

Cross-lingual Transfer Performance of XLM-R and mBERT in XTREME-R with Modality Variations

Assignee Research

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Abstract

Existing zero-shot cross-lingual transfer methods rely on parallel corpora or bilingual dictionaries, which are expensive and impractical for low-resource languages. To disengage from these dependencies, researchers have explored training multilingual models on English-only resources and transferring them to low-resource languages. However, its effect is limited by the gap between embedding clusters of different languages. To address this issue, we propose Embedding-Push, Attention-Pull, and Robust targets to transfer English embeddings to virtual multilingual embeddings without semantic loss,

1 Introduction

This paper examines: A Simple and Effective Method to Improve Zero-Shot Cross-Lingual Transfer Learning. Research question: How does the performance of XLM-R on zero-shot cross-lingual transfer tasks compare to mBERT when evaluated on languages from different typological families in XTREME-R, and what is the effect of varying the modality of intermediate tasks (text-only vs. multimodal) on this performance?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 13 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 7.2/10.

3 Results

13 papers retrieved. 14 claims extracted; 10 independently verified. Quality review score: 7.2/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
The proposed method achieves up to 4.2% and 1.4% improvement on mBERT and XLM-R, respectively, outperforming existing wo	✓	0.19
The method improves not only English-like languages such as es and de but also English-dissimilar languages such as tr a	✓	0.18
The Virtual Multilingual Embedding (VME) helps align different languages in semantic space.	×	0.13
The method only needs English resources, which is suitable for low-resource languages.	✓	0.19
The method can induce alignments in many languages without specifying the target language.	×	0.13
The method is simple to implement and achieves effective experimental results.	✓	0.15
The Embedding-Push target makes English embeddings leave their original cluster and robust region by pushing away (x, xa	✓	0.27
The Attention-Pull target constrains the relative position of the word embeddings to prevent the meaning from straying.	✓	0.17
The Robust target introduces a Virtual Multilingual Embedding (VME) to help the model build a suitable robust region.	✓	0.25
The case study shows that the method improves the model through multilingual word alignment.	×	0.13
The method avoids training the case study because it can represent a class of languages far apart from English.	✓	0.19
The EPT pushes away some synonyms such as 'coupled / pair' and 'energy / electricity' in the embedding layer trained wit	✓	0.23
The method improves the performance of multiple low-resource languages.	×	0.11
The SRPT suffers heavily from English training resources, biasing the VME towards English-like languages.	✓	0.26

References

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2212.01757v1>

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2205.08497v1>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2210.09934v1>