

# Identifying Open Challenges in Language Identification

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## Abstract

Automatic language identification is a core problem of many Natural Language Processing (NLP) pipelines. A wide variety of architectures and benchmarks have been proposed with often near-perfect performance. Although previous studies have focused on certain challenging setups (i.e. cross-domain, short inputs), a systematic comparison is missing. We propose a benchmark that allows us to test for the effect of input size, training data size, domain, number of languages, scripts, and language families on performance. We evaluate five popular models on this benchmark and identify which open challenges remain for this task as well as which architectures achieve robust performance. We find that cross-domain setups are the most challenging (although arguably most relevant), and that number of languages, variety in scripts, and variety in language families have only a small impact on performance. We also contribute practical takeaways: training with 1,000 instances per language and a maximum input length of 100 characters is enough for robust language identification. Based on our findings, we train an accurate (94.41%) multi-domain language identification model on 2,034 languages, for which we also provide an analysis of the remaining errors.<sup>1</sup>

## 1 Introduction

Language identification is a crucial step for many Natural Language Processing (NLP) pipelines. It can for example be used to provide conditional information for multi-lingual models (Conneau and Lample, 2019), decide which model to use, to pre-filter raw data for training language models (Kreutzer et al., 2022), or even for filtering data to annotate. High performances have been obtained with numerous benchmarks and models, although previous work has also focused on specific

challenging dimensions, for example, social media data (Lui and Baldwin, 2014a), in cross-domain setups (Lui and Baldwin, 2011), or for short input texts (Tofstrup et al., 2021).

To the best of our knowledge, evaluation of language identification has been fragmented and setups vary across many dimensions, including domains, datasets, metrics, number of languages, input size, amount of training data, number of scripts, and number of language families. In this paper, we will carefully compose a benchmark consisting of a variety of open sources, and we constrain our setup among several dimensions to identify open challenges in language identification and perform an in-depth robustness evaluation of common language identification models. We inspect the effect of size of input per instance, number of instances per language, number of supported languages, domain overlap, language family distance, and script overlap. We use a variety of types of popular language identification tools, which we re-train for all evaluations for a fair comparison. Our contributions are:

- We provide a dataset for language identification that allows for creating subsets that are stratified among a variety of dimensions.
- We evaluate five commonly used language identification models on a variety of benchmarks sampled from our main collection of datasets.
- We identify open problems for the task of language classification of text.
- We release a language classification model with the largest set of supported languages (2,034) to date, and analyze remaining errors.

## 2 Models

We focus on the most popular and best-performing methods for language identification and pick a com-

<sup>1</sup>Code and best-performing models are available on: [https://bitbucket.org/robvanderg/langid\\_problems](https://bitbucket.org/robvanderg/langid_problems)

monly used implementation for each method. For a more complete overview of architectures used for language identification, we refer to Jauhainen et al. (2019). For all our experiments we train the models from scratch for a fair comparison. We ended up with the following categories and models:

**N-gram overlap** Character n-gram frequencies provide a footprint of a text, and have indeed for a long time been used successfully as features in machine-learning text classification problems. Note that character n-gram overlaps are more robust as compared to words n-grams, as for many languages it is unclear what the word boundaries are. We use the approach proposed by Cavnar et al. (1994) as implemented by van Noord (1997), named **Textcat**. In short, the model first builds profiles for languages by looking for the 400 most frequent 1-5 character n-grams, and then calculates the distance of this ranked list to a ranked list of 1-5 character n-grams of the target utterance. The input text will be classified to the most similar profile.

**Naive Bayes** A variety of machine learning algorithms, such as Naive Bayes (e.g. Zampieri et al., 2014, 2015), SVM (e.g. Majliš, 2012), and Logistic Regression (e.g. Bhargava et al., 2015; Camposampiero et al., 2022) have successfully been used for the language identification task. Character n-grams are commonly used as robust input features. We choose a Naïve Bayes (**NB**) classifier since it has shown to perform well (Brown, 2014) and is computationally more efficient (especially with large amounts of classes). Initially, we used langid.py, a widely used standalone Python package for language identification. However, performance were unexpectedly poor, perhaps because of our conversion python3. Hence, we reimplemented a multinomial Naive Bayes with default settings of scikit-learn (Pedregosa et al., 2011) based on character n-grams for which we did a small hyperparameter search on a setup with 100 languages (and 100 instances of 100 characters). We ended up with 1-5 grams, binary feature representations (as opposed to counts or TF-IDF), and 100,000 maximum features.

This specific implementation uses Naïve Bayes with byte n-grams (1-4) as input features.

**Static embeddings** **FastText** (Joulin et al., 2017) is a popular toolkit for language identification. It uses a bag of character n-grams as input with a single hidden layer to obtain predictions. The orig-

inal fastText model for language identification has been trained on 176 languages (Wikipedia data), but follow-up work has shown strong performance in a variety of setups (e.g. Burchell et al., 2023; Kargaran et al., 2023a). We follow the hyperparameter setup of Burchell et al. (2023) and Kargaran et al. (2023a), except the number of epochs (we use 10 instead of 2), because we use less data.

**LSTM** LSTMs (Hochreiter and Schmidhuber, 1997; Graves and Schmidhuber, 2005) were first used for language identification by Cazamias et al. (2015). More recently, Bi-LSTM models have been shown to perform competitively, especially for short input texts (Toftrup et al., 2021). As we could not find a good reference for generic hyperparameters, we did a small fine-tuning search detailed in Appendix A.

**Contextualized language models** Just like for many other NLP tasks, transformer-based language models have shown promising results for language identification. For example, in the recent Discriminating Between Similar Languages (DSL-TL) shared task (Aeppli et al., 2023), the highest performances were obtained by language models. One downside of language models for this task is the constrained subword vocabulary, certain scripts, and languages that are underrepresented will be harder to classify, and in some cases with only unknown characters even impossible. We evaluated a range of multi-lingual language models on a subset of our data, and will do our main experiments with **Glot500** (ImaniGooghari et al., 2023), due to its superior performance (comparison to other language models is available in Appendix C). We did not experiment with generative language models, as previous work (Robinson et al., 2023; Chen et al., 2023) has shown subpar performance while they are computationally expensive.

## 3 Data

### 3.1 Sources

We selected data sources based on the quality of the language labels, diversity in domains/languages and availability. We removed parts of datasets that had multiple domain labels, were taken from other datasets in the list, or were translated Wikipedia data. We limit our studies to mono-lingual utterances, as opposed to language identification on code-switched data (Doğruöz et al., 2021; Winata et al., 2023). The data sources we list are all pub-

Dataset	langs	scripts	fams	domains
MIL-TALE	2,110	47	139	wiki, political, religious, grammar
UDHR	397	38	61	rights
OpenLID	139	25	16	literature, news, wiki, social, grammar, subtitles, spoken
MassiveSumm	77	24	13	news
TwitUser	59	20	13	social
UD	54	11	17	medical, news, academic, wiki, legal, nonfiction, learner-essays, fiction, social, grammar-examples, reviews, religious, spoken
Total	2,176/ 7,850	51/ 163	145/ 298	

Table 1: Dataset statistics. The languages counts (langs) are based on the ISO-639-3 standard, script counts on ISO 15924, and language families (fams) on Glottolog (Hammarström et al., 2023).

licly available and not tokenized. They are also not (consistently) sentence-segmented, so in some cases, the input is a sentence, and in other cases, they are paragraphs (or tweets in the case of TwitUser). We removed all classes with less than 2,000 instances, so that we can have 1,000 instances for evaluation, and still have enough data left to train on. Further label cleaning is described in Appendix D. Dataset statistics are provided in Table 1.

**MIL-TALE** To the best of our knowledge, MIL-TALE (Brown, 2014) is the publicly available dataset with the widest language coverage. At the time of downloading (15-11-2023), it contained data for 2,221 languages from which 2,110 were left after our only keeping languages with more than 2,000 utterances. A vast majority of the data is of religious nature.

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights** A small (~90 lines) standardized text that is translated to many languages is the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights” (UDHR). We use this only as test data and scraped the most recent collection from <http://unicode.org/udhr/d/>. We used this dataset because of its distinct domain, and wide coverage of languages.

**OpenLID** Open-LID (Burchell et al., 2023) is a collection of already existing datasets (including MIL-TALE, which we already included, so we exclude the Open-LID version). We use the version of the dataset without sampling.

**MassiveSumm** Varab and Schluter (2021) automatically collected summarization data from the news domain with the clear desiderata of inclusivity and language variety. We use the original texts as input text (not the summaries). It should be

noted that the utterances in this dataset are quite long (they are paragraphs), but we usually use only the first 100 characters for our experiments.<sup>2</sup>

**Twituser** A smaller dataset, with a focus on a single domain, is created by (Lui and Baldwin, 2014b). They collect Twitter messages based on language identification on the set of their tweets. Once they are certain that a user is tweeting mainly monolingual, they sample a small amount (to avoid user bias) of each user. The size of this dataset is relatively small, but we include it because it can give us valuable insights into the performance of language classification on less standard (web) domains.

**UD** We include Universal Dependency treebanks from UD v2.12 (Zeman et al., 2023). This dataset is rich in domain varieties, and we expect the language labels to be mostly accurate<sup>3</sup> since each dataset is manually annotated for syntax by speakers of the language. To ensure accurate domain information, we exclude all multi-domain treebanks.

### 3.2 Exploratory Data Analysis

We list basic dataset statistics in Table 1. These statistics highlight the variety of properties of the datasets, where some have a more distinctive domain (rights/social), others are rich in domain varieties (UD, OpenLID), and MIL-TALE for example has a much larger amount of languages covered. The total coverage of languages is now close to ~50%, as out of the ~7,000 languages that exist, only ~4,000 are estimated to have a “developed writing system”.<sup>4</sup> For the scripts, we cover only

<sup>2</sup>Because we show that there is little effect of using longer inputs in Section 4.1

<sup>3</sup>We do not take into account the word level labels

<sup>4</sup><https://web.archive.org/web/20230113104023/>  
<https://www.ethnologue.com/enterprise-faq/>

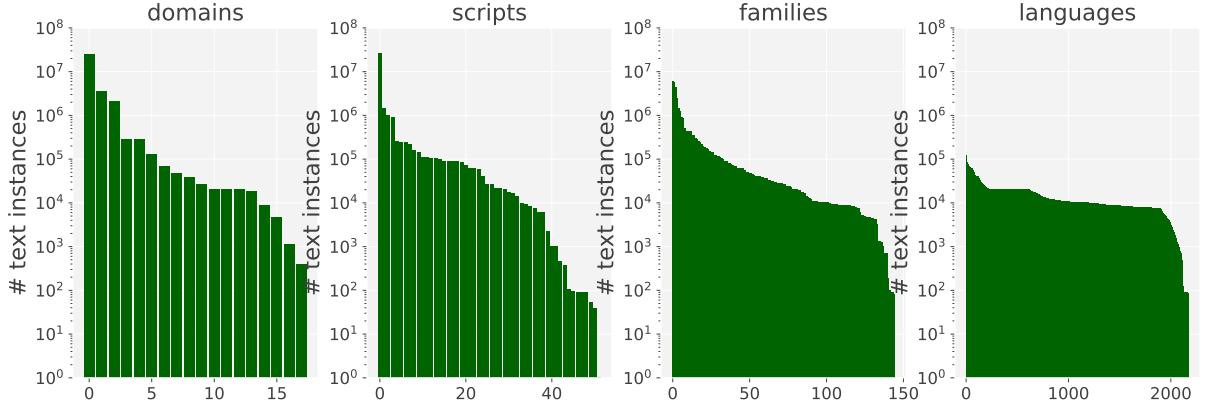


Figure 1: The number of text instances belonging to each category in our data among multiple dimensions.

about 1/3, and for language families the coverage is again  $\sim 50\%$  (the 23 isolates in our data are not included in this count).

We also plot the number of datasets as well as utterances per domain, script, family, and language to get an overview of the amount of variety/information available across these dimensions. Figure 1 shows the distribution of text instances across different dimensions: domains, scripts, families, and languages. All of these have a similar shape, although for the dimensions with more labels, the largest set is smaller. They also show a long tail of low frequent labels (note that the y-axis is log-scale), though we did filter out the smallest sets.

## 4 Experiments

We carefully design our data splits for each of the dimensions that we will evaluate, hence we split this section into the different dimensions. We will start with data size, which includes the number of languages, amount of utterances per language, and length per utterance (Section 4.1). After this, we choose appropriate values of these dimensions and evaluate the other dimensions: language families (Section 4.2), scripts (Section 4.3), and domains (Section 4.4). Finally, we train a model on all our data and evaluate the effect of merging writing script with language labels (Section 4.5). For all our experiments we sample 1,000 utterances per language to use as test data<sup>5</sup> and report the average scores over three seeds. For ease of interpretation and because our evaluation sets are always balanced we use accuracy for all our main evaluations

how-many-languages-world-are-unwritten-0

<sup>5</sup>we do not tune any models, so we do not use a development split

(i.e. unless mentioned otherwise).

### 4.1 Amount of information

**Setup** We first vary the amount of information given to the model, we vary among three dimensions 1) a maximum of 10, 100, or 1,000 characters of each instance, which we choose to (very approximately) match, words, sentences and paragraphs (it should be noted that some of our data sources are sentence-split, so they are not much longer than 100 characters) 2) 10, 100, or 1,000 utterances per language 3) sets of 10, 100, or 1,000 languages. We use different samples of languages for each random seed. We do not control for language family, script, or domain here, so the data is multi-domain (but we pick one random domain and script per language). Note that we have thus trained a total of 81 models per architecture (3 character sizes \* 3 utterance sizes \* 3 amount of languages \* 3 seeds) for this experiment.

**Results** Figure 2 shows all results for the different amounts of information among all dimensions. In general, performance is more dependent on the setup as opposed to the choice of the model. GLOT500 achieves robust performance amongst most settings; this is most likely due to the fact that it is the only pre-trained model (for other models there are no publicly massively multilingual pre-trained representations), and the only clear breakdown happens at 10 utterances or characters per language. It is clear that the other models are more dependent on the amount of information, they have much stronger gains when having more utterances per language. Having access to 100 characters performs on-par for 1,000 characters for most setups, showing that there is enough signal in lengths that approximate match sentences. Our results also

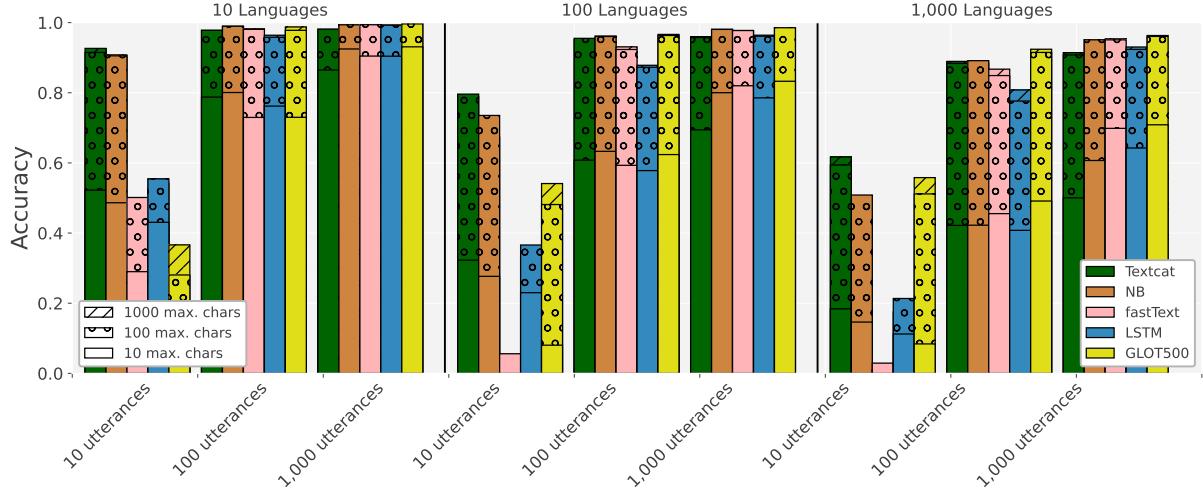
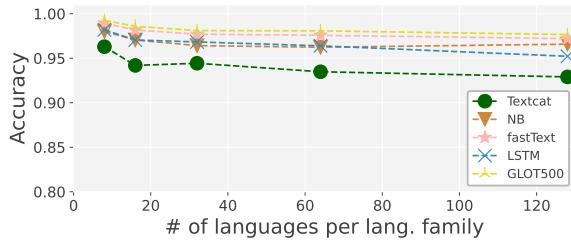
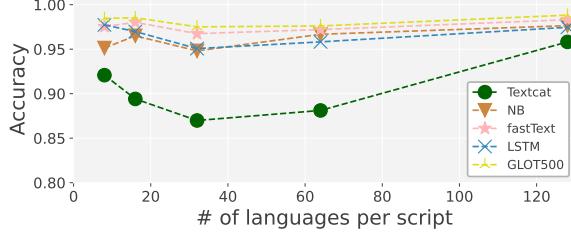


Figure 2: Comparison of all models when considering different amounts of information.



(a) Effect of number of language families in a sample of 128 languages.



(b) Effect of number of scripts in a sample of ~128 languages (note that it was impossible to sample this exact amount for the smaller numbers of scripts).

Figure 3: Performance with varying amounts of language families/scripts in a sample of ~128 languages. Concretely, this means that at the right of the figures, we have just a single language family or script, whereas on the left we have 8 languages for 16 language families/scripts.

show that 1,000 utterances with 100 characters lead to a very high performance across all numbers of languages, which has practical implications both for training time and requirements for low-resource languages. Standard deviation for all settings is reported in Appendix B and shows that the variance is mainly dependent on the setup, where setups with few languages or few characters per instance

have a larger variance.

#### 4.2 Number of language families

**Setup** We evaluate the effect of the number of language families in a setup by sampling a preset number of languages for each language family, where we have a total of 128 languages. On one extreme, we can have a single language family with 128 languages, on the other extreme, we can have 16 language families with each 8 languages (note that 128 families with 1 language is not possible with our dataset, as we only have 51 language families). We hypothesized that classifying within a language family is more challenging, as the languages are more likely to be similar. Similar to our other settings, we run for three seeds, with different sets of languages (and language families).

**Results** The results (Figure 3a) show that there is a small negative effect when the number of languages within a language family increases for almost all models. Textcat and the LSTM show a slightly higher sensitivity to an increasing amount of languages within a family, but drops overall are marginal.

#### 4.3 Number of scripts

**Setup** We follow a similar setup as for language families, but group the languages by their main script. It should be noted that it was not possible for the settings with 8 and 16 scripts per language to obtain 126 total languages, so here we were limited to respectively 72 and 64 languages.

**Results** The number of scripts (Figure 3b) has a slightly different trend compared to language fam-

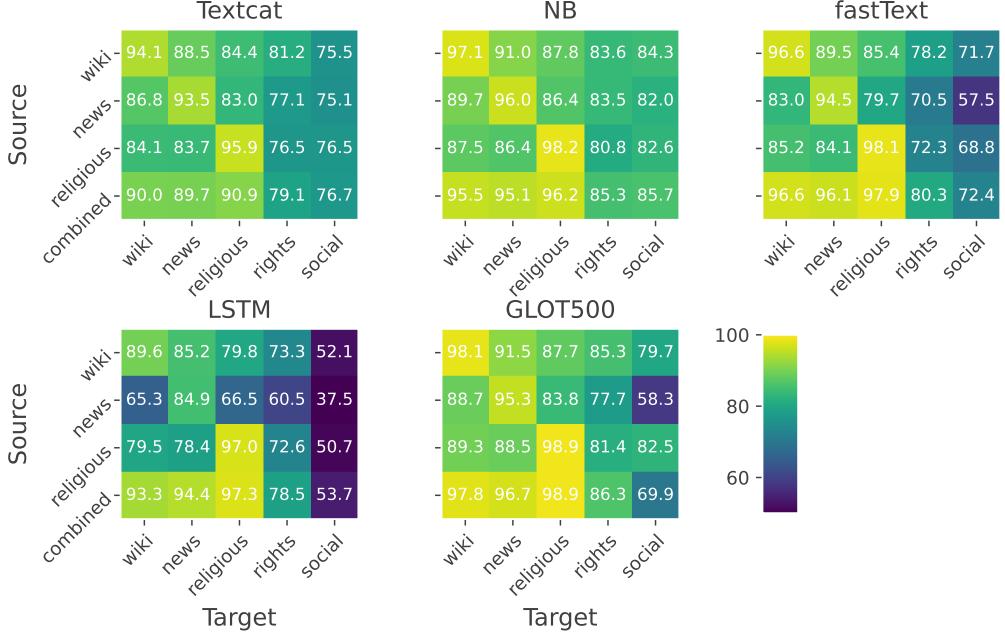


Figure 4: Accuracies in cross-domain setups (the diagonals are in-domain).

ily (Figure 3a), and has a larger effect on performance. There is a drop in performance when having 32 families per script, but when the number increases performance increases again. We hypothesize that this is due to the fact that the models can learn more accurate representations of their features due to a higher overlap. For example, there will be more overlap for character n-grams for fastText, and when there are more occurrences of a single feature, the model can learn a better representation for this feature.

#### 4.4 Domain effect

**Setup** To evaluate the effect of domain transfer, we train single domain models on the largest three domains (to ensure a large number of languages and enough data), and evaluate the performance across these domains, as well as on the ‘rights’ and the ‘social’ domain. We also train a model on the three source domains jointly, to evaluate whether a multi-domain model is more robust against domain shift. The rights domain consists of the data from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The ‘social’ domain consists mostly of Twituser data. We use these two domains, as they are not included in training (because the amount of data per language is small), but they have a wide language coverage.

**Results** The confusion matrices (Figure 4) show that the models have a different sensitivity to do-

main shift. In general, the losses in performance when going to cross-domain settings are large, showing that this is one of the main open challenges for this task. Textcat shows to be remarkably robust, outperforming fastText and LSTM for all test-only domains in all setups (last two columns). NB shows to be the most robust model with respect to domain shift, performing well ( $>80$ ) for all settings. As opposed to previous settings, GLOT500 is not the most robust model and shows performance drops especially on the test-only domains. The multi-domain model (‘Combined’ in Figure 4) performs better for most model/target domain combinations, an outlier being GLOT500 for social media data. Especially for the more computationally demanding models, performance of some in-domain settings even improved, which is most likely an effect of dataset size. However, this finding indicates that multi-domain training should be considered when building robust language classifiers.

#### 4.5 A language classifier for ~2,000 languages

**Setup** In the initial size experiments (Section 4.1), we saw that performance between sets of 100 and 1,000 languages only became marginally worse. Therefore, we experiment with scaling up the number of languages further. We still use 1,000 utterances per language for evaluation as well as for training, so exclude all languages with less than 2,000 utterances, resulting in a set of 2,034 lan-

Training	1,000	2,034		2,075	
Testing	1,000	1,000	2,034	1,000	2,075
Textcat	90.78 <sub>±.11</sub>	88.05 <sub>±.44</sub>	87.99 <sub>±.01</sub>	88.72 <sub>±.47</sub>	88.66 <sub>±.01</sub>
NB	95.10 <sub>±.23</sub>	92.44 <sub>±.46</sub>	92.29 <sub>±.00</sub>	93.00 <sub>±.48</sub>	92.81 <sub>±.01</sub>
fastText	95.09 <sub>±.04</sub>	93.43 <sub>±.12</sub>	93.41 <sub>±.02</sub>	93.46 <sub>±.16</sub>	93.42 <sub>±.01</sub>
LSTM	92.36 <sub>±.26</sub>	90.88 <sub>±.47</sub>	90.83 <sub>±.06</sub>	90.92 <sub>±.47</sub>	90.72 <sub>±.07</sub>
GLOT500	96.07 <sub>±.21</sub>	94.37 <sub>±.30</sub>	94.41 <sub>±.01</sub>	94.38 <sub>±.32</sub>	94.39 <sub>±.02</sub>

Table 2: Results (accuracy + standard deviation) on the test splits for a single classifier for 1,000 languages, 2,034 languages, and 2,075 language-script combinations. We evaluate all of them on the 1,000 language sample to gauge the effect of the number of languages.

gues. For all previous experiments, we used a single sub-dataset for each language, meaning that it would be in a single script. For this experiment, we train across domains and datasets, and will thus end up with having multiple scripts per language. To evaluate the effect of this, we also train a model that predicts the language code plus the script (as a single label), similar as in previous work (Brown, 2014; Team et al., 2022; Kargaran et al., 2023a), which leads to a total of 2,075 labels. We also check performance on the 1,000 samples of each seed as a control setting.

**Results** Results of the evaluation on the 2,034 and 2,075 languages compared to the 1,000 language setting from Section 4.1 are reported in Table 2. There is a consistent drop for all models of approximately 1.5-2.5 percentage points when going from 1,000 languages to 2,034, which is surprisingly large as the drop in performance is similar when going from 100 to 1,000 languages (Section 4.1), which is a factor 10 increase in size (instead of a factor 2). Performance for the 2,034 languages are very close to the 2,075 language-script combinations. This confirms similar contemporary findings by Agarwal et al. (2025), who find that language classification for languages with different scripts performs well as long as all scripts are included during training. The evaluation on the 1,000 languages show that performance of the larger ( $> 2,000$ ) models is not affected as compared to the 1,000 language model.

## 5 Analysis

To provide additional insights beyond accuracy, we look into the computational complexity (Section 5.1), and provide a more detailed error analysis of the 2,037 languages model (Section 5.2).

Model	# params
Textcat	40,000
NB	100,000
fastText	4,434,860
LSTM	15,158,772
GLOT500	395,687,155

Table 3: Number of learned weights (# params) per model when training on 100 characters, 1,000 instances, and 100 languages.

## 5.1 Computational complexity

**Setup** Instead of evaluating the run-time or carbon emissions of our models, we opt for comparing the total number of weights in a model. We found that there is a too large discrepancy in the efficiency of the implementation of our models,<sup>6</sup> and prioritize an architectural comparison over an implementation comparison. Therefore, we use the number of weights learned in a model as a proxy to model complexity. We inspect the “average” models, trained on 100 characters, 1,000 instances, and 100 languages for these sizes.

**Results** The number of parameters (Table 3) show a substantial diversity, where the largest model is 10,000 times larger than the smaller model. If we compare the results of the models on the same setup, we see that Textcat obtains 94.5% of the performance of GLOT500, with only 0.01 % of the weights, which hence might be the preferable option.

<sup>6</sup>Concretely, fastText and GLOT500 seem to be optimized very extensively, while Textcat is extremely slow, although it is computationally the simplest.

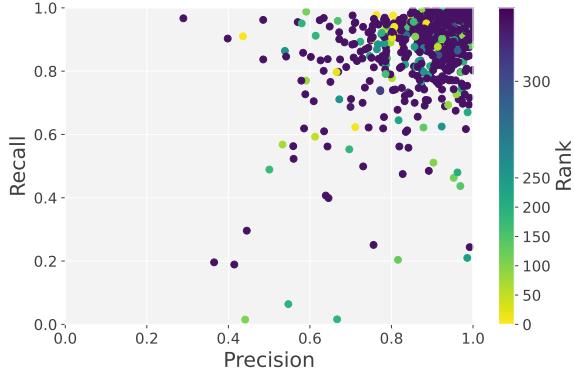


Figure 5: Precision and recall, each circle represents a language. The Wikipedia size is represented by color, where yellow (bright) indicates a high rank (i.e. large size).

## 5.2 Analysis of largest model

**Subwords** Even the best-performing model GLOT500 (with 1,000 utterances and 100 characters) still has an error rate of 5.59% on when evaluating our most inclusive setup with 2,034 languages (Section 4.5). Our first hunch was that the model encounters unknown characters, and therefore can not represent the input. However, the training data only had 0.184% of subwords represented as the special UNK token. There were two outliers (Vai and Yintale) with unknown subword rates of 45.7% and 42.8%, followed by 5 languages with a % between 10-20, and only 12 languages with a % between 1-10. Perhaps surprisingly, these languages with more unknown subwords were not among the worst-performing languages. This can be explained by the fact that these are low-resource languages. Even if a part of the text is converted to UNK tokens, the remaining part is distinctive enough for an accurate classification (because their scripts also often are uncommon).

**Precision and recall** We plot the precision against the recall to find the main weaknesses. Figure 5 shows that precision is generally higher than recall, and even for the most challenging languages, precision is generally above 40%. Arguably, this ( $\text{precision} > \text{recall}$ ) is desirable when language identification is used as a filtering step, as we do not want false positives to dilute our data. We also rank the languages based on their Wikipedia size<sup>7</sup>, to check whether better-represented languages are more likely to be overestimated (low precision,

<sup>7</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Wikipedias](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Wikipedias)

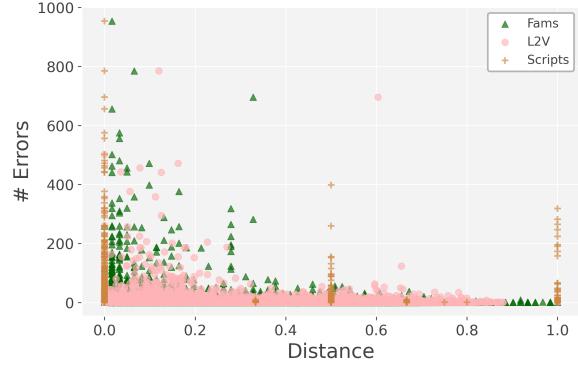


Figure 6: Number of error counts for language pairs plotted against a variety of distance metrics. We normalized all distance metrics to be between 0-1.

high recall), but can find no such trend in the results. We were expecting mainly English to have issues with data purity and overrepresentativeness, which is indeed confirmed by a precision of 82.75 and a recall of 87.80, although it should be well represented in the GLOT500 training data.

**Most common confusions** From all the errors of the model, 96.7% are cases where both the predicted and the gold language label are used within the same script, and 67.1% are within the same language family. Based on these results, we will perform a more in-depth study into investigating which features correlate with error counts of language pairs. The features we use are: cosine distance over lang2vec representations (Littell et al., 2017)<sup>8</sup>, ratio of script overlap (because the other 2 metrics are also distances we take the inverse), and a distance metric based on the language family in Glottolog. The last metric denotes the number of steps one has to take to go from 1 language to another language in the language family tree.<sup>9</sup>

The scatterplot of the distance values against the error counts (Figure 6) show that larger distances for the metrics generally result in higher performance. The Pearson correlations confirm this with a correlation of -.11 for both lang2vec and language families ( $p=0.00$ ), but only 0.01 for scripts ( $p=0.02$ ), which is mostly due to a large number of high overlaps (Latin pairs). Although there seems to be a trend, the correlations are not very high, and accurate predictions of how many errors to expect

<sup>8</sup>Syntax and phonology categories are used, including KNN completions

<sup>9</sup>If languages are in different trees, we use  $2 * \max(\text{depth}_{\text{lang1}}, \text{depth}_{\text{lang2}}) + \min(\text{depth}_{\text{lang1}}, \text{depth}_{\text{lang2}})$  to ensure that out-of-family languages get a larger distance.

will be non-trivial based on these variables.

A manual inspection of the most common errors revealed some more interesting trends. We can clearly identify some challenging clusters of languages, where languages are closely related and the inputs might simply not contain enough information. This was the case for example for Dutch and its dialects, a South-Slavic cluster of Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian, and Montenegrin, and the Quechuan language family, especially within the Chinchay branch. Finally, we identified some errors in the data. Yakkha (Devanagari script) is very commonly overpredicted, even for utterances from other scripts (Latin), as it contains programming code in its training data. We also found that the language codes for Dai and Daai are probably confused, as they are a very common confusion for the model, but are not close in the glottolog tree. Finally, we found that TZM (Central Atlas Tamazight) and ZGH (Moroccan Amazigh) are they are commonly used interchangeably (they refer to the same language in Glottolog).

## 6 Conclusion

In this paper, we have compared simple n-gram frequency profiles with more complex competitors in a systematic variety of setups. We can confirm that the main finding of [Cavnar et al. \(1994\)](#) still holds: “Using N-gram frequency profiles provides a simple and reliable way to categorize documents in a wide range of classification tasks”. Although more complex models outperform the n-gram frequency based model in in-domain setups, if we evaluate cross-domain character n-grams based on frequency heuristic or Naive Bayes have shown remarkable robustness. Cross-domain has also shown to be the most challenging setup, and is probably the most realistic setting, especially when including many languages for which we mainly have religious texts. We show that Multi-domain training partially resolves the performance drop. We also showed that using 1,000 utterances per language with a maximum of 100 characters per utterance already provides very good results. This finding has beneficial implications for future work; training can be done more efficiently, and smoothing over language labels might not be necessary, while more languages can be included. We also found that the number of languages and the amount of different language families or scripts are all not very influential to the performance.

Looking forward, we recommend to use language classifiers with care when they are applied out-of-domain, and where possible include a quantitative and qualitative analysis of its output (regardless of reported in-domain scores). Furthermore, we identify cross-domain language identification as the most prominent direction for future improvements.

## Acknowledgements

I would like to express my gratitude to Ralf Brown for discussing and resolving labeling errors in the MIL-TALE data. Furthermore, I’d like to thank the NLPNorth members (and Mike of course). I also gladly thank the anonymous reviewers, who had some very interesting suggestions. Finally, thanks to Victor for showing me that Naive Bayes actually performs well for this task.

## Limitations

We focus merely on language identification on the sentence/paragraph level, although there is also a stream of work on language identification on the word level which comes with its own set of challenges ([Burchell et al., 2024](#)), and has less annotated data available. Another constraint of our setup is that we assume one label per text. In some cases texts might be ambiguous with respect to language labels, i.e. they do not contain enough signal to discriminate between labels. Recently, there has been work in this direction with smaller sets of languages ([Chifu et al., 2024](#); [Fedorova et al., 2025](#)).

We use language families as defined in Glottolog, only investigate scripts included in ISO-15924 and use language codes as defined in the ISO-639-3 standard, which is known to have issues and biases ([Morey et al., 2013](#)). We have used lang2vec for measuring typological distance, but it has shown to not be the most reliable solution for this task ([Toossi et al., 2024](#)).

We believe there are still a certain amount of incorrect labels in the data. Common issues are sentences from other languages being included (mainly English), wrong labels on the data-source level, and nonsensical sequences of characters. We believe that we have found most consistent errors in the labels through an automated detection of special script usage, followed by a manual inspection. However, our performance on English for example (85.20 F1) suggests that there are still some errors. Manual inspection revealed that overprediction on

English occurred mainly on short sentences, sentences with names (of named entities), and quotes. Whereas utterances with other gold labels classified as English, are mainly from datasets where these phenomena occur in the training data.

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parameter	range
LR	<b>0.0001</b> , 0.00001
Batch size	<b>16</b> , 32, 64
Dropout	<b>0.0</b> , 0.2, 0.3
Hidden size	120, <b>768</b>
Num layers	1, <b>2</b>

Table 4: Hyperparameter ranges evaluated for the LSTM model, best ones are in bold, and are the ones used in the paper.

## A LSTM tuning

We tuned the most important hyperparameters for our LSTM model on a set of 100 random languages. The ranges we evaluated are reported in Table 4.

## B Standard deviation for size experiments

In Figure 7 we report the standard deviation for all experiments of Section 4.1.

## C Language models comparison

We compared the performance of a variety of multilingual language models on an earlier release of the MIL-TALE dataset (including 1,277 languages), without any constraints like character size limitations. Figure 8 shows that GLOT500 performs slightly favorable compared to its competitors. The Byt5 model crashed during training, but performance was substantially lower and these experiments are computationally costly, so we never finished the full training procedure.

## D Cleaning procedure

1. We group all utterances of each language label of each dataset; we clean only on the label level (i.e. we only remove a language completely), and not on the instance level to keep the data more realistic.
2. We remove all data from dialects, macro-languages, and datasets with language codes not found in the ISO-639-3 standard. Expired language codes are mapped, following the official 639-3 updates.
3. We standardize the domain labels by creating a mapping.
4. We find the most common script based on the ISO 15924 standard (same as Unicode), and check whether this script is supposed

to be used for this language with the data from Kargaran et al. (2023b). Note that this also catches some erroneous encoding issues etc. (as the script would then be ‘Common’ for example).

5. We manually inspect the texts of odd combinations and frequencies of scripts, and found some XML labels and other markup. We either corrected these in the original data source, or in our pre-processing scripts.

## E Per language performance

We report the F1 scores and precision-recall for each language in Table 5 until Table 10. These results are from the 2,034 settings, where we include all languages as a label (so 1 label can have multiple scripts).

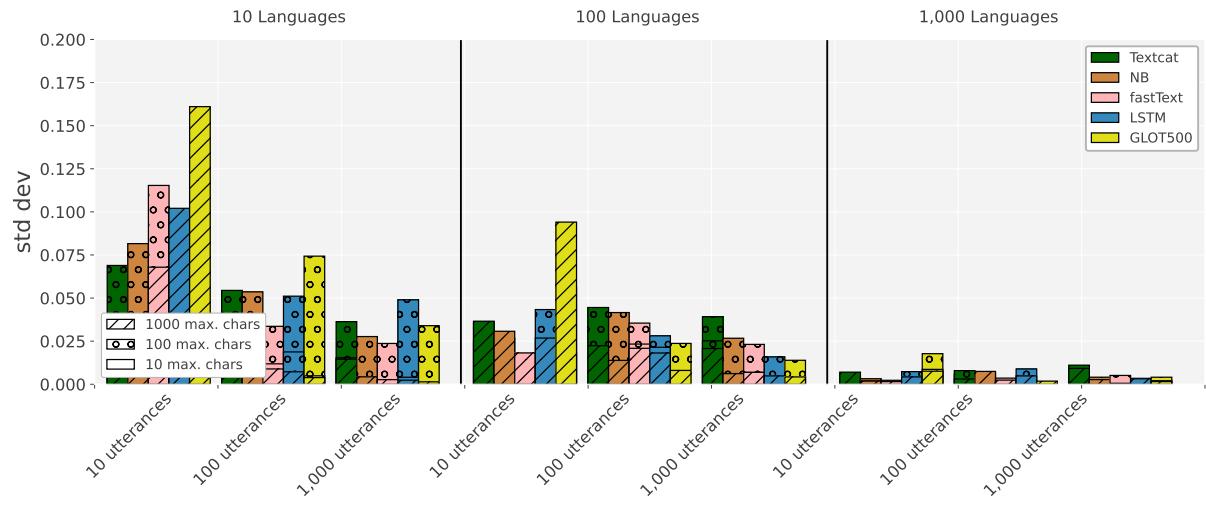


Figure 7: Standard deviations for all experiments with different sizes (equivalent structure as Figure 2).

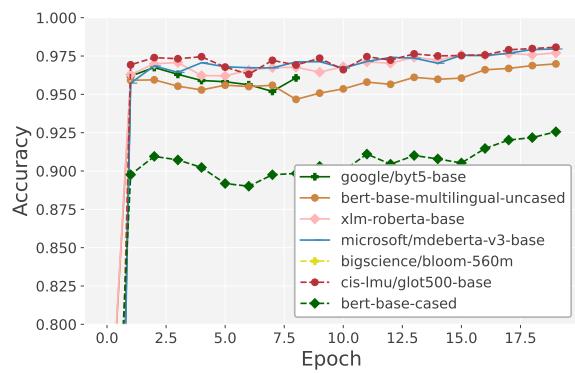


Figure 8: Comparison of different language models over time (i.e. number of epochs).

Lang	Textcat	NB			fastText			LSTM			GLOT500				
		F1	Prec-	Rec	F1	Prec-	Rec	F1	Prec-	Rec	F1	Prec-	Rec		
aaa	98.5	-2.9	84.4	-27.0	99.7	-0.5	99.6	-0.5	99.7	0.0	avt	99.3	-0.7	99.8	
aah	96.8	-3.3	99.9	-0.3	99.7	-0.4	96.6	0.8	99.5	-0.8	awa	97.7	1.7	98.3	
aat	95.8	2.1	98.4	-0.4	96.6	3.0	94.8	0.9	97.9	-0.7	awb	98.6	-2.6	99.5	
akk	99.0	-0.4	99.0	-1.9	100.0	-0.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	ayo	97.5	-0.7	98.7	
aar	69.2	-20.4	90.2	-7.9	84.5	10.3	91.1	16.3	87.5	11.5	ayp	98.0	-0.7	98.4	
aau	99.7	-1.3	99.6	-0.9	99.6	0.2	99.5	0.6	99.5	-0.3	ayz	97.8	-3.8	97.9	
atz	87.8	15.4	90.1	-0.4	10.9	90.9	14.3	94.1	8.9	azb	76.9	-17.5	81.9		
abi	93.5	11.9	96.9	5.0	86.2	24.0	70.8	45.0	85.3	25.5	azd	93.3	-1.9	98.5	
abk	81.2	25.4	72.7	39.2	85.8	13.1	85.6	16.1	89.3	15.6	azf	97.7	1.0	99.2	
abr	94.8	3.4	94.0	9.6	96.2	4.1	96.3	0.6	98.1	1.0	azg	99.1	0.6	99.9	
abs	88.7	2.4	93.9	7.4	94.7	-5.3	91.2	-10.8	94.8	-7.0	azj	93.8	0.7	93.7	
abx	94.3	0.2	97.9	-0.9	96.8	3.2	96.1	5.7	97.7	2.3	azk	93.3	8.7	94.5	
aby	96.4	-5.1	98.8	-2.3	98.8	-1.1	97.5	-0.5	99.0	-0.5	azl	88.1	-3.0	98.0	
aca	99.1	-1.8	98.4	-3.1	98.9	-1.8	99.3	-0.5	99.5	-0.3	azm	85.7	1.4	91.0	
ace	85.4	16.9	88.2	12.5	84.7	8.5	83.6	9.5	89.1	11.0	azn	69.1	19.7	77.7	
acf	97.6	0.5	99.4	-0.4	97.6	1.7	96.8	1.5	98.7	1.1	azp	78.4	-11.3	92.9	
ach	85.4	10.5	91.9	10.0	91.4	4.3	85.3	9.5	92.2	3.7	azq	97.4	0.7	99.2	
aci	8.1	11.2	0.0	0.0	35.2	32.8	21.0	16.5	37.5	11.5	azr	86.4	-6.7	90.9	
acn	90.9	12.6	92.5	13.2	90.7	7.6	89.8	-1.4	93.1	5.7	azv	36.2	-37.0	48.2	
acr	95.1	4.4	96.9	0.2	98.7	-0.3	97.3	0.4	98.8	-0.4	azw	97.0	-0.7	98.7	
act	87.0	-4.0	96.1	-0.7	94.4	-1.2	94.4	-0.7	95.7	-0.7	azx	97.5	-1.9	98.5	
ada	88.7	1.0	92.8	12.1	92.5	0.7	96.2	0.9	94.9	6.1	azy	98.7	-0.7	99.7	
ade	84.9	18.5	86.0	21.8	84.8	20.5	79.4	5.4	85.5	18.9	azz	98.1	-3.0	98.0	
adh	88.6	10.5	93.9	9.2	89.9	1.0	83.8	-4.8	91.3	-4.5	bak	85.7	1.4	91.0	
adi	91.7	8.3	93.8	4.0	90.9	2.6	91.3	6.3	93.6	4.1	bal	69.1	19.7	77.7	
adj	96.1	-6.4	97.4	-4.9	98.5	-2.4	99.7	0.0	99.3	-0.9	ban	78.4	-11.3	92.9	
adl	85.9	18.7	83.4	3.2	80.0	-13.0	81.1	-6.2	82.2	-10.5	baa	97.4	1.2	97.2	
adx	41.6	5.4	51.2	-8.9	47.4	15.0	36.5	28.7	57.6	-19.4	bab	96.2	-0.7	99.7	
ady	81.5	4.5	84.9	8.3	86.7	-11.2	77.5	-24.7	88.6	-11.0	bab	63.0	18.6	75.0	
aeb	33.6	-0.4	11.0	59.0	59.4	-17.6	31.6	3.7	74.4	-5.2	bab	28.7	4.1	60.5	
aeer	99.2	-1.9	98.6	-2.8	99.7	-0.4	99.9	0.1	99.9	0.0	bab	93.7	-0.1	96.5	
aeu	99.4	-0.5	99.2	-1.7	99.6	-0.1	99.5	-0.7	99.5	-0.6	bab	96.6	4.6	94.6	
ay	96.1	-4.1	99.1	-0.6	97.4	-0.2	97.8	0.7	98.7	1.1	bdd	96.4	2.1	98.5	
af	84.5	-1.1	88.1	-0.1	91.2	-2.7	85.4	-8.8	10.3	96.8	0.5	bdc	96.3	-5.2	99.0
agd	97.4	-4.7	99.9	-0.8	99.0	0.4	99.9	1.0	99.2	-0.1	bdf	94.9	-5.9	97.9	
agg	98.2	-2.3	97.8	1.3	98.5	-0.2	99.9	-0.1	99.9	-0.1	bgy	97.0	-0.7	98.7	
agg	99.2	-1.7	98.1	-0.1	99.9	-0.9	99.2	-0.1	99.9	-0.1	bhv	97.8	-2.5	99.4	
agi	92.8	-10.1	98.3	-1.6	98.4	-1.4	97.9	0.3	98.8	-0.4	bhw	96.2	-0.9	99.3	
agi	89.1	17.9	90.3	12.6	93.5	2.8	92.6	3.1	93.4	0.0	bix	94.0	4.7	95.2	
agr	86.5	3.7	96.2	3.4	92.1	6.9	85.7	13.6	91.4	7.2	bja	28.7	4.1	60.5	
ags	97.4	3.4	98.3	2.7	96.2	-0.5	99.1	9.6	1.1	96.6	1.1	bja	93.7	-0.1	96.5
agt	93.3	-4.6	98.5	-1.1	97.7	0.6	96.8	2.8	98.2	2.0	bkb	97.1	-3.1	98.6	
agu	96.6	-12.2	99.6	-0.2	96.1	4.5	93.0	9.7	98.0	1.9	bkc	97.3	-4.5	97.9	
agw	94.7	-3.4	98.3	2.3	96.8	-1.3	96.0	-4.6	98.2	-1.6	bkd	97.8	-2.5	99.4	
aha	97.3	-4.7	98.7	-2.6	96.6	-6.1	97.1	-5.1	96.5	-6.7	bke	96.3	-6.0	99.2	
ahk	99.3	0.2	98.2	1.4	99.7	0.2	99.8	-0.9	99.8	-0.5	bkf	94.0	-1.4	93.1	
aia	97.5	-0.7	98.7	-0.5	98.3	-0.8	97.5	-0.1	98.7	0.2	bkg	98.7	-2.1	99.5	
aii	99.3	-1.4	99.1	-1.8	99.9	-0.2	99.9	-0.4	99.3	-0.3	bkh	94.4	-6.5	96.7	
aim	79.5	-1.9	89.4	-7.7	88.0	-8.5	80.5	-19.5	83.2	-20.0	bki	67.6	-0.7	88.0	
ain	94.6	-2.6	97.9	1.9	97.0	1.1	94.5	-2.3	97.2	1.5	bkj	74.7	-21.4	73.8	
aj	98.1	3.2	98.1	-0.5	95.7	0.5	97.8	-0.9	98.7	0.3	bkk	97.0	-0.7	98.0	
aj	88.9	4.5	92.2	-2.2	97.4	-2.5	97.5	-2.7	98.7	-2.0	bkl	97.2	-1.2	97.2	
akb	97.2	-1.2	97.2	-2.4	95.5	-2.5	97.1	-2.5	97.4	-2.0	bkm	97.2	-1.7	97.4	
ake	98.4	2.8	99.3	0.7	98.5	1.9	98.3	2.5	98.7	1.6	bkn	97.4	-0.4	99.4	
akh	98.9	-1.9	99.7	-0.6	99.9	-0.1	99.9	-0.5	99.9	-0.1	bko	97.4	-0.9	99.3	
ald	88.1	0.3	98.5	-0.4	98.7	1.1	98.1	0.3	99.0	-0.3	bky	98.7	-0.7	99.8	
alj	97.2	-0.1	95.4	-0.8	98.1	-0.3	98.9	-0.0	99.6	-0.3	bld	95.9	-0.1	95.4	
alp	91.8	-4.4	98.1	-0.7	96.3	1.0	93.8	6.0	97.1	2.0	bmg	68.0	-14.1	93.0	
alq	95.7	4.2	95.4	1.1	94.6	-0.4	94.7	-0.8	97.0	-0.1	bna	90.3	2.4	93.2	
als	93.0	-9.6	93.4	-11.1	91.8	-0.4	96.7	-0.8	99.0	0.7	bnd	96.3	-5.2	98.7	
alt	84.0	-8.9	92.9	1.8	95.8	-1.0	91.0	-9.6	96.8	-1.6	bno	89.4	-23.7	92.4	
alw	85.8	-4.7	86.9	16.4	98.8	1.0	94.3	-0.7	98.3	-0.1	bnp	54.9	23.7	62.1	
aly	96.0	0.0	95.7	-3.9	98.7	1.7	96.8	4.6	98.2	0.5	bos	84.9	-2.7	93.0	
alz	89.6	7.0	92.3	7.4	93.6	5.6	90.7	-0.5	94.6	-0.4	bos	85.0	-1.7	93.0	
ame	98.9	-0.5	97.6	-3.3	99.1	0.9	99.5	0.3	99.6	0.7	bpt	80.6	-7.1	92.8	
amf	92.3	4.5	98.4	0.8	96.8	2.5	93.2	-0.4	96.2	-0.2	bqa	80.6	-7.1	92.8	
amn	93.6	9.6	96.8	-47.6	98.8	-4.7	95.1	-47.6	98.8	-4.7	bqb	83.1	-8.7	95.1	
amr	78.3	4.2	87.0	18.6	81.8	3.9	81.9	-3.5	86.0	-3.6	bqc	87.0	-1.7	97.9	
amr	89.9	0.1	96.6	-2.2	96.4	0.6	96.4	-0.1	97.0	-0.1	bqd	90.9	-6.4	96.3	
amm	97.5	-4.9	97.7	-4.9	96.6	-0.6	99.8	0.0	99.6	-0.3	bqe	97.5	-0.7	98.7	
amo	91.1	-14.1	99.3	-1.0	98.3	-2.2	96.4	-1.0	98.2	-1.0	bqr	97.1	-16.1	98.3	
amp	98.0	-0.5	96.3	-5.3	98.3	1.1	98.2	-1.7	98.9	-0.4	brr	71.7	-16.8	79.9	
amr	99.4	-1.1	99.2	-1.5	99.6	-0.3	99.8	-0.1	99.9	-0.0	bts	89.4	-2.7	97.0	
amr	98.3	-2.2	98.7	-2.1	99.7	-0.9	96.8	-0.2	99.7	-0.1	btr	97.1	-2.7	97.2	
amr	96.2	-2.1	99.3	-1.1	99.1	-0.8	97.1	-0.2	99.7	-0.1	bts	89.4	-2.7	97.0	
amr	96.2	-2.1	99.3	-1.1	99.1	-0.8	97.1	-0.2	99.7	-0.1	btr	97.1	-2.7	97.2	
amr	97.3	-2.4	99.3	-1.1	99.1	-0.8	97.1	-0.2	99.7	-0.1	bts	89.4	-2.7	97.0	
amr	97.3	-2.4	99.3	-1.1	99.1	-0.8	97.1	-0.2	99.7	-0.1	btr	97.1	-2.7	97.2	
amr	97.3	-2.4	99.3	-1.1	99.1	-0.8	97.1	-0.2	99.7	-0.1	bts	89.4	-2.7	97.0	
amr	97.3	-2.4	99.3	-1.1	99.1	-0.8	97.1	-0.2	99.7	-0.1	btr	97.1	-2.7	97.2	
amr	97.3	-2.4	99.3	-1.1	99.1	-0.8	97.1	-0.2	99.7	-0.1	bts	89.4	-2.7	97.0	
amr	97.3	-2.4	99.3	-1.1	99.1	-0.8	97.1	-0.2	99.7	-0.1	btr	97.1	-2.7	97.2	

Lang	Textcat	NB						fastText						LSTM						GLOT500							
		F1	Prec-	Rec	F1	Prec-	Rec	F1	Prec-	Rec	F1	Prec-	Rec	F1	Prec-	Rec	F1	Prec-	Rec	F1	Prec-	Rec	F1	Prec-	Rec		
cto	99.4 -0.7	99.1	-1.7	99.6	-0.5	99.5	-0.1	99.8	0.2								fit	74.7	-11.2	87.9	-11.4	88.3	-6.3	75.1	6.4	90.9	-3.4
ctp	99.1 -1.5	100.0	-0.1	99.7	-0.1	99.6	0.0	99.9	-0.0								fmu	69.2	-1.2	84.3	11.0	85.2	1.3	80.9	-4.3	88.4	3.8
ctu	98.5 0.3	98.6	-1.1	98.7	1.2	98.3	2.4	98.4	1.0								fon	94.5	5.7	81.4	-24.3	95.5	5.0	95.1	1.7	97.0	2.4
cub	99.7 -0.3	98.8	-3.6	98.7	0.7	98.4	0.1	99.8	0.1								for	96.1	-5.3	99.0	-0.3	98.8	-0.3	99.1	0.6	99.3	-0.1
cuc	99.7 -0.9	99.6	-0.6	99.6	-0.3	99.4	0.1	99.9	-0.5								fra	82.7	-3.9	88.2	-8.8	88.1	-3.4	69.9	-31.7	79.0	13.9
cui	97.5 0.1	99.0	-0.6	99.6	-0.3	99.4	0.1	99.9	-0.5								frp	71.7	-1.7	84.6	2.5	82.5	-3.8	71.8	-2.6	79.6	-16.3
cul	99.6 -1.0	96.8	-7.2	99.7	0.8	12.9	0.0	97.5	3.6	99.0	-0.1						fry	88.0	-16.4	83.7	-26.5	89.9	-14.9	81.6	-20.1	88.6	-18.9
cut	99.6 -0.2	99.8	-0.2	99.6	0.6	99.3	0.0	99.6	0.7								fub	61.8	46.7	15.7	80.1	83.9	7.6	75.8	15.5	86.0	10.3
cuv	91.8 8.0	94.9	7.4	94.7	-3.4	89.4	-8.2	93.3	-4.9								fud	89.0	-6.3	94.9	3.4	93.5	3.8	92.5	-0.9	94.5	2.0
cux	99.8 -0.4	99.5	-1.0	99.9	-0.2	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0								fun	69.0	-7.4	89.9	-14.3	90.9	-5.5	78.9	-15.5	93.0	-3.8
cwa	89.4 5.0	93.2	4.0	90.5	-6.0	88.2	-8.7	87.2	-15.4								fuf	78.9	1.9	94.0	-4.9	92.9	-0.7	82.4	-4.6	94.7	2.3
cwe	34.8 -10.5	70.7	17.1	73.0	10.7	50.5	16.2	61.5	30.6								fug	47.2	28.9	73.1	-27.7	79.7	4.8	63.4	-16.2	82.7	-3.5
cwt	97.3 -4.7	99.1	-1.8	99.4	-1.0	99.5	-0.2	99.7	0.0								fur	77.0	14.3	87.5	12.5	81.4	8.4	67.9	35.1	85.3	20.9
cya	95.6 0.3	99.4	-0.3	97.9	0.8	98.5	-2.2	99.4	-1.1								fut	95.9	2.2	96.4	1.1	99.3	-1.1	99.1	-0.4	99.6	-0.2
cyn	93.2 -2.2	88.6	-16.4	94.4	-6.8	93.9	-4.3	97.6	-0.2								fvu	55.0	-15.0	71.8	-15.3	83.2	-9.8	73.6	-0.3	87.9	-7.3
czt	92.1 9.8	75.3	-25.0	91.8	3.9	87.5	1.3	92.6	-1.4								gaa	84.7	11.7	84.9	7.3	83.8	1.4	81.2	-6.5	87.3	0.2
daa	95.4 -5.6	98.7	-1.9	98.3	-0.8	96.5	-2.0	98.3	-1.5								gab	97.0	5.7	97.3	3.9	94.3	-3.7	95.7	-2.6	88.2	-1.2
dad	96.9 3.3	98.7	0.6	96.6	1.1	98.1	1.1	98.1	0.7								gag	3.5	41.4	69.4	38.0	6.6	-2.4	54.9	6.5	62	-0.2
dag	90.3 -3.0	94.6	-1.3	93.0	2.9	90.7	0.5	94.0	4.8								gai	98.6	-2.8	98.7	-1.7	99.9	-0.2	99.6	-0.1	99.6	-0.2
dah	98.0 -0.2	99.5	-0.1	98.2	0.1	98.2	0.0	97.7	-0.3								gaz	98.6	-0.4	98.9	0.0	98.8	1.2	98.2	1.2	98.9	1.4
dan	78.8 -0.3	91.3	-12.3	93.7	0.3	83.7	0.3	98.3	-0.5								gaz	60.9	-35.1	55.6	-38.4	69.4	-26.0	76.6	-17.9	77.4	-2.8
dao	59.4 -15.1	69.5	-46.4	66.0	-15.6	58.4	-3.2	70.5	-35.8								gao	92.8	-0.2	98.1	1.0	99.0	1.2	98.0	-0.6	95.4	-2.5
dav	80.6 11.4	89.6	8.4	87.2	8.3	82.7	11.3	88.6	11.6								gao	91.6	7.8	92.9	0.7	98.8	3.6	96.1	-2.0	98.7	-0.1
ddn	96.6 -5.5	99.2	-1.6	99.4	-0.3	99.2	-0.2	99.7	-0.2								gau	88.3	0.3	71.4	-36.1	97.5	3.3	97.2	0.5	98.5	0.5
ded	97.8 -1.1	94.4	-0.7	99.3	0.5	98.5	2.0	99.4	0.8								gav	99.3	-1.5	99.3	-1.0	99.5	0.0	99.8	0.5	99.2	-0.1
des	97.1 -2.1	99.3	-1.5	99.6	-0.9	99.2	-0.2	99.6	-0.3								gax	89.0	9.0	93.3	1.2	93.2	3.6	91.8	0.4	95.8	-0.3
deu	79.2 -25.8	85.7	-20.9	90.7	-10.3	78.7	-26.0	93.5	-8.7								gaz	79.1	-16.2	91.0	3.1	92.9	-1.2	83.1	1.6	94.7	1.2
dga	90.7 6.7	97.0	4.5	93.2	3.8	91.6	0.9	91.8	-4.5								gbi	87.4	4.8	96.5	4.5	93.8	-2.5	91.4	0.7	95.9	-0.2
dge	90.8 -6.3	99.3	-0.5	98.1	-0.8	97.9	0.2	99.2	-0.6								gbl	72.0	-6.4	97.9	-7.8	28.8	9.6	91.0	2.3	98.0	-0.3
dgi	91.0 1.7	96.4	4.0	94.3	2.0	93.3	0.2	96.1	0.7								gbo	67.0	0.2	97.7	-0.3	94.4	-0.9	94.0	0.2	98.5	-17.1
dik	99.1 -1.7	99.0	-1.9	99.8	-0.2	99.5	0.1	99.9	0.1								gca	98.7	-0.7	99.2	1.0	99.5	-0.1	99.9	-0.1	99.3	0.4
djo	70.4 -12.7	96.4	-1.9	97.9	1.6	95.3	1.2	98.3	0.7								gcb	99.4	-1.2	99.8	0.4	99.4	-0.9	99.4	-0.2	99.7	-0.1
djr	90.9 -0.1	99.9	-0.5	99.7	-0.1	99.4	0.1	98.7	0.7								gcf	98.5	-1.1	99.7	0.2	99.5	-0.4	99.9	-0.1	99.9	-0.1
dge	96.7 -2.9	97.4	-0.1	97.6	1.1	95.2	-0.1	98.0	-0.1								gch	99.0	-2.1	98.4	-0.1	98.9	0.2	99.0	-0.1	99.6	-0.1
dgl	71.4 18.3	86.9	18.2	88.7	7.9	89.3	8.0	98.7	0.1								gci	98.6	-2.1	98.4	-0.1	98.7	0.2	98.6	-0.1	99.0	-0.1
dhi	95.8 -1.6	97.9	-0.8	98.6	1.8	98.4	-2.6	98.8	1.9								gcz	97.8	-1.4	97.6	-0.6	99.0	-1.6	96.9	-0.2	98.7	-0.1
dhr	56.4 -0.5	79.4	18.0	79.8	-3.4	72.6	-10.7	79.8	-8.6								gdc	98.2	-1.6	97.3	-0.1	98.2	-0.2	98.1	-0.1	98.5	-0.1
dht	52.4 19.1	76.5	9.4	79.6	-7.6	62.1	-21.0	86.6	-13.8								gdf	98.1	-0.6	99.3	-1.1	99.6	-0.1	99.0	-0.1	99.3	-0.1
did	98.8 -2.2	99.1	-1.4	97.9	-0.8	96.0	-0.9	96.0	-0.2								gdi	50.9	0.5	62.0	30.3	74.1	-20.6	67.7	-16.5	75.2	-2.4
dop	99.2 0.6	97.7	-4.1	97.7	3.9	97.8	-0.4	98.2	5.2								ggl	79.4	19.4	81.1	8.0	79.9	6.3	80.6	13.3	88.6	12.4
dos	99.5 -0.9	99.0	-2.0	99.6	-0.4	99.4	-0.6	99.6	-0.5								gmv	85.1	-14.7	91.2	-5.5	90.5	-0.9	92.6	-0.8	98.8	-0.5
dov	68.0 -3.8	88.2	-14.6	87.2	-8.7	70.3	-9.1	93.5	-14.0								gnb	54.6	49.4	64.6	48.8	48.0	9.0	88.8	-5.9	94.5	-2.5
dow	92.7 5.8	94.6	4.7	95.7	0.9	94.6	-1.8	95.7	-0.9								gnb	92.3	13.6	96.7	6.0	94.9	-0.1	94.4	-0.1	94.9	-0.1
dru	81.4 16.9	93.6	9.8	93.5	2.7	91.7	-0.8	93.3	-1.1								gnb	63.0	20.1	79.6	29.8	77.9	2.5	72.4	6.1	77.6	-0.1
dsb	56.5 -7.5	55.8	9.6	65.8	5.3	56.6	-2.8	80.2	-0.4								gnb	95.5	5.4	97.4	3.6	95.2	-0.2	94.7	-0.1	95.7	-0.1
dsh	97.5 3.4	97.8	1.8	96.7	0.7	96.7	-0.6	97.6	-1.3								gnb	97.0	1.9	99.2	-0.1	99.1	-0.1	99.5	-0.1	99.7	-0.1
dso	91.5 -13.5	99.5	-0.7	99.4	-0.1	99.1	-0.2	99.6	-0.3								gnb	94.4	4.4	99.4	-0.1	99.6	-0.1	99.9	-0.1	99.9	-0.1
dtb	80.6 3.8	89.3	-1.3	89.5	0.9	80.5	-0.8	93.0	-1.0								gnb	92.9	0.3	58.4	52.6	86.9	-6.2	75.6	-22.7	90.3	-13.5
dtp	78.0 22.2	85.0	-2.0	80.0	-2.0	82.4	22.0	73.0	-15.8					</td													

Lang	Textcat	NB						fastText						LSTM						GLOT500												
		F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.							
kdc	41.3	-6.8	75.4	-15.8	74.4	-10.5	56.0	-12.3	71.8	-21.3	kvn	94.5	0.2	96.3	1.3	97.7	0.3	94.9	-2.7	97.9	0.0	mbe	98.5	1.0	98.8	-0.8	98.7	1.5	98.5	2.7	99.0	1.9
kde	91.2	3.6	98.1	-2.1	96.1	-1.5	93.5	-4.9	97.3	-1.6	kvd	98.5	2.9	97.3	-1.3	99.1	0.5	99.3	-0.2	99.5	-0.1	mbe	92.7	4.9	98.9	-1.9	98.5	-0.1	96.6	1.1	99.1	0.3
kdf	95.7	5.2	96.7	1.7	96.0	4.8	95.3	5.0	95.6	6.2	kwd	91.3	16.0	91.3	16.0	1.2	15.8	9.8	16.4	83.0	13.9	mbe	45.5	1.8	98.3	1.4	95.4	1.0	94.2	-0.2	96.0	1.0
kdi	86.5	11.4	95.5	11.3	95.5	1.5	5.8	85.2	-2.0	92.9	-4.0	kwf	98.8	-0.0	97.2	2.4	98.7	-0.7	98.7	0.0	mbe	95.5	0.1	98.0	-0.2	98.3	0.2	99.0	-0.2	98.9	-0.1	
kdj	93.3	1.3	96.0	1.1	95.6	0.1	94.4	-1.8	94.7	-1.8	kwi	98.8	-2.8	97.1	-3.2	98.4	1.2	98.2	1.7	98.2	0.0	mbe	93.2	2.2	95.5	0.3	94.3	-1.5	99.0	1.3	98.0	0.9
kdl	89.0	-6.4	98.2	-1.8	96.1	-1.0	1.0	92.4	-0.4	93.9	-1.8	kwi	97.1	-2.3	98.4	-0.7	98.4	1.2	98.5	0.4	mbe	86.6	21.5	98.6	-2.3	98.6	0.2	99.1	-0.2	99.5	-0.5	
kdm	90.9	35.9	84.5	19.8	95.2	25.7	69.1	80.4	80.4	27.2	kwk	98.6	-2.0	99.0	-1.1	97.9	-3.5	99.7	0.2	99.3	-0.5	mbe	94.8	-5.1	99.4	1.1	98.7	0.4	99.4	0.4	99.5	-0.4
kdt	88.5	8.9	88.1	16.7	97.2	25.7	98.4	-0.8	98.8	27.2	kxc	98.6	-2.7	99.4	-1.3	99.6	-0.5	99.4	-0.2	99.8	-0.2	mbe	92.7	-4.9	99.2	-1.2	98.3	-0.7	97.2	-2.8	99.5	-0.3
ked	79.4	-0.2	93.3	0.8	91.4	-2.4	83.9	-13.3	90.5	-5.7	kxf	95.9	7.6	97.4	2.5	97.5	3.9	99.2	1.0	99.2	0.1	mbe	87.0	15.0	85.8	4.2	87.7	-1.9	87.5	-11.3	89.5	-10.2
kek	98.4	-2.1	99.5	0.1	99.6	0.4	99.4	0.4	99.8	0.2	kxm	96.9	-5.0	99.0	-1.1	100.0	0.0	99.9	0.1	mbe	99.8	-0.3	99.5	-1.1	99.9	0.2	99.9	0.2	99.9	0.2		
ken	99.3	-1.1	99.0	-2.0	99.5	-0.1	99.3	0.6	99.5	0.0	kxv	97.7	-0.3	99.4	0.2	99.7	0.0	99.6	0.3	mbe	97.9	0.0	97.2	-4.9	98.5	-1.4	98.6	-0.5	98.6	-0.5		
keo	98.5	-1.4	98.9	-2.2	99.0	-1.7	98.6	0.7	99.8	-0.2	kxz	98.8	-0.3	98.8	-0.7	98.3	-2.1	99.0	-0.1	mbe	97.7	-4.5	97.9	-4.2	99.3	-1.0	99.1	-0.5	99.5	0.0		
ker	96.4	1.9	96.7	19.9	96.1	0.7	94.3	-1.4	95.7	-0.6	kyc	98.3	-3.2	97.5	-2.3	95.5	6.2	97.9	2.9	mbe	99.6	0.1	99.2	-1.5	99.5	0.2	99.6	0.2	99.6	0.2		
kev	83.5	-3.0	85.7	19.9	90.1	9.3	86.1	2.8	93.1	5.6	kyl	97.0	1.3	98.4	-0.6	97.7	2.0	96.4	1.5	mbe	81.5	9.0	92.3	9.1	87.0	-2.1	79.9	-4.5	89.0	-0.3		
kez	96.1	-7.0	98.6	-2.8	99.4	-1.2	99.9	0.9	99.0	0.6	kya	99.7	-0.4	99.8	-0.5	99.7	1.2	99.6	0.7	mbe	93.8	2.1	96.7	4.2	94.7	3.6	93.0	1.6	95.8	3.8		
kfa	74.1	28.6	86.5	9.8	90.0	54.7	71.8	40.9	96.6	4.0	kjy	99.7	-0.4	99.8	-0.5	99.7	0.0	99.9	1.2	mbe	92.2	-10.1	99.2	-1.5	99.7	-0.2	99.1	-0.2	99.2	-0.2		
kfb	92.2	-10.1	99.2	-1.5	99.7	-0.2	99.1	0.6	99.9	0.0	kjy	83.5	5.3	92.9	9.3	85.2	-2.7	82.8	-1.6	mbe	92.8	2.1	96.7	4.2	94.7	3.6	93.0	1.6	95.8	3.8		
kff	90.7	5.7	96.0	4.9	98.1	0.6	96.2	-3.5	98.0	0.8	kjy	99.0	0.2	98.5	-2.1	98.1	0.8	97.4	3.4	mbe	99.1	-0.1	99.4	-0.7	99.4	0.0	99.5	0.0	99.5	-0.3		
kfi	94.8	20	95.8	3.8	99.0	0.8	98.6	1.5	98.5	0.0	kuy	97.2	1.9	97.1	-2.5	98.7	1.2	98.7	2.0	mbe	97.0	-0.3	99.5	-0.8	99.8	1.7	98.5	1.4	98.8	0.4		
kfj	81.4	1.5	98.4	4.3	98.4	5.4	96.6	1.7	94.7	-0.4	kzf	93.3	-0.4	98.5	-0.5	99.2	0.2	98.6	2.5	mbe	98.6	2.5	98.6	2.2	96.5	-0.1	97.9	-0.2	95.7	-0.5		
kfj	63.5	1.1	94.2	-4.4	96.2	0.1	97.8	-3.1	97.8	-0.1	kzf	97.5	-2.1	98.9	1.9	98.6	0.2	97.8	-0.5	mbe	65.6	-7.8	61.9	44.5	85.7	7.3	77.7	5.9	85.7	-16.6		
kfj	88.2	-0.6	98.0	-3.6	97.1	-1.5	95.4	-0.4	97.2	-1.3	kzf	82.1	6.1	96.2	2.4	92.6	2.4	97.6	0.5	mbe	88.9	-1.7	97.4	-0.5	99.0	0.2	99.2	1.4	99.2	-0.8		
kfj	69.8	-1.3	91.6	2.4	85.8	8.9	87.0	-1.3	92.0	3.0	kzf	93.9	2.3	97.2	4.5	92.7	-3.6	92.3	-0.2	mbe	94.6	-2.2	97.0	-0.2	97.1	-0.1	97.1	-0.1	97.1	-0.1		
kfj	99.5	-0.7	99.6	-0.5	99.9	0.2	98.8	0.1	99.8	-0.1	kzf	94.7	-8.9	77.8	-3.9	99.5	-0.3	99.4	-0.1	mbe	99.5	-0.9	99.9	-0.2	99.6	-0.1	99.7	-0.1	99.7	-0.1		
kfj	95.4	-2.9	98.8	-1.6	98.1	1.1	95.5	3.7	98.8	-0.1	kzf	82.0	1.1	91.1	-11.9	92.9	0.5	82.9	22.4	mbe	96.2	-2.7	99.2	0.0	97.4	0.1	98.3	0.1	98.3	0.1		
kfj	99.0	-1.5	98.5	-2.8	99.6	0.8	99.8	0.4	99.9	0.1	kzf	81.0	6.9	82.7	-7.8	87.3	-6.3	77.2	-13.2	mbe	99.0	1.2	99.4	-0.2	97.8	-2.4	99.2	-0.4	99.5	0.0		
kfj	91.9	-1.3	97.5	3.3	95.2	3.9	94.7	3.0	95.3	-0.5	kzf	85.9	10.4	91.7	12.7	89.9	8.4	85.4	-0.5	mbe	99.1	-1.3	98.8	-2.0	99.8	0.9	99.2	0.9	99.2	0.9		
kfj	92.0	-11.2	93.2	-3.1	85.8	0.6	92.0	-18.3	90.0	-0.1	kzf	89.4	-5.2	96.7	-0.6	96.1	2.2	92.5	-0.5	mbe	83.3	2.6	82.8	-2.2	82.8	0.5	83.5	-3.1	87.5	-3.1		
kfj	97.6	-11.2	93.2	-3.1	95.4	-0.6	95.8	-0.1	96.8	-0.1	kzf	89.7	1.6	91.9	-1.2	98.2	-0.1	98.1	-0.1	mbe	99.1	-1.3	98.4	-2.0	98.7	-1.7	97.3	-0.7	98.3	-0.7		
kfj	98.2	-1.2	98.1	-0.5	95.8	-0.5	96.3	-0.5	96.7	-0.5	kzf	89.7	1.6	91.9	-1.2	98.2	-0.1	98.1	-0.1	mbe	91.6	0.6	95.4	5.2	92.7	7.6	87.1	-14.6	89.5	-13.9		
kfj	95.3	-1.7	98.4	2.0	96.2	-3.8	94.4	2.5	95.5	-0.5	kzf	78.1	1.9	95.7	-0.6	93.8	0.3	94.9	-0.1	mbe	95.4	6.3	95.4	7.7	96.5	0.0	97.1	-2.0	97.2	-0.5		
kfj	88.8	1.5	93.2	3.0	92.6	-0.1	98.6	-0.1	97.7	-0.1	kzf	86.1	2.1	94.4	-0.1	98.8	-0.1	98.7	-0.1	mbe	99.1	-1.5	99.8	-0.4	100.0	0.0	99.0	-0.1	99.7	-0.1		
kfj	96.6	1.6	98.8	-0.2	96.1	-0.2	96.9	-0.2	97.9	-0.2	kzf	85.7	13.8	97.4	-0.1	98.0	-0.1	97.9	-0.1	mbe	98.3	-0.1	99.6	-0.8	99.8	0.1	99.9	0.1	99.7	-0.1		
kfj	92.7	-0.9	97.9	-1.0	98.4	-0.1	97.8	-0.1	98.7	-0.1	kzf	86.7	11.0	91.0	-1.4	87.8	1.2	88.6	-7.8	mbe	94.9	-0.1	99.8	-0.2	99.4	-0.1	99.9	-0.1	99.0	-0.1		
kfj	93.5	-1.3	97.2	-0.9	93.1	4.4	94.0	0.3	98.4	-0.1	kzf	80.5	-4.6	88.5	-20.9	91.0	6.0	75.2	-29.0	mbe	98.9	-1.3	99.8	-0.8	99.8	-0.3	99.9	-0.1	99.0	-0.1		
kfj	98.8	-0.9	99.6	-0.5	99.2	-0.1	98.9	0.0	99.6	0.3	kzf	73.5	0.3	94.7	-0.1	97.0	-0.1	98.2	-0.1	mbe	98.1	-0.1	93.4	-0.3	94.7	-0.1	98.3	-0.1	98.3	-0.1		
kfj	98.2	-2.2	99.3	-1.2	98.9	0.0	99.1	-0.1	97.1	-0.1	kzf	93.1	-0.3	94.7	-1.8	94.6	0.9	95.3	-0.1	mbe	97.7	-1.5	99.1	-1.3	98.9	-0.1	98.4	-0.1	98.4	-0.1		
kfj	98.2	-1.1	98.7	-2.3	97.0	-2.1	99.2	-0.7	98.7	-0.1	kzf	79.9	-0.1	97.5	-0.1	98.1	-0.1	98.3	-0.1	mbe	97.7	-1.5	97.0	-0.1	97.0	-0.1	97.2	-0.1	97.2	-0.1		
kfj	97.7	-1.1	98.7	-2.3	97.8	-2.1	99.2	-0.7	98.7	-0.1	kzf	77.5	-0.1	97.3	-0.1	98.0	-0.1	98.2	-0.1	mbe	98.3	-2.1	97.1	-0.1	97.0	-0.1	97.2	-0.1				

Lang	Textcat						fastText						LSTM						GLOT500						
	F1	Prec.	NB	F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.	
msy	96.3	1.9	98.1	2.1	97.3	1.5	97.5	4.1	98.1	2.3															
mta	98.9	0.0	99.6	-0.3	99.4	-0.4	99.7	0.0	99.7	0.1															
mtg	96.2	1.7	96.8	0.6	97.4	2.3	96.5	4.6	97.5	3.6															
mti	95.5	-2.0	98.6	-0.4	97.1	2.3	98.0	-0.1	97.6	0.4															
mtj	95.5	-0.5	99.7	-2.6	99.4	-0.6	99.1	-1.0	99.8	0.2															
mito	99.4	-0.3	99.7	-0.2	99.4	0.6	99.5	0.7	99.8	0.4															
mp	98.6	-0.2	99.3	0.6	98.7	0.7	98.5	0.6	99.2	0.4															
mtl	90.3	-0.2	90.3	-5.4	95.6	1.8	93.0	1.6	96.6	0.3															
mtt	71.8	22.9	83.9	20.3	89.7	5.6	85.1	10.5	88.9	2.0															
mtv	97.1	-2.7	99.4	-0.1	97.8	-2.9	97.8	-2.1	98.9	-1.1															
mua	87.7	20.1	90.8	14.1	98.2	15.7	90.9	12.0	93.2	10.0															
mug	95.9	3.8	97.9	3.0	96.7	4.2	95.7	5.0	95.9	4.6															
muu	95.2	-1.2	98.2	0.4	97.5	1.4	97.1	1.4	98.4	1.1															
muu	92.5	1.7	97.7	1.0	96.0	1.1	94.2	2.9	96.9	-0.7															
muy	98.4	-0.5	99.4	-0.8	98.3	0.6	97.2	2.2	98.9	1.5															
mvf	97.2	-4.2	98.5	-1.9	98.4	-1.2	98.0	-0.8	98.7	-0.9															
mvn	93.4	5.5	98.6	0.5	95.6	9.5	93.5	0.9	96.3	1.7															
mvp	85.8	-21.2	76.7	-17.5	78.0	-17.4	80.0	-11.1	79.0	-11.5															
mwc	91.2	-13.7	97.0	-3.2	95.6	-5.4	94.8	-1.1	97.3	-4.1															
mwf	99.8	0.5	97.5	-4.8	99.3	-0.2	99.9	0.0	100.0	1.7															
mwh	95.6	3.6	98.2	2.5	95.5	0.2	93.6	-1.3	93.9	-6.4															
mwl	83.8	-7.2	94.2	-2.9	93.1	-3.6	87.3	-8.2	96.6	-1.3															
mwm	91.1	14.4	91.5	14.7	93.1	9.4	92.4	5.5	95.1	6.6															
mwn	78.8	-14.0	91.5	-3.3	85.6	-8.1	77.2	-11.3	86.1	-5.4															
mwp	98.8	-1.5	99.7	-0.4	98.1	-1.1	98.3	-0.3	98.6	-2.2															
mwq	83.2	18.5	87.0	18.6	82.6	3.0	79.2	-13.0	83.2	-2.3															
mww	76.0	17.5	80.4	16.2	70.0	-17.9	66.1	-16.5	68.7	-19.4															
mxw	94.0	6.8	95.5	4.3	95.0	0.1	88.4	-9.2	95.6	-0.7															
mxw	96.9	0.5	98.8	-2.0	99.4	0.1	97.6	-3.0	99.6	-0.2															
mwp	99.1	1.5	99.5	-0.2	99.2	0.7	99.2	0.5	99.7	0.5															
mxf	99.3	0.8	99.6	0.4	99.5	0.6	99.4	0.5	99.7	0.6															
mxf	96.9	-1.6	99.6	0.1	98.4	0.4	97.9	-0.8	98.6	-1.3															
mxf	74.0	36.8	94.7	9.5	95.2	4.7	95.3	9.8	94.8	1.8															
mxf	87.7	16.1	92.2	15.0	91.5	3.5	89.3	-1.7	90.9	-0.1															
mxf	94.4	3.0	95.0	3.2	92.6	9.0	96.1	-1.9	97.5	-0.6															
mxf	94.9	-0.8	97.3	4.1	94.1	7.4	95.6	4.8	96.8	4.5															
mxf	97.5	3.6	98.6	1.7	96.6	5.1	97.5	4.2	98.2	3.3															
mxf	95.5	3.3	98.8	1.0	97.0	0.4	95.0	1.3	96.7	-0.4															
mxf	88.8	-17.0	95.2	-7.6	98.9	0.1	99.0	0.8	99.0	0.2															
mxf	72.0	-10.5	75.9	-20.2	89.3	-4.0	80.6	-11.4	91.4	-0.5															
mxf	97.1	-3.8	98.6	-2.3	98.0	-2.2	97.7	-1.8	98.3	-1.9															
mxf	84.6	1.5	92.1	5.2	91.5	5.5	86.2	2.9	90.3	4.9															
mxf	93.3	-6.1	98.2	-3.6	98.7	-0.6	96.4	-0.4	98.7	-1.8															
mxf	95.6	-0.4	98.3	0.4	97.2	0.6	97.0	1.2	98.4	2.5															
mxf	98.0	-1.6	99.7	-0.4	99.3	-0.7	98.2	-2.0	99.2	-0.8															
mxf	80.6	-50.3	19.4	-8.5	87.5	-7.0	84.5	-4.0	87.9	-11.9															
mxf	99.3	-1.3	100.4	-0.1	99.9	-0.3	99.9	-0.2	99.9	-0.2															
mxf	99.6	-0.6	99.8	-0.1	98.1	-2.4	98.0	-2.3	98.0	-2.3															
mxf	92.6	-3.9	92.7	-2.1	91.6	-1.6	85.3	8.9	90.6	-4.4															
mxf	23.7	11.8	22.6	15.3	68.9	5.2	5.3	27.4	56.5	6.6															
mxf	88.6	19.3	88.2	17.5	88.5	18.6	88.7	19.5	88.9	19.7															
mxf	90.8	8.6	94.3	9.7	90.0	0.9	88.8	0.8	89.9	1.3															
mxf	99.9	-0.2	98.6	-2.8	100.0	-0.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0															
mxf	98.2	-1.3	99.1	0.1	99.0	0.1	98.8	0.3	99.3	-0.3															
mxf	98.3	-3.3	98.5	-1.4	97.8	-2.7	97.6	-1.3	98.3	-0.7															
mxf	94.3	-1.3	98.5	-1.4	97.8	-2.7	97.6	-1.3	98.3	-0.7															
mxf	97.1	-0.2	99.2	-0.3	98.2	-0.9	97.0	-0.2	98.2	-0.9															
mxf	92.6	-0.7	97.1	-0.2	96.1	-0.6	85.8	3.9	92.0	-0.3															
mxf	98.2	1.1	98.4	-2.7	97.7	-0.2	98.0	2.8	98.7	0.7															
mxf	98.7	-1.8	99.4	-1.1	99.0	-1.0	99.6	0.6	99.8	-0.6															
mxf	78.6	-14.1	88.9	-3.5	86.4	-4.5	82.0	-10.7	87.3	0.3															
mxf	92.9	1.2	98.3	-2.1	97.1	-2.0	94.8	-2.1	98.0	-0.8															
mxf	91.7	-0.4	97.0	-3.5	96.7	-2.4	95.0	-3.5	95.8	-0.4															
mxf	90.3	4.0	95.8	5.8	94.2	-1.4	91.6	-1.6	93.7	-4.7															
mxf	99.3	0.8	99.3	0.0	99.2	-0.2	99.0	0.0	99.4	0.2															
mxf	97.9	0.3	97.2	-0.1	97.8	-0.3	97.4	-0.1	97.9	-0.3															
mxf	99.1	-1.2	98.5	-0.7	99.0	-0.7	99.																		

Lang	Textcat	NB			fastText			LSTM			GLOT500			Lang	Textcat	NB			fastText			LSTM			GLOT500			Lang	Textcat	NB			fastText			LSTM			GLOT500		
		F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.			F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.			F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.	F1	Prec.	Rec.			
sas	80.6	27.3	82.1	28.4	74.7	3.9	73.2	4.8	69.8	-9.9	tbo	95.6	0.1	98.4	0.9	96.1	1.9	95.8	2.4	96.9	0.5	tzm	1.3	90.2	64.9	48.8	79.5	14.0	73.0	-1.1	77.5	7.7									
sat	66.0	49.4	62.8	53.3	95.1	2.6	95.5	0.6	96.7	0.3	tbw	87.5	18.1	90.8	11.6	90.8	9.8	89.3	7.8	91.8	10.0	tzo	96.6	0.9	98.4	-0.5	98.0	1.0	97.2	1.2	98.7	1.0									
saw	70.6	14.4	76.2	26.8	75.6	5.6	64.8	-18.3	79.9	-0.1	tby	93.8	-1.1	97.6	-4.5	98.7	-1.8	99.1	0.3	99.8	0.1	ubl	93.2	-0.6	97.6	-3.7	97.8	-0.2	96.4	-1.3	99.1	-1.1									
saz	93.3	4.3	82.8	24.1	66.6	-4.3	97.4	-2.5	98.1	-2.2	tcx	90.6	0.6	99.3	-0.1	99.0	1.9	97.9	0.1	99.1	1.8	ubr	97.1	-3.2	99.4	-1.1	98.1	-2.2	98.7	0.9	99.2	-0.9									
sba	97.7	2.5	98.0	2.4	96.6	4.4	96.5	4.4	95.5	1.4	tcx	97.3	1.9	97.6	1.9	98.0	0.9	97.9	-0.4	98.7	-1.8	udg	82.2	1.1	88.6	7.7	97.4	-0.3	94.8	-2.8	97.8	1.8									
sbd	80.2	2.8	93.7	9.2	91.0	5.1	89.1	-1.2	95.5	1.4	tcx	97.3	1.9	97.6	1.9	98.0	0.9	97.9	-0.4	98.7	-1.8	udm	79.9	1.5	81.6	-10.0	92.3	-0.3	88.2	15.8	97.2	4.0									
sbe	92.1	-0.4	95.8	-0.7	95.8	2.1	94.3	1.0	94.3	1.2	ted	94.3	-5.0	98.8	-0.3	95.6	4.6	94.4	-4.0	97.1	0.4	uhu	90.7	0.4	98.1	-0.1	99.2	-0.2	98.2	-0.6	99.9	-0.1									
sbl	88.4	-0.4	96.4	-4.6	92.1	1.1	86.8	13.1	91.9	6.1	ted	94.3	-5.0	98.8	-0.3	95.6	4.6	94.4	-4.0	97.1	0.4	uhu	83.0	-1.6	90.4	-5.3	95.4	-1.2	91.2	-6.8	94.1	-5.7									
sbl	89.0	-10.2	97.9	-1.4	97.7	0.7	97.4	1.9	98.9	0.6	ted	94.3	-5.0	98.8	-0.3	95.6	4.6	94.4	-4.0	97.1	0.4	uig	64.8	5.1	77.1	36.6	94.9	0.2	92.5	-1.2	97.1	0.3									
sbp	79.0	12.6	92.9	7.6	90.3	3.8	86.2	4.4	90.9	7.2	tcz	86.5	7.1	90.0	8.4	90.5	4.3	86.7	4.3	90.5	0.5	ukr	76.6	-7.0	79.9	20.1	84.3	-9.7	70.8	-31.7	90.6	-9.6									
sbs	79.9	-19.1	97.0	-3.2	94.7	-4.2	88.2	-2.3	94.4	-3.4	tcz	92.1	4.4	94.3	5.5	93.5	-3.7	91.2	-5.5	93.9	-4.9	uli	97.0	-4.6	97.0	-5.3	98.2	-1.5	98.8	0.2	99.4	-0.1									
sby	81.2	-2.3	94.7	-6.9	93.3	-1.7	84.8	-5.1	93.2	-4.3	tcz	91.0	3.3	96.2	2.1	96.1	0.9	93.0	-0.2	94.3	1.7	umb	90.3	4.4	96.3	2.1	94.3	3.2	92.7	5.1	95.9	4.4									
sch	93.7	-6.0	95.2	-8.5	97.5	-1.8	96.9	3.5	94.3	-6.8	tcz	83.0	12.1	79.8	-7.3	83.8	-1.3	81.0	-6.4	84.7	2.1	unx	80.2	-20.7	99.0	-0.9	99.3	-0.1	97.5	0.6	99.2	0.3									
sek	78.7	-7.6	96.4	-3.1	97.1	-1.6	93.5	-7.4	98.6	1.1	tcz	86.2	-10.5	93.3	-3.4	92.1	-0.5	87.1	-9.2	95.3	-5.0	urn	97.3	-4.8	98.3	-3.9	98.4	-1.9	98.7	-0.8	99.4	-0.5									
scn	88.5	-13.3	87.7	-18.3	93.0	-6.5	91.8	5.8	95.9	-0.6	tcz	98.4	0.5	99.4	-0.2	98.4	-0.3	98.5	0.2	98.6	0.2	urn	97.3	-2.6	98.7	-1.4	98.4	0.1	97.8	-0.5	98.1	-0.9									
scf	57.0	34.5	68.7	-40.1	86.8	7.5	55.2	47.8	93.2	10.7	tcz	95.5	3.8	98.2	1.9	97.3	1.5	95.1	1.3	96.9	-1.4	urn	97.3	-2.6	98.7	-1.4	98.4	0.1	97.8	-0.5	98.1	-0.9									
scp	83.7	12.3	87.4	9.6	98.0	1.8	85.5	7.7	86.7	2.4	tcz	95.9	-1.9	97.7	-0.4	99.4	-0.1	99.4	0.0	99.6	0.1	urn	97.8	-0.7	99.2	0.2	98.9	1.2	98.6	0.4	98.9	-0.2									
sda	89.1	-2.1	95.2	4.1	94.2	-9.2	91.4	0.4	94.8	-2.2	tcz	95.7	6.4	96.4	13.7	98.2	-0.5	98.4	-0.1	99.1	0.1	urn	95.6	3.6	96.8	2.9	96.3	4.6	96.5	3.2	97.3	4.5									
sea	96.1	-4.2	96.8	-5.5	98.8	-1.3	98.6	0.3	99.1	1.1	tcz	97.2	2.9	99.4	-0.2	99.0	0.1	99.4	0.0	99.6	0.1	urn	99.6	-0.6	99.3	-0.3	99.0	-0.1	99.9	-0.2	99.9	-0.2									
sea	100.0	0.0	98.6	-2.5	10.0	-0.1	100.0	-0.2	98.0	-0.1	tcz	92.0	-7.1	94.0	-7.1	95.8	-0.1	95.8	-0.1	96.0	-0.1	urn	99.5	-1.7	99.9	-0.3	99.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	99.9	-0.2									
sei	89.1	-2.3	92.3	10.0	99.9	-0.3	85.6	-5.5	99.9	-0.9	tcz	75.9	-0.6	90.3	-0.1	99.3	-0.1	99.9	-0.1	99.9	-0.1	urn	98.7	-1.9	99.5	-0.9	99.5	-0.1	99.9	-0.1	99.9	-0.1									
seh	74.1	-0.7	93.9	-8.7	97.7	-10.6	79.2	-2.1	87.1	-15.1	tcz	99.8	-0.3	99.3	-0.1	99.9	-0.1	99.5	-0.1	99.9	-0.1	urn	98.7	-1.9	99.5	-0.9	99.5	-0.1	99.9	-0.1	99.9	-0.1									
sei	69.7	-17.4	85.5	-23.6	85.0	22.8	84.9	23.0	84.5	21.4	tcz	80.5	2.1	87.4	1.1	90.3	1.1	90.0	1.1	90.3	1.1	urn	98.4	-2.7	99.2	-1.4	98.4	-0.9	99.2	-0.1	99.2	-0.1									
sev	80.5	27.0	81.1	21.1	87.4	10.4	83.8	6.5	85.0	8.0	tcz	94.9	5.4	96.5	5.4	94.7	0.5	93.2	-1.8	93.9	-3.3	urn	98.4	-2.7	99.2	-1.4	98.4	-0.9	99.2	-0.1	99.2	-0.1									
sey	99.1	1.8	98.8	-0.1	99.3	1.0	98.9	0.9	99.3	1.2	tcz	88.3	1.3	85.6	1.1	89.8	0.9	89.4	1.4	88.6	-3.6	urn	94.9	-3.9	97.7	-4.3	99.2	-0.8	98.1	-0.9	98.1	-0.9									
sfw	88.4	3.9	93.8	7.1	88.7	-1.2	83.7	-4.3	90.6	-1.4	tcz	88.3	1.3	85.6	1.1	89.8	0.9	89.4	1.4	88.6	-3.6	urn	95.3	1.8	93.6	1.5	96.8	0.5	88.1	-5.1	92.9	1.8									
sgb	95.3	-1.6	98.9	-0.9	98.1	-1.7	96.9	-1.1	98.5	-0.1	tcz	79.5	-6.3	77.9	-20.9	90.6	-0.5	88.1	0.4	96.5	-1.8	urn	97.1	-5.5	98.5	-2.9	99.9	-0.2	99.8	-0.2	99.8	-0.2									
sgs	89.4	-11.1	74.5	-33.7	92.5	-1.6	78.4	33.1	93.3	11.2	tcz	58.1	-23.0	76.8	-6.8	69.3	17.9	57.1	30.7	65.1	41.0	urn	95.4	-1.9	96.8	-0.4	97.7	-1.0	97.9	0.8	98.0	-1.7									
sgv	92.3	2.5	87.1	19.0	97.7	-1.0	97.8	-1.1	97.8	-1.1	tcz	78.7	19.6	84.2	24.7	70.2	-15.3	69.3	-15.5	83.1	20.1	urn	94.3	-1.9	96.7	-1.1	97.7	-1.0	97.8	-1.1	97.8	-1.1									
sgz	92.1	-0.1	99.1	-0.2	99.5	-0.1	99.9	-0.1	99.9	-0.1	tcz	88.6	1.2	90.2	1.1	90.2	1.1	90.2	1.1	90.2	1.1	urn	97.1	-1.1	99.6	-0.1	99.9	-0.1	99.9	-0.1	99.9	-0.1									
sim	98.5	-2.9	91.5	-1.1	92.9	-0.2	93.9	-0.1	93.9	-0.1	tcz	95.3	-4.7	97.9	-2.4	96.8	-3.2	97.4	-2.0	98.2	-1.2	urn	96.1	-2.6	97.6	-2.9	97.7	-2.7	98.7	-1.8	98.7	-1.8									
smf	93.6	-1.0	98.7	-0.1	96.4	-0.4	96.4	-0.4	96.4	-0.4	tcz	95.3	-4.7	97.9	-2.4	96.8	-3.2	97.4	-2.0	98.2	-1.2	urn	96.1	-2.6	97.6	-2.9	97.7	-2.7	98.7	-1.8	98.7	-1.8									
smo	88.9	-2.1	87.0	-3.5	88.7	-0.1	86.5	-6.3	93.9	-0.1	tcz	95.3	-4.7	97.9	-2.4	96.8	-3.2	97.4	-2.0	98.2	-1.2	urn	97.1	-1.1	99.6	-0.1	99.9	-0.1	99.9	-0.1											
smr	89.5	-2.2	91.0	-0.6	91.9	-0.1	91.9	-0.1	91.9	-0.1	tcz	86.8	-7.3	90.2	-2.2	89.1	-6.2	86.2	10.5	90.1	-2.2	urn	97.1	-1.1	99.6	-0.1	99.9	-0.1	99.9	-0.1											
smu	97.1	-6.2	94.7	-1.1	92.3	-0.5	95.5	-1.1	94.3	-0.6	tcz	92.7	-0.5	99.0	-0.3	95.6	-0.5	97.3	-0.4	97.0	-0.4	urn	98.4	-0.1	99.5	-0.1	98.3	-0.1	98.6	-0.1	98.6	-0.1									
smv	97.1	-6.2	94.7	-1.1	92.3	-0.5	95.5	-1.1	94.3																																

Lang	Textcat		NB		fastText		LSTM		GLOT500	
	F1	Prec-Rec	F1	Prec-Rec	F1	Prec-Rec	F1	Prec-Rec	F1	Prec-Rec
yam	98.5	0.2	99.9	-0.1	98.6	-0.2	98.4	1.1	99.1	-0.3
yan	92.7	-0.1	97.2	3.4	94.6	-0.1	92.8	-3.5	97.0	1.3
yao	87.5	10.4	92.1	6.3	90.1	1.3	85.3	2.1	90.9	4.9
yan	89.7	5.0	94.3	8.2	92.9	1.1	92.9	11.0	93.3	9.7
yad	97.8	-2.5	99.6	-0.5	98.8	0.7	98.5	0.9	99.1	-0.6
yas	92.0	3.4	95.8	0.8	95.3	0.9	94.7	0.4	93.5	-2.6
yat	96.2	-1.6	92.5	-13.4	96.4	3.0	96.6	2.0	98.0	0.7
yaz	99.1	-1.7	99.8	-1.0	99.9	0.1	99.9	0.1	99.9	-0.2
yba	96.6	5.1	94.4	5.4	95.8	2.3	97.4	5.5	96.7	4.3
ybb	96.3	6.5	97.0	4.5	96.4	2.3	97.4	1.7	96.7	3.4
ybb	46.2	46.5	33.4	-44.4	44.7	-67.7	44.0	-63.7	44.6	-68.4
yby	86.3	-3.5	91.8	7.9	95.0	-5.8	97.0	-2.4	98.5	-0.2
ycl	99.2	-1.5	99.5	-1.1	99.6	-0.6	99.9	-0.2	99.8	-0.4
yon	97.3	-3.5	99.6	-0.7	99.1	-0.9	99.0	0.1	99.4	-0.3
ydd	90.2	0.5	95.2	1.8	99.9	0.0	99.6	0.6	99.9	0.1
yea	95.5	-2.6	98.7	-1.5	99.4	0.6	98.8	-0.6	99.4	-0.3
yim	93.1	7.1	94.9	5.9	92.4	3.9	89.5	0.8	94.2	7.0
yka	98.7	0.2	98.7	-1.7	98.5	-0.6	98.8	1.5	98.9	2.1
yle	99.2	1.4	99.7	-0.4	98.5	1.6	99.1	1.0	98.8	1.0
yi	93.6	6.6	1.1	4.0	93.7	8.2	88.2	0.1	97.7	-1.9
yml	98.4	0.0	98.7	0.1	97.6	-1.5	96.6	0.5	98.3	-0.5
yon	77.0	16.3	89.6	8.5	90.9	3.2	86.6	-0.1	94.8	0.2
yon	97.5	-4.7	98.8	-2.1	99.5	-0.5	99.5	-0.5	99.5	-0.7
yor	90.4	11.2	96.9	3.7	94.3	-1.5	95.1	2.3	97.1	0.4
yrb	95.3	-0.5	95.3	-0.2	99.0	-0.6	98.5	0.3	94.8	0.4
yre	95.8	4.0	99.1	1.5	97.6	-1.4	97.2	2.8	98.9	1.2
yrl	96.8	2.9	98.8	0.8	96.9	-1.0	95.7	1.3	97.0	-1.6
yua	94.0	6.4	94.6	1.7	91.2	-3.9	90.5	-4.8	94.3	-1.8
yue	70.7	27.2	54.7	59.2	72.1	4.7	94.1	5.0	97.3	-0.2
yuj	95.3	-5.1	99.0	-1.5	98.4	1.2	98.0	1.9	98.6	2.0
yul	90.2	-0.3	94.4	-0.4	99.6	-0.1	99.0	-0.9	99.5	-0.9
yuw	98.6	-1.7	98.2	-3.4	98.7	-1.6	98.9	-1.0	99.5	-0.1
yuz	99.1	-1.2	96.3	-7.1	99.6	-0.4	99.7	0.1	99.7	-0.3
yva	96.0	1.0	98.2	1.4	97.0	2.0	95.7	1.3	97.2	1.9
zaa	98.9	-0.6	99.2	-1.1	98.9	-0.8	98.8	-1.1	99.5	-0.6
zab	96.0	0.4	97.7	0.7	97.5	-2.0	97.8	-1.1	97.0	-1.2
zac	98.3	0.9	99.0	-0.2	98.8	-0.2	98.5	-0.9	99.6	0.3
zad	95.9	-5.0	96.9	-5.0	96.2	-3.7	95.6	-1.5	98.3	-0.6
zae	96.8	-0.2	98.7	-0.4	97.4	0.0	96.0	0.0	97.8	1.5
zai	94.4	-3.2	98.3	0.1	97.2	0.6	96.1	-1.4	98.1	-0.4
zai	40.8	-6.2	93.9	-0.3	75.3	-6.8	98.1	-1.7	95.6	-9.8
zam	90.2	-5.7	98.9	-2.0	98.2	-0.4	97.9	0.1	99.0	-0.9
zao	91.7	-3.2	96.2	1.2	94.7	-0.3	93.3	1.9	95.9	1.2
zaq	94.6	3.1	97.2	2.7	95.1	0.5	94.9	0.7	96.9	-0.2
zar	95.6	7.3	88.3	18.0	97.6	1.3	98.8	0.9	99.1	-0.2
zas	97.5	0.7	98.9	0.6	97.9	-0.3	97.9	-1.1	98.7	-0.1
zat	93.4	10.7	97.1	1.2	95.8	-0.2	98.0	3.5	97.0	0.6
zav	99.3	0.5	98.6	-2.3	99.0	0.2	98.9	1.2	99.6	0.1
zaw	98.4	0.1	99.0	-1.0	98.0	-1.1	98.2	0.6	99.1	-0.1
zca	96.9	3.7	98.8	-0.7	97.0	3.5	95.9	0.4	98.1	2.1
zea	19.9	2.9	58.3	-2.9	32.4	17.9	4.9	50.2	50.6	34.0
zga	90.4	11.1	93.8	9.7	92.6	-1.6	90.0	15.2	94.8	8.8
zjh	79.9	-33.5	99.4	-32.0	83.0	-13.1	76.1	-4.3	81.8	-11.5
zjh	89.6	13.1	87.2	21.3	94.2	2.2	90.5	-3.6	94.8	-2.8
zia	98.2	-1.2	99.6	-0.3	98.8	0.2	98.2	2.5	98.9	1.3
zim	97.6	-3.9	99.8	-0.4	99.5	-0.3	99.3	-0.3	99.8	-0.3
ziw	72.9	-17.2	93.1	-4.0	88.6	-4.2	77.3	-10.4	86.6	-9.9
zih	91.4	0.6	98.0	-4.9	61.9	-5.0	50.7	-7.6	86.3	-16.3
zmb	87.9	3.6	94.9	5.7	80.9	-21.8	85.2	-13.1	86.2	-15.9
zma	99.8	-0.4	99.6	-0.7	99.8	-0.4	99.9	0.2	99.8	0.1
zne	91.1	3.5	96.3	5.2	96.1	2.1	95.2	0.4	97.6	0.5
zoc	98.8	2.1	98.6	1.1	97.1	-2.7	95.6	-6.1	96.4	-5.5
zon	97.8	15.7	95.3	5.4	95.1	11.8	95.3	10.3	98.3	12.3
zos	99.6	0.7	99.5	-0.4	98.9	-0.4	99.4	-0.1	99.6	0.0
zpc	96.7	-2.8	98.2	-3.3	98.9	-0.1	98.8	0.9	99.5	0.0
zpg	96.5	6.2	98.6	1.3	96.9	2.0	96.2	2.2	98.1	2.5
zpi	96.4	-1.2	98.1	-0.4	88.6	-4.2	77.3	-10.4	86.6	-9.9
zpo	97.0	2.5	98.8	0.2	98.2	0.7	97.1	2.7	98.5	-1.5
zpm	98.0	0.9	98.6	0.2	97.0	-1.2	96.5	0.9	98.1	1.2
zpo	93.9	3.8	96.4	2.5	97.4	1.4	97.2	2.0	98.4	1.2
zpq	88.2	-20.2	94.3	-10.1	91.8	-13.9	84.4	-25.6	96.5	-5.4
zpt	97.8	-0.4	99.3	-0.4	98.4	-0.7	98.0	1.5	98.9	0.3
zpu	98.0	-0.4	99.5	-0.5	98.9	-1.5	98.6	0.1	99.1	0.6
zpv	99.3	0.0	94.9	4.9	99.4	-0.9	99.1	1.0	99.3	0.8
zps	98.3	-1.2	99.0	-1.5	99.0	0.7	98.2	-0.3	99.3	0.3
zrs	82.5	-0.5	89.7	9.6	83.6	-0.4	85.1	11.2	87.2	8.0
zsm	42.5	7.2	56.3	11.8	53.6	13.6	45.2	16.8	47.3	22.6
zsr	96.3	-1.4	91.6	-13.3	97.6	-0.2	97.6	0.7	98.8	-0.3
zsg	98.0	1.1	98.9	0.9	98.7	0.2	98.3	0.3	99.1	0.4
zgi	97.6	-0.8	99.2	-0.2	98.4	0.8	98.5	0.4	99.1	-0.3
zyi	79.2	32.4	88.7	18.3	84.8	22.2	76.5	34.9	94.9	7.3
zul	46.8	-6.7	75.4	-2.6	76.3	-2.8	57.7	13.9	80.0	-2.5
zyb	94.8	3.1	91.2	-7.6	94.7	5.6	93.3	3.0	96.1	4.9
zyp	97.8	0.6	98.4	-1.4	98.0	1.7	95.8	1.2	98.4	1.7

Table 10: Results per language of the model with all 2,034 languages in our benchmarks. We report F1 score, and precision-recall.