Coherence Example 8

ST	MT	RT
Sleepy Eyes Chuck Todd is so happy with the fake voter tabulation process that he can't even get the words out straight. Sad to watch!	**سليبي آيز تشاك تود** سعيد جدًا بعملية جدولة الناخبين المزيفة لدرجة أنه لا يستطيع حتى إخراج الكلمات مباشرة. من المحزن مشاهدة!	**(تشاك تود) ذو العينين الناعستين** سعيد جداً بعملية جدولة الناخبين المزيفة لدرجة أنه لا يستطيع حتى نطق الكلمات بشكل صحيح. من المحزن مشاهدة هذا! *(140 characters)*

In this tweet, Trump is mocking a TV presenter called "Chuck Todd" by calling him "Sleepy Eyes". The machine translation considers capitalization as an indication of a proper noun. Thus, it translates the adjective "Sleepy Eyes" as part of the proper noun "Chuck Todd". That ruined the sarcastic intentions of Trump and weakened the text's coherence. Therefore, the researcher chooses to put the proper name in between brackets to differentiate between the adjective and the proper noun, since there is no capitalization in the Arabic language. Moreover, the researcher adds "with ذو *dhu*" to clarify that "sleepy eyes العينين الناعستين *aleaynayn alnaaeisatayn*" is an adjective of the proper noun.

Table 16 Coherence Example 9

ST	MT	RT
"We are not acting to thwart the Democratic process, we are acting to protect it." @SenRonJohnson	"نحن لا نتحرك لإفشال العملية الديمقراطية ، نحن نعمل على حمايتها". SenRonJohnson@	"نحن لا نتحرك لإفشال العملية الديمقراطية، **بل** نعمل على حمايتها". SenRonJohnson@ *(177 characters)*

The machine translation is grammatically correct, and the meaning is maintained. However, the researcher's suggestion is to add the linking word "but بل *bal*" to enhance the level of coherence and clarify the relationship between the ideas, since the Arabic language depends on linking words and conjunctions to make the coherence evidence.

Table 17 Coherence Example 10

ST	MT	RT
Republicans in Georgia must be careful of the political corruption in Fulton County, which is rampant. The Governor, @BrianKempGA, and his puppet Lt. Governor, @GeoffDuncanGA, have done less than nothing. They are a disgrace to the great people of Georgia!	يجب على الجمهوريين في جورجيا توخي الحذر من الفساد السياسي المتفشي في مقاطعة فولتون. الحاكم ، BrianKempGA@ ودميته الملازم أول حاكم ، GeoffDuncanGA@ ، لم تفعل شيئًا. إنهم وصمة عار على شعب جورجيا العظيم!	يجب على الجمهوريين في جورجيا توخي الحذر من الفساد السياسي المتفشي في مقاطعة فولتون، **حيث** لم يحقق الحاكم BrianKempGA@ ودميته النائب GeoffDuncanGA@ أي شيء يستحق الذكر. إنهم وصمة عار على شعب جورجيا العظيم! *(201 characters)*

The Arabic language tolerates long sentences and less use of punctuation, but English does not. Thus, it is common to use a lot of punctuation marks in English to clarify the text's meaning. On the other hand, using a lot of punctuation marks in Arabic is distracting and confusing for the Arabic reader. So, it is not favorable to follow the punctuation of the English language when translating into Arabic. A good translation must sound natural and fluent. Hence, the researcher uses less punctuation and adds more conjunctions and linking words like “where حيث *hayth*”.

Table 18 Coherence Example 11

ST	MT	RT
....Just a small portion of these votes give US a big and conclusive win in Georgia. Have **they** illegally **destroyed** ballots in Fulton County? After many weeks, we don't yet even have a judge to hear this large scale voter fraud case. The only judge seems to be Stacey's sister!	.... مجرد جزء صغير من هذه الأصوات يمنح الولايات المتحدة فوزًا كبيرًا وحاسمًا في جورجيا. هل **أتلفوا** بشكل غير قانوني أوراق الاقتراع في مقاطعة فولتون؟ بعد عدة أسابيع ، ليس لدينا حتى قاضٍ لسماع قضية احتيال الناخبين واسعة النطاق. يبدو أن القاضي الوحيد هو أخت ستايسي!	.... مجرد جزء صغير من هذه الأصوات يمنحنا فوزًا كبيرًا وحاسمًا في جورجيا. هل **تم اتلاف** أوراق الاقتراع في مقاطعة فولتون بشكل غير قانوني؟ وبعد عدة أسابيع، ليس لدينا حتى قاضٍ لسماع قضية تزوير أصوات الناخبين واسعة النطاق هذه. يبدو أن القاضي الوحيد هو أخت ستايسي! *(256 characters)*

Exophoric references in English are much tolerated than in Arabic. Using the pronoun "they" to refer to an implicit noun is commonly used in English. On the other hand, Arabic pronouns must refer to an explicit noun as explained by Igaab & Tarrad (2019). Thus, using the pronoun "they" without having a noun in the machine translation text to refer to might confuse the reader. For that reason, the researcher chooses to change the sentence from active into passive to avoid using the pronoun "were destroyed تم اتلاف *tama atilaf*".

Table 19 Coherence Example 12

ST	MT	RT
Trump Speaks to **State Legislators on Call** About Decertifying Election https://t.co/z6BgCAe3z X via @BreitbartNews	ترامب يتحدث إلى **المشرعين في الولاية عند الاتصال** بشأن التصديق على الانتخابات https://t.co/z6BgCAe3z عبر X BreitbartNews@	يتحدث ترامب في اتصال مع مشرّعي الولاية لحثهم على عدم التصديق على الانتخابات https://t.co/z6BgCAe3z عبر X BreitbartNews@ *(110 characters)*

Prepositions are one of the grammatical cohesion devices that hold the text together and link words to create a meaningful message. As shown in this tweet (ST), the preposition "on" is used with the noun "Call" correctly in English. On the other hand, the pronoun is replaced with an Arabic adverb of time "at عند *eind*", which sounds right without referring to the context. Hence, the researcher chooses to use a more common Arabic expression is "on call اتصال في *fi aitisal*" instead of " عند الاتصال *eind alaitisal*".

4.6.3 Intentionality

As described by Neubert and Shreve (1992), intentionality is the attitude of the writer in the text. Unarguably, any text is written for a purpose. Therefore, the "shape" of the text can be manipulatable based on the writer's intentions. Sometimes, cohesion and coherence standards might be ignored in exchange for the "effect" aimed by the text's writer. However, the intentions of the writer are not always explicit, as some texts have obscure messages and ideologies that must be deeply analyzed to maintain a similar effect in the TT (pp.71-72).

Table 20 Intentionality Example 1

ST	**MT**	**RT**
THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND, MORE IMPORTANTLY, OUR COUNTRY, NEEDS THE PRESIDENCY MORE THAN EVER BEFORE - THE POWER OF THE VETO. **STAY STRONG**!	يحتاج الحزب الجمهوري ، والأهم من ذلك بلدنا ، إلى الرئاسة أكثر من أي وقت مضى - سلطة فيتو. **ابق قويا!**	يحتاج الحزب الجمهوري، والأهم من ذلك بلدنا، إلى الرئاسة أكثر من أي وقت مضى - إنها سُلطة الفيتو (الرفض). **ابقوا أقوياء!** *(116 characters)*

Donald Trump's tweets mainly address people and not individuals. Since English does not differentiate between genders in imperatives, the machine translation uses the masculine singular form, which does not convey the writer's intentions correctly. This might cause a serious issue if Trump mentions a person or an organization in the tweet because the reader will assume that Trump is addressing that person or organization. Therefore, instead of using the singular

imperative "ابق قويا *abq qawiana*" using the plural form "ابقوا أقوياء *abqaw 'aqwia*" would maintain the writer's intentions. Especially for feminists; views regarding the equal usage of masculine and feminine pronouns.

Table 21 Intentionality Example 2

ST	MT	RT
Looks like they are setting up a big "voter dump" against the Republican candidates. **Waiting** to see how many votes they need?	يبدو أنهم ينشئون "مستودع ناخبين" كبير ضد المرشحين الجمهوريين. **تنتظر** لترى كم عدد الأصوات التي يحتاجونها؟	يبدو أنه يتم انشاء "مستودع ناخبين" كبير ضد المرشحين الجمهوريين. **انني انتظر لأرى** كم عدد الأصوات التي يحتاجونها؟ *(110 characters)*

The writer is allowed to violate cohesion to serve his intentions. Therefore, it is common in English unformal language to omit the subject of the verb to say less or save time. This is widely used by social media English users -especially Twitter users- because of the limitation of characters number. On the other hand, Arabic sentence should have explicit subject unless it is written in the passive form. Thus, it is a must to identify the correct subject of the verb when translating into Arabic. For example, Trump is saying that he is "waiting to see how many votes they need". But he did not mention himself because it is understood from the context. Therefore, the right subject in Arabic should be "I wait for انتظر *antazir*" as used in the researcher translation. Machine translation might not understand this cohesion violation, so it comes up with a subject which is usually referred to *alghayib* الغائب "she waits for تنتظر *tantazir*".

Table 22 Intentionality Example 3

ST	MT	RT
GEORGIA! Get out today and **VOTE** for @KLoeffler and @Perduesenate!	**جورجيا**! اخرج اليوم **وصوّت** لصالح @KLoeffler و @Perduesenate !	**يا أهل جورجيا!** اخرجوا اليوم **(وصوّتوا)** لصالح @KLoeffler و @Perduesenate! *(70 characters)*

Donald Trump is calling the people of Georgia to come out and vote, therefore, he wrote the name of the state "GEORGIA" in capital letters. Since the Arabic language has no upper-case feature, the machine translation translates the name of the state normally, which does not render the writer's intentions. Therefore, the researcher adds "يا أهل *ya 'ahl*", a call form in Arabic *sighat alnida'* صيغة *النداء*, to maintain the writer's intentions. Moreover, Trump chose to write the imperative "VOTE" in upper-case to emphasise the importance of voting at that time. Yet, this emphasis is not rendered in the machine translation. Thus, the researcher puts the imperative "vote صوتوا *sawatuu*" in-between brackets to draw the attention of the readers to it.

Table 23 Intentionality Example 4

ST	MT	RT
Republicans in Georgia must be careful of the political corruption in Fulton County, which is rampant. The Governor, @BrianKempGA, and his puppet Lt. Governor, @GeoffDuncanGA, **have done less than nothing.** They are a disgrace to the great people of Georgia!	يجب على الجمهوريين في جورجيا توخي الحذر من الفساد السياسي المتفشي في مقاطعة فولتون. الحاكم ، BrianKempGA@ ودميته الملازم أول حاكم ، GeoffDuncanGA@ ، لم **تفعل** شيئًا. إنهم وصمة عار على شعب جورجيا العظيم!	يجب على الجمهوريين في جورجيا توخي الحذر من الفساد السياسي المتفشي في مقاطعة فولتون. فلم يحقق الحاكم BrianKempGA@ ودميته النائب GeoffDuncanGA@ **أي شيء يستحق الذكر.** إنهما وصمة عار على جبين جورجيا العظيم! *(198 characters)*

Trump argues that the Governor and the Lt. Governor did not achieve the pleasing results that were expected from them. But Twitter's machine translation has changed the intended meaning by translating "have done less than nothing" into "she didn't do لم تفعل شيئًا *lam tafeal shyyana*" which means that they "did NOTHING". Therefore, the researcher suggests expanding the sentence by adding "Nothing noticeable أي شيء يستحق الذكر *'ayu shay' yastahiqu aldhikr*" to indicate the fact that they worked, but their work wasn't good enough.

4.6.4 Acceptability

Neubert and Shreve (1992) relate intentionality with acceptability, as the writer's intentions would not reach the audience if they do not accept it as a text. Accepting a text is not necessarily believing or agreeing with its content, but it is the acceptance of the text's textual features, lexical and grammatical standards based on the targeted culture or language. The translator must understand the target community's standards for this specific text category. *The principle of Cooperation* is presented by Neubert and Shreve (1992), which explains how intentionality and acceptability work together in a text. A professional translator can understand the harmony between intentionality and acceptability to be able to create parallel cooperation in the TT (pp.73-75)

Table 24 Acceptability Example 1

ST	MT	RT
The BIG Protest Rally **in Washington, D.C., will take place at 11.00 A.M.** on January 6th. Locational details to follow. **StopTheSteal**!	سيعقد التجمع الاحتجاجي الكبير **في** واشنطن العاصمة **في** الساعة 11.00 صباحًا. **في** السادس من يناير. تفاصيل الموقع لمتابعة. **StopTheSteal!**	سيعقد التجمع الاحتجاجي الكبير في واشنطن العاصمة **بتاريخ السادس من يناير الساعة 11.00 صباحًا.** سيتم تزويدكم بتفاصيل الموقع قريباً. **أوقفوا النهب!** *(138 characters)*

Arabic readers might find having the same preposition repeated more than once confusing and distracting. As in the case of the machine-translated version, the preposition "in في *fi*" is repeated three times. This repetition can be avoided by varying the use of prepositions while maintaining the message. So instead of using "in في *fi*", the researcher uses "by بـ *bi*" and omitted the preposition before the hour. Another unaccepted attitude is using two languages in the same Tweet "StopTheSteal". First, it will disorganize the sentence direction, because English and Arabic follow different writing directions and layouts. Second, people who are looking for translation would like to have the whole tweet translated to understand the whole message. Unlike the machine translation, the researcher chooses to translate the whole tweet and replace "StopTheSteal" with "أوقفوا النهب *'awqifuu alnahb*".

Table 25 Acceptability Example 2

ST	MT	RT
For historical purposes remember, I was able to get rid of the INDIVIDUAL MANDATE, the most unpopular and expensive part of **ObamaCare**. You are no longer forced to pay a fortune for the "privilege" of NOT getting bad healthcare. This ended **ObamaCare** as we knew it. Thank you!	ولأغراض تاريخية تذكر ، كنت قادرًا على التخلص من الولاية الفردية ، وهي الجزء الأكثر غلاءً والشعبية من **ObamaCare**. لم تعد مجبرًا على دفع ثروة مقابل "امتياز" عدم الحصول على رعاية صحية سيئة. انتهى هذا **أوباما كير** كما عرفناه شكرا لك!	من أجل التاريخ تذكروا أنني كنت قادرًا على التخلص من الولاية الفردية، وهي الجزء الأكثر غلاءً والأقل الشعبية في قانون **أوباما كير**. فلم تعودوا مجبرين على دفع ثروة مقابل "امتياز" عدم الحصول على رعاية صحية سيئة. لقد انتهى قانون **أوباما كير** هذا كما عرفناه شكرا لكم! *(257 characters)*

This example is another case in which the machine translation keeps some parts of the tweet untranslated. This time, the machine translation translates the name of the former president's health organization "ObamaCare أوباما كير" in one position and leaves the other untranslated. This translation choice is unjustifiable because "ObamaCare" is written the same way in both positions. This might lead the reader to assume that the term "ObamaCare" refers to two different things, which is not right. Plus, it confuses the reader who wants to read a fully translated tweet.

Table 26 Acceptability Example 3

ST	MT	RT
Something how **Dr. Fauci** is revered by the **LameStream Media** as such a great professional, having done, they say, such an incredible job, yet he works for me and the Trump Administration, and I am in no way given any credit for my work. Gee, could this just be more Fake News?	شيء ما يحظى فيه الدكتور **Fauci** بالتبجيل من قبل **LameStream Media** بصفته محترفًا رائعًا ، بعد أن قام ، كما يقولون ، بمثل هذه الوظيفة الرائعة ، ومع ذلك فهو يعمل لدي ومع إدارة ترامب ، ولا يُمنح أي تقدير لعملي بأي حال من الأحوال . جي ، هل يمكن أن تكون هذه مجرد أخبار مزيفة؟	مريب التبجيل الذي يحظى فيه الدكتور فوسي من قبل **وسائل الإعلام المنحازة** بصفته محترفًا رائعًا. بعد أن قام، كما يقولون، بهذا العمل الرائع. وبالرغم من أنه يعمل لدي ومع إدارة ترامب، فأنا لا أُمنح أي تقدير على عملي بأي حال من الأحوال. يا إلهي، هل يمكن أن تكون هذه مجرد أخبار مزيفة أخرى؟ *(279 characters)*

As machine translation translates the proper nouns into Arabic, it should keep consistent to avoid ambiguity and confusion. The proper noun "Trump" is translated into Arabic "ترمب" while the proper noun "Dr. Fauci" is not. Therefore, the researcher decides to translate all personal proper nouns. Also, the term "LameStream Media" is not translated in the machine translation version. That is because there is no space between "Lame" and "Stream" so the machine considers it as a proper noun. "Lame Stream Media" is defined in Collin dictionary as "the traditional media such as newspapers, television, and radio, considered to be old-fashioned and gullible when compared to online news sources such as blogs" (HarperCollins, 2021). It is the type of media outlets that are known to be biased in their reporting and influenced by wealthy people. Some translators translate the term into "وسائل الإعلام العرجاء *wasayil al'iielam alearja*"", but the researcher prefers to clarify the meaning by translating it into "Biased Media وسائل الإعلام المنحازة *wasayil al'iielam almunhaza*". That is because of the character number limitation of Twitter, it is impossible to add an explanation.

4.6.5 Situationality

According to Neubert and Shreve (1992), situationality is "the major component of textuality", as it plays an essential role in shaping the meaning of any text. It is the sociocultural location of the text in a specific time and place. Importantly, understanding the political, cultural, religious,

social, and economic factors of the ST as well as the TT is the responsibility of the translator. Failing to understand those factors might result in misinterpretation of the text. Sometimes, the situationality of written text could be ambiguous since there is no reference to place or time. Thus, translators are advised to research the text context to get a clear idea about the context. Translators might follow different translation procedures to deal with the differences in situationality across cultures. Adjustments such as compression, textual re-arrangement, recasting, and explicitation. (pp.84-88). There are some common modifications of situationality that aim at making the text more accessible to the TT readers, such as changes to 1- improve readability, 2- adapt the text to the TT audience, 3- reduce the figurative and emotive language, 4- reduce journalistic styles (Séguinot, 1982, p.153, cited by Neubert & Shreve, 1992, pp.87-88).

Table 27 Situationality Example 1,2,3

ST	**MT**	**RT**
Please support our Capitol Police and Law Enforcement. They are truly on the side of our Country. **Stay peaceful**!	يرجى دعم شرطة الكابيتول وإنفاذ القانون. إنهم حقًا إلى جانب بلدنا. **ابق هادئا!**	يرجى دعم "شرطة الكابيتول" ونظام "تطبيق القانون". إنهم حقًا يقفون إلى جانب بلدنا. **ابقوا سلميين!** *(94 characters)*
THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND, MORE IMPORTANTLY, OUR COUNTRY, NEEDS THE PRESIDENCY MORE THAN EVER BEFORE - THE POWER OF THE VETO. **STAY STRONG**!	يحتاج الحزب الجمهوري ، والأهم من ذلك بلدنا ، إلى الرئاسة أكثر من أي وقت مضى - سلطة فيتو. **ابق قويا!**	يحتاج الحزب الجمهوري، والأهم من ذلك بلدنا، إلى الرئاسة أكثر من أي وقت مضى - إنها سُلطة الفيتو (الرفض). **ابقوا أقوياء!** *(116 characters)*
I am asking for everyone at the U.S. Capitol to remain peaceful. No violence! **Remember**, WE are the Party of Law & Order – respect the	أطالب الجميع في مبنى الكابيتول الأمريكي بالبقاء مسالمين. لا عنف! **تذكر**، نحن حزب القانون والنظام - نحترم القانون ورجالنا ونسائنا العظماء باللون الأزرق. **شكرا لك!**	أطالب الجميع في مبنى الكابيتول الأمريكي بالبقاء مسالمين. لا عنف! **تذكروا** أننا حزب القانون والنظام - نحترم القانون ورجالنا ونسائنا العظماء المرتدين الأزرق. **شكرا لكم!** *(163 characters)*

Law and our great men and women in Blue. **Thank you**!

The translator should have access to the context in which the text is written. Machine translation has no awareness of situationality and context that is not mentioned in the text. Unlike Arabic, imperatives in English have no specification of gender, the addressee might be hidden from the translator unless s/he is aware of the context and situationality of the text. Unfortunately, machines are not developed enough to understand the situation in which the text is taking place. Thus, most of the time, machine translation uses singular pronouns to keep it general. Trump uses imperatives like “Stay peaceful”, “STAY STRONG!”, “Remember” to talk to the crowds and not to an individual, but the machine translation could not convey that because it uses the singular reference “Stay calm ابق هادئا *abq hadian*”, “Stay strong ابق قويا *abq qawian*” “Remember تذكر *tadhakar*”.

Table 28 Situationality Example 4,5,6

ST	**MT**	**RT**
I spoke to Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger yesterday about Fulton County and voter fraud in Georgia. He was unwilling, or unable, to answer questions such as the “ballots under table” scam, ballot destruction, out of state “voters”, **dead voters**, and more. He has no clue!	تحدثت مع وزير الخارجية براد رافينسبيرجر أمس حول مقاطعة فولتون وتزوير الناخبين في جورجيا. لم يكن راغبًا أو غير قادر على الإجابة على أسئلة مثل احتيال "الاقتراع تحت الطاولة" ، وتدمير بطاقات الاقتراع ، و "الناخبين" خارج الولاية ، **والناخبين القتلى** ، وغير ذلك. ليس لديه أدنى فكرة!	تحدثت مع وزير الخارجية براد رافينسبيرجر أمس حول مقاطعة فولتون وتزوير الناخبين في جورجيا. لم يكن راغبًا أو غير قادر على الإجابة على أسئلة مثل احتيال "الاقتراع تحت الطاولة" وتدمير بطاقات الاقتراع و "الناخبين" خارج الولاية **والناخبين المتوفين** وغير ذلك. ليس لديه أدنى فكرة حول هذا! *(276 characters)*
Why haven’t they done signature verification in Fulton County, Georgia. Why haven’t they deducted all of the **dead people** who “voted”,	لماذا لم يجروا التحقق من صحة التوقيع في مقاطعة فولتون ، جورجيا. لماذا لم يستقطعوا **جميع القتلى** الذين "صوتوا" ، والأشخاص غير الشرعيين الذين صوتوا ، وغير المقيمين في جورجيا	لماذا لم يتحققوا من صحة التوقيع في مقاطعة فولتون جورجيا. لماذا لم يستبعدوا أصوات **جميع المتوفين**، والأشخاص غير الشرعيين وغير المقيمين في جورجيا وعشرات الآلاف

illegals who voted, non Georgia residents who voted, and tens of thousands of others who voted illegally, from the final vote tally?	الذين صوتوا ، وعشرات الآلاف ممن صوتوا بشكل غير قانوني ، من حصيلة التصويت النهائية؟	ممن صوتوا بشكل غير قانوني من حصيلة التصويت النهائية؟ *(208 characters)*

Word use is also ruled by context and situationality. The translator cannot choose the correct word out of the equivalences list in the dictionary without enough knowledge of the context. Choosing the wrong equivalence might lead to misinterpretation or lack of fluency in the text. The term "dead voters" is used by Trump in this tweet to refer to people who were dead before the elections. The term "dead" can be translated to "قتلى *qatlaa*", "موتى *mawtaa*" or "متوفون *mutawafun*". Machine translation chooses the term "قتلى *qatlaa*" that means people who are killed by someone else. This can be right in another context, but it is not in this situation. According to the researcher translation, the right word to choose is "متوفون *mutawafun*", because it sounds nicer and serves the meaning within the context.

Table 29 Situationality Example 3

ST	**MT**	**RT**
If Vice President @Mike_Pence comes through for us, we will win the Presidency. Many **States** want to decertify the mistake they made in certifying incorrect & even fraudulent numbers in a process NOT approved by their State Legislatures (which it must be). Mike can send it back!	إذا كان نائب الرئيس Mike_Pence@ يأتي من أجلنا ، سوف نفوز بالرئاسة. ترغب العديد من **الدول** في إلغاء إثبات الخطأ الذي ارتكبه في التصديق على أرقام غير صحيحة بل وحتى احتيالية في عملية لم توافق عليها الهيئات التشريعية في ولايتها (وهو ما يجب أن يكون). مايك يمكن أن يعيدها!	إذا كان نائب الرئيس Mike_Pence@ يدعمنا فسوف نفوز بالرئاسة. إن العديد من **الولايات** ترغب في تصحيح الخطأ في التصديق على أرقام غير صحيحة بل وحتى احتيالية في عملية لم توافق عليها الهيئات التشريعية في ولاياتهم (وهو ما يجب أن يكون). يمكن لمايك أن يعيد تلك الأصوات! *(253 characters)*

Also, in this tweet, Trump refers to the United States by using only one word "States", which could be confusing for machine translation as it would go for the first equivalence in the dictionary "الدول *alduwal*". Indeed, "الدول *alduwal*" means "countries" which is not what Donald Trump means by using the term "States". The right equivalence is "الولايات *alwilayat* " in Arabic.

4.6.6 Informativity

Neubert and Shreve (1992) describe translation as the information channel between the ST's writer and the TT's readers. The failure in transforming useful, interesting, and new information is considered a lack of informativity in the TT. Moreover, the translator aims to allow the TT's readers to retrieve the same information the ST's readers obtain from the ST in their language. There are some ways the translator could use to increase the level of informativity in the TT, such as explanatory paraphrasing, writing footnotes, or providing external resources, and omitting unintelligible information (pp.88-93).

Table 30 Informativity Example 1

ST	MT	RT
Sorry, but the number of votes in the Swing States that we are talking about is VERY LARGE and totally OUTCOME DETERMINATIVE! Only the Democrats and some **RINO'S** would dare dispute this - even though they know it is true!	آسف ، لكن عدد الأصوات في الولايات المتأرجحة الذي نتحدث عنه كبير جدًا ونتائج محددة تمامًا! فقط الديموقراطيون وبعض **رينو** سوف يجرؤون على مناقشة هذا - على الرغم من أنهم يعرفون أنه صحيح!	أنا آسف ولكن عدد الأصوات في الولايات المتأرجحة الذي نتحدث عنه كبير جدًا والنتائج محسومة تماماً! فقط الديموقراطيين وبعض **الرينو (الجمهوريين بالاسم فقط)** سوف يجرؤون على مناقشة هذا على الرغم من أنهم يعرفون أنها الحقيقة! *(214 characters)*

The machine translation translates the term "RINO" literally to "رينو", which might cause an issue for the reader who does not have enough knowledge of the American politics. "RINO" is an acronym of "Republican In Name Only" who are elected in the Republican Party but act and govern like Democrats (Sims, 2016). Therefore, the researcher suggests that translating the original

term would clarify the meaning for the reader. Especially because there are not enough resources in Arabic that explain the meaning. This expansion respects Twitter's number of characters limitation (280 characters) by a character count of (214 characters).

Table 31 Informativity Example 2

ST	MT	RT
Why haven't they done signature verification in Fulton County, Georgia. Why haven't they deducted all of the dead people **who "voted",** illegals **who voted,** non Georgia residents **who voted,** and tens of thousands of others **who voted** illegally, from the final vote tally?	لماذا لم يجروا التحقق من صحة التوقيع في مقاطعة فولتون ، جورجيا. لماذا لم يستقطعوا جميع القتلى **الذين "صوتوا"** ، والأشخاص غير الشرعيين **الذين صوتوا** ، وغير المقيمين في جورجيا **الذين صوتوا** ، وعشرات الآلاف ممن **صوتوا** بشكل غير قانوني ، من حصيلة التصويت النهائية؟	لماذا لم يتحققوا من صحة التواقيع في مقاطعة فولتون جورجيا. لماذا لم يستبعدوا **أصوات** جميع المتوفين، والأشخاص غير الشرعيين وغير المقيمين في جورجيا وعشرات الآلاف **ممن صوتوا** بشكل غير قانوني من حصيلة التصويت النهائية؟ *(208 characters)*

The tweet contains an anaphora: the repetition of a word or a phrase "who voted". This repetition might be used to stress or emphasize something. However, in the researcher's opinion, the repetition would distract the reader from the main message of the Tweet (ST). As the repetition of "who voted" can be regarded as extra unneeded information. Therefore, it is used by the researcher only once at the end "who voted ممن صوتوا *miman sawatuu*", with adding مضاف*Modaf* "votes أصوات *'aswat* " at the beginning to maintain a clear straightforward message.

Table 32 Informativity Example 3

ST	MT	RT
I will be speaking at the **SAVE AMERICA RALLY** tomorrow on **the Ellipse** at 11AM Eastern. Arrive early — doors open at 7AM Eastern. **BIG CROWDS**! https://t.co/k4blXESc0c	سأتحدث في **SAVE AMERICA RALLY** غدًا على **Ellipse** في الساعة 11 صباحًا بالتوقيت الشرقي. الوصول مبكرًا - تفتح الأبواب الساعة 7 صباحًا بالتوقيت الشرقي. **حشود كبيرة!**	سأظهر في **تجمع "احموا أمريكا"** غدًا في الساعة 11 **في حديقة Ellipse** صباحًا بالتوقيت الشرقي. تعالوا مبكراً ستفتح الأبواب الساعة 7 صباحًا بالتوقيت الشرقي. **نتطلع** لحشود كبيرة! *(167 characters)*

Trump, in this tweet, is giving information about the time and place of his rally called “SAVE AMERICA”. It takes place in a park near the white house called “the Ellipse”. This information will not be retrieved from the (ST) alone, but it needs more research. Twitter users looking for ready-made translations of the tweets will not properly have time to do further research about the unknown names mentioned in the tweet. Thus, the translator's role is to do the task and search about the names then add some explanations that would save the reader time and effort. In the Twitter case, the translated version must respect the character number limit (280 characters), and the researcher’s translation has succeeded in respecting it with a character count of (167 characters). Another expansion is made by the researcher in the last sentence of the tweet “BIG CROWDS!”. The researcher believes that adding a verb that indicates the intentions of the writer would strengthen the sentence and add more impact to it “looking forward big crowdsنتطلع لحشود كبيرة *natatalae lihushud kabira*”.

Table 33 Informativity Example 4

ST	MT	RT
For historical purposes remember, I was able to get rid of the INDIVIDUAL MANDATE, **the most unpopular and expensive** part of ObamaCare. You are no longer forced to pay a fortune for the "privilege" of NOT getting bad healthcare. This ended ObamaCare as we knew it. Thank you!	ولأغراض تاريخية تذكر ، كنت قادرًا على التخلص من الولاية الفردية ، وهي الجزء **الأكثر غلاءً والشعبية** من ObamaCare. لم تعد مجبرًا على دفع ثروة مقابل "امتياز" عدم الحصول على رعاية صحية سيئة. انتهى هذا أوباما كير كما عرفناه شكرا لك!	من أجل التاريخ تذكروا أنني كنت قادرًا على التخلص من الولاية الفردية، وهي الجزء **الأكثر غلاءً والأقل الشعبية** من قانون أوباما كير. فلم تعودوا مجبرين على دفع ثروة مقابل "امتياز" عدم الحصول على رعاية صحية سيئة. لقد انتهى قانون أوباما كير هذا كما عرفناه شكرا لكم! *(257 characters)*

The machine translation choice to translate the superlative "the most unpopular and expensive" literally has caused an issue in the TT. In the English text (ST), the superlative "the most" is linked with both adjectives "unpopular and expensive". On the other hand, the machine translation could not translate "unpopular" into "غير المشهور *ghayr almashhur*" because it would sound incorrect when put within the context "الأكثر غير المشهور *al'akthar ghayr almashhur*". Thus, it chooses to change it to the affirmative form "popular" to help it fit in the sentence. This change has affected the message and changed it completely. Therefore, the researcher suggests adding another superlative in Arabic "less الأقل *al'aqalu*" to maintain the negative meaning of the adjective "unpopular".

Table 34 Informativity Example 5

ST	MT	RT
Because of the Trump Administration, hospitals are now required, effective immediately, to publish their REAL PRICES, which will create competition and drive downs costs MASSIVELY. Won lawsuit last week. Bigger than healthcare, **it's called PRICE TRANSPARENCY....**	سبب إدارة ترامب ، أصبحت المستشفيات مطالبة الآن ، على الفور ، بنشر أسعارها الحقيقية ، مما سيخلق منافسة ويقلل من التكاليف بشكل كبير. فاز بدعوى الأسبوع الماضي. **أكبر من الرعاية الصحية ، يطلق عليه PRICE .... TRANSPARENCY**	بسبب إدارة ترامب ، أصبحت المستشفيات مطالبة الآن وعلى الفور بنشر أسعارها الحقيقية ، مما سيخلق منافسة ويقلل من التكاليف بشكل كبير. لقد فزت بدعوى قضائية الأسبوع الماضي. **إنها أهم من أن يطلق عليها الرعاية الصحية، بل هذه تسمى الشفافية في التسعير.** *(240 characters)*

The machine translation partly translates the last sentence of the tweet, and the other part is kept in English. In this sentence, Trump claims that his government's medical care is better than the former government of Obama because the prices of the medical services are revealed to people of the United States. However, the Arabic reader will not be able to understand that message because the machine translation is not informative enough. Thus, it is necessary to retranslate the whole sentence in Arabic with some expansions and rearrangement of the words to clarify the meaning for the target reader. The character count of the researcher translation is (231 characters), which does not violate Twitter's number of characters limitation (280 characters).

Table 35 Informativity Example 6

ST	MT	RT
The 75,000,000 great American Patriots who voted for me, AMERICA FIRST, and MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN, will have a GIANT VOICE long into the future. They will not be disrespected or treated unfairly **in any way, shape or form!!!**	إن 75.000.000 من باتريوت الأمريكيين العظماء الذين صوتوا لي ، أمريكا أولاً ، و MAKE AMERICA GREAT مرة أخرى ، سيكون لديهم صوت عملاق لفترة طويلة في المستقبل. لن يتم ازدراءهم أو **معاملتهم بشكل غير عادل بأي شكل أو شكل أو شكل !!!**	سيكون للـ 75,000,000 وطنياً عظيماً الذين صوتوا لي صوت مسموع لفترة طويلة في المستقبل. لن يتم ازدراءهم أو ظلمهم **بأي طريقة أو شكل أو نحو !!!** *(137 characters)*

The synonyms in the tweet (ST) "way, shape, form" are translated by the machine translation as one repeated term "شكل *shakal*" which adds no new information to the readers. This is an issue of informativity. To solve this issue, the researcher comes up with another synonym set in Arabic "نحو، شكل، طريقة *tariqatu, shakl ,nhw*".

4.6.7 Intertextuality

Intertextuality is the relationship between the text with other text in the same field or context (Beaugrande and Dressier, 1981, p.10, cited by Neubert and Shreve, 1992, p.117). The readers have previous knowledge of how a text look should look like in certain fields. They judge the text based on their experience with other relevant text in the field called parallel texts, they tend to compare the text with pre-existing texts in the same context (Neubert and Shreve,1992, p.117). Neubert and Shreve (1992) advise translators to check parallel texts to know the language, layout, and style the TT should follow. That is to avoid producing unnatural or non-fluent TTs that would detach the targeted readers. To do so, the translator might have to reorder sentences, add words, or use certain terminology, etc. (p.118).

Table 36 Intertextuality Example 1

ST	MT	RT
@FoxNews Weekend Daytime is not watchable. Switching over to @OANN!	**FoxNews@** لا يمكن مشاهدة عطلة نهاية الأسبوع خلال النهار. التحول إلى OANN@	إن نشرة الأخبار على قناة **FoxNews@** لا تستحق المشاهدة. سأغير القناة لـ OANN@ *(75 characters)*

Twitter offers the *Mention* option that starts with the character @ to refer to certain accounts in the tweet. Sometimes, this *Mention* takes the place of the noun in the sentence. Thus, when reading a translated tweet, Arabic readers expect to see the *Mention* in its right place to understand the reference. The English sentence starts with a subject which is "@FoxNews Weekend Daytime". However, in the machine translation, the *Mention* is kept in its original place following the ST word order. This causes an error in the translation since the subject is no longer identifiable. That is because the machine deals with the *Mention* as a separate part of the text and does not include it as a part of the text. Therefore, the researcher chooses to change the *Mention*'s position to fit within the Arabic sentence as part of it. The *Mention* cannot be translated into Arabic because Twitter's account IDs must be written with English characters only.

Table 37 Intertextuality Example 2

ST	MT	RT
These scoundrels are only toying with the **@sendavidperdue** (a great guy) vote. Just didn't want to announce quite yet. They've got as many ballots as are necessary. Rigged Election!	هؤلاء الأوغاد يلعبون فقط مع **sendavidperdue@** (رجل عظيم) التصويت. فقط لم أرغب في الإعلان تمامًا بعد. لقد حصلوا على عدد الأصوات اللازمة. الانتخابات المزورة!	هؤلاء الأوغاد فقط يتلاعبون بتصويت **sendavidperdue@** (رجل عظيم). فقط لم أرغب في الإعلان عن حصولهم على أكبر عدد من الأصوات اللازمة. يا للانتخابات المزورة! *(150 characters)*

The word "vote" refers back to the *Mention* "@sendavidperdue" in the ST. But in the machine translation the word "vote تصويت" is not placed in its right place to maintain the reference. To

maintain the reference in Arabic, the researcher puts the word "vote تصويت *taswit*" before the *Mention* "@sendavidperdue" to help the reader grasp the intended reference. The *Mention* cannot be translated into Arabic because Twitter's account IDs must be written with English characters only.

Table 38 Intertextuality Example 3,4,5

ST	MT	RT
Before even discussing the massive corruption which took place in the 2020 Election, which gives us far more votes than is necessary to win all of the Swing States (only need three), **it must be noted that the State Legislatures were not in any way responsible for the massive....**	قبل مناقشة الفساد الهائل الذي حدث في انتخابات 2020 ، والذي يمنحنا أصواتًا أكثر بكثير مما هو ضروري للفوز بجميع الولايات المتأرجحة (نحتاج فقط إلى ثلاث) ، **يجب ملاحظة أن المجالس التشريعية للولاية لم تكن مسؤولة بأي شكل من الأشكال. الضخمة ....**	قبل مناقشة الفساد الهائل الذي حدث في انتخابات 2020 والذي يمنحنا أصواتًا أكثر بكثير مما هو ضروري للفوز بجميع الولايات المتأرجحة (نحتاج فقط إلى ثلاث)، **يجب ملاحظة أن المجالس التشريعية للولاية لم تكن مسؤولة بأي شكل من الأشكال عن ...** *(228 characters)*
....changes made to the voting process, rules and regulations, many made hastily before the election, and therefore the whole State Election is not legal or Constitutional. Additionally, the Georgia Consent Decree is Unconstitutional & the State 2020 Presidential Election**....**	**.... التغييرات** التي تم إجراؤها على عملية التصويت والقواعد واللوائح ، تم إجراء العديد منها على عجل قبل الانتخابات ، وبالتالي فإن انتخابات الولاية بأكملها ليست قانونية أو دستورية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، مرسوم موافقة جورجيا غير دستوري والانتخابات الرئاسية للولاية لعام 2020 **...**	**.... التغييرات الضخمة** التي تم إجراؤها على عملية التصويت والقواعد واللوائح. لقد تم إجراء العديد منها على عجل قبل الانتخابات، وبالتالي فإن انتخابات الولاية بأكملها ليست قانونية أو دستورية. أيضا مرسوم موافقة جورجيا غير دستوري وبالتالي تصبح الانتخابات الرئاسية للولاية لعام 2020 **...** *(278 characters)*
....is therefore both illegal and invalid, and that would	**... بالتالي غير قانوني وغير صالح ،** وسيشمل ذلك انتخابي مجلس الشيوخ	**... غير قانونية وغير صالحة،** وسيشمل ذلك انتخابي مجلس الشيوخ الحاليين. في

include the two current Senatorial Elections. In Wisconsin, Voters not asking for applications invalidates the Election. All of this without even discussing the millions of fraudulent votes that were cast or altered!	الحاليين. في ولاية ويسكونسن ، لا يسأل الناخبون عن طلباتهم مما يبطل الانتخابات. كل هذا دون حتى مناقشة ملايين الأصوات المزورة التي تم الإدلاء بها أو تغييرها!	ولاية ويسكونسن، لا يسأل الناخبون عن طلباتهم مما يبطل الانتخابات. كل هذا دون حتى مناقشة ملايين الأصوات المزورة التي تم الإدلاء بها أو تغييرها! *(213 characters)*

Another feature offered by Twitter is the Thread. This feature allows users to overcome the number of characters limitation by creating a set of tweets linked to each other in a raw. Clicking on any tweet within a Thread would allow users to view the other tweets linked to it. Usually, when ending an English tweet with an incomplete sentence, the user writes several dots at the end or at the beginning of the sentence to tell the readers that another part of the text is in the following or the earlier tweet. Unfortunately, the machine is not developed enough to understand this sign, so it tries to write a full sentence by changing the order and class of the words or change the sentence segmentation. However, humans can understand that this is an incomplete sentence, thus, the researcher translation overcomes this issue by writing another incomplete sentence in Arabic with keeping the dots at the end and moving some word to the following tweet to maintain the ideas' natural flow.

In sum, evaluating the machine translation outcome under Twitter's policy of characters number (280 characters) allowed per tweet would help developing its performance and accuracy. Furthermore, the former president Donald Trump's tweets During the 2020 USA elections are an interesting sample to evaluate Twitter's auto-translation service (MT). This research aims to evaluate the machine translation outcome accuracy and respect the seven standards of text-linguistics in a brief form. Among the 100 tweets written by Donald Trump during the first week of January 2021, 37 tweets that have clear issues related to the seven standards of textuality were chosen to be analyzed in this chapter. The researcher avoided repletion of the analyzed issue to be able to discuss as many issues as possible. The following chapter summarizes the thesis chapters

and findings and provides suggestions for future research development in machine translation of social media platforms.

4.7 Conclusion

This research indicated that assessing text-linguistics in MT is a research inquiry that deserves more research especially in English –Arabic language pairs, which have been less studied despite the extensive use of MT. Translation of social media platforms is a growing field that needs more attention from translators. Especially during this pandemic, people have an enormous need to communicate online, and this communication would not be possible without social media. Above all, many industries depend on online communication to run, such as economy, trademarked, tourism, music, media, etc. Almost every company has social media accounts and hires social media specialists to run them effectively. To move forward into the global market, companies hire translators to translate their social media accounts' content to reach people worldwide. This would require from the company extra expenses and more time to get the task done. Therefore, social media platforms are trying to offer the auto-translation option to attract as many users as possible. Indeed, using machine translation to translate social media content requires a lower cost and less time. Yet, machine translation quality has fallen under a lot of arguments from people and specialists. Although machine translation saves time and effort, its outcome could not reach the expectations of normal people and experts in the field of translation. Therefore, it is essential to conduct more studies to evaluate the translations of social media content done by the machines to identify the common issues machines commit. Then, suggest solutions to be adopted by the machine translation platform developers to increase the level of translation quality are presented.

To sum, the present study is conducted to contribute to the development of the translation of social media content, especially the machine translation platforms used to generate an automatic translation of social media content. While conducting the present study, the importance of conducting research by professionals in the translation field to evaluate the outcome of machine translation of social media is highlighted. Indeed, there should be more collaborations between machine translation platform developers and experts in the translation field to develop machine translation that can be depended on to translate texts in social media. Despite the negative reputation of machine translation outcomes, the present study sees a bright future in using machine translation to ensure accurate and high-quality communication across the globe. Multiple models

can be applied to evaluate and analyze machine translation of social media content to provide an inclusive view of its translation issues and suggest diversified solutions from different points of view.

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RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 1). .... changes made to the voting process, rules and regulations, many made hastily before the election, and therefore the whole State Election is not legal or Constitutional. Additionally, the Georgia Consent Decree is Unconstitutional & the State 2020 Presidential Election.... [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 1). ....is therefore both illegal and invalid, and that would include the two current Senatorial Elections. In Wisconsin, Voters not asking for applications

invalidates the Election. All of this without even discussing the millions of fraudulent votes that were cast or altered! [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 1). @FoxNews Weekend Daytime is not watchable. Switching over to @OANN! [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 1). Because of the Trump Administration, hospitals are now required, effective immediately, to publish their REAL PRICES, which will create competition and drive downs costs MASSIVELY. Won lawsuit last week. Bigger than healthcare, it's called PRICE TRANSPARENCY.... [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 1). Before even discussing the massive corruption which took place in the 2020 Election, which gives us far more votes than is necessary to win all of the Swing States (only need three), it must be noted that the State Legislatures were not in any way responsible for the massive.... [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 1). The BIG Protest Rally in Washington, D.C., will take place at 11.00 A.M. on January 6th. Locational details to follow. StopTheSteal! [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 2). ....Just a small portion of these votes give US a big and conclusive win in Georgia. Have they illegally destroyed ballots in Fulton County? After many weeks, we don't yet even have a judge to hear this large scale voter fraud case. The only judge seems to be Stacey's sister! [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 2). For historical purposes remember, I was able to get rid of the INDIVIDUAL MANDATE, the most unpopular and expensive part of ObamaCare. You are no longer forced to pay a fortune for the "privilege" of NOT getting bad healthcare. This ended ObamaCare as we knew it. Thank you! [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 2). Why haven't they done signature verification in Fulton County, Georgia. Why haven't they deducted all of the dead people who "voted", illegals who voted, non Georgia residents who voted, and tens of thousands of others who voted illegally, from the final vote tally? [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 2). Will be in Georgia on Monday night, 9:00 P.M. to RALLY for two GREAT people, @sendavidperdue & @KLoeffler. GET READY TO VOTE ON TUESDAY!!! [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 3). “Georgia election data, just revealed, shows that over 17,000 votes illegally flipped from Trump to Biden.” @OANN This alone (there are many other irregularities) is enough to easily “swing Georgia to Trump”. #StopTheSteal @HawleyMO @SenTedCruz @Jim_Jordan [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 3). GOP Senators Join Hawley in Objecting to Electoral College Votes https://t.co/f0JHfN4UUb via @BreitbartNews [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 3). Republicans in Georgia must be careful of the political corruption in Fulton County, which is rampant. The Governor, @BrianKempGA, and his puppet Lt. Governor, @GeoffDuncanGA, have done less than nothing. They are a disgrace to the great people of Georgia! [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 3). Something how Dr. Fauci is revered by the LameStream Media as such a great professional, having done, they say, such an incredible job, yet he works for me and the Trump Administration, and I am in no way given any credit for my work. Gee, could this just be more Fake News? [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 3). Sorry, but the number of votes in the Swing States that we are talking about is VERY LARGE and totally OUTCOME DETERMINATIVE! Only the Democrats and some RINO’S would dare dispute this - even though they know it is true! [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 3). Trump Speaks to State Legislators on Call About Decertifying Election https://t.co/z6BgCAe3zX via @BreitbartNews [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 4). “We are not acting to thwart the Democratic process, we are acting to protect it.” @SenRonJohnson [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 5). BIG NEWS IN PENNSYLVANIA! https://t.co/7JqTWYUgOr [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 5). GEORGIA! Get out today and VOTE for @KLoeffler and @Perduesenate! https://t.co/YKiSx7d7lp [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 5). I will be speaking at the SAVE AMERICA RALLY tomorrow on the Ellipse at 11AM Eastern. Arrive early — doors open at 7AM Eastern. BIG CROWDS! https://t.co/k4blXESc0c [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 5). Looks like they are setting up a big “voter dump” against the Republican candidates. Waiting to see how many votes they need? [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 5). Pleased to announce that @KLoeffler & @sendavidperdue have just joined our great #StopTheSteal group of Senators. They will fight the ridiculous Electoral College Certification of Biden. How do you certify numbers that have now proven to be wrong and, in many cases, fraudulent! [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 6). didn’t want to announce quite yet. They’ve got as many ballots as are necessary. Rigged Election! [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 6). Get smart Republicans. FIGHT! https://t.co/3fs1oPVnAx [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 6). I am asking for everyone at the U.S. Capitol to remain peaceful. No violence! Remember, WE are the Party of Law & Order – respect the Law and our great men and women in Blue. Thank you! [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 6). If Vice President @Mike_Pence comes through for us, we will win the Presidency. Many States want to decertify the mistake they made in certifying incorrect & even fraudulent numbers in a process NOT approved by their State Legislatures (which it must be). Mike can send it back! [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 6). Please support our Capitol Police and Law Enforcement. They are truly on the side of our Country. Stay peaceful! [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 6). Sleepy Eyes Chuck Todd is so happy with the fake voter tabulation process that he can't even get the words out straight. Sad to watch! [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 6). States want to correct their votes, which they now know were based on irregularities and fraud, plus corrupt process never received legislative approval. All Mike Pence has to do is send them back to the States, AND WE WIN. Do it Mike, this is a time for extreme courage! [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 6). THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND, MORE IMPORTANTLY, OUR COUNTRY, NEEDS THE PRESIDENCY MORE THAN EVER BEFORE - THE POWER OF THE VETO. STAY STRONG! [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 6). The States want to redo their votes. They found out they voted on a FRAUD. Legislatures never approved. Let them do it. BE STRONG! [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 6). They just happened to find 50,000 ballots late last night. The USA is embarrassed by fools. Our Election Process is worse than that of third world countries! [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 8). The 75,000,000 great American Patriots who voted for me, AMERICA FIRST, and MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN, will have a GIANT VOICE long into the future. They will not be disrespected or treated unfairly in any way, shape or form!!! [Tweet].

RealDonaldTrump. (2021, January 8). To all of those who have asked, I will not be going to the Inauguration on January 20th. [Tweet].

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Appendices

Appendix A: Donald Trump's selected tweets of January's first week.

1.Jan 8th 2021 - 10:44:28 AM EST

To all of those who have asked, I will not be going to the Inauguration on January 20th.

2.Jan 8th 2021 - 9:46:38 AM EST

The 75,000,000 great American Patriots who voted for me, AMERICA FIRST, and MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN, will have a GIANT VOICE long into the future. They will not be disrespected or treated unfairly in any way, shape or form!!!

4.Jan 6th 2021 - 3:13:26 PM EST

I am asking for everyone at the U.S. Capitol to remain peaceful. No violence! Remember, WE are the Party of Law & Order – respect the Law and our great men and women in Blue. Thank you!

5.Jan 6th 2021 - 2:38:58 PM EST

Please support our Capitol Police and Law Enforcement. They are truly on the side of our Country. Stay peaceful!

7.Jan 6th 2021 - 10:44:31 AM EST

These scoundrels are only toying with the @sendavidperdue (a great guy) vote. Just didn't want to announce quite yet. They've got as many ballots as are necessary. Rigged Election!

8.Jan 6th 2021 - 9:16:30 AM EST

Even Mexico uses Voter I.D.

9.Jan 6th 2021 - 9:15:07 AM EST

The States want to redo their votes. They found out they voted on a FRAUD. Legislatures never approved. Let them do it. BE STRONG!

10.Jan 6th 2021 - 9:00:12 AM EST

They just happened to find 50,000 ballots late last night. The USA is embarrassed by fools. Our Election Process is worse than that of third world countries!

11.Jan 6th 2021 - 8:22:26 AM EST

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND, MORE IMPORTANTLY, OUR COUNTRY, NEEDS THE PRESIDENCY MORE THAN EVER BEFORE - THE POWER OF THE VETO. STAY STRONG!

12.Jan 6th 2021 - 8:17:22 AM EST

States want to correct their votes, which they now know were based on irregularities and fraud, plus corrupt process never received legislative approval. All Mike Pence has to do is send them back to the States, AND WE WIN. Do it Mike, this is a time for extreme courage!

13.Jan 6th 2021 - 8:06:45 AM EST

Sleepy Eyes Chuck Todd is so happy with the fake voter tabulation process that he can’t even get the words out straight. Sad to watch!

14.Jan 6th 2021 - 1:00:50 AM EST

If Vice President @Mike_Pence comes through for us, we will win the Presidency. Many States want to decertify the mistake they made in certifying incorrect & even fraudulent numbers in a process NOT approved by their State Legislatures (which it must be). Mike can send it back!

15.Jan 6th 2021 - 12:43:42 AM EST

Get smart Republicans. FIGHT! https://t.co/3fs1oPVnAx

16.Jan 6th 2021 - 12:08:24 AM EST

Just happened to have found another 4000 ballots from Fulton County. Here we go!

17.Jan 5th 2021 - 10:28:36 PM EST

Looks like they are setting up a big “voter dump” against the Republican candidates. Waiting to see how many votes they need?

18.Jan 5th 2021 - 9:59:31 PM EST

BIG NEWS IN PENNSYLVANIA! https://t.co/7JqTWYUgOr

19.Jan 5th 2021 - 5:43:07 PM EST

I will be speaking at the SAVE AMERICA RALLY tomorrow on the Ellipse at 11AM Eastern. Arrive early — doors open at 7AM Eastern. BIG CROWDS! https://t.co/k4blXESc0c

20.Jan 5th 2021 - 5:25:08 PM EST

Antifa is a Terrorist Organization, stay out of Washington. Law enforcement is watching you very closely! @DeptofDefense @TheJusticeDept @DHSgov @DHS_Wolf @SecBernhardt @SecretService @FBI

21.Jan 5th 2021 - 5:12:20 PM EST

I hope the Democrats, and even more importantly, the weak and ineffective RINO section of the Republican Party, are looking at the thousands of people pouring into D.C. They won’t stand for a landslide election victory to be stolen. @senatemajldr @JohnCornyn @SenJohnThune

22.Jan 5th 2021 - 5:05:56 PM EST

Washington is being inundated with people who don’t want to see an election victory stolen by emboldened Radical Left Democrats. Our Country has had enough, they won’t take it anymore! We hear you (and love you) from the Oval Office. MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN!

23.Jan 5th 2021 - 2:25:27 PM EST

GEORGIA! Get out today and VOTE for @KLoeffler and @Perduesenate! https://t.co/YKiSx7d7lp

24.Jan 5th 2021 - 1:18:24 PM EST

Reports are coming out of the 12th Congressional District of Georgia that Dominion Machines are not working in certain Republican Strongholds for over an hour. Ballots are being left in lock boxes, hopefully they count them. Thank you Congressman @RickAllen!

25.Jan 5th 2021 - 11:06:45 AM EST

The Vice President has the power to reject fraudulently chosen electors.

26.Jan 5th 2021 - 10:27:41 AM EST

See you in D.C. https://t.co/ti4bChnPKz

27.Jan 5th 2021 - 10:02:22 AM EST

Georgia, get out and VOTE for two great Senators, @KLoeffler and @sendavidperdue. So important to do so!

28.Jan 5th 2021 - 9:50:49 AM EST

Pleased to announce that @KLoeffler & @sendavidperdue have just joined our great #StopTheSteal group of Senators. They will fight the ridiculous Electoral College Certification of Biden. How do you certify numbers that have now proven to be wrong and, in many cases, fraudulent!

34.Jan 4th 2021 - 8:45:31 PM EST

On my way, see you soon! https://t.co/7QW23k5b9r

36.Jan 4th 2021 - 6:36:58 PM EST

Heading to Georgia now. See you soon!

37.Jan 4th 2021 - 10:45:46 AM EST

The “Surrender Caucus” within the Republican Party will go down in infamy as weak and ineffective “guardians” of our Nation, who were willing to accept the certification of fraudulent presidential numbers!

38.Jan 4th 2021 - 10:23:50 AM EST

“We are not acting to thwart the Democratic process, we are acting to protect it.” @SenRonJohnson

39.Jan 4th 2021 - 10:13:10 AM EST

“We’ve seen in the last few months, unprecedented amounts of Voter Fraud.” @SenTedCruz True!

40.Jan 4th 2021 - 10:07:16 AM EST

How can you certify an election when the numbers being certified are verifiably WRONG. You will see the real numbers tonight during my speech, but especially on JANUARY 6th. @SenTomCotton Republicans have pluses & minuses, but one thing is sure, THEY NEVER FORGET!

47.Jan 3rd 2021 - 1:45:49 PM EST

Sorry, but the number of votes in the Swing States that we are talking about is VERY LARGE and totally OUTCOME DETERMINATIVE! Only the Democrats and some RINO’S would dare dispute this - even though they know it is true!

48.Jan 3rd 2021 - 1:24:30 PM EST

....@SenTedCruz @HawleyMO @Jim_Jordan @senatemajldr @GOPLeader & THE WORLD!

49.Jan 3rd 2021 - 1:24:29 PM EST

The Swing States did not even come close to following the dictates of their State Legislatures. These States “election laws” were made up by local judges & politicians, not by their Legislatures, & are therefore, before even getting to irregularities & fraud, UNCONSTITUTIONAL!

50.Jan 3rd 2021 - 12:08:03 PM EST

Trump Speaks to State Legislators on Call About Decertifying Election https://t.co/z6BgCAe3zX via @BreitbartNews

52.Jan 3rd 2021 - 10:27:00 AM EST

I will be there. Historic day! https://t.co/k6LStsWpfy

53.Jan 3rd 2021 - 10:25:02 AM EST

Great! https://t.co/f0nKNPgqWg

54.Jan 3rd 2021 - 10:11:48 AM EST

Something how Dr. Fauci is revered by the LameStream Media as such a great professional, having done, they say, such an incredible job, yet he works for me and the Trump Administration, and I am in no way given any credit for my work. Gee, could this just be more Fake News?

55.Jan 3rd 2021 - 9:20:33 AM EST

“Georgia election data, just revealed, shows that over 17,000 votes illegally flipped from Trump to Biden.” @OANN This alone (there are many other irregularities) is enough to easily “swing Georgia to Trump”. #StopTheSteal @HawleyMO @SenTedCruz @Jim_Jordan

56.Jan 3rd 2021 - 8:57:37 AM EST

I spoke to Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger yesterday about Fulton County and voter fraud in Georgia. He was unwilling, or unable, to answer questions such as the “ballots under table” scam, ballot destruction, out of state “voters”, dead voters, and more. He has no clue!

57.Jan 3rd 2021 - 8:29:25 AM EST

Republicans in Georgia must be careful of the political corruption in Fulton County, which is rampant. The Governor, @BrianKempGA, and his puppet Lt. Governor, @GeoffDuncanGA, have done less than nothing. They are a disgrace to the great people of Georgia!

58.Jan 3rd 2021 - 8:14:10 AM EST

The number of cases and deaths of the China Virus is far exaggerated in the United States because of @CDCgov’s ridiculous method of determination compared to other countries, many of whom report, purposely, very inaccurately and low. “When in doubt, call it Covid.” Fake News!

59.Jan 3rd 2021 - 8:05:34 AM EST

The vaccines are being delivered to the states by the Federal Government far faster than they can be administered!

60.Jan 3rd 2021 - 1:25:02 AM EST

GOP Senators Join Hawley in Objecting to Electoral College Votes https://t.co/f0JHfN4UUb via @BreitbartNews

64.Jan 2nd 2021 - 6:17:05 PM EST

So true. Thanks Josh! https://t.co/lacUQC6IHh

65.Jan 2nd 2021 - 6:15:13 PM EST

An attempt to steal a landslide win. Can’t let it happen! https://t.co/sKn4iTjUy0

66.Jan 2nd 2021 - 5:52:04 PM EST

they see the facts, plenty more to come...Our Country will love them for it! #StopTheSteal https://t.co/0IdbiACLIb

67.Jan 2nd 2021 - 5:45:50 PM EST

Wow, I guess it’s not good to go against a President who everyone in Georgia knows got you into office! https://t.co/4xUNdOncoB

68.Jan 2nd 2021 - 5:42:08 PM EST

.@senatemajldr Mitch M, and all! https://t.co/zLIEKzfpFv

69.Jan 2nd 2021 - 5:35:31 PM EST

Civil War: Tucker Carlson Hits His Own Network in Epic Post-Election Monologue https://t.co/xUSQQWCa8q

70.Jan 2nd 2021 - 11:20:47 AM EST

Why haven't they done signature verification in Fulton County, Georgia. Why haven't they deducted all of the dead people who "voted", illegals who voted, non Georgia residents who voted, and tens of thousands of others who voted illegally, from the final vote tally?

71.Jan 2nd 2021 - 11:20:47 AM EST

....Just a small portion of these votes give US a big and conclusive win in Georgia. Have they illegally destroyed ballots in Fulton County? After many weeks, we don't yet even have a judge to hear this large scale voter fraud case. The only judge seems to be Stacey's sister!

72.Jan 2nd 2021 - 9:22:13 AM EST

MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN!

73.Jan 2nd 2021 - 9:12:51 AM EST

Will be in Georgia on Monday night, 9:00 P.M. to RALLY for two GREAT people, @sendavidperdue & @KLoeffler. GET READY TO VOTE ON TUESDAY!!!

74.Jan 2nd 2021 - 6:49:20 AM EST

TRANSPARENCY in medical pricing will be one of the biggest and most important things done for the American citizen. It was just put into service, January 1, against long odds and bitter opposition. Final lawsuits won last week. Enjoy all the extra money you will have!

75.Jan 2nd 2021 - 6:38:54 AM EST

For historical purposes remember, I was able to get rid of the INDIVIDUAL MANDATE, the most unpopular and expensive part of ObamaCare. You are no longer forced to pay a fortune for the "privilege" of NOT getting bad healthcare. This ended ObamaCare as we knew it. Thank you!

77.Jan 1st 2021 - 7:27:54 PM EST

Some States are very slow to inoculate recipients despite successful and very large scale distribution of vaccines by the Federal Government. They will get it done!

78.Jan 1st 2021 - 7:10:12 PM EST

Because of the Trump Administration, hospitals are now required, effective immediately, to publish their REAL PRICES, which will create competition and drive downs costs MASSIVELY. Won lawsuit last week. Bigger than healthcare, it’s called PRICE TRANSPARENCY....

79.Jan 1st 2021 - 7:10:12 PM EST

....Please remember who got it done!!!

80.Jan 1st 2021 - 6:57:46 PM EST

Only because Biden got very few votes, just like the Election! https://t.co/sNIAJ1i5hu

81.Jan 1st 2021 - 6:53:52 PM EST

Herschel is speaking the truth! https://t.co/6x9VLsc9qf

82.Jan 1st 2021 - 6:51:39 PM EST

Thank you Madison! https://t.co/XyaAHO9CwC

83.Jan 1st 2021 - 6:47:56 PM EST

Republicans should have gotten rid of Section 230 in the Defense Bill, and you wouldn’t have had this problem. Never learn!!! https://t.co/7wR84Rhln0

84.Jan 1st 2021 - 6:38:20 PM EST

January 6th. See you in D.C. https://t.co/vynZTv9lHb

85.Jan 1st 2021 - 6:27:00 PM EST

....is therefore both illegal and invalid, and that would include the two current Senatorial Elections. In Wisconsin, Voters not asking for applications invalidates the Election. All of this without even discussing the millions of fraudulent votes that were cast or altered!

86.Jan 1st 2021 - 6:27:00 PM EST

....changes made to the voting process, rules and regulations, many made hastily before the election, and therefore the whole State Election is not legal or Constitutional. Additionally, the Georgia Consent Decree is Unconstitutional & the State 2020 Presidential Election....

87.Jan 1st 2021 - 6:27:00 PM EST

Before even discussing the massive corruption which took place in the 2020 Election, which gives us far more votes than is necessary to win all of the Swing States (only need three), it must be noted that the State Legislatures were not in any way responsible for the massive....

88.Jan 1st 2021 - 3:56:16 PM EST

Our Republican Senate just missed the opportunity to get rid of Section 230, which gives unlimited power to Big Tech companies. Pathetic!!! Now they want to give people ravaged by the China Virus $600, rather than the $2000 which they so desperately need. Not fair, or smart!

89.Jan 1st 2021 - 3:36:17 PM EST

.@FoxNews Weekend Daytime is not watchable. Switching over to @OANN!

90.Jan 1st 2021 - 3:34:14 PM EST

A great honor! https://t.co/U4WFBWrnF7

91.Jan 1st 2021 - 3:27:23 PM EST

NOW! https://t.co/hjC1WW64O6

92.Jan 1st 2021 - 3:10:26 PM EST

Massive amounts of evidence will be presented on the 6th. We won, BIG! https://t.co/ymncRrNR5t

93.Jan 1st 2021 - 2:53:03 PM EST

The BIG Protest Rally in Washington, D.C., will take place at 11.00 A.M. on January 6th. Locational details to follow. StopTheSteal!

94.Jan 1st 2021 - 1:40:02 PM EST

I hope to see the great Governor of South Dakota @KristiNoem, run against RINO @SenJohnThune, in the upcoming 2022 Primary. She would do a fantastic job in the U.S. Senate, but if not Kristi, others are already lining up. South Dakota wants strong leadership, NOW!

96.Jan 1st 2021 - 8:30:01 AM EST

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

99.Dec 31st 2020 - 10:52:33 PM EST

Sen. Josh Hawley Slams Walmart Tweet Calling Him a ‘Sore Loser‘ https://t.co/wmShnPcrzj via @BreitbartNews America is proud of Josh and the many others who are joining him. The USA cannot have fraudulent elections!

100.Dec 31st 2020 - 10:44:48 PM EST

Finished off the year with the highest Stock Market in history. Setting records with your 401k’s, just like I said you would. Congratulations to all!